

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas

BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH : THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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

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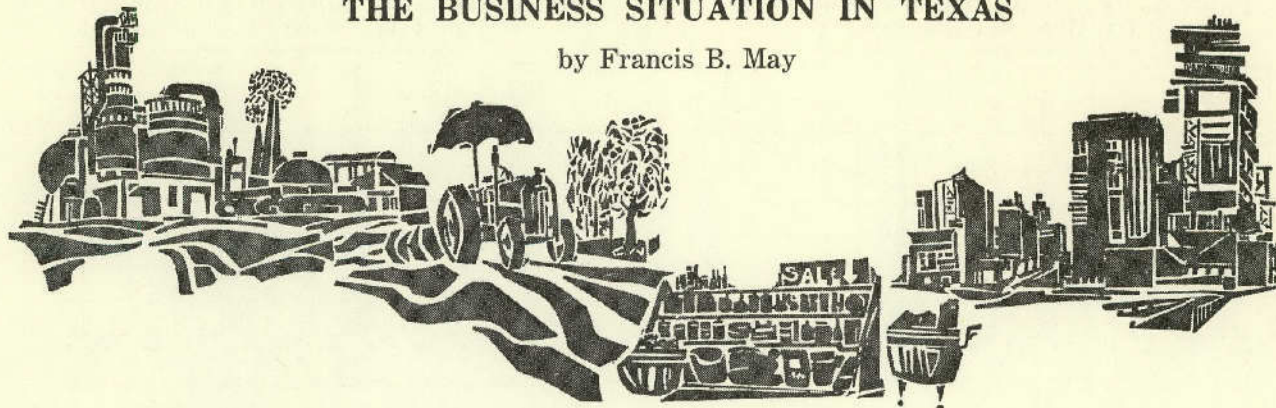
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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by Francis B. May



AFTER DECLINING SLIGHTLY IN MAY, THE SEASONALLY adjusted index of Texas business activity rose a fraction of a point in June. The June value of 147.1% of the average monthly activity in the 1957-59 base period was 16% above June of last year. It was only 1.3% below the all-time high of 149.1% for this business barometer, reached in April of this year. It was also the second highest value in the history of the index.

Since the beginning of the current business upswing in February 1961, the index has risen in an uneven pattern. It rose from February 1961 until January 1962. During 1962, it fluctuated around a value of 124.0%. Since March 1963, it has been in a strong rise that has carried it from 123.7% of the 1957-59 base value to its current level near 150%. The strength of the rise has been particularly noticeable since September 1963. In June the index was 9.5% above its September 1963 level.

It is apparent that the state of business in Texas is very healthy. There is good reason to believe that it will remain prosperous during the second half of the year.

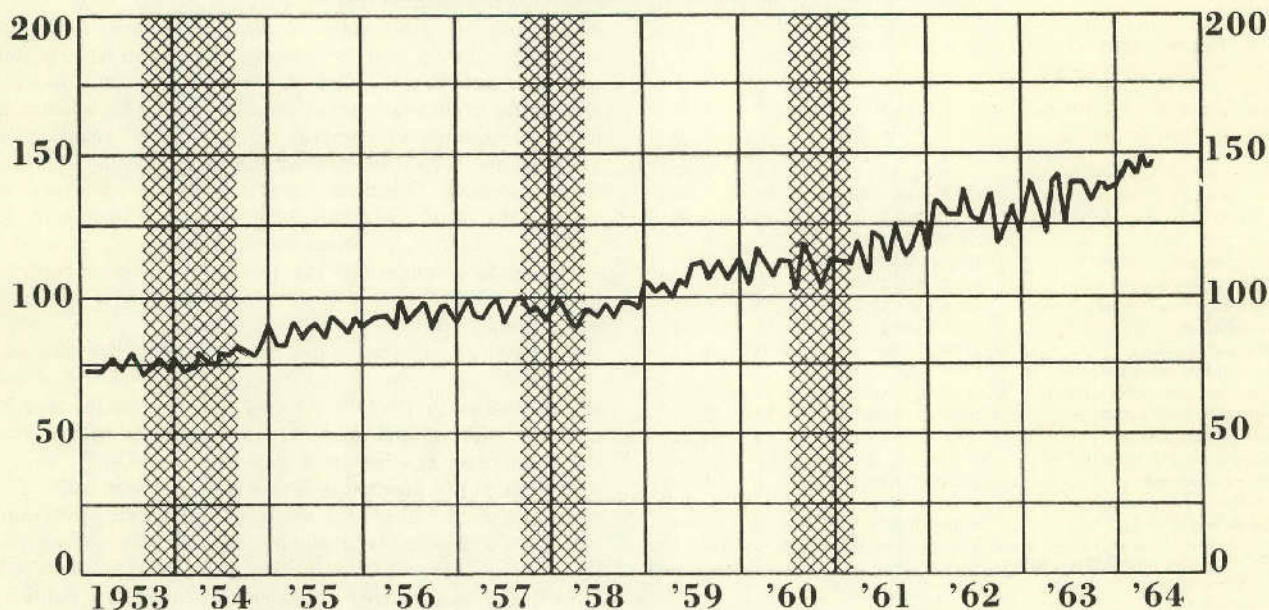
The average level of activity for the first half was 8.9% above the first half of 1963.

June was the forty-first month of the current business upswing. It is exceeded in length by the 45-month expansion from October 1949 to July 1953, but that expansion was fueled by the Korean War. The current upswing is the longest peacetime expansion since World War II. It shows no signs of weakening.

Crude petroleum production in June was up 1% over May after seasonal factors were taken into account. At 102.8% of average monthly production in 1957-59, the index was 6% above June 1963. For the first half of this year, the index averaged 99.0% of its base period value, up 6.5% over the first half of 1963. The current level of the index of crude oil production is the highest since May 1959, when a level of 106.5% was reached. After that, the index drifted to a low of 88.3% in March 1962. The improvement in output since that time has been most welcome to the oil producers of the state.

