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BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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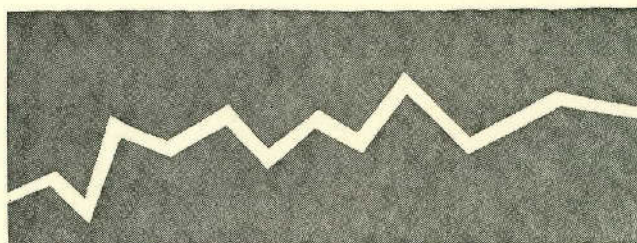
INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN TEXAS *by* Robert M. Lockwood / THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE TEXAS COW *by* James D. Gordon / GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS *by* Jack W. Ledbetter

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- 129: THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS *by* Francis B. May
131: INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN TEXAS *by* Robert M. Lockwood
135: THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE TEXAS COW *by* James D. Gordon
139: THE EUROPEAN UNIFICATION MOVEMENT *by* Andreas S. Gerakis
141: GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN TEXAS *by* Jack W. Ledbetter
143: LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS



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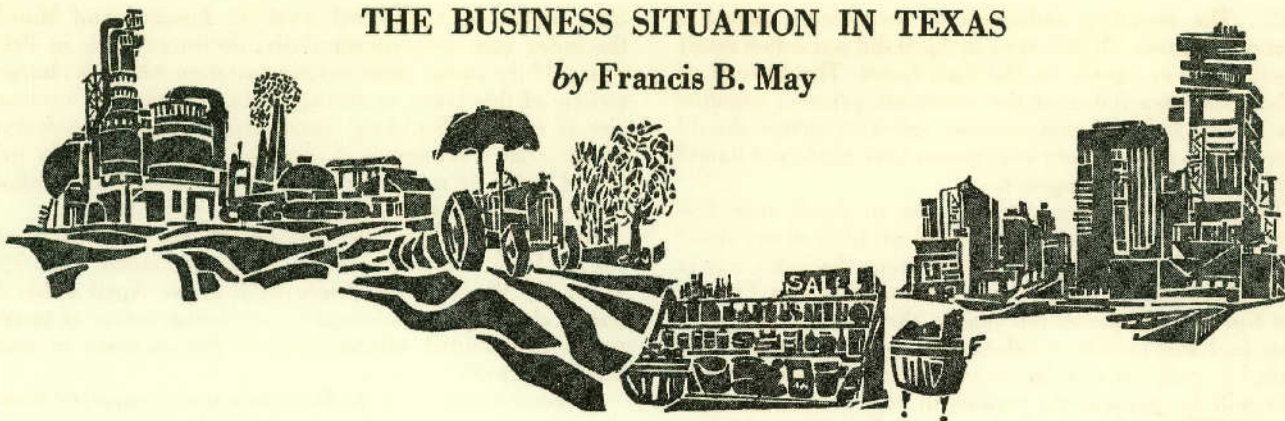
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by Francis B. May



AFTER GIVING GROUND SLOWLY FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE months, the April seasonally adjusted index of Texas business activity held fast at 128.2% of the 1957-59 average. At this value the index was 17% above its April 1961 level. It was only 3.5% below the all-time high of 132.9% reached in January of this year.

The index of miscellaneous freight carloadings in the Southwest district rose 2% in April after allowance is made for seasonal factors. After reaching a low for the year of 73.9% of 1957-59 in January, the index improved in February, dropped a fraction of a percentage in March, and rose again in April. Good automobile sales in the state during the first quarter plus improved shipments of other manufactured products have caused this improvement in the index.

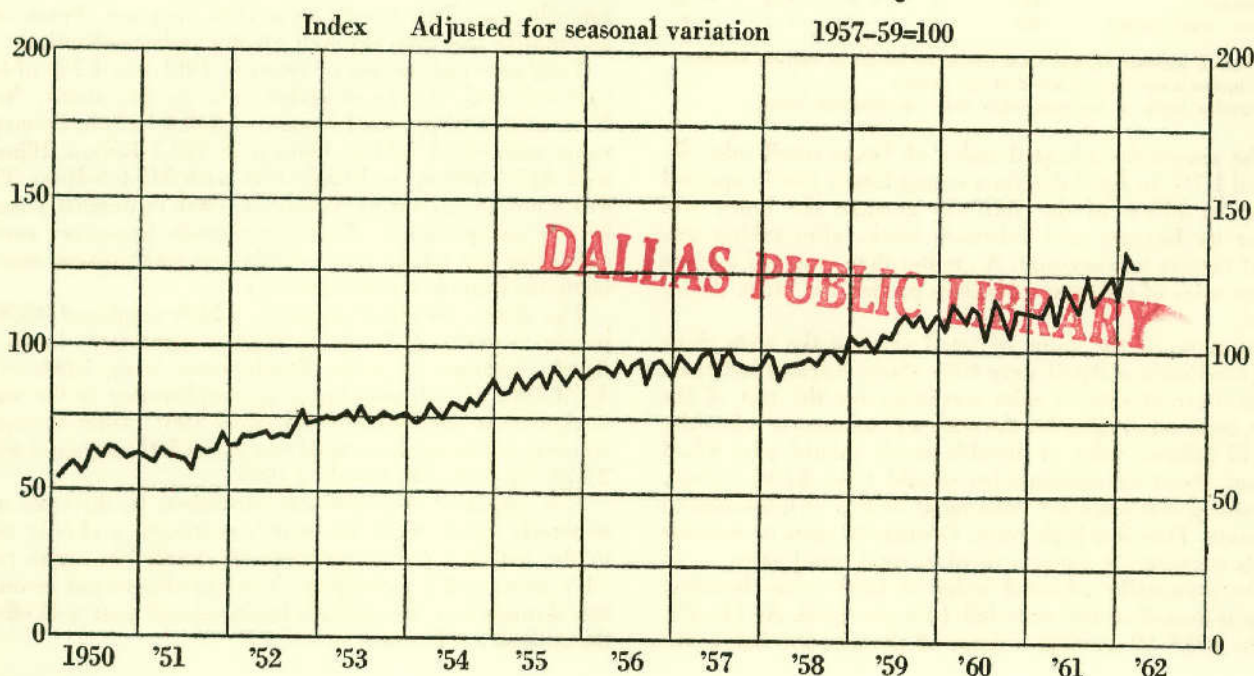
Seasonally adjusted total production of petroleum in April rose 3.8% above the March level. Total producing days allowed by the Texas Railroad Commission were the same (eight days) for both months. Improved production resulted from new discovery allowables and technical factors affecting the rate at which prorated wells are pro-

duced. As total production from nonprorated stripper wells increases, production tends to increase slightly when the number of producing days remains constant. Nonprorated secondary recovery projects have the same effect. The tighter proration becomes, the more the influence of this kind of production is felt. There is also the fact that prorated wells produce on an average about seven-eighths of their maximum permissible output. This amount of underproduction varies from month to month, causing total production to rise and fall.

During the first quarter of 1962, total producing days amounted to 25 compared with 27 for the first quarter of 1961. Total petroleum production was down 2.9% in Texas from the first quarter of last year. First-quarter production for the nation was up 0.7% over 1961. The decline in Texas production was more than offset by the first-quarter 1962 increase in production in the South Louisiana district, which had a 17% increase in output.

The seasonally adjusted index of crude oil runs to stills rose 4% in April. During the first quarter of the year, demand for gasoline rose 4%. Crude runs to stills rose

Texas Business Activity



1.6%. The resulting reduction of inventories caused a firming of prices. Higher runs in April did not soften retail gasoline prices except on the East Coast. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the wholesale price of gasoline rose in April. If refiners exercise restraint, prices should remain firm and refinery realization (net profit per barrel of refined products) improve.

Total electric power consumption in April rose 3% after seasonal adjustment to a level of 13% above April 1961. At 133.5% of the 1957-59 average the index was at the highest level in its history. A recent report in *The Oil and Gas Journal* points out that in the next ten years nuclear fuel will become a substantial competitor with fossil fuels, i.e., coal, oil, and gas, as a source of electrical energy. This will be particularly serious to coal producers. Electric utilities are the principal users of the output of mines in the coal-producing regions of the country.

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			
		Normal seasonal*		Actual	
		Apr from Mar	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961	Jan-Apr 1962 from Jan-Apr 1961
DURABLE GOODS					
Automotive stores†	273	-10	-18	+25	+27
Furniture & household appliance stores†	148	-1	-8	+5	+10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	251	-2	-4	+3	+11
NONDURABLE GOODS					
Apparel stores	235	**	+16	+24	+8
Drug stores	210	-3	-4	+4	+4
Eating and drinking places	87	-2	-3	**	+1
Food stores	305	-3	-6	-3	+1
Gasoline and service stations	61	-3	+4	+12	+5
General merchandise stores†	193	-4	+3	+14	+5
Other retail stores†	259	-1	-6	+7	+4

* Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.

** Change is less than one-half of one percent.

† Includes kinds of business other than classification listed.

The seasonally adjusted index of Texas retail sales declined 1.7% in April despite a strong Easter rise in apparel sales. At 113% of the 1957-59 average the index was above its January and February levels, after taking seasonal factors into account. A greater-than-seasonal decline in the sales of consumer durables pushed the index downward.

Estimates of the value of retail sales in the state show that total sales in April were 10% above April of last year. If the current rate of sales continues for the rest of the year, total retail sales for the state will amount to a healthy \$11.77 billion. Sales of durable goods should total \$4.33 billion. Sales of nondurables should total \$7.44 billion. Durable goods sales are running at 36.8% of total sales in the state. This is a high ratio. Ordinarily sales of durable goods account for about a third of total retail sales.

The seasonally adjusted index of total urban building permits issued in the state fell 12% in April. At 113.7% of the 1957-59 average volume of permits the index was

18% above its April 1961 level. In January and March the index rose very substantially, declining 19% in February. If the rather large erratic variation which is characteristic of this index is averaged out, a pattern of cyclical rise is evident. Building construction is still a mainstay of the state's economy. A decline in the seasonally adjusted index of nonresidential permits caused the decline in the index of total permits issued.

At 120.1% of the 1957-59 average, the seasonally adjusted April index of residential permits issued was 5% above its March level. It was 28% above April 1961. A strong rise in permits issued for the construction of apartments contributed substantially to the increase in residential permits.

A recent report from the Department of Commerce shows that per capita personal income for the nation rose to a record high of \$2,265 in 1961. Texas per capita personal income also reached a record high at \$1,972. A comparison of Texas and United States per capita personal income follows:

Year	United States	Texas	Texas as percentage of United States
1950	\$1,491	\$1,339	89.8
1951	1,649	1,453	88.1
1952	1,727	1,523	88.2
1953	1,788	1,549	86.6
1954	1,770	1,585	89.5
1955	1,866	1,645	88.2
1956	1,975	1,732	87.7
1957	2,048	1,815	88.6
1958	2,064	1,843	89.3
1959	2,160	1,908	88.3
1960	2,223	1,924	86.5
1961	2,265	1,972	87.1

If Texas per capita personal income had been equal to the national average in 1961, total personal income would have been \$22.2 billion instead of the \$19.3 billion that it actually was. This would be a 15% increase. Texas can accomplish this goal through greater industrialization.

Total personal income in Texas in 1961 was 4.7% of the national total. It was exceeded only by five states: New York with total personal income of \$48.4 billion, Pennsylvania with \$26.1 billion, Ohio with \$23.1 billion, Illinois with \$27.3 billion, and California with \$45.6 billion. The \$19.3 billion earned by Texans in 1961 represents a market for vast quantities of consumer goods. Consumer goods industries are taking note of this and establishing manufacturing branches in the state.

The state's chemical industry, which employed 45,800 people in positions below the higher supervisory levels in April, continues to grow. Employment is up 1,600 over April 1961. Total manufacturing employment in the state in April was up 10,300 from April 1961. Total nonagricultural employment in April was 2,550,500 compared with 2,512,700 in the like month of 1961.

It is apparent that business conditions in the state are generally good. Since the state's economy is closely tied to the nation's and is growing at exactly the same rate (4% gross or 2% per capita) in terms of personal income, any downturn in the nation's business next year will effect the outlook for Texans.

Industrial Energy Consumption in Texas

by ROBERT M. LOCKWOOD

SO VORACIOUS IS THE AMERICAN APPETITE FOR ENERGY that the United States, already consuming a third or more of the world's annual input of basic energy materials, is expected by 1975 to reach a level of energy consumption almost twice that of 1955. Coal, the original basis of industrial civilization, fortunately occurs in great abundance—the United States alone owns a third of the world's resources, enough to last 250 years at present recovery levels and rates of consumption. But that ugly, valuable mineral could not satisfy completely the demands of the increasingly complex industrial structure which had been founded upon it. With the discovery of the potential value of the petroleum fuels, oil and natural gas, the Western industrial complex understandably began gobbling greedily at these less abundant but more flexible energy materials. In the United States, as in many other highly industrialized nations, these three fossil fuels make up the capital, non-renewable sector of primary energy sources. The fourth basic energy source is a renewable one: falling water.

Long one of the leading producers of two of these four primary energy sources, liquid and gaseous petroleum, Texas has become one of the principal consumers as well. During the 19 years ending with 1958, the consumption of primary energy in the manufacturing, minerals, and electric utility industries in Texas increased more than two and a half times, or at an average annual rate of slightly less than 5%. Per capita consumption of industrial energy had risen by 1958 to almost twice the 1939 level, compared to the national increase over the same period of roughly 40%. Industrial energy consumption in Texas in 1958 represented about 11.9% of the United States total. The comparable figures for 1954 and 1939 are 11.2% and 8.6%, respectively.

Industrial Uses of Energy

All industrial applications of energy can be classified broadly as either fuel or raw material uses. Raw material applications are those in which energy materials are converted to non-energy materials, as in the manufacture of carbon black from natural gas or the refining of crude oil into such products as asphalt, lubricants, and greases. One of the heaviest current demands on energy raw materials is for their conversion into chemical products.

This discussion, however, is concerned only with the fuel uses of energy sources. It is true that a commodity such as petroleum asphalt has a measurable heat value, but so does a potato. The point is that neither the asphalt nor the potato customarily is used as a secondary source of inanimate energy, even though each consists at least partially of combustible substances.

Except for illumination and space heating, which are common to many energy users, industrial consumers burn energy principally to produce heat or mechanical power

or to carry on electrolytic processes. These applications almost always involve one of the principal factors of energy economics: the conversion of energy from one form to another. These conversion processes must, of course, begin with the primary energy sources: petroleum, coal, and water power. Wood, also a primary fuel, is of too little statistical consequence to be considered in this general survey. The relationships between the major sources of primary and secondary energy in the United States are shown in the figure titled "How Industry Uses Energy."

Energy conversion may require several steps, each of which causes some net loss of energy. Thus energy conversion is itself a significant consumption factor, accounting for as much as 10% of the aggregate national energy expenditure in any one year. A great deal of energy conversion nevertheless is essential, not only to the industrial economy but also to the full realization of the potential of the primary sources. The least flexible of these sources, falling water, cannot perform any useful work—not even the production of heat or light—unless it is first translated into some useful form by a turbine.

Crude Petroleum

Crude oil is almost never used in its native state. Almost all energy originating with crude petroleum is consumed in secondary energy materials, the products of refineries. Refinery consumption itself, if "consumption" is defined as crude runs to stills, consists entirely of raw material energy consumption. Except for refined products consumed as fuel, the only portion of crude petroleum consumption which can logically be assigned to refineries is the equivalent loss of energy sustained in the refining processes.

Many of the more than 2,000 liquid petroleum products are utilized by industry as raw materials. Among those used for fuel, all of the important ones are employed to produce heat or power. Distillate and residual fuel oils and gasoline are the major products, although refinery-produced LPG (liquefied petroleum gases) also find industrial applications. The use of fuel oils in steam-electric power plants has become relatively insignificant.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is most often utilized in a "semicrude" form. Economic and technological considerations demand that the liquefiable components of natural gas be removed before it is directed into pipelines. These natural gas liquids, which are extracted and handled in the liquid state but used in the gaseous state, are themselves a valuable industrial energy commodity for both fuel and raw material applications.

Although it is frequently used as an internal combustion or furnace fuel, natural gas usually is burned to raise steam, which is used in turn either for processing or for

electricity generation. The production of electricity from natural gas, which accounted for at least an eighth of national industrial consumption in 1958, is a four-step energy conversion process. The gas is burned under a boiler to produce steam, which drives a turbine. The turbine drives a generator, which produces electric energy. This is a fairly typical energy conversion process to the extent that it involves, in addition to any waste which may be incurred, both thermal and mechanical losses of energy.

Coal

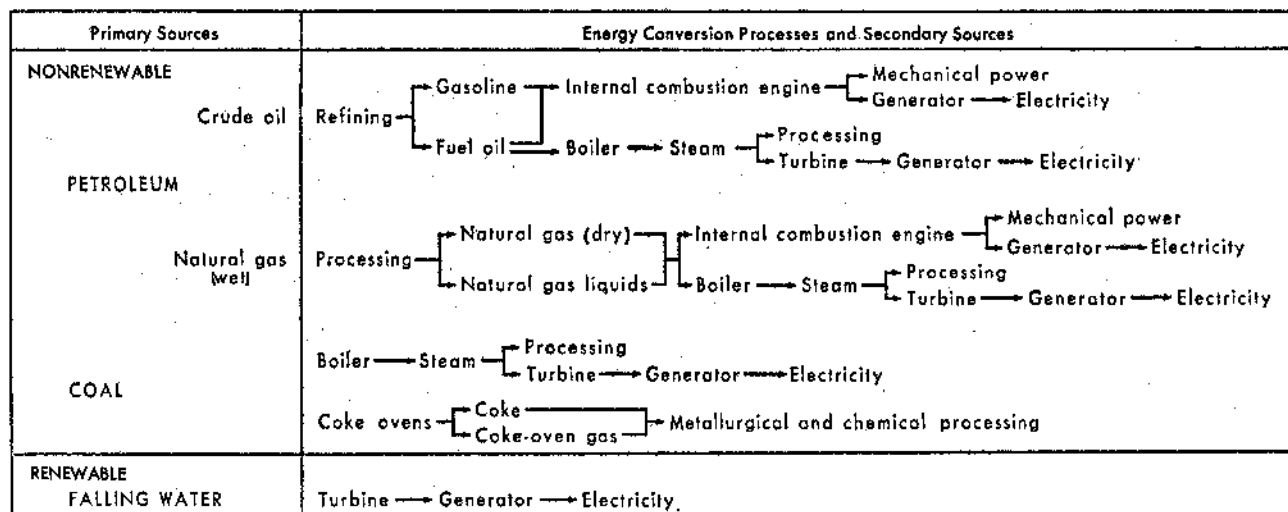
To a greater extent than either of the other major fossil fuels, coal is utilized in its "crude" form. The non-chemical processes of coal preparation, to which an increasing proportion of coal is subjected at the mine before

able even to warrant an attempt to analyze the larger energy picture.

It is even more difficult to collect and analyze energy consumption data for a subnational area, such as Texas. Within its limits, however, this discussion attempts to reach some general conclusions about the relative importance of industrial energy consumption in Texas since 1939.

An exhaustive study could develop data which would be much more reliable and comprehensive than that presented here. But this would require the development of an entirely original statistical base and would make correspondingly more difficult the problem of relating the conclusions to the national consumption patterns. In order to proceed from existing statistical bases which would allow some com-

HOW INDUSTRY USES ENERGY*



* This figure is intended to illustrate only the major industrial energy conversion processes. End uses of energy such as space heat-

shipment, actually do not involve a conversion even of the sort that occurs in natural gas processing.

The most common industrial applications of coal are the manufacture of coke and artificial gases and the production of process steam or steam to generate electricity. One of the principal secondary energy sources built on coal is coke, which is combined with limestone and iron ore in blast furnaces to produce metallic iron. Although the steel industry is experimenting with new methods of making steel, none has so far replaced the conventional blast furnace, with its heavy dependence on coke.

The giant among coal users is the electric utility industry, which accounted for half of the industrial consumption of bituminous coal in 1960. The manufacture of coke and the generation of electricity together consume three-fourths of the coal used for industrial purposes.

Industrial Energy Consumption: 1939-1958

As the growth of energy consumption has increased, as competition among primary sources has become more intense, and as speculation about declining resources of non-renewable energy has gained increasing attention, there have been numerous efforts to gather and study data on energy resources and consumption generally. Only recently have enough comprehensive, reliable data been avail-

ing and illumination, which are not peculiar to industry, are not necessarily reflected in this figure.

parison of state and national figures, this study has had to confine itself to the industrial sectors represented by the manufacturing, minerals, and electric utility industries.

United States censuses of manufacturing and of minerals industries for 1939, 1954, and 1958 have been used as the basic statistical sources. These have been supplemented, where necessary and feasible, by other sources. Data on the electric utility industry are based largely on those published by the Federal Power Commission, the Edison Electric Institute, and the National Coal Association.

Although the censuses of manufacturing and minerals for these years generally are comparable in their coverage of fuels and electric energy consumption, they contain some discrepancies. These have had to be overcome simply by attempting to maintain consistency in omissions. The figures for manufacturing and minerals, then, admittedly do not represent total energy consumption by these industrial sectors. The indicated energy consumption by electric utilities also is somewhat overstated, largely because of incomplete coverage by the data reporting agencies.

Despite their limitations, these figures are believed to represent, if only roughly, relative orders of magnitude and relative rates of growth over the two decades ending with 1958.

Two general points must be emphasized. The interest of

TABLE 1
INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN TEXAS,
SELECTED YEARS, BY PRIMARY SOURCE AND CONSUMPTION SECTOR
 (All quantities in thousands of barrels of crude oil equivalent)

	Fuels								Hydropower	Total	
	Crude Petroleum		Natural gas		Coal		Total fuels				
	Quantity	% of total energy	Quantity	% of total energy	Quantity	% of total energy	Quantity	% of total energy			
1939 Manufacturing	10,520	15	80,645	84	682	1	71,847	100	---	---	71,847
Minerals	469	1	35,978	99	62	---	36,509	100	---	---	36,509
Electric utilities	---	---	11,031	96	---	---	11,031	96	408	4	11,438
Total	10,989	9	107,654	90	744	1	119,387	100	408	---	119,794
1954 Manufacturing	15,034	11	118,759	86	3,686	3	137,479	100	---	---	137,479
Minerals	1,445	2	74,164	98	4	---	75,613	100	---	---	75,613
Electric utilities	---	---	46,617	97	---	---	46,617	97	1,340	3	47,957
Total	16,479	6	239,540	92	3,690	1	259,709	99	1,342	1	261,049
1958 Manufacturing	17,402	11	138,221	87	3,740	2	159,363	100	---	---	159,363
Minerals	1,697	2	80,374	98	13	---	82,584	100	---	---	82,584
Electric utilities	85	---	62,993	96	---	---	63,078	96	2,474	4	65,552
Total	19,184	6	282,088	92	3,753	1	305,025	99	2,474	1	307,499

this survey is in tracing to their primary sources the known quantities of energy actually consumed by industrial users. The question of efficiency of utilization, as it is related to the performance of useful work, arises only in the case of hydropower, as explained below. The two basic tabulations, therefore, do not reflect the actual form in which the energy is consumed, except of course for hydropower. All energy consumption attributed in these tabulations to falling water was consumed as electricity.

The unit selected for representing energy consumption is a barrel of crude oil. The commonly used unit for expressing the heat value of fuels is the Btu (British thermal unit). Not only is the Btu a very small unit, (a barrel of crude contains 5.8 million Btu), but it is also an abstraction which is difficult to grasp.

Electric energy is commonly measured in kwh (kilowatt-hours). The direct conversion of 1 kwh to its thermal equivalent, 3,412 Btu, is misleading for one reason and erroneous for another. It is misleading because it suggests that all fuels always are converted to electricity at the same heat rate—that is, at the same rate of efficiency. Actually, not only do heat rates vary from fuel to fuel at any one time, but the efficiency with which any one fuel can be converted to electricity also changes over time.

For fuel-electric power generation, then, the figures in the primary source columns represent the actual (crude-equivalent) quantities of each fuel which were used to generate the electricity produced during that year.

Hydropower has been treated as if the same amount of power had been generated thermally. To do otherwise would be to understate the relative importance of hydropower, by implicitly assuming 100% conversion efficiency (3,412 Btu = 1 kwh) and, therefore, much lower equivalent fuel consumption than in prevailing fuel-electric generation experience. For the national figures, the conversions to crude-equivalent have been made on the basis of the prevailing heat rates for coal, since coal was the leading source of thermally-generated electricity during each of these years. The Texas hydroelectric figures have been converted on the basis of the prevailing heat rates for natural gas, the overwhelmingly dominant fuel.

Table 1, covering 1939, 1954, and 1958, breaks down energy use in Texas by consumption sector and primary

sources. Table 2 does the same thing for the United States.