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

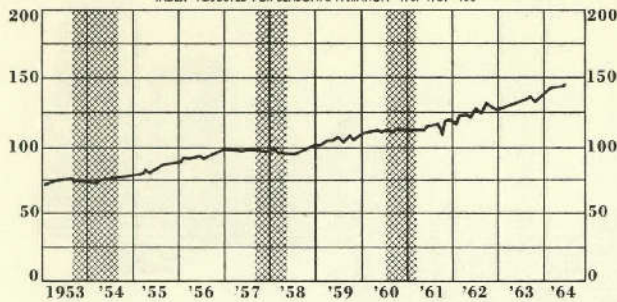
INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



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

INDEX OF TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TOTAL MANUFACTURING

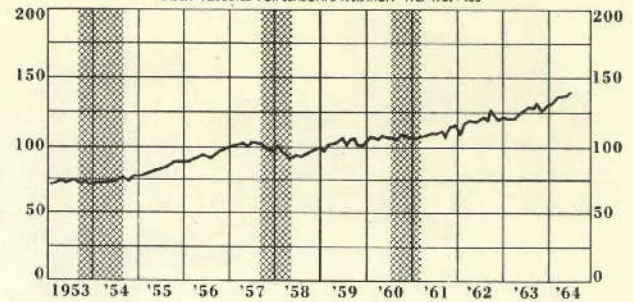
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NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

INDEX OF TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, DURABLE MANUFACTURES

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



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

Average daily production per oil well was 13.1 barrels during the first half of the year. The average was 12.5 barrels a day during the first half of last year.

During the first five months of this year, 5,371 new wells were drilled in Texas, compared with 5,459 during the like 1963 period. The decline in wells drilled was 1.6%. Total footage drilled during the first five months of the year was 25.41 million, compared with 25.65 million in the like 1963 period. The decline in footage drilled was 0.9%. For the nation, both wells completed and footage drilled for the first five months were above the comparable 1963 period, according to data published in *World Oil*. At the end of May, there were 950 rigs drilling in the state compared with 847 at the end of May 1963, a 12.2% increase.

June crude runs to stills were unchanged from May after seasonal factors were taken into account. At 116.4% of average monthly crude runs in 1957-59, the index was 4% above June 1963.

Crude runs for the first six months of the current year averaged 114.2% of the 1957-59 average, up 3.5% over the like 1963 period. Nationally, June demand for refined products was up over June 1963 by percentages ranging from 4.6% for distillate fuel oil to 7.5% for gasoline. Price weaknesses have plagued the industry during the entire first half of the year.

Seasonally adjusted total consumption of electric power in June was down 1% to a level of 163.3% of the 1957-59 average consumption. The index was 7% above June 1963. The May value of 165.5% was an all-time high for this index. June was the second highest month. Increased use of air conditioning has steadily raised the values of the index.

Total power consumption for the first half of the year averaged 159.2% of the base period value, 10.9% above the first half of 1963. Seasonally adjusted industrial electric power consumption declined 1% in June to 148.9% of the 1957-59 base period average, a value that was 11% above June 1963.

For the first half of this year, industrial electric power consumption averaged 146.7% of its base value. This was a rate of consumption 11.4% above the first six months of 1963. Automation requires the use of much electronic equipment. The progress of automation in Texas industry is marked by a substantial rise in electric power consumption. Specialized equipment known in the industry as "lease automatic custody transfer equipment" has automated the production of oil on a lease and its release to a pipeline. Computer control of chemical reactors and machine tools has automated individual steps in production processes. The next step will be cybernation: electronic control of more complex production processes, such as entire factories. Since maintenance has proved intractable to automation, the persons working around the factory of the future will very commonly be a handful of maintenance men.

Seasonally adjusted sales of ordinary life insurance rose 10% in June, to a value of 157.8% of average monthly sales in 1957-59. At this level, the index was 22% above the like month of last year. It is the highest value the index has reached this year.

Ordinary life insurance sales for the first half of this year averaged 149.8% of the 1957-59 monthly average, a level 16.8% above the first half of 1963. As average family income increases, more life insurance is required to afford a given degree of income protection. Additional insurance is also required to protect the purchasing power

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS (1957-59=100)

Index	Percent change				
	Jun 1964	May 1964	Jun 1963	Jun 1964 from Jun 1963	Jun 1964 from Jun 1963
Texas business activity	147.1	146.5	126.3	**	+ 16
Miscellaneous freight carload—					
ings in S.W. district	76.2	77.1	79.9	— 1	— 5
Crude petroleum production	102.8*	101.8*	96.8r	+ 1	+ 6
Crude oil runs to stills	116.4	116.0	112.0	**	+ 4
Total electric power consumption	163.3*	165.5*	152.9r	— 1	+ 7
Industrial power consumption	148.9*	150.6*	134.1r	— 1	+ 11
Bank debits	147.2	146.6	126.7	**	+ 16
Ordinary life insurance sales	157.8	143.7	129.7	+ 10	+ 22
Total retail sales	132.9*	130.5*	126.9r	+ 2	+ 5
Durable-goods sales	163.7*	152.1*	156.1r	+ 8	+ 5
Nondurable-goods sales	117.1*	119.3*	111.8r	— 2	+ 5
Urban building permits issued	121.8	115.8	109.6	+ 5	+ 11
Residential	122.0	110.4	109.5	+ 11	+ 11
Nonresidential	116.8	126.5	105.2	— 8	+ 11
Total industrial production	128*	126*	121r	+ 2	+ 6
Total nonfarm employment	110.9*	111.1*	108.5	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment	109.4*	109.1r	106.2	**	+ 3
Total unemployment	93.6	90.4	106.8	+ 4	— 12
Average weekly earnings—					
manufacturing	116.1*	117.4r	113.6	— 1	+ 2
Average weekly hours—					
manufacturing	100.5*	101.2r	101.2	— 1	— 1

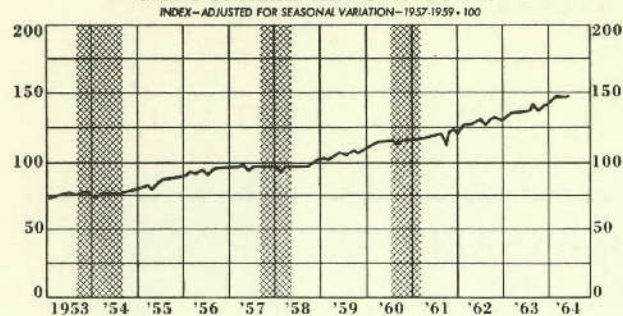
Adjusted for seasonal variation.

*Preliminary.

rRevised.