The total industrial consumption figure for Texas represents an increase of about 157% over the 1939 figure, compared to national growth during the same period of approximately 86%. The 1939 to 1954 increase amounted for Texas to 118% and for the United States to 67%. The general decline in industrial activity in 1958 is reflected in the relatively small rate of increase of industrial energy consumption between 1954 and 1958 in both Texas and the nation. This declining rate also may reflect similar trends in the demand for individual energy materials, although the overall level of annual energy consumption growth remains fairly constant. The figures for Texas and the United States increased by about 18% and 11%, respectively, during the four years ending with 1958.

The average annual rates of increase remained fairly constant throughout the 19 years except during the period 1954-1958. These amounted to a little more than 5% for Texas and something over 3% for the United States during each of the two periods 1939-1954 and 1939-1958. The average rates of increase between 1954 and 1958 were something over 4% for Texas and 2% for the nation as a whole.

One of the most striking features of both tables is the consistency with which they reflect the general patterns of consumption of primary energy sources. The growth of energy consumption from crude petroleum almost doubled during the 19 years in both Texas and the nation. But this over-all rate of growth is not much different from that of total industrial energy consumption, reflecting the leveling influence on oil's growth of competition from natural gas and coal. Coal consumption by Texas industry has never been any more significant than hydropower use, although energy consumption from both of these sources has increased about six times since 1939.

Coal consumption in the United States industrial sector has remained remarkably constant, representing consistently about 50% of the total industrial energy consumption. Not reflected directly in these figures is the intensive struggle begun by coal in the late forties to make up some of the ground it had lost to oil and natural gas. The success of this struggle is borne out by the failure of other energy

TABLE 2

**INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES,
SELECTED YEARS, BY PRIMARY SOURCE AND CONSUMPTION SECTOR**

(All quantities in thousands of barrels of crude oil equivalent)

	Fuels							Hydropower	Total		
	Crude Petroleum		Natural gas		Coal		Total fuels				
	Quantity	% of total energy	Quantity	% of total energy	Quantity	% of total energy	Quantity			% of total energy	
1939 Manufacturing	105,151	25	114,279	20	511,437	55	780,867	99	12,857	1	1,002,874
Minerals	139,775		87,268		82,107		259,150				
Electric utilities	18,510		4		83,704		9					201,816	52	253,630	65	185,713	35	889,248
Total	263,486	19	235,251	17	744,860	53	1,243,547	89	143,570	11	1,392,117
1954 Manufacturing	200,384	17	225,331	31	642,435	52	1,068,150	99	10,226	1	1,274,803
Minerals	17,520		166,246		12,661		196,427				
Electric utilities	72,085		7		207,976		20					535,100	50	815,161	77	239,523	23	1,054,689
Total	289,989	12	599,553	26	1,199,196	51	2,079,738	89	249,754	11	2,329,492
1958 Manufacturing	251,448	21	237,137	33	579,257	46	1,067,342	99	6,815	1	1,279,360
Minerals	16,116		177,879		10,708		204,703				
Electric utilities	83,881		6		244,976		19					698,140	53	1,026,998	78	235,085	22	1,312,033
Total	351,445	13	659,993	26	1,288,105	50	2,299,543	89	291,900	11	2,591,443

sources to erode coal's half of the industrial market, despite the fact that the coal industry had not only to recover lost ground but also to bring its growth at least in line with general energy growth. The single greatest triumph of coal in the natural market has been its capture of a sizable sector of the electric utility demand for energy. More than two-thirds of the absolute increase since 1939 in energy consumed by electric utilities in 1958 was supplied by coal.

Even more remarkable nationally is the growth of natural gas, which began with only 17% of the industrial market in 1939. By 1958 its share had increased by half, to 26%. In absolute terms, industrial gas consumption had increased more than two and a half times by 1958, far more than any other primary energy source. Absolute consumption of natural gas in Texas, where the ready availability and low price of gas stimulate disproportionate growth, also increased more than two and a half times during the 19 years, although the percentage share increased very little. Relatively, however, natural gas dominated the Texas industrial market during this entire period, representing from 90% to 92% of all industrial energy consumption.

Perhaps the most striking single characteristic of both of these tables is a function of economic and physical geography: the overwhelming dominance of the mineral fuels and the consequently minor role of water power. Hydropower always has been a negligible source of energy in Texas, which possesses few significant hydroelectric sites. But even nationally hydropower has managed over these years to do no more than hold its own at roughly a tenth of total energy consumed. That it has been able to do as well as it has probably is attributable largely to the heavy non-private investment in hydro plants and the fact that hydro projects usually represent only one justification for a water-resources development.

Texas industrial energy consumption represented 11.9%, almost an eighth, of the national total in 1958. The state share of the national total had increased from 8.6% in 1939 and 11.2% in 1954. Table 3 illustrates per capita industrial energy consumption in Texas and the United States for each of three years. The disproportionate share of Texas probably is accounted for principally by its abun-

dant resources of two of the four primary energy sources, and by the effect of this abundance on both actual and potential industrial consumers.

Future Industrial Demand

Including offshore reserves, Texas owns about 47% of the estimated proved United States reserves of crude oil, 45% of the natural gas, and 53% of the natural gas liquids. Industrial fuel demands on refined products probably will remain modest. Although natural gas will continue its rise everywhere, rapidly increasing consumption should be offset for many years by the consequently intensified search for new reserves. General industrial consumption of natural gas will increase throughout the nation and continue its dominance in Texas.

An estimated 830 billion tons of coal—perhaps 250 years' supply at 1960 use rates—are recoverable at current levels. The effect of rapidly declining reserves of coking coal should be offset by improvements in steel-making which reduce the unit consumption of coke. Coal's dominance of the national electric utility market should parallel the growth of electric power production. No immediately foreseeable developments will make Texas coal resources (representing less than 1% of the national total) valuable for any but highly specialized or small-scale use.

Although at least 75% of the hydropower resources of the United States and almost 80% of those in Texas remain undeveloped, the continued abundance and economic desirability of coal nationally and natural gas in Texas should handle easily the rapidly growing fuel requirements of electricity generation. Hydropower will continue to be developed, for other reasons, but water will remain a relatively unimportant source of primary energy.

**TABLE 3
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENERGY**
(Barrels of crude oil equivalent)

	Texas	United States
1939	18.9	10.6
1954	30.9	14.5
1958	38.0	15.0

The Changing Role of the Texas Cow

by JAMES D. GORDON

HISTORICALLY, TEXAS HAS BEEN THE CHIEF PROVIDER OF the raw material for the nation's beef industry. For a solid century, more beef cattle have been born and bred in this state than in any other. Yet when served a good sirloin, few people think of Texas as having been responsible. Rather, it has typically been Iowa, Kansas, or Nebraska which passes through the consumer's mind when digesting a choice bite of beef. The reason is relatively simple. While Texas has long been acclaimed for its enormous herds of cattle, the steers that come off its plains are seldom converted directly into steak. The standard procedure has been to ship the young stock north, to the Midwest, for a period of heavy feeding. From the Cornbelt feed lots, the cattle are herded to nearby packing plants and soon reappear in various cuts on meat counters across the nation. The point the consumer probably remembers is that the bulk was added in the Cornbelt and not that the creature might well have been a native of Texas.

This meat-making process evolved in response to various unique features prevalent in both the Southwest and in the Midwest. Texas is a natural locale for raising cattle. It contains those characteristics which were traditionally considered prerequisite—vast, open ranges—and, in addition, the existence of good grasses and mild climate which are the important requirements of today's cattle industry. For the Texas cattleman, grass remains a most valuable and indispensable natural resource. Its quantity and quality are vital to the maintenance of breeding stock. Obviously, mild winters are to the breeder's advantage since his cattle can be pastured for a longer period of time than otherwise. This in turn helps minimize annual expenses. For these reasons, Texas assumed the role of a cattle breeder.

On the other hand, the midwestern states have, at least in the past, been the logical center of beef feeding. Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska comprise the cob of the Cornbelt. Jointly, these and four other midwestern states produce more than two-thirds of this country's corn, and corn has long been the main course at feed lots. There were additional, supporting factors which contributed to the de-



sirability of the Midwest as this nation's feed zone. As any plant locator well knows, facilities must be within a reasonable proximity of major markets. The market for meat was, during the earlier part of this century, more highly concentrated in the north and northeast.

Again, this process of shipping cattle north for feeding originated prior to the turn of the century, a time at which virtually all of the meat packing and supporting industries were clustered around either Chicago, Kansas City, or several other rail junctions in that area. While markets and facilities have been radically altered since that time, the system has been slow to respond. But current conditions indicate that the revision may be hastened in the next several years. This prospect has particular significance for Texas.

For those whose only contact with beef is oral, a word is due with regard to the activities of a cattle feeding operation. Typically, the operator will purchase calves at weaning, directly off their mothers. For good beef animals, this means about 450 to 500 pounds. The animals are then put on a formulated diet, the composition of which varies with practically every feed lot. It is, however, general prac-

tice to begin the cattle on a relatively weak ration, one with a small portion of grain, and then to strengthen it as the animals become accustomed to the feed lot routine. The duration of the feeding period is, like the ration, a matter of discretion. Many calves are fed for 90 to 120 days, which is about the minimum time requirement. Others, depending upon buyers' preferences, may be fed for as many as 200 days to bring the animals to over 1,000 pounds at a grade of top Good or Choice. During this period, the average animal will consume over a ton of grain.

Feeding is a capital-heavy operation, both with regard to the animals required and the necessary facilities. Further, it demands constant attention to health. Many of the larger lots in the state maintain the equivalent of a small hospital to insure the well-being of their occupants. One such lot reports that each animal is given tranquilizers, vaccinated for everything from rhinotracheitis to hemorrhagic septicemia, and then receives a phenothiazine bolus.

TABLE 1

THE TOP TEN STATES RANKED BY TOTAL BEEF CATTLE POPULATION, JANUARY 1 1962

State	Beef cattle population (in thousands)
TEXAS	8,712
Iowa	5,250
Nebraska	4,911
Kansas	4,300
Oklahoma	3,230
Missouri	3,195
South Dakota	3,053
California	2,836
Illinois	2,829
Colorado	2,130

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Breeding vs Feeding

Texas has long fallen into the category of a cattle breeding state. This is to say that a large portion of its total cattle population is comprised of brood cows, whereas the chief feeding states have a relatively small proportion of female bovines. Of the nation's top ten cattle states, Texas ranks first in total numbers as seen in Table 1. More significantly, however, Texas has the greatest proportion of brood cows—currently about 52%. This is indicated in Table 2. Only neighboring Oklahoma nears this proportion. With the smallest relative number of cows are Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, and California. These are the feeding states where the bulk of the cattle population is composed of calves or yearlings.

Almost one out of five of this nation's beef cows resides in Texas. Of the beef cattle on feed, however, Texas supports less than one out of twenty. Some of the underlying factors have been discussed. Table 3 ranks the ten most populous beef cattle states by the number of animals each has on feed. In this category, Texas slips well down the list. Of the nearly nine million head of beef cattle inhabiting the state, only 4% are on feed. At the other extreme is

Iowa where almost 30% of the total population are being fattened.

Texas Turns to Feeding

Texas has slowly assumed the more important characteristics of a cattle fattening state. Here are now provided in bulk the two chief components of a feeding operation, feeder cattle and feed grains. For a full century, the huge Texas beef cattle population has undergone a continuous though rather spasmodic process of upgrading. The cattle currently populating Texas pastures have little resemblance to those creatures of a century ago. The calves now produced are much better equipped to convert grain to meat. No longer does the quality of Texas cattle lag behind that of the animals bred in the north or east of the nation.

Yet the greatest contribution to feeding potential stems from the vast supply of feed grains presently available in

TABLE 2

THE TOP TEN BEEF CATTLE STATES RANKED BY NUMBER OF BEEF COWS, JANUARY 1, 1962

State	Beef cows (in thousands)	Beef cows as percent of total population
TEXAS	4,496	52
Oklahoma	1,622	50
Nebraska	1,569	32
Kansas	1,383	32
South Dakota	1,327	43
Missouri	1,240	39
Iowa	1,028	19
California	858	30
Colorado	803	38
Illinois	695	25

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

the state. While further north corn stands as the predominant feed grain, in Texas it is for the most part grain sorghums that are produced and fed in the greatest quantities. Corn and sorghum relate very closely with regard to feeding value. Feeding tests at experiment stations have established that sorghums are at least 95% as efficient as corn when used to fatten beef cattle.