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

INDEX OF TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, NONDURABLE MANUFACTURES



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

er of family income against future increases in the price level. Provision of funds to pay for a college education for each child requires a substantial amount of life insurance. All these factors, plus population increases, have combined to send life insurance sales soaring.

Retail sales rose 2% in June after seasonal adjustment. At 132.9% of average monthly sales in 1957-59, the index was 5% above the comparable 1963 month. An 8% increase in sales of durable goods was responsible for the May-to-June rise. Sales of nondurables declined 2% in June. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the increase over June 1963.

Nationally, June retail sales amounted to a seasonally adjusted \$21.7 billion, about the same as May sales but 6% above June of last year. Sales of durables in June were down 3% from May but were up 5% over June of last year. Sales of nondurables were 2% above May and 7% above June of last year.

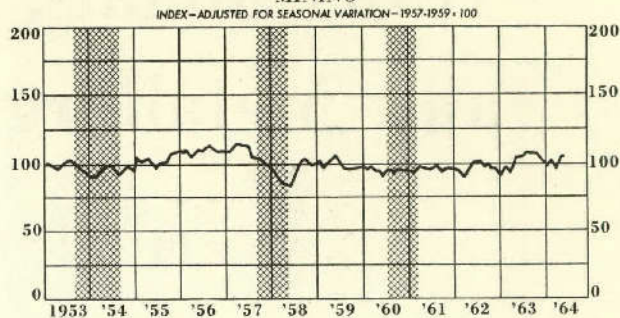
A survey of consumer buying intentions conducted by the Department of Commerce in April revealed the fact that consumers' intentions to buy new automobiles in the next 12 months were higher than they were a year ago. If this expectation is realized, the automobile industry has another year of high level sales in prospect. This fact alone suggests a high level of business activity during the second half of this year and the first half of 1965. Retail sales of automobiles, parts, and accessories amount to approximately 20% of total retail sales. The automobile manufacturers are major consumers of steel, chemicals, rubber, glass, and textiles. The influence of the industry on total economic activity in this country is enormous.

Urban building permits issued in June rose 5% after seasonal adjustment. At 121.8% of 1957-59, the index was 11% above June 1963. The June rise was the result of an 11% increase in residential permits issued. Non-residential permits declined 8% in June.

For the first six months of this year total urban permits issued averaged 127.8% of 1957-59, virtually unchanged from the 127.9% average for the comparable period of 1963. Residential permits averaged 119.2% of 1957-59 in the first half, up 1% over the first half of last year. Nonresidential permits for the first six months were down 1% from the first half of last year, canceling the effect on total permits of the rise in residential permits.

The April survey of consumer buying intentions showed that 3.5% of respondents planned to purchase a new

INDEX OF TEXAS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MINING



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

home in the next two years. This was about the same percentage as for April 1963. There were 1.8% of the respondents who planned to buy a new home in the next 12 months. In April 1963, there were 1.9% who planned to purchase a new home in the following year. The percentages of respondents intending to purchase new homes within one and two years have been very stable for the past three years.

The seasonally adjusted index of newspaper advertising linage dropped 2.6% in June. At 107.7% of average linage in 1957-59, the index was 2.9% above June 1963. The index averaged 108.1% for the first six months, up 2% over the first half of 1963.

June nonagricultural employment in the state was 2,343,700, up 3.2% over June of last year. Nonagricultural employment averaged 2,322,600 in the first half of the year, up 3.4% over the first half of 1963.

Manufacturing employment in June was 429,900, up 5.1% over June 1963. Manufacturing employment for the first half averaged 421,800, up 5.2% over the comparable 1963 period. This increase in manufacturing employment is very important, because each manufacturing employee provides a demand for several employees in service and other related industries.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES IN 20 TEXAS CITIES (1957-59=100)

City	Jun 1964	May 1964	Jun 1963	Percent change	
				Jun 1964 from May 1964	Jun 1964 from Jun 1963
Abilene	132.8	19.4	107.3	+ 11	+ 24
Amarillo	161.9	158.4	126.7	+ 2	+ 28
Austin	161.0	177.6	187.2	- 9	+ 17
Beaumont	139.5	184.0	116.9	+ 4	+ 19
Corpus Christi	122.6	114.7	108.3	+ 7	+ 13
Corsicana	119.2	119.5	109.1	**	+ 9
Dallas	160.2	158.1	139.5	+ 1	+ 15
El Paso	117.8	135.4	108.1	- 13	+ 9
Fort Worth	119.4	110.2	104.2	+ 8	+ 15
Galveston	116.8	115.3	109.4	+ 1	+ 7
Houston	151.1	143.7	126.4	+ 5	+ 20
Laredo	139.2	134.4	137.3	+ 4	+ 1
Lubbock	156.1	157.2	136.8	- 1	+ 14
Port Arthur	99.9	103.5	94.2	- 3	+ 6
San Angelo	125.6	122.0	100.6	+ 3	+ 25
San Antonio	141.3	131.2	123.2	+ 8	+ 15
Texarkana	159.1	149.7	144.4	+ 6	+ 10
Tyler	132.8	123.5	111.1	+ 8	+ 20
Waco	131.5	134.1	117.7	- 2	+ 12
Wichita Falls	126.9	126.4	106.4	**	+ 19

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

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

Texas Metals, Metal Industries and Metallurgy

PART 1 OF 2

By ERIC H. BUCKNALL

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

This article on the metals industries in Texas represents a departure from the policy of the editorial board of the Texas Business Review to avoid using reprinted material. The timely nature of the material and the fact that the original publication was in the Metallurgist, a British publication, was deemed justification of its reprinting for an American, and particularly a Texas, audience. The Bureau of Business Research gratefully acknowledges the permission granted by the author and the publisher to use the article.

This article has as its theme the large significance of metals, metal industries and metallurgy to the State of Texas, a state which is commonly thought of, not only on this side of the Atlantic, as completely dedicated to cows, oil and millionaires. The main topic which will be discussed is the present and prospective scope of mining, smelting and refining of metals in Texas; some remarks will also be made on metal fabrication and application in Texas and on metallurgical education in Texas. The definition which is given to Metal Industries in this article may appear rather broad, but it is in fact normal practice in the United States to lump together as Metal Industries the following Federal employment categories: 33—Primary Metals, 34—Fabricated Metal Products, 35—Non-electrical Machinery, 36—Electrical Machinery, 37—Transportation Equipment, and 38—Instruments. So defined, the Metal Industries constitute by far the largest single block in the U. S. economy. In a typical year (1957), the Metal Industries of the United States employed 6.6 millions out of a total industrial labour force of 16.0 millions, and had a total sales of \$141,164 million, with the categories 33 to 37 all contributing more or less equally.