Today, Texas has assumed a more prominent position in grain sorghum that Iowa has in corn. Over the past half century Texas has increased by more than 30 times its annual harvest of sorghums and now produces a full one half of the nation's total. Only one out of five bushels of corn comes from Iowa. The sorghum explosion within the state has been stimulated by huge increases in both the number of acres sown and by the yields of each acre. At the beginning of the century, sorghum stood with Irish potatoes well down the list of crops popular with farmers. Now, interestingly enough, grain sorghums rank number one in Texas with regard to the acreage allotted to production, a position held for many decades by cotton. At least as spectacular has been the phenomenal increase in yields, which have soared from an average of less than 20 bushels per acre to the current figure of 45 bushels.

It appears only logical that grain sorghum will continue to be a highly important crop for Texas farmers, particularly when consideration is given the acreage restrictions on other long-popular commodities and also to the inevitable increase in demand for home-grown heavy beef.

There is yet another important factor which is inducing feed lot activity in Texas. This is the expanded capacity and changing nature of the state's slaughter and packing house industry. The 1936 edition of the *Directory of Texas Manufacturers* reported a total of 50 such enterprises at the end of that year. The 1962 edition of this publication indicates that this number has risen over 400% to 257. Moreover, the individual facilities now in operation are on the average several times as large as those of 25 years ago. Of the plants now in operation, 37 employ 100 or more persons.

In addition to the quantitative expansion, the industry

TABLE 3

THE TOP TEN BEEF CATTLE STATES RANKED BY NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1962

State	Cattle on feed (in thousands)	Cattle on feed as percent of total population
Iowa	1,525	29
Nebraska	845	17
California	776	27
Illinois	729	26
Colorado	397	19
Kansas	347	8
South Dakota	325	10
TEXAS	323	4
Missouri	255	8
Oklahoma	86	3

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

is experiencing a shift in its geographical distribution. This transition is generally toward decentralization. Packers are finding it expedient to locate as close as possible to the source of their raw material, in this case feed lots. This factor was responsible at least in part for the decision of Armour & Company to close its Fort Worth plant. On the positive side, numerous smaller plants have initiated operations in the High Plains and along the Gulf Coast where, it will be noted, exists the great bulk of the state's feed lot capacity.

Finally, feeders frequently note the desirability of a relatively dry climate. A continually muddy feed lot is detestable even to cattle. Moreover, the emphasis upon sanitation in most modern lots makes such a condition intolerable.

The existence of the aforementioned characteristics has already begun to stimulate feed lot activity in Texas. During the past six years, the number of lots with capacity in excess of 1,000 head has more than doubled. More significantly, the rate of increase is being accelerated. The following data indicate the recent growth pattern in feed lots of this size.

Of the 323,000 head of cattle on feed in Texas, the 145 lots of 1,000 head or more capacity account for 267,000 head, or more than 80% of the total. Certainly, cattle feeding is conducive to large scale operations. For example, efficient feeding requires specialists in areas such as grading, nutrition, animal health, and marketing. In a relatively small operation, this array of talents is frequently incomplete. There are, nonetheless, a significant number of farmers and ranchers who annually profit by fattening a few well-chosen calves. Within the last year, feeders with less than a 1,000 head capacity increased their volume by 12%, while larger feeders expanded operations some 30%.

Within the State

The factors conducive to cattle feeding have been enumerated, and it has been suggested that they are prevalent within Texas. However, these features are not evenly allo-

TABLE 4

TEXAS FEED LOTS WITH CAPACITY IN EXCESS OF 1,000 HEAD

Year	Number
1955	61
1956	63
1957	71
1958	81
1959	94
1960	102
1961	124
1962	145

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

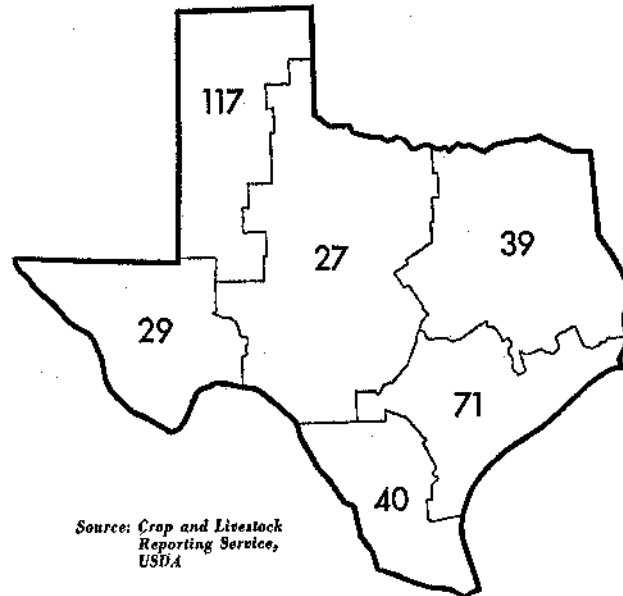
cated throughout the state. As a consequence, feeding enterprises are heavily concentrated in certain sectors. Moreover, this concentration is more likely to grow than to diminish.

From all indications, the predominant consideration in determining the site for the individual feed lot has been the existence of a sufficiently great supply of feed grains. As previously discussed, feed grains include corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, the latter being most popular with Texas feeders. An analysis reveals that in those regions of the state where there is a conspicuous lack of grain sorghums, feed lot activity is insignificant. The reverse is particularly evident. To illustrate, the Panhandle-High Plains region has, with the aid of irrigation, become one of the nation's principal sorghum producers. Within this region, a handful of counties yield just under three quarters of the state total. In response, numerous enterprising cattlemen have initiated feeding operations in close proximity to this important source.

With Lubbock as its hub, the High Plains feed lot concentration has more than doubled its volume during the past six years to become by far the most productive calf fattening region within the boundaries of the state. Typical in most respects save size is Lubbock's Lewter Feed Lot. The biggest in the state and one of the very largest in the nation, this operation spreads over a solid 160 acres and

CATTLE ON FEED BY AREAS, JANUARY 1, 1962

In Thousands of Head



Source: *Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA*

is built to accommodate 25,000 head of cattle at any given time. From this lot alone come more tons of fattened beef each year than from the entire Trans-Pecos or Edwards Plateau-Lower Plains regions. Yet this is just one of nearly fifty feed lots with a capacity in excess of 1,000 head residing within this region. Together, they contribute a third of the fattened beef fed in Texas.

Almost as active has been feeding in the Gulf Coast region, as indicated on the accompanying map. It goes without saying that in the Houston Metropolitan Area there exists two fundamental factors important in locating any nondurable consumer goods industry. These are simply people and money. Certainly, these factors have helped to induce feeding operations throughout the entire Gulf Coast area. As previously implied, however, this is not a sufficient basis upon which to build an extensive feeding operation. Fortunately, in the Gulf Coast region the additional prerequisites are also satisfied. While far behind the High Plains, this area running from Houston to Corpus Christi provides an abundant supply of grain sorghums. Moreover, this is supplemented by a relatively heavy output of corn both in the coastal plains and in adjoining areas.

Undoubtedly the greatest single attraction to the Gulf Coast has been the incredibly large number of cattle actually residing in the counties comprising this region. Harris and Kleberg counties together have some 30,000 more cattle than the entire Trans-Pecos region. At present, the Texas Gulf Coast supports the nation's greatest single aggregation of beef cattle.

Finally, this region which extends from the Gulf westward through San Antonio has assumed the lead insofar as packing house activity is concerned. This is a title for which it competes with the northwestern region outlined on the map containing Dallas and Fort Worth. Together,

these two areas include the great majority of the state's larger meat packing plants.

The same factors considered in the foregoing have determined the volume of feeding in the four remaining regions detailed on the map. Ranked by total number of cattle on feed they are South Texas, Northeast Texas, West Texas, and Central Texas.

With regard to the locations of the larger feed lots (1,000 or more head capacity) the trends are generally the same. Of the 82 such lots established during the past seven years, 25 were located in the High Plains, 18 in Northeast Texas, 17 in South Texas, 16 in the Gulf Coast, 6 in the Edwards Plateau-Low Plains, and none in Trans-Pecos. Obviously, any divergence between the relationship of these figures and those for total number of cattle on feed indicates differences in the average size of the lots in each region.

A Forecast

It would seem incredible if the Texas cattle feeding industry did not continue its current growth pattern. There still remains a huge deficiency in the number of fattened cattle produced in the state. It was recently estimated that well over three-quarters of all heavy beef eaten in Texas is shipped in from out of state. Yet the components necessary for extending feed lot operations are in abundance. Every year, many thousands of beef calves leave Texas for California, Arizona, Kansas, and Colorado to be fed, slaughtered, and returned. Likewise, there can be no question as to the adequacy of feed grains or markets. These factors will almost assuredly help in the future to maintain a prominent position for the cattle industry in the state's economy.

THE EUROPEAN UNIFICATION MOVEMENT

By Andreas S. Gerakis

EUROPE HAS LONG SUFFERED BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT she has been carved up into an unreasonably large number of states. This has not only led to wars; it has also resulted in economic inefficiency. For, in the past, each European country yielded to the temptation of raising tariffs against goods produced in other European countries. The consequence was that the industries of Europe were confined to abnormally small markets and thus deprived of the opportunity to operate on a large scale and achieve the economies of mass production.

Proposals for the unification of Europe, political and economic, can be traced far back in history. But, as recently as the 1930's, such proposals were commonly considered as utopian dreams in the light of hard realities as, for example, the mutual hatred between the French and the Germans. However, feelings on this subject have changed dramatically since World War II. The Europeans appear to have buried their past differences. They now look upon European unity as the means toward a brighter cultural and economic future. United they hope to become once again a great power almost the equal of today's giants, the United States and Russia.

There has been little progress so far on political integration. It is hoped, however, that political unification will prove the natural consequence of economic integration. Efforts to achieve the latter have already scored considerable successes, the most striking of which has been the formation of the European Economic Community, better known as the Common Market. But there have also been

great disappointments. The original expectation was that all the western European nations would join a customs area. It turned out, however, that two customs areas were formed, the Common Market and the British-led Free Trade Area. For a while it looked as though Europe would be split economically and even politically. But now Britain and some of her Free Trade Area partners, as well as a number of other European nations, have asked or will probably ask to associate themselves with the Common Market. In all likelihood their requests will be granted and soon Europe will become one vast unified market like the United States.

What is this European Economic Community which is thus in the process of spreading throughout free Europe?

It is, for the time being, an agreement between six countries—France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands. Perhaps the principal provision of the agreement is that the nations will eliminate tariffs and other trade restrictions among themselves. They will, furthermore, levy the same tariffs on goods imported by them from outside countries. These "common external tariffs" will be an average of the tariffs of the six members before the Common Market was formed back in 1957. There are some other features of the Common Market which are worthy of note. One, the six member nations will establish a common policy for their agriculture—one of controls, subsidies, and protection for the farmers. Two, the members will abolish restrictions on movements of capital, labor, and business firms within their area. Three, they will take measures to accelerate the development of the backward regions within their own borders or in their colonies and associated territories overseas. Four, they will prohibit monopolistic arrangements by their industries unless such devices are necessary to ensure economic progress. Five, they will coordinate their social, monetary, and fiscal policies in order to achieve equilibrium in their international balance of payments, price stability, high

IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES

Countries	1960 Population (thousands)	1959 GNP (U.S. dollars, billions)	GNP growth rate 1958-1959 (% a year)	1960 United States	
				Exports to (U.S. dollars, millions)	Imports from
<i>Common Market</i>					
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,467	11.5	2.5	392.8	368.9
France	45,543	52.1	4.2	744.8	395.7
Germany	53,373	60.1	6.9	1,423.1	897.1
Italy	49,259	28.4	5.3	671.7	388.7
Netherlands	11,450	10.2	4.6	599.3	183.0
Total Common Market	169,122	162.3	5.2	3,831.7	2,231.4
<i>Free Trade Area</i>					
Austria	7,081	5.2	6.5	104.0	49.4
Denmark	4,581	5.5	3.2	176.3	105.1
Norway	3,587	4.2	2.9	122.5	59.9
Portugal	9,124	2.1	4.1	40.1	36.5
Sweden	7,480	11.3	3.3	364.6	909.5
Switzerland	5,298	7.9	5.9	253.9	164.1
United Kingdom	52,539	66.9	2.5	1,539.1	187.8
Total Free Trade Area	89,690	103.1	3.1	2,651.0	1,512.8
<i>Other O. E. E. C.</i>					
Greece	8,327	3.1	6.0	94.8	27.3
Iceland	176	.1	5.5	12.3	9.4
Ireland	2,834	1.7	.3	52.7	31.1
Turkey	27,829	5.2	3.9	120.5	53.5
Total Other O.E.E.C.	39,166	10.1	4.2	280.3	126.3
Total O.E.E.C.	297,978	275.5	4.5	6,763.0	3,870.0

Sources: International Monetary Fund and Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

employment levels, and rising living standards. Last, they will, or rather already have, set up a Social Fund to help relieve injuries to workers caused by the trade liberalization measures which will be taken under the terms of the Common Market Agreement.