Historical and Geographical Aspects

Before Alaska became a state Texas had long been able to brag of being the largest State of the Union; diehard Texans still insist that if ever the Alaskan ice melts, Texas will regain its primacy. The State of Texas is some 801 miles from North to South and 773 miles from East to West. It lies immediately north of Mexico and has a coastline on the Gulf of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to the Red River, i.e., from 25°50' N to 36°30' N. It may be described as being the meeting place of the Great Plains—which sweep down alongside the Rocky Mountains—and the Gulf Coastal Plain, but these are

on different levels and there is a steep rise as the Coastal Plain is left; it is also the case that Texas has both near-mountains, in the North-central Burnet-Llano region, formerly commonly referred to as the Central Mineral Region, see the sketch map given as Figure One, and full mountains in the Trans-Pecos region, where Guadalupe Mountain rises to 8,751 feet and the spectacular butte-like El Capitan is almost as high.

Texas has a history which justifies the name "Under Six Flags" being applied to a permanent exhibition site in the industrial complex embracing Dallas and Fort Worth. The essentials of the history may well be conveyed in terms of six or seven dates. For the first we may take 1519, the date of Spanish entry into Central America. We may then skip on to 1821, the year of achievement of Mexican independence from Spain and approximately the date at which non-Spanish white settlers, termed 'Anglos' in contrast to 'Latins,' started to move into Texas under the *empresario* system, operated on behalf of the Mexican governments, and they were many in the early years, by such pioneers as Moses Austin and his son, Stephen F. Austin. A date which is intriguing with the possibilities of what-might-have-been is 1828, when Robert Owen of New Lanark and New Harmony came very near to persuading the Mexican Government to give him Texas, subject to frontier guarantees by the United States and Great Britain, so that he might experiment with communism on a larger scale than he had done in Scotland or on the banks of the Wabash. After the disaster of the Alamo in 1835, with which all movie-goers are familiar, the Anglo settlers under Sam Houston secured independence from Mexico in 1836 by defeating Santa Anna at San Jacinto, outside modern Houston, while the Mexican general was occupied with his girl friend. The Republic of Texas soon sought alignment

with the United States, but did not become a State of the Union until 1845. It joined the Southern States in seceding to form the Confederacy, in 1861, and remained in the semi-servitude of Reconstruction until 1874. In 1901 oil was struck at Spindletop near Beaumont—still in production, but as a sulphur mine—and the foundation of modern industrialisation was laid. At first oil-mining was confined to East Texas, but later, finds were made to the west and north—about the only oil-poor area being along the line of the Balcones Escarpment, which runs through the capital city, Austin, and forms the inner edge of the Gulf Coastal Plain. The Texas historian, Walter Prescott Webb, has referred to this fault line as having constituted throughout the nineteenth century the boundary between the Deep South and the Wild West.

At the time of Sam Houston's victory over the Mexican forces, Texas was a vast and ill-defined territory about the size and shape of India, but without its teeming millions. It had a reputation for a high degree of metallic mineralisation, but the valuable ore bodies were mainly around the edges of the territory. By the date of accession to the United States, the frontiers had moved inwards considerably, allowing space for the later establishment of such States as Oklahoma and New Mexico, and, with this shrinkage, much of the metallic mineral wealth had passed out of the State; nevertheless many prospectors continued to be attracted by fabulous claims made for the Central Mineral Region and other areas. El Paso, in the extreme West, was early established as a smelting and refining centre. A number of factors combined to produce circumstances in which such a metallurgical centre once set up continued to operate and even to increase in importance with the years, despite increasing dependence on out-of-State ores. These factors included a favourable geographical location, abundance of fuel—as represented by oil and natural gas together with lignite—and a plentiful supply of low-wage labour. The trend towards survival and increase of metallurgical industries has been favoured by the setting up in Texas during periods of emergency of Federal extraction and refining plants which afterwards passed, rather cheaply, into private ownership.

Exploitation of Texas Minerals

Texas has held for many years the leading overall position among the United States as a mineral producing State, with an annual production total around one quarter of the national figure, but of course the great bulk of this total represents oil and gas. The geological formations in Texas are very varied, from the oldest rocks to very young formations, with many situations promising a high degree of metallic mineralisation. Through the early years of the Republic and the State, the geologically ancient hills of the Burnet-Llano region were termed the Central Mineral Region, because of outcrops of minerals of iron, lead, and other metals, and of graphite, but there have never been more than small-scale workings in this area, which today is more dependent on rural activities, such as the raising of cattle, sheep and goats, than any other part of Texas. The Trans-Pecos region adjoining the Big Bend of the Rio Grande has also been to date an area of limited mineral

production, but geologists feel that it offers more promise. Other parts of Texas have more than fulfilled early predictions, especially East Texas with its many thriving oil and gas fields together with surface mining of lignite and iron ore—although the lignite is not today enjoying the general demand which applied before the oil and gas boom.

U.S. Bureau of Mines figures show that the annual value of Texas mineral production has been expanding steeply from 1890; when the steeper rise of war years is included, the average trend is doubling every six years. As long ago as 1955 the value exceeded \$4,000 million and the quantity was some 300 million tons. Texas has over one half of the United States' proved reserves of oil and gas, and is in a good position for other minerals. While oil and gas dominate, with 92 per cent of the total annual mineral output, 35 other minerals, with an

FIGURE 1
PRINCIPAL METALLURGICAL CENTERS
OF TEXAS



aggregate annual value of some \$320 million, are in regular production. The value exceeds that of the total mineral output of many of the States and also the value of the celebrated Texas cotton crop. 90 per cent of all Texas minerals are obtained by drilling and pumping (gas, oil, salt, sulphur) and nearly all the remainder by open-cast mining. Mining activities are undertaken in 232 of the 254 counties of Texas.

The minerals produced in Texas are, in general, outstandingly important as source materials for in-State industries, which often have high conversion-ratios because of the intricacy and high levels of technical skills involved—this applies particularly to the petroleum, which is not only refined in Texas but is fed to in-State petrochemical plants, in which more than 2 billion dollars are invested, much being tied up in the physical plant which naturally consists mainly of metals.

TABLE I: TEXAS METALS PRODUCTION

	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1885-1954	
	Amt.	Value	Amt.	Value	Amt.	Value	Amt.	Value	Amt.	Value	Amt.	Value
Copper (Short tons, dollars)	2	822	1	483	18	8,712	—	—	—	—	1,388	402,028
Gold (Fine oz., dollars)	49	1,715	32	1,120	39	1,365	—	—	not available	—	8,552	233,265
Lead (Short tons, dollars)	129	34,830	43	14,878	56	18,032	—	—	—	—	5,443	692,471
Silver (Fine oz., dollars)	2,554	2,221	1,381	1,250	4,672	4,228	—	—	93	84	\$3,303,266	23,446,648
Zinc (Short tons, dollars)	—	—	24	8,786	3	966	—	—	—	—	837	132,283
											Total value \$24,906,895	

In the Minerals Yearbook of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, 21 Texas minerals are listed individually, while the others are brought together under an "undistributed" head, to avoid release of figures revealing confidential information on monopoly undertakings. Thus, detailed production figures are not accessible for a group which includes native asphalt, basalt, bromine, graphite, iron ore, lignite, magnesium, natural salines, mercury, peat, crushed granite, marble, sandstone and gemstones. In 'Texas Looks Ahead,' E. H. Sellards gave a Table showing industrial minerals produced in Texas by decades, the metallic items of which are reproduced below, with notes based on Sellard's text:

1882-91

Copper, Gold, Iron ore, Silver.

1892-1901

Copper, Gold, Iron ore, Mercury,¹ Silver.

1902-11

Copper, Gold, Iron ore, Lead,² Mercury, Silver, Zinc.⁴

1912-21

Copper, Gold, Iron ore, Lead, Mercury, Silver, Zinc.

1922-31

Copper, Gold, Lead, Mercury, Silver.

1932-41

Copper, Gold, Iron ore, Lead, Magnesium,³ Mercury, Silver.⁵

That the scale of production in most of these ores has recently been small is made clear by the figures extracted from the Minerals Yearbook for 1954, shown in Table 1. It is emphasized that the figures refer only to the output of Texas mines and not to the primary metal production of Texas metallurgical plants.

It will be clear that, unlike the widely occurring oil and gas reserves, metallic minerals in Texas occur in few areas. Except for the East Texas iron ores and South Texas uranium, both of which occur a little to the east of the Balcones fault line, ores have been located only in the Southwest Trans-Pecos/Big Bend region and in the North Central Burnet-Llano region.

Some notes on individual resources follow:

Copper: Copper is found as low-content ore in North-central Texas and as richer ore in the Trans-Pecos mountain area. A main source of copper for many years was the Hazel mine in the Quitman Mountains between Van Horn and Allamore and on the boundary between Cul-

¹First recorded 1899, but some earlier small-scale production.

²1907 onwards.

³1941 onwards.

⁴Small in 1906 and 1907, more in 1912-13, none reported since.

⁵There has also been at one time or another production of manganese and tin minerals.

bertson and Hudspeth Counties. Recent production has been inappreciable, but some geologists believe that there is a future for copper mining in this area, given favourable market and other conditions, see below.

Gold: has been produced from copper and silver ores.

Iron: Deposits of iron occur in Eocene greensand in Cass, Cherokee, Marion, Morris and other counties near the Louisiana border in Northeast Texas. The ores are covered by a thin over-burden easily removed by drag-line. The total reserves are difficult to estimate but have been assessed at near 200 million tons of usable and accessible ore, which might suggest a scale of working of around 10 million tons a year, which has in fact never been approached. The ores include both siderite and limonite minerals, with the latter predominating above water table and in the more northerly of the two fields, which have roughly the outline of a pair of boots, placed one above the other. The limonite occurs as small lenses and other bodies disseminated throughout fairly deep beds of greensand; the siderite forms more continuous, but thinner beds. The limonite material is thus more susceptible to beneficiation, while the siderite calls only for washing and calcining. Typically, beneficiation plant feed from the northerly field analyses 20 per cent iron and is brought to a 45 per cent iron level by crushing and gravity separation, while the washed ore from the southerly field runs just over 40 per cent iron. Occurrences of magnetite in pre-Cambrian rocks have been noted at several points in the Llano area and one source, Iron Mountain, has been worked to provide heavy aggregate for concrete radiation shields.

Some East Texas iron ore production figures are given below for years in which the figures were given in the Minerals Yearbook:

Year	Long tons usable ore
1953	1,014,937
1954	881,190
1955	875,443
1956	835,000 (est.)

These figures when taken in conjunction with the steel consumption in Texas in a good year, 6 million tons, indicate that there is room for increased iron mining and extraction.

Small-scale smelting of iron ore started in Marion County in the northerly field before the Civil War and ordnance was made during the war. A boom in the 1880's and 90's involved operation of small blast furnaces on the southerly field at Rusk and at New Birmingham in Cherokee County, now a ghost town. There was practically no further activity until World War II when Sheffield Steel Company started drawing ore from Rusk

and Cass Counties and Federal funds were used to build a blast-furnace plant near Daingerfield. Both have developed into integrated steel plants and will be discussed later, see Part 2. Other proposals have not developed, but it is to be expected that further exploitation of the East Texas low-grade ores will occur, in view of the large market offered by Texas for iron and steel products. It is likely that, to succeed, any such programme will need to be based on reduction methods other than customary blast furnace smelting. As a result of a Bureau of Mines investigation in which samples were smelted by the Strategic-Udy method, consideration is being given to the establishment of an electric iron smelter near Rusk, in view of the difficulties attendant on expanding blast furnace operation in a state without coking coal. An alternative discussed in Part 2 is the installation of plant for solid-state reduction of iron ore or concentrates, one version of which is operated at Monterrey in Mexico, while another, developed in Texas, is practised in Pennsylvania.

Lead: has been mined both in the Trans-Pecos and Burnet-Llano regions, but no production has been reported since 1952.