How will the Common Market—and its expansion—affect U. S. interests? Taking a long range view, the author believes that America will benefit greatly. The economic progress which has resulted and will continue to result from the unification movement will enable the Europeans to buy larger quantities of U. S. products and to become more efficient suppliers of the goods America imports. If, as is hoped, political integration follows on the steps of economic unification, a new state will be formed with a population of as much as 300 million and a gross national product of over \$275 billion. In other words, this new state would be more powerful than the Soviet Union. No doubt the fact that such a nation would take the place of the divided and often feuding present-day European countries could very well tilt the balance of power against communism.

In the short run, however, European unification poses certain serious problems for the United States.

First, it will bring stiffer competition to American industry. Business firms in Europe will be able to expand their operations, achieve economies of scale and cut their prices. They will become, therefore, formidable competitors in all world markets. This will be especially true in Europe itself, where the European businessman will enjoy, as compared with outsiders, the additional advantage of tariff protection. Thus, for instance, when the Common Market treaty is fully implemented, the German will export his goods to Italy free of duty, while U. S. firms competing with him will have to pay the "common external tariff" of the European customs area. It is obvious that this intensified foreign competition calls for redoubled efforts to increase the productivity of the American economy and for restraint on the part of both management and labor in this country with respect to salaries, wages, and profit margins.

Second, because of the unification movement, Europe is attracting much capital from the United States. American businessmen are increasing investments there in an effort to get behind that all-important external tariff. These investments, of course, aggravate the current U. S. balance of payments problem. Moreover, the fact that they are being made in Europe rather than here means that American job opportunities are being exported.

Third, the information and the extension of the Common Market necessitate a thorough overhauling of present U. S. commercial policies. It is most essential that the Europeans be convinced to lower their common external tariffs on American goods. To do so, however, they will naturally demand equivalent concessions in return. That is why the Kennedy administration has asked Congress for sweeping tariff-cutting powers. No doubt the tariff reductions contemplated will hurt certain U. S. protected import-competing industries, like cameras or watches. The Administration, therefore, is also asking for legislation that would enable it to assist the movement of resources from such industries to more viable ones.

The new Kennedy program has already become the center of a major debate. Many oppose it with the obvious argument that it will cost numerous Americans their jobs.

But what if Congress should reject the Administration's plans for a lowering of tariff walls on both sides of the Atlantic?

In the first place, such a protectionist course will more likely harm rather than safeguard the interests of the American wage earner. To be sure, tariffs over here will, for a while at least, save the jobs of workers employed in the watch, camera and other protected industries. But, if U. S. tariffs remain unchanged, the "common external tariffs" across the Atlantic will also be maintained intact. If so, U. S. exports to the European countries would be hurt. It should be noted that American exports to Europe substantially exceed imports therefrom. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that, because of their remarkable growth rate, the European nations could very well prove a rapidly expanding market for the American exporter—provided, of course, their external tariff is reduced appreciably. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that a protectionist policy would result in more jobs lost in this country's export industries than saved in its sheltered import-competing sectors.

Protectionism, secondly, would entail the misallocation of the productive resources of the United States. For it would penalize the efficient, dynamic sectors of the country's economy in order to subsidize its inefficient industries—those which cannot stand on their feet without the crutches of tariff support.

Thirdly, protectionism would obviously harm the much-neglected American consumer, obliging him to continue purchasing expensive goods made in the United States rather than the cheaper products manufactured in Europe.

Finally, it should be realized that imports of inexpensive foreign goods help keep the domestic price level in check. A policy of shutting out such foreign competition would, consequently, deprive this country of a sorely needed ally in its struggle to control inflation.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

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

Classification	Apr 1962 (thousands of dollars)	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Jan-Apr 1962 from Jan-Apr 1961
ALL PERMITS	\$123,120	- 16	+ 13
New construction	109,527	- 17	+ 21
Residential (housekeeping)	76,507	- 3	+ 29
One-family dwellings	59,448	- 7	+ 18
Multiple-family dwellings	17,059	+ 17	+11.9
Nonresidential buildings	33,020	- 39	+ 10
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential)	2,066	+ 78	- 15
Amusement buildings	121	- 86	- 5
Churches	3,060	- 40	+ 27
Industrial buildings	1,956	- 66	+ 35
Garages (commercial and private)	448	- 17	+ 5
Service stations	1,638	+ 79	+ 66
Hospitals and institutions	1,676	- 62	- 29
Office-bank buildings	3,209	- 38	+102
Works and utilities	4,282	+ 39	**
Educational buildings	4,494	- 70	- 12
Stores and mercantile buildings	7,616	- 19	- 8
Other buildings and structures ..	2,454	- 5	- 8
Additions, alterations, and repairs ..	13,593	- 1	- 8

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

Part II of a Legal Review

Governmental Construction Projects in Texas

by JACK W. LEDBETTER

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It is a well established principle of law that no person may obtain a lien or hold over property owned by the state or federal governments or their respective agencies. Because of this, the powerful and effective state lien laws offer no protection for the contractor, supplier, or worker involved in a governmental construction job. If the prime contractor on a private project fails to pay his just obligations, the title to the land and the improvements may be clouded with a lien and possibly taken from the owner. The unpaid claimant is thus afforded a strong legal "club" to insure settlement or the establishment of proper bonds to protect his rights. On the other hand, since the claimant on a public project cannot establish any cloud or lien upon governmental structures or land, he is limited to a right of action against the defaulting contractor. Such right is frequently useless. To encourage artisans and contractors to contract for the construction and repair of governmental properties, and to extend to the worker and supplier on governmental and state jobs some measure of protection similar to that afforded by the mechanics' and materialmen's lien laws for private projects, both the state of Texas and the United States government have enacted special legislation. The Texas law, as recently rewritten and improved in 1959, is commonly referred to as the McGregor Act (Arts. 5160 and 5472a, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas). The United States law is commonly referred to as the Miller Act (40 U.S.C. sec. 270).

The McGregor Act

(a) Contract price less than \$2,000

Any person or organization furnishing supplies, material, or labor to any contractor under a prime contract where the total construction contracted price does not exceed \$2,000 is given a lien against all money, bonds, or warrants due to the contractor if certain requirements are met. These requirements are strict and exacting, and nothing less than full compliance will suffice.

First, the lien on the money, bonds, or warrants will apply only to money, bonds, or warrants not yet delivered to the contractor at the time notice is given to the appropriate state or agency authority. Second, the notice, to be effective, must be in writing and must be accompanied by a statement under oath stating the amount claimed, all the

details of the transaction, and identifying the material or labor involved. Criminal penalties may be imposed for a false or fraudulent notice or statement. Third, the notice in any event must be given by certified or registered mail to the proper governmental official, with a carbon copy to the contractor, within 30 days after the 10th day of the month next following each month in which labor, material, or services were performed. Each month requires a new notification. The statute permits the prime contractor and the state or other agency to avoid any difficulty in these matters through purchase of a surety bond by the prime contractor. The bond protects the sub-contractors and others, and the state can pay the prime contractor with the assurance that the subcontractor will be paid. It should be noted that the substitute of a surety bond for the contractor does not alter the basic rules for notice and that the claiming parties must still exercise extreme care to make the proper notices. A failure in this respect will cause the lien on the bond to be lost.

(b) Contract price greater than \$2,000

When a prime contractor enters into a formal contract with the state of Texas, any state department or agency, or any local or other governmental body where the total contract price exceeds \$2,000, he is required by law to furnish two bonds, each for the amount of the contract, before commencing work.

The first bond, called the "Performance Bond," is conditioned upon faithful performance of the contract in accordance with the plans and specifications. The purpose of this bond is to protect the state or other governmental activities from loss in the event the contractor cannot or does not carry the project to proper completion. No special reports, notices, or actions are required in connection with the performance bond.

The second bond, known as the "Payment Bond," is solely for the protection of those providing labor, materials, and services for the project. It is this latter bond which concerns the worker, the supplier, and others having contractual relations with the construction or project.

As with the private construction lien laws, the rules concerning the Payment Bond are strict and exacting. To claim a share of the bond proceeds, a claimant must comply fully

with each detail. A delay or omission at any point will be fatal, and the law books are filled with illustrations of loss due to inadvertance or misunderstanding.

The unpaid worker, supplier or subcontractor establishes his lien rights by presentation of his claim to the bonding company and to the prime contractor. Additionally he may be required to give notice to others involved. The statutes set forth in detail the information required in each instance and it is imperative that each item of data be furnished. The statutes also set forth the time periods within which the claim and notices must be made and these likewise must be met exactly. A claim received one day late is lost! Without attempting to give the exact details for each instance, some broad discussion may be helpful in illustrating these requirements.

If one performs labor or furnishes materials to a prime contractor on a governmental project other than federal with no agreement for delay in payment, to establish a claim against the Payment Bond, the laborer or supplier must give written notice to both the prime contractor and the bonding company within 90 days after the 10th day of the month next following each month in which the labor was done in whole or in part, or material was delivered in whole or in part. This claim must be sent by registered or certified mail and must include a sworn statement of account setting out the amounts and details of the service or materials for which the claim is made. A new notice must be sent for each month's work or deliveries. The exact information required in the accounting statement depends upon whether the work or material was furnished for a subcontractor or for the prime contractor, whether there exists a written contract or not, whether a unit-price method was used, and whether the claim includes work or materials or a combination of both in one agreement.

Where one agrees to perform labor or supply materials for a government project other than federal and further agrees that payment shall not be made during the month following performance or delivery, this is known as a "Retainage Agreement," and the law requires special notices to insure adequate protection to the laborer and supplier.

If the Retainage Agreement is made with the prime contractor, no additional notice is required as the work proceeds, but the 90 day notice and claim discussed previously must indicate any unpaid and unaccrued retainage.

If the Retainage Agreement is entered into between a laborer or supplier and a subcontractor, a special notice of this fact must be sent by registered or certified mail to the prime contractor within 36 days after the 10th day of the month next following the commencement of the labor or delivery of the materials. Thereafter additional notices must be sent to both the prime contractor and the subcontractor within 36 days after the 10th day of each month in which labor is done or materials delivered and for which payment has not been received. Although the statute is not clear, it appears that the delivery of these notices does not eliminate the 90-day claim and notice requirement discussed above; therefore, that notice and claim must still be made to be safe.

If the claim is still unpaid, whether due or not, a final notice must be sent to the prime contractor and to the bonding company on or before 90 days after final completion of the contract between the awarding agency and the prime contractor. This last notice is required where the

retainage agreement is made directly with the prime contractor or with a subcontractor.

The statute implements the claim procedures with several other provisions for enforcement should the surety fail to honor its obligations. As a last resort a suit may be brought against the contractor and surety within one year after completion of the project. The state, of course, assumes no responsibility in the matter.

The Miller Act

Although the Miller Act has been in existence for more than 25 years, it is little known and rarely used in Texas. Because of their unfamiliarity with this law many contractors, subcontractors, and others connected with federal construction and repair projects lose its valuable and powerful protection.

The Miller Act is similar to the McGregor Act covering public construction by state and local agencies in that it provides for both performance and payment bonds. As with the state law, the performance bond is for protection of the federal government while the payment bond is for protection of those providing labor and materials used in the particular project.

The Miller Act also has a formal notice requirement in certain instances, but unlike the Texas laws, it is much simpler in its details and easier to satisfy.

Where labor is performed or materials furnished under a direct contract with the contractor furnishing the bond, no formal notice is required. The law logically assumes that the contractor needs no special notice to tell him when he is defaulting in his just obligations. Where labor or materials are furnished to a subcontractor, a written notice by registered mail must be given the prime contractor within 90 days after the last material was supplied or labor was performed. The notice must set forth the claim with substantial accuracy and indicate the defaulting party. No other action is required to obtain the benefits of the Act.

Other Workmen's Lien Rights

In addition to the comprehensive and broad lien and bond laws to protect workers and suppliers for private and public construction projects, the State of Texas also provides a number of other lien rights to various laboring groups. Some require that the worker have actual possession of the goods, and his lien is limited to the retention of possession until paid; other laws, like the mechanics' lien laws, do not require physical possession but permit a suit and foreclosure of the lien.