Magnesium: There are magnesium sulphate and chloride brines in shallow lakes in West Texas. There are also vast resources in the Burnet-Llano area of dolomitic limestone, which was used as the magnesium ore at the wartime Balcones plant set up by the Federal government on the edge of Austin, but at present sea water, with 0.13 per cent magnesium, is the only source material being treated. The scale of operation has varied widely since World War II, at first falling very low and then rising to an average of about 40,000 tons, but with peaks in 1952 and 1957 of 105,821 tons and 81,263 tons, respectively. The last figure at hand (for 1960) was 40,070 tons of magnesium.

Manganese: As an emergency measure, a few carloads of manganese ore from the Southwest were mined during World War II and the Korean War. Much the same picture of emergency small-scale production applies to other ferro-alloy ores, such as those of chromium, molybdenum and tungsten, except that for these the source was the Burnet-Llano region.

Mercury: At times Texas has been a leading mercury producer, from mines in the neighborhood of Terlingua in the Trans-Pecos region, where the Rio Grande turns sharply while cutting its way through the mountains. In recent years, however, only intermittent development scale working has proceeded, yielding on an average only a few flasks a year.

Silver: In the 1920's over a million ounces were being produced annually and production from mines in the Trans-Pecos region continued on a fair scale into the 1940s, but no production has been reported since 1952 except 93 ounces in 1954. It has been said that the Trans-Pecos mines are not exhausted but uneconomical at present silver prices. There is also some silver in the Burnet-Llano region.

Tin: There are some tin minerals in both Trans-Pecos and Burnet-Llano regions. In the past there has been

some production from the former, but no mining has been reported in recent years.

Uranium: In the 1940's and '50's there was a uranium boom in Karnes County, South Texas, and some neighboring areas. Although low-grade ore did in fact exist, the boom was largely artificial and some of those concerned are serving prison sentences. An 'upgrader' which featured in one trial proved to be a gravel washer. A Washington source stated in 1958 that an estimated 1,713,000 tons of 0.25 per cent uranium ore had been established in Karnes and Duval Counties, in the former at shallow depth and in the latter deeper. A notable occurrence is that on the Union Carbide lease in Duval County, where the ore forms a cap over a crater on a salt dome. The uranium minerals are disseminated in sands and tuffs, and are thought to have been precipitated by slow seepage of sulphur-rich gases from oil fields which reacted with uranium concentrated in ground waters. While the nearest milling facilities were at Grants, New Mexico, there was little to encourage development of the Texas uranium deposits, but a 300 tpd mill was set up by Susquehanna-Western at Falls City in 1960. A review presented in 1961 indicated that Texas stood seventh as a uranium-producing state, but much behind the leaders.

Zinc: It occurs, usually in association with silver, in several counties in the Trans-Pecos region. There was formerly considerable production from the Bonanza mine in Hudspeth County, but no mining has been reported in recent years.

It has been said 'The history of Texas mineral development has been one of unfulfilled predictions and unpredicted fulfilment.' It is probably true to add that the unexpected fulfilment has mostly been concerned with oil and gas and the unfulfilled predictions with metallic minerals. On a first look, at least, it would appear that one major reason for limited success with metalliferous mining has been the limited effort put into prospecting for ore bodies, coupled with less willingness to speculate on a reasonably promising metal prospect than has been the case with oil. Both aspects are simple to explain. The prospector has in modern times been a less common feature of the Texas scene than he is in the States farther west because of Texas land laws. As a circular of The University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology points out: 'Anyone contemplating prospecting in Texas for any mineral resource whatsoever should know that all mineral rights belong to the owners of the land surface, and there is no Federal public land which can be acquired *gratis* by the discoverer of a mineral deposit.' The second point seems to be covered by the fact that there are inexhaustible opportunities for those with gambling instincts to speculate in wildcat oil wells, which on an average involve smaller investment, more chance of success, and, when successful, more immediate profits than metal mines.

Metals which would be eagerly sought in Texas if prospecting were judged attractive would presumably be those for which the United States rests heavily on foreign sources, which might be cut off in time of emer-

gency. These include aluminium, antimony, chromium, manganese, mercury, platinum metals, tantalum, tin, tungsten and vanadium. The position of zinc is marginal and perhaps that of iron is becoming so. Supplies of uranium, at one time regarded as highly deficient, now appear more than adequate, but active development of nuclear power stations would add many ancillary metals to the strategic metals list given above, e.g., beryllium, columbium, thorium, and zirconium.

Of the metals referred to above, mercury is the only one which has been very actively sought in recent years. Both private interests and a company under DMEA contract with the Federal government carried out diamond drilling programmes in 1955-57, but seemingly without much success.

Reynolds Metal Company devotes much of its research effort to the extraction of aluminium from raw materials other than bauxite; success along this line might make Texas clays valuable as aluminium ores, thus relieving the practically complete dependence on bauxite imported from the Caribbean area, the Guianas, etc.

From a State rather than a national viewpoint, the two metals most attractive for larger scale mining and extraction in Texas are copper and iron. The copper situation was looked into somewhat closely during World War II by G. L. Evans of The University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, who convinced himself that in the Van Horn-Allamore district ores comparable in grade (2½ to 5 per cent copper) to those then being worked 'can be calculated in hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of tons.' The dip of the ore beds is, however, such as to make reliable estimates of reserves almost impossible without a large diamond drilling programme. The iron ore position has already been discussed; provided the smelter is prepared to undertake beneficiation there seems little limit to the total potential ore reserves, but it is also true that the deposits favour smaller scale operation than fits in with the normal, blast furnace-based iron smelting, which is also contradicted by the lack of indigenous coking coal. It is believed that for alternative processes based on the reduction of concentrate fines by hydrogen or carbon monoxide, both of which can readily be produced from natural gas, much iron-bearing material would rank as ore which at present does not.

Texas as a Metal Producer

As mentioned earlier, the smelting of iron ores in Texas on a small scale goes back, though not at the present sites, to ante-bellum days, and Texas has had at El Paso a custom smelter for lead and copper from 1887. Furnaces for mercury distillation have been set up as and when cinnabar mining has been active from 1889. All other metallurgical ventures in the State are much more recent. The first zinc retort plant was installed in 1922 and the antimony smelter in 1930. The initial plants for the primary extraction of several other metals date from World War II; these include the two operational blast furnace plants for iron, the magne-

sium undertakings, the tin smelter and the electrolytic zinc plant. Aluminium production in Texas is still more recent in origin, dating from 1950. The ferromanganese venture dates from the Korean War. Several of the metals referred to are now extracted in several plants, and practically all the undertakings have increased their scale of activity since they were started.