Each law is different. Each has a unique historical background and purpose. The procedures and requirements for satisfaction or establishment of a lien for one class or person will be entirely different from those for another class or person. All lien laws, however, have one common attribute—exactitude. Whatever the requirements are, they must be met or satisfied fully. It has been the purpose of both this and the preceding article to acquaint the businessman with the general aspects of these lien laws and to impress upon him the importance of accuracy and timeliness so that he may better understand and work with his lawyer and accountant to obtain the fullest measure of protection.



LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

As a reader's guide to better utility of retail sales data, an average percent change from the preceding month has been computed for each month of the year. This percent change is marked with a dagger (†) following that figure. The next percent change represents the actual change from the preceding month. A large variation in the normal seasonal from the actual figure represents an abnormal month. This third percent change is the percent change for the identical period the preceding year showing the change between the two years. Postal receipt information which is marked by an asterisk (*) indicates cash receipts received during the four-week postal accounting period ending April 27, 1962, and the

percent changes from the preceding period and the comparable period in the previous year. Annual postal data are for 13 four-week periods falling closest within 1960 and 1961 calendar years. Changes less than one-half of one percent are marked with a double asterisk (**). Waco retail sales information is reported in cooperation with the Baylor Bureau of Business Research. End-of-month deposits as reported represent money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month. All population figures are final 1960 census data. Figures under Texarkana with the following symbol (§) are for Texarkana, Texas only.

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
ABILENE (pop. 90,368)			
Retail sales	— 2†	— 4	+ 16
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 22	+ 41
Drug stores	— 3†	— 8	+ 4
General merchandise stores	— 4†	+ 7	+ 23
Jewelry stores	.....	— 12	— 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 31	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 101,884	— 8	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,492,474	— 18	— 1
Bank debits (thouhands)	\$ 109,457	— 3	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 73,234	+ 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	— 1	+ 6
Employment (area)	36,950	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,840	— 3	+ 35
Percent unemployed (area)	5.0	— 9	— 21

ALICE (pop. 20,861)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 9	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,205	+ 10	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 99,156	— 35	— 18

ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,553	— 2	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,719	— 8	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,909	+ 6	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	— 9	+ 19

AMARILLO (pop. 137,969)			
Retail sales	— 2†	+ 6	+ 19
Apparel stores	**†	+ 11	+ 27
Eating and drinking places	— 2†	— 3	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 19	+ 18
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2§	+ 10	+ 33
Postal receipts*	\$ 206,629	+ 6	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,383,715	— 26	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 240,716	+ 3	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 119,626	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.2	+ 2	+ 15
Employment (area)	52,100	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,520	+ 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	— 20	— 17

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,942	— 7	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 114,950	— 6	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,748	+ 2	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,003	— 5	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	+ 8	— 6

ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,074	— 10	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,675	+ 14	— 77
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,304	— 8	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,035	— 2	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 6	— 13

ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	**†	+ 24	+ 17
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 21	— 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 41,209	— 20	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 938,675	— 78	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,190	— 7	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 23,275	**	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	— 8	+ 4

ATHENS (7,086)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,079	+ 2	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,719	— 6	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,319	+ 3	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	— 3	— 7

AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)			
Retail sales	— 2§	**	+ 14
Apparel stores	**†	+ 11	+ 13
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 4	+ 9
Drug stores	— 3†	— 7	— 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 20	**
General merchandise stores	— 4	+ 8	+ 33
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 3	+ 18
Postal receipts*	\$ 408,961	+ 2	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,605,177	— 48	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 251,287	**	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 144,480	— 10	— 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 4	+ 25
Employment (area)	83,600	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,790	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	2.5	— 17	— 39

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 22	— 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 15	+ 66
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,196	**	+ 15

BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	+ 58	+ 69
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,304	— 8	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,373,020	+ 95	+ 112
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,629	— 2	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 25,458	— 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	— 4	+ 20
Employment (area)	512,200	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,750	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	— 14	— 23

BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 13	+ 19
Apparel stores	**†	+ 33	+ 30
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 23	+ 31
Eating and drinking places	— 2†	— 4	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 6	— 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 11	— 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 123,521	+ 7	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,291,931	— 19	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 174,273	— 12	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 104,398	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	— 10	+ 8
Employment (area)	106,900	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,250	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.5	+ 2	— 19

BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 17	— 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 1	— 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,025	+ 9	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 95,602	— 12	— 36
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,467	— 17	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 13,529	**	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	— 16	— 3

BELLAIRE (pop. 19,872)

Postal receipts*	\$ 28,398	— 4	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,947	— 94	— 62
Employment (area)	518,200	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,750	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	— 14	— 23

BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Retail sales	— 2†	+ 2	+ 48
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 5	+ 86
Drug stores	— 3†	**	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 25	+ 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,658	— 12	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 547,340	— 17	— 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 40,637	— 1	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 29,833	— 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	**	+ 5

BISHOP (pop. 3,722)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,891	— 15	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,500	— 65	— 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,017	— 18	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 2,443	— 6	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	— 14	— 15

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
BRADY (pop. 5,338)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,880	— 10	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 48,028	+ 202	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,860	+ 12	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 6,896	— 6	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 15	+ 10

BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,277	— 11	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 266,305	+ 520	+ 432
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,356	**	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 12,405	**	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	**	+ 6

BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 10	— 9
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 19	— 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 6	— 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,286	— 13	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 153,227	— 41	— 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 23,539	— 12	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 21,123	**	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	— 12	— 13

BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 10	+ 16
Apparel stores	**†	+ 20	+ 19
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 21	+ 29
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 7	— 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,260	+ 2	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 102,115	+ 2129	+ 71
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 12,529	— 5	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	**	+ 17

BRYAN (pop. 27,542)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 3	+ 24
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 9	+ 32
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 28	+ 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,483	+ 15	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 339,549	+ 108	—
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 23,090	— 8	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 17,042	— 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	— 8	— 2

CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,260	+ 1	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,305	— 3	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 3,785	— 4	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.3	**	+ 24

CAMERON (pop. 5,640)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,977	— 3	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,395	— 67	+ 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,223	— 10	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 4,673	— 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	— 9	— 9

CANYON (pop. 5,864)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 81,775	— 50	— 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,859	— 5	—
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 6,679	— 7	—
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	— 6	—

CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,814	— 8	—
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,345,529	+ 547	+ 804
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,405	+ 23	+ 56
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...	\$ 2,860	+ 7	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	+ 15	+ 36

Local Business Conditions

City and Item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
CHILDRESS (pop. 6,399)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,871	+ 4	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	13,150	- 53	- 81
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,460	+ 1	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,863	- 8	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	+ 7	.....
CISCO (pop. 4,499)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,756	+ 35	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,499	+ 4	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,802	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 5	+ 15
CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,846	- 5	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	41,240	- 50	- 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,866	- 2	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,438	- 2	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	- 2	+ 10
Employment (area)	452,100	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	108,275	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	8.3	- 13	- 31
CLUTE (pop. 4,501)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,975	- 20	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	31,460	- 27	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,960	+ 2	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,741	+ 1	+ 39
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	- 4	- 2
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,487	- 24	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,696	- 97	- 95
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,694	+ 1	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,708	- 8	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 1	+ 7
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 40	+ 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 2†	- 6	+ 25
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,181	+ 4	- 5
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,388	- 12	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	332,130	+ 2	+ 56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,452	+ 16	+ 56
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,010	+ 1	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 9	+ 21
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 167,690)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 15	+ 30
Automotive stores	**†	+ 15	+ 29
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 10†	- 19	+ 41
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 1†	- 11	- 3
Nurseries	- 2†	- 8	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 176,047	+ 2	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	791,735	- 51	- 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 188,881	- 11	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 118,835	+ 7	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	- 12	- 8
Employment (area)	64,000	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,530	**	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.5	- 2	- 27
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,676	- 31	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	65,825	- 11	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,164	- 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 19,474	- 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	- 4	**

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,853	- 7	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	12,000	- 9	- 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,606	- 10	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,812	+ 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	- 11	+ 18
DALLAS (pop. 679,684)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 4	+ 10
Automotive stores	- 3†	+ 22	+ 20
Eating and drinking places	- 5†	- 13	+ 21
Florists	- 1†	+ 7	- 3
Food stores	+ 19†	+ 1	+ 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 3†	- 9	- 3
General merchandise stores	+ 1†	+ 10	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 6†	- 3	+ 15
Nurseries	- 4†	- 2	+ 2
Office, store, and school supply dealers	.....	+ 31	+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,417,758	- 11†	- 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	\$17,093,888	+ 8	+ 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,423,091	- 18	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,800,994	**	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	32.0	+ 2	+ 6
Employment (area)	452,100	- 1	+ 18
Manufacturing employment (area)	108,275	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	+ 1	+ 7
DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,465	- 4	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	106,400	- 40	- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,336	- 2	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,120	- 20	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 4	- 16
DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 2†	- 20	- 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,273	+ 1	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	301,785	+ 319	+ 579
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,041	+ 6	+ 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,576	- 6	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 8	+ 18
DENISON (pop. 22,748)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 15	+ 9
Automotive stores	**†	+ 11	+ 33
Drug stores	- 10†	- 25	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,901	+ 3†	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	216,750	+ 61	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,207	- 5	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,461	+ 1	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	- 7	- 9
DENTON (pop. 26,844)			
Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 3†	- 9	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 34,964	+ 15	+ 29
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	389,700	- 44	+ 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,923	- 4	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 22,105	+ 4	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	- 5	+ 5
DONNA (pop. 7,522)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,203	+ 1	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	31,100	+ 18	- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,853	+ 7	- 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,734	- 6	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 10	- 29

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1961 from Apr 1961
EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)			
Postal receipts*	10,738	+ 9	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	85,000	- 40	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	13,229	- 11	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	9,091	+ 10	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	- 10	+ 17
EDNA (pop. 5,038)			
Postal receipts*	4,508	**	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	7,925	- 76	- 79
Bank debits (thousands)	4,870	- 8	+ 41
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	6,644	- 20	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	- 2	+ 8
EL PASO (pop. 276,687)			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 4	+ 4
Automotive stores	- 10†	+ 9	- 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 2†	- 6	+ 28
Postal receipts*	282,328	- 3	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	4,023,047	- 18	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	348,459	- 14	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	192,100	+ 5	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	- 12	+ 8
Employment (area)	93,600	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	14,760	+ 2	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	- 4	- 18
ENNIS (pop. 9,347)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	77,740	- 20	- 81
Bank debits (thousands)	6,787	- 18	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	6,953	- 6	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	- 14	+ 8
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)			
Retail sales	+ 1†	- 2	+ 2
Apparel stores	+ 10†	+ 22	+ 15
Automotive stores	- 8†	- 19	+ 23
Drug stores	- 6†	- 6	+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	- 6	- 7
Food stores	+ 3†	+ 1	- 14
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	- 19	- 20
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	- 10	- 9
General merchandise stores	+ 1†	+ 7	+ 2
Liquor stores	- 6†	- 6	+ 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 1†	+ 2	- 6
Postal receipts*	782,455	+ 3	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	8,596,029	+ 57	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	338,403	- 2	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	394,957	+ 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	- 3	+ 11
Employment (area)	218,800	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	50,350	**	- 6
Percent unemployed (area)	4.6	- 6	- 18
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)			
Retail sales	- 2†	- 21	- 5
Drug stores	- 8†	- 12	- 14
Food stores	- 3†	- 9	- 13
General merchandise stores	- 4†	+ 5	+ 15
Postal receipts*	5,069	+ 24	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	92,350	+ 67	+ 424
Bank debits (thousands)	6,806	- 9	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,278	- 4	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	- 8	+ 19
GALENA PARK (pop. 10,852)			
Postal receipts*	4,150	- 37	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	15,900	- 52	- 43
Employment (area)	518,200	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,760	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	- 14	- 23