The present position is not, however, very different from that in 1959, as given in the Texas chapter of the Minerals Yearbook. This mentions 18 important primary metal extraction plants as being active in Texas; 2 alumina plants, 3 aluminium plants, 1 magnesium plant, 1 manganese plant, 1 mercury reduction works, 1 antimony smelter, 1 copper smelter, 1 lead smelter, 1 tin and 3 zinc plants, 1 copper refinery, and 2 iron blast furnaces. Reference is also made to the bye-product production of cadmium from smelter flue dust and to the recovery of zinc in a fuming plant. The extraction plants, which are tabulated below, employed in all 23,900 workers and were conspicuous for their low accident rate. In addition to these primary producers important secondary industries have been established for some of the metals. The Yearbook mentions treatment of scrap aluminium, brass, iron, lead, and zinc at 12 secondary smelters. De-tinning plants are also in operation. Up to a point, all iron and steel foundries in Texas, and particularly those with electric furnaces, may be regarded as falling into the secondary metal category, by virtue of their dependence on iron and steel scrap.

Table 2 shows primary extraction plants.

The scale on which these varied activities are conducted will be dealt with later when separate consideration is given to the individual metals, see Part 2. For the time being it is pointed out that, for several metals, Texas is a main source and that even for aluminium, one of the latest additions, the productive capacity is around 20 per cent of the national total. It will be appreciated that the scale on which the primary metallurgical industries of Texas are conducted bears little direct relationship to the availability of ores within the State. Iron and steel are currently being produced to an extent which is smaller than is justified by Texas iron ore reserves and by the local market for these products, but even here, as a matter of convenience in burdening the blast furnaces, producers rely partly on richer foreign ore. Other metals are produced in Texas on a scale which could not be supported by local ores, and in several instances production is entirely from imported ores or concentrates. This is the case, for example, with the two alumina refineries which feed the aluminium reduction plants, and for the antimony, lead and tin smelters. The plants extracting copper and zinc operate on out-of-State ores supplemented by ore from abroad. It is only in the case of magnesium that the 'ore' is drawn entirely from local sources—but it would be difficult to claim anything specially Texan about the sea water which is used at the Brazosport plants on the Gulf coast.

The existence of large metallurgical plants in Texas is fundamentally related, according to Professor S. A. Arbingast of The University of Texas, to the possession

TABLE 2: TEXAS METALS: PRIMARY EXTRACTION PLANTS

Product, Company and Plant	Location, county	Material treated	Source of material
Aluminium			
Aluminum Co. of America			
Point Comfort (alumina)	Calhoun	Bauxite	Foreign
Point Comfort (reduction)	Calhoun	Alumina	Above
Rockdale (reduction)	Milam	Alumina	As above
Reynolds Metals Co.			
Sherwin, LaQuinta (alumina)	San Patricio	Bauxite	Foreign
San Patricio (reduction)	San Patricio	Alumina	Above
Antimony			
National Lead Co.			
Laredo (smelter)	Webb	Ore	Foreign
Cadmium			
American Smelting & Refining Co.			
Corpus Christi (electrolytic)	Nueces	Flue Dust	Foreign
Copper			
American Smelting & Refining Co.			
El Paso (smelter)	El Paso	Ore & concs.	Foreign & domestic
Phelps-Dodge Refining Corporation			
El Paso (refinery)	El Paso	Blister & anode	Domestic
Iron			
Lone Star Steel Co.			
Daingerfield (integrated steelworks)	Morris	Ore & scrap	Domestic
Sheffield Division of Armco Steel Corporation			
Houston (integrated steelworks)	Harris	Ore & scrap	Domestic & foreign
Lead			
American Smelting & Refining Co.			
El Paso (smelter)	El Paso	Ore & concs.	Foreign
Magnesium			
Dow Chemical Co.			
Brazosport (reduction)	Brazoria	Sea water	Domestic
Manganese			
Tenn-Tex Alloy & Chemical Co.			
Houston	Harris	Ore	Foreign
Mercury			
Terlingua Mercury Corporation			
Terlingua (distillation)	Presidio	Ore	Domestic
Tin & Tungsten			
Wah Chang Corporation			
Texas City (smelter)	Galveston	Concentrates	Foreign
Zinc			
American Smelting & Refining Co.			
Amarillo (retort smelter)	Potter	Ore & concs.	Domestic & foreign
Corpus Christi (electrolytic)	Nueces	Ore & concs.	Foreign
El Paso (fuming plant)	El Paso	Residues	Domestic
American Zinc Co. of Illinois			
Dumas (retort smelter)	Moore	Concs. & fumes	Foreign & domestic

by the Gulf Coast of a unique combination of advantages for the production of metals, including: (i) ease of access of imported ores and to world markets, supported by a well-developed internal transportation network; (ii) relatively cheap and stable sources of fuel and power; (iii) large raw material supplies including plentiful metal scrap, low-grade iron ores, sea water, oyster-shell and other fluxing materials, all often found in fortunate juxtaposition. Texas is strategically placed to receive supplies of ores from any source within the United States or to the South or East of the United States. It appears particularly convenient in times of emergency because of its sheltered position on the Gulf

of Mexico, access to which could normally be denied to an enemy, plus the fact that all the Gulf ports are linked to each other and to the Mississippi and other inland waterways by the protected Intra-coastal Waterway. The fuel situation calls for further comment. Texas has no coking coal, but supplies are available just beyond the northern border in Oklahoma and Arkansas. The principal solid fuel in Texas is lignite, but considerable ingenuity will need to be exercised before this is used economically in Texas metallurgical industries except as a fuel for raising steam and generating electric power. India has used lignite char experimentally in the low-shaft furnace for iron smelting, but this is

unlikely to be done in Texas as it is only economical where there is a ready market for the large quantities of low quality gas which such a furnace produces. The main Texas fuels are, of course, oil and natural gas; there is also available some hydro-electric power from dams along the principal rivers. Much of the gas is 'sour' and, without special processing, cannot be used for much except burning to yield carbon black. The petro-chemical industries and out-of-State consumers at the further end of long pipelines compete for the use of natural gas and most of the present sources have sold their entire estimated production years ahead. How much natural gas is actually available for use by expanding metal industries is thus a matter for conjecture. Natural gas itself is not very serviceable as a reducing agent, because of its tendency to lay down carbon, but it is not difficult to convert the gas to a hydrogen/carbon monoxide mixture which does not have this disadvantage. Of special interest to the metallurgy of refractory metals is the natural gas from the Texas 'Panhandle' which is the world's main source of helium. Oil is plentifully available in the soil of Texas, but its availability to industry is restricted by the Texas Railroad Commission, who were given many years ago control over oil production in the State; recently the 'allowable' has been restricted on an average to twelve days production per month. While this policy continues, Texas cannot be regarded as offering large access to oil as a fuel for metallurgical purposes. A further potential obstacle to the expansion of metal industries, which Arbingast discusses, is lack of sufficient fresh water—a problem which is receiving much attention today all over the United States.