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1961 from Apr 1961
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)			
Retail sales	- 2†	- 18	+ 18
Apparel stores	**†	+ 19	+ 11
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 35	+ 32
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	- 17	+ 31
Postal receipts*	88,036	+ 8	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	409,992	- 91	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands)	103,239	+ 12	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	64,209	- 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 14	+ 18
Employment (area)	53,100	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,040	+ 2	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	7.2	- 12	+ 3
GARLAND (pop. 38,501)			
Retail sales	- 10†	- 15	+ 36
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 15	+ 36
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	- 16	- 6
Postal receipts*	83,490	- 7	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,581,765	- 40	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	28,746	- 13	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	15,226	- 3	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	- 5	+ 34
Employment (area)	452,100	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	103,275	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 13	- 31
GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)			
Postal receipts*	4,026	- 22	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	5,012	+ 2	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,547	- 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	**	+ 4
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	2,774	- 3	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	36,200	+ 126	+ 116
Bank debits (thousands)	2,777	- 3	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	3,780	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	- 3	+ 9
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)			
Postal receipts*	6,284	+ 1	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	4,278	+ 23	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,427	- 3	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	+ 22	+ 8
Employment (area)	28,750	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,760	- 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	- 8	- 17
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)			
Postal receipts*	1,806	+ 14	+ 18
Bank debits (thousands)	3,660	+ 11	- 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,202	+ 33	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 5	- 17
GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)			
Postal receipts*	8,781	+ 25	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	3,578	- 5	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	10,360	+ 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	- 5	**
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)			
Postal receipts*	3,403	- 11	- 6
Bank debits (thousands)	1,368	- 14	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,064	+ 1	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.0	- 15	- 18
GRAPEVINE (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	2,849	- 15	- 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	21,499	+ 523	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	2,783	+ 3	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,715	- 3	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 3	+ 30

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,982	+ 5	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,063,082	+104	+298
Bank debits (thousands) \$	16,797	- 1	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	10,840	**	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	- 4	+ 8
Employment (area)	452,100	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	103,275	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 13	- 31
GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)			
Retail sales	- 2†	- 21	+ 13
Apparel stores	**†	+ 29	+ 16
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 86	+ 32
Drug stores	- 3†	- 11	+ 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	2†	- 81	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,103	- 4	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	143,675	+ 6	+132
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,697	- 10	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	14,789	- 4	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	- 10	**

HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,513	+ 15	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	32,500	+511	+263
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,703	- 4	+ 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,854	- 10	+ 28
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	+ 3	+ 5

HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 8	- 7
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 14	- 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,043	- 13	- 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	157,780	- 61	- 20
Bank debits (thousands) \$	32,574	- 10	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	25,775	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	- 9	- 8

HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,599	- 10	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,248	- 7	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,992	- 7	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.3	- 3	- 4

HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	**†	+ 34	+ 30
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,902	+ 17	+ 34
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	57,875	- 46	- 59
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,361	+ 12	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	16,323	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	+ 11	+ 9

HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)

Retail sales	- 3†	- 5	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 2†	+ 10	+ 85
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 20	+ 18
Drug stores	- 4†	- 5	- 2
Eating and drinking places	- 5†	- 2	+ 3
Food stores	- 3†	- 3	+ 3
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 2	+ 15
Liquor stores	- 4†	- 1	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 8†	- 12	+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,722,000	+ 5	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	28,630,559	+ 8	+ 68
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,922,773	- 7	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,439,581	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.7	- 8	+ 9
Employment (area)	518,200	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,750	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	- 14	- 23

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
HEREFORD (pop. 7,652)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,059	- 18	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	127,450	- 11	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands) \$	13,984	- 15	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	12,660	- 7	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	- 12	- 2
HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	132,445	+ 6	+409
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,598	**	+ 82
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,850	- 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	- 3	+ 35
IOWA PARK (pop. 3,295)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	74,000	- 38	- 7
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,073	- 4	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,022	+ 11	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	- 11	- 6

JACKSONVILLE (pop. 9,590)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,338	+ 16	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	19,900	- 62	- 86
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,792	- 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,154	+ 6	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	- 7	+ 7

JASPER (pop. 4,889)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 26	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,710	- 21	- 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	103,630	+187	+612
Bank debits (thousands) \$	8,676	- 9	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,982	- 4	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	- 14	- 3

JUSTIN (pop. 622)

Postal receipts*	\$ 657	+ 2	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	35,000	+ 94	.....
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,387	+ 8	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	734	- 6	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	+ 7	+ 15

KATY (pop. 1,569)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,100	- 93	- 81
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,435	- 5	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,744	- 7	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	- 1	+ 14

KENEDY (pop. 4,301)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 2†	- 25	- 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,424	- 17	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	12,000	- 60	- 60

KILGORE (pop. 10,092)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,849	- 13	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	50,313	- 24	- 52
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,901	**	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	12,994	- 6	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	+ 3	+ 6
Employment (area)	23,750	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,760	- 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 8	- 17

KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)

Postal receipts*	\$ 34,590	+ 20	+ 50
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	460,280	- 22	+269
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,118	+ 2	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,465	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	+ 4	+ 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)			
Postal receipts*	12,546	— 9	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	861,921	+1100	+1144
Bank debits (thousands)	10,028	— 24	— 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	12,242	— 8	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	— 24	— 10

KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)

Postal receipts*	3,497	+ 12	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	2,398	— 4	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,948	+ 15	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 20	.....

LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts*	2,148	— 9	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	11,440	+358	+324
Bank debits (thousands)	1,368	— 4	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,334	— 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	— 1	— 10

LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)

Postal receipts*	8,398	+ 2	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	115,291	— 12	+102
Bank debits (thousands)	8,229	+ 2	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	6,984	**	+ 85
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 2	— 13
Employment (area)	53,100	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,040	+ 2	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	7.2	— 12	+ 3

LAMESA (pop. 12,438)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 17	+ 48
Drug stores	— 3†	— 9	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 38	+ 45
Postal receipts*	12,305	+ 8	+ 44
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	472,925	+389	+178
Bank debits (thousands)	17,111	— 2	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	19,724	— 9	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 6	— 9

LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)

Postal receipts*	4,669	**	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	42,700	— 36	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	6,998	+ 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	6,817	+ 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 2	**

LA PORTE (pop. 4,512)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	65,857	+ 89	+ 94
Bank debits (thousands)	3,119	— 12	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	3,150	+ 2	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	— 11	.....

LAREDO (pop. 60,678)

Postal receipts*	88,756	+ 11	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	83,060	— 66	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	84,022	— 1	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	26,146	+ 10	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	— 4	— 3

LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 35	+ 51
Postal receipts*	8,848	+ 52	+ 57
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	201,887	+207	+1429
Bank debits (thousands)	9,446	— 11	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	10,442	— 18	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	— 4	+ 15

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
LLANO (pop. 2,656)			
Postal receipts*	1,908	— 19	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	2,667	— 18	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	3,526	**	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	— 12	+ 2

LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 24	+ 21
Postal receipts*	4,821	+ 25	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	12,500	— 42	+1587
Bank debits (thousands)	4,202	— 15	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,699	+ 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.9	— 16	— 6

LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales			
Food stores	— 3†	— 1	— 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 23	— 25
Postal receipts*	47,217	— 7	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	579,400	— 19	— 37
Bank debits (thousands)	48,805	— 12	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	38,437	— 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	— 10	+ 1
Employment (area)	28,750	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,760	— 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	8.3	— 8	— 17

LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)

Postal receipts*	855	— 10	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,900	— 73	— 68
Bank debits (thousands)	940	— 11	— 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,192	+ 2	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	— 10	— 26

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY (pop. 352,086) (Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo Counties)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 4	— 1
Apparel stores	**†	+ 12	+ 18
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 7	+ 2
Drug stores	— 3†	— 2	+ 8
Food stores	— 3†	— 12	— 10
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	+ 6	+ 1
Gasoline and service stations	— 3†	+ 6	+ 4
General merchandise stores	— 4†	+ 11	— 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 11	— 15
Sporting goods stores	.....	+ 23	— 9
Postal receipts*	.....	— 7	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	.....	— 61	— 27

LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 3	+ 42
Apparel stores	**†	+ 42	+ 44
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 29	+ 18
Postal receipts*	193,235	+ 13	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,570,001	— 18	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands)	199,659	— 14	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	124,663	— 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	— 11	+ 1
Employment (area)	51,100	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,710	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 12	— 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 1	+ 46
Food stores	- 3†	**	+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,288	- 9	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	581,100	+386	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 24,940	- 15	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	28,343	+ 8	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	- 16	.....
McALEN (pop. 32,728)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 9	+ 14
Automotive stores	**†	+ 13	+ 26
Gasoline and service stations	- 10†	+ 9	+ 14
General merchandise stores	- 3†	+ 5	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,634	- 6	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	806,538	- 86	- 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,667	- 11	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	24,659	+ 1	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	- 11	- 18
McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,100	+ 5	+ 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,912	+ 20	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	1,955	- 5	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 24	+ 19
McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	18,500	+368	- 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,110	+ 10	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	5,087	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.5	+ 9	+ 6
McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,696	- 4	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	48,841	- 62	+ 89
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,810	- 7	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	9,181	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	- 6	**
MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 4	+ 7
Food stores	**†	+ 32	+ 38
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,930	+ 15	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	113,665	- 24	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,243	+ 31	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	21,675	- 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 22	+ 26
MERCEDES (pop. 10,943)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,739	- 25	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	16,684	- 51	- 38
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,466	- 9	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	4,088	**	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	- 10	- 12
MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,257	+ 24	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	765,590	- 2	- 38
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,034	+ 8	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	6,831	+ 9	+ 41
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	**	- 1
Employment (area)	462,100	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	108,275	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 18	- 31
MEXIA (pop. 6,121)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,449	- 28	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	339,000	+943	+2900
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,540	- 11	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	4,803	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	- 11	**

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)			
Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 3†	+ 5	+ 9
Postal receipts	\$ 87,788	- 9	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	671,275	- 76	- 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 130,950	+ 8	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	97,859	- 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 8	+ 15
Employment (area)	54,800	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,740	- 1	+ 19
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 25	- 20
MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,080	.....	- 73
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 943	- 17	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	1,466	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.6	- 16	- 6
MISSION (pop. 14,081)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,334	+ 1	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	85,930	- 41	- 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,844	- 15	- 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	8,292	+ 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	- 12	- 17
MONAHANS (pop. 3,567)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,133	- 9	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	46,750	- 60	+171
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,209	+ 1	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	8,636	- 2	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 4	- 1
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,041	- 18	- 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	11,500	+ 53	+1338
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,004	- 5	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	1,967	+ 6	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	- 9	- 9
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,201	- 8	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	65,003	+ 52	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,597	- 6	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	15,434	- 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	- 6	**
NEDERLAND (pop. 12,036)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	311,297	+ 39	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,805	+ 4	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	3,889	- 1	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 3	+ 14
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,198	+ 6	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	47,225	- 78	- 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,841	- 13	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	12,126	**	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	- 12	- 17
ORANGE (pop. 25,605)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,442	- 2	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	330,761	+170	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,967	- 4	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	22,601	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	- 8	**
Employment (area)	106,900	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,230	- 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.5	+ 2	- 19
PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,162	- 7	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	143,110	+ 67	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,531	- 6	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †...\$	14,405	- 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	- 4	- 6

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
	ODESSA (pop. 80,338)		
Retail sales	— 2†	+ 10	+ 11
Apparel stores	**†	+ 42	+ 48
General merchandise stores	— 4†	+ 16	+ 11
Postal receipts*		— 1	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	71,047	+ 48	— 88
Bank debits (thousands) \$	816,485	— 3	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	76,008	— 3	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	66,919	— 3	+ 6
Employment (area)	18.5	— 3	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	54,800	**	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	2,740	— 1	+ 19
	3.3	— 25	— 20

PAMPA (pop. 24,664)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 55	+ 5
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 54	+ 2
Food stores	— 8†	— 8	— 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 7	+ 6
Postal receipts* \$	24,174	+ 2	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	99,920	+ 91	— 54
Bank debits (thousands) \$	24,220	— 17	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	21,420	+ 5	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	— 16	+ 12

PARIS (pop. 20,977)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 8	+ 7
Apparel stores	**†	+ 51	+ 27
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 17	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 51	+ 30
Postal receipts* \$	19,488	— 1	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	302,888	+ 102	— 22
Bank debits (thousands) \$	15,169	— 12	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	13,912	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	— 18	+ 2

PASADENA (pop. 58,737)

Postal receipts* \$	35,091	+ 7	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,081,050	+ 46	+ 26
Bank debits (thousands) \$	47,892	+ 6	+ 48
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	25,637	— 2	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.0	+ 4	+ 28
Employment (area)	518,200	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	94,750	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	— 14	— 23

PHARR (pop. 14,106)

Postal receipts* \$	5,007	— 2	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	225,639	+ 739	+ 61
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,952	— 2	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,877	— 2	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	— 2	+ 8

PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)

Bank debits (thousands) \$	857	— 5	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,414	— 7	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.0	— 1	.....

PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	**†	+ 21	+ 34
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 23	+ 38
Postal receipts* \$	21,805	+ 1	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	158,500	— 73	— 72
Bank debits (thousands) \$	31,736	— 15	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	27,128	— 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	— 10	+ 5

PLANO (pop. 3,695)

Postal receipts* \$	4,742	+ 70	+ 87
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	219,757	+ 7	— 53
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,726	— 22	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,161	+ 11	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	— 24	— 6

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
	PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)		
Retail sales	— 2†	— 14	+ 4
Apparel stores	**†	+ 14	+ 17
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 24	+ 15
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 18	— 12
Gasoline and service stations	— 8†	+ 2	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 16	— 14
Postal receipts* \$	48,338	**	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	268,861	— 61	— 30
Bank debits (thousands) \$	58,121	— 17	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	45,887	— 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	— 17	— 15
Employment (area)	106,900	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	84,280	— 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.5	+ 2	— 19

PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)

Postal receipts* \$	1,505	— 40	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	11,790	+ 23	— 40
Bank debits (thousands) \$	963	— 48	+ 65
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	985	— 7	+ 71
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	— 36	— 6

PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts* \$	6,750	+ 1	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	120,251	+ 44	+ 96
Bank debits (thousands) \$	8,229	+ 6	— 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,955	— 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	+ 11	— 25

RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)

Postal receipts* \$	6,508	+ 38	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	18,300	— 14	— 43
Bank debits (thousands) \$	5,056	+ 8	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,608	— 6	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.9	+ 9	— 6

ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,266)

Postal receipts* \$	4,879	— 43	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	51,100	— 91	— 24
Bank debits (thousands) \$	9,084	— 6	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,860	— 9	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	— 4	+ 5

ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)

Postal receipts* \$	3,687	— 29	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	22,850	— 34	+ 296
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,707	— 11	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,773	— 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.7	— 11	+ 8

SAN ANGELO (pop. 53,815)

Retail sales	— 2†	+ 4	+ 15
Apparel stores	**†	+ 13	+ 34
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 14	— 3
General merchandise stores	— 4†	+ 11	+ 23
Postal receipts* \$	70,061	— 2	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	355,797	+ 9	— 42
Bank debits (thousands) \$	54,897	**	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	48,823	**	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	+ 1	+ 3
Employment (area)	19,750	+ 1	— 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,990	+ 1	**
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	— 8	— 20

SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)

Postal receipts* \$	2,497	+ 7	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	87,980	+ 123	.....
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,586	— 12	— 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,904	— 6	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	— 9	— 14

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)			
Retail sales	5†	8	+ 8
Apparel stores	**†	+ 4	+ 18
Automotive stores	- 15†	- 21	+ 27
Drug stores	- 3†	- 2	+ 1
Eating and drinking places	- 3†	- 3	+ 8
Food stores	- 2†	- 6	- 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	- 6	+ 19
Gasoline and service stations	- 3†	- 6	- 2
General merchandise stores	- 9†	**	+ 4
Jewelry stores		- 4	+ 19
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 1†	- 18	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 780,840	+ 5	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,087,304	- 17	+ 51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 879,899	- 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 406,058	+ 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.2	- 3	+ 5
Employment (area)	208,800	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	24,400	**	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.5	- 8	- 10

SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,818	+ 13	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,040	- 90	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,822	- 7	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,591	+ 6	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	- 8	**

SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,084	- 28	- 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,588	**	- 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,477	**	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	+ 1	- 14

SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,790	+ 23	+ 42
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,800	+ 280	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,945	+ 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,477	+ 9	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 6	- 4

SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,254	- 10	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 58,165	- 8	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,244	- 4	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,926	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	- 3	+ 7

SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	- 10†	+ 2	+ 51
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	- 7	- 17
General merchandise stores	- 4†	+ 8	+ 14
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,226	+ 7	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 276,695	- 77	- 45
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,383	- 9	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 19,019	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	- 9	+ 1

SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,556	+ 9	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,957	- 1	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,860	- 1	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	- 2	- 3

SINTON (pop. 6,008)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,681	+ 15	+ 49
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,900	- 76	- 80
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,147	- 9	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,813	+ 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	- 9	+ 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
SLATON (pop. 6,568)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,220	+ 46	+ 39
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 47,290	- 42	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,448	- 13	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,821	- 3	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	- 10	+ 2

SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,796	- 12	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,500	- 76	+ 7650
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,966	- 13	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,278	- 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.6	- 11	- 10

SNYDER (pop. 13,850)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,072	- 21	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 52,100	- 13	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,663	+ 5	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 16,927	- 4	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 7	- 7

SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,523)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 55,349	- 83	+ 141
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,190	+ 2	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,226	**	+ 34
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	- 1	- 4

SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,001	+ 10	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 75,200	- 17	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,613	- 5	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,549	- 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	- 3	+ 9

SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,296	**	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 132,740	+ 159	+ 181
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,758	- 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,196	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	- 1	+ 16

TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 23	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,494	- 5	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 43,950	+ 22	+ 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,035	- 5	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,545	- 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.7	- 3	+ 8

TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 2†	- 5	**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 1†	- 17	+ 24
Postal receipts*	\$ 87,733	- 2	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 336,679	- 39	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,361	- 5	+ 15

TERRELL (pop. 13,803)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,844	+ 2	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 320,610	+ 284	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,191	+ 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,369	- 3	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 1	+ 4

TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,500	+ 14	+ 688
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,815	+ 7	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,860	- 5	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 2	+ 2

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
TEXARKANA, TEX. (pop. 30,218)			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 11	+ 10
Postal receipts*§	51,895	+ 1	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	157,220	+ 20	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)§	52,113	— 6	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	16,900	— 3	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover§	16.7	**	+ 13
Employment (area)	30,300	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,790	+ 4	+ 27
Percent unemployed (area)	6.4	— 14	— 17

TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 5	— 5
Postal receipts*§	29,368	— 9	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	308,605	— 26	+ 64
Bank debits (thousands)§	24,672	+ 2	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	17,958	+ 3	+ 39
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	+ 1	— 10
Employment (area)	53,100	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,040	+ 2	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	7.2	— 12	+ 3

TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 15	+ 23
Apparel stores	**†	+ 25	+ 52
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 24	+ 25
Postal receipts*§	105,330	+ 4	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	1,397,423	— 1	+ 57
Bank debits (thousands)§	95,990	+ 1	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	64,116	**	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	**	+ 14

UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Postal receipts*§	7,806	+ 12	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	27,982	— 73	— 63
Bank debits (thousands)§	11,953	+ 21	+ 40
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	3,444	— 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	+ 23	+ 36

VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 13	+ 6
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 24	+ 9
Eating and drinking places	— 2†	— 4	— 2
Food stores	— 3†	— 11	— 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	+ 9	+ 33
Postal receipts*§	34,746	**	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	235,950	— 41	— 43
Bank debits (thousands)§	60,178	— 19	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	73,138	— 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	— 18	+ 3

WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)

Postal receipts*§	10,168	+ 7	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	43,800	— 31	— 46
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	14,294	— 3	+ 6

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Mar 1962	Percent change	
		Apr 1962 from Mar 1962	Apr 1962 from Apr 1961
VERNON (pop. 12,141)			
Postal receipts*§	10,378	— 11	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	109,490	— 6	— 88
Bank debits (thousands)§	13,381	— 11	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	18,593	— 3	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	— 3	+ 14

WACO (pop. 97,808)

Retail sales	— 2†	+ 11	+ 10
Apparel stores	**†	+ 12	+ 9
Florists	—	+ 24	+ 15
General merchandise stores	— 4†	+ 12	+ 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	+ 21	+ 23
Postal receipts*§	163,497	+ 3	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	1,651,086	— 48	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)§	113,307	— 14	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	69,895	— 1	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.4	— 12	+ 5
Employment (area)	48,750	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,230	+ 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.4	— 12	— 17

WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)

Postal receipts*§	29,497	+ 3	+ 43
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	97,863	— 55	+ 587
Bank debits (thousands)§	8,823	— 15	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	8,786	— 13	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	— 15	+ 7

WESLACO (pop. 15,649)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 15	— 13
Postal receipts*§	9,489	+ 3	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	248,550	+ 109	+ 184
Bank debits (thousands)§	7,843	— 3	— 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	7,399	+ 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	— 2	— 22

WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales	— 2†	— 10	+ 2
Apparel stores	**†	+ 29	+ 12
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 17	+ 23
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 1†	— 26	— 4
General merchandise stores	— 4†	— 2	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 2†	— 7	— 9
Postal receipts*§	118,297	— 3	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts§§	380,446	— 38	— 37
Bank debits (thousands)§	123,499	— 3	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†§§	96,756	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	— 2	+ 7
Employment (area)	45,200	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,930	+ 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	— 11	— 7

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. 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).

	April	March	April	Year-to-date average	
	1962	1962	1961	1962	1961
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity, index.....	128.2	128.3	109.3	130.0	113.1
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index.....	78.4	76.6	99.9	76.6	93.5
Ordinary life insurance sales, index.....	103.8	103.5	98.5	104.9	99.1
Wholesale prices in U.S., unadjusted index.....	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.7	100.9
Consumers' prices in U.S., unadjusted index.....	105.2	105.0	103.9	104.9	103.9
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 438.7	\$ 435.9r	\$ 409.8	\$ 434.5	\$ 406.0
Business failures (number).....	44	33	62	36	56
Newspaper lineage, index.....	102.5	102.6	96.6	102.8	98.1
TRADE					
Total retail sales, index.....	113.0*	114.5r	102.7r	-----	-----
Durable-goods sales, index.....	118.5*	126.5r	100.4r	-----	-----
Nondurable-goods sales, index.....	110.2*	108.3r	105.0r	-----	-----
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores.....	73.3*	74.5*	73.4r	74.2*	74.2r
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power consumption, index.....	133.5*	129.3*	118.4r	130.7*	114.3r
Industrial electric power consumption, index.....	122.3*	119.0*	111.4r	120.6*	106.2r
Crude oil production, index.....	87.0*	83.8*	93.9r	89.0*	93.1r
Crude oil runs to stills, index.....	107.7	103.4	105.8	106.1	106.5
Industrial production in U.S., index.....	117.1	115.7r	105.6	115.3	103.2
Texas industrial production—total index.....	110	108	106	109	105
Texas Texas industrial production—manufacturing index.....	122	121	113	121	112
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index.....	116	117	107	115	106
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index.....	126	124	117	125	117
Texas mineral production, index.....	94	90	98	94	96
Cement shipments, index.....	180	198	196	188	182
Cement production, index.....	194	205	196	186	170
Cement consumption, index.....	168	189	181	180	167
Average daily production per oil well.....	12.6	12.3	13.3	12.8	13.4
Construction authorized, index.....	113.7	129.2	96.7	120.7	102.8
Residential building.....	120.1	114.7	93.8	113.6	87.8
Nonresidential building.....	99.9	156.9	99.9	135.6	124.1
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	260	257	252	259	250
Prices paid by farmers in U.S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	306	305	302	305	302
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers.....	85	84	83	85	83
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index.....	128.7	129.2	109.8	130.8	114.0
Bank debits, U.S., index.....	139.0	136.6	121.8	134.0	120.1
Reporting member banks, Dallas Reserve District:					
Loans (millions).....	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,306	\$ 2,994	\$ 3,276	\$ 2,999
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 5,343	\$ 5,341	\$ 4,897	\$ 5,290	\$ 4,848
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 2,829	\$ 2,897	\$ 2,704	\$ 2,887	\$ 2,714
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands).....	\$143,659	\$123,991	\$146,795	\$125,131	\$112,701
Federal internal revenue receipts (thousands).....	\$389,286	\$231,494	\$349,525	\$348,795	\$299,175
LABOR					
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	2,550.5	2,522.7r	2,512.7	2,525.2	2,493.9
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	490.3	489.1	480.0	487.9	477.7
Durable-goods employment (thousands).....	236.4	236.2r	228.9	235.0	226.2
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	253.9	252.9r	251.1	253.0	251.6
Total nonagricultural labor force in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	2,325.0	2,325.0	2,316.6	2,323.7	2,314.5
Employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	2,166.3	2,156.2	2,122.6	2,153.4	2,113.4
Manufacturing employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	393.7	392.8	383.2	391.9	381.9
Total unemployment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	96.8	108.0	120.9	110.1	132.3
Percent of labor force unemployed in 18 labor market areas.....	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.7	5.7

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