Whether initially set up by private enterprise or by the Federal government, most of the Texas metal plants have come into the ownership of out-of-State corporations with their main interests elsewhere—Lone Star Steel being the outstanding exception. This being the case, these plants are naturally operated on the basis of an integrated policy embracing the out-of-State interests and without any sentimental or other regard for the economic self-sufficiency of the Lone Star State. From the viewpoint of these producers, the main metal market is the industrial area of the North-East and the metals smelted in Texas tend to move toward that market as semi-finished products, e.g., as base bullion lead, blister copper and aluminium ingot. Outside the small production of steel, all of which can—in a good year—be absorbed by the Texas oil and gas industries, there is little conversion of Texas-smelted metals into wrought forms within the State, although castings are produced in plenty in the numerous foundries. The virtual absence of primary fabrication plants is unfortunate for Texas, but may be of advantage to the United States as a whole. The late Professor Erich Zimmermann, The University of Texas resources expert, took a strong view that it was damaging to the best interests of the nation for businessmen to think in terms of economic self-sufficiency of individual States or other sub-units.

Despite the authoritative nature of this opinion, there is by no means general agreement that the metal industries of Texas function or could function to best advantage under the present system, many of those concerned believing that the expansion of these industries further into the areas of refining and conversion to wrought products would give a sounder base to the metal-consuming capital and consumer goods industries of the United States South-Central region and, in effect, would virtually create a new market.

ESTIMATES OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

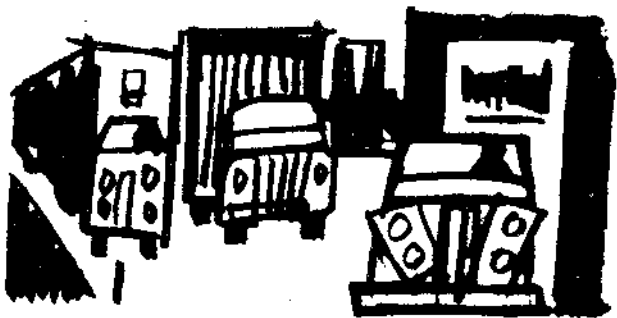
Source: Texas Employment Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

Industry	Employment (thousands) June 1964	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	2,757.7	**	+ 2
MANUFACTURING	533.9	+ 1	+ 3
Durable goods	264.8	+ 1	+ 4
Ordnance	5.4	+ 2	— 5
Wood products	18.7	+ 1	— 1
Furniture and fixtures	11.4	**	+ 3
Stone, clay, and glass	25.2	+ 2	— 1
Primary metal	27.9	+ 1	+ 7
Fabricated metal	35.6	+ 2	+ 3
Machinery (except electrical)	45.3	+ 1	+ 5
Electrical equipment and machinery	28.7	**	+ 5
Transportation equipment	55.6	+ 1	+ 10
Other durable goods	11.0	+ 2	+ 1
Nondurable goods	269.1	+ 1	+ 2
Food	30.9	+ 3	+ 2
Textile mill products	7.0	**	+ 8
Apparel	42.8	+ 1	+ 3
Paper products	11.2	**	**
Printing, publishing	31.5	— 1	+ 1
Chemical and allied products	49.5	+ 1	+ 1
Petroleum products	35.4	**	— 1
Leather products	3.1	+ 3	+ 7
Other nondurable goods	7.7	+ 3	+ 7
NONMANUFACTURING	2,223.8	**	+ 2
Mining	115.7	+ 3	**
Petroleum and natural gas	103.2	+ 3	**
Metal, coal, and other mining	6.5	**	**
Contract construction	184.1	+ 2	+ 1
Transportation and utilities	216.0	+ 1	— 1
Interstate railroads	35.3	+ 1	— 1
Other transportation	100.6	+ 1	— 2
Telephone and telegraph	39.9	**	**
Public utilities	40.2	+ 2	**
Government	483.1	— 2	+ 3
Federal government	138.5	+ 1	+ 3
Trade	679.4	**	+ 2
Wholesale trade	197.0	+ 1	+ 4
Retail trade	482.4	**	+ 1
Building materials-hardware	34.9	+ 2	— 2
General merchandise	89.6	**	+ 1
Food	75.9	— 1	+ 1
Automotive stores	83.0	+ 1	+ 2
Apparel stores	28.3	— 1	— 7
Other retail trade	170.7	**	+ 2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	148.9	+ 2	+ 4
Bank and trust companies	36.1	+ 2	+ 3
Insurance	63.9	+ 1	+ 3
Real estate and finance	48.9	+ 2	+ 6
Service and misc.	396.6	+ 1	+ 4
Hotels and lodging places	33.1	+ 2	+ 4
Laundries and cleaners	36.0	**	**
Other service	327.5	+ 1	+ 5

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

TEXAS RETAIL SALES IN JUNE

by James J. Kelly



AS IT NORMALLY DOES IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, THE dollar value of total retail sales in Texas declined slightly in June, but after seasonal factors are taken into account, the index showed a rise of 2%. In general, sales by retail stores actually fell off less than the normal June decline, demonstrating that consumer expenditures at the retail level still continue strong. In the first six months of 1964 total retail sales in Texas were estimated at \$6,665.9 million, an increase of 5% above sales of retail stores in the first half of 1963. This increase indicates that the business rise, in its 41st month in June, is still getting firm support from the retail segment and indicates that 1964 will be a good year for retail trade.

The index of retail sales in Texas, after adjustment for seasonal variation, was 132.9% of the 1957-59 base period value. This was 2% above the level of the index in May. The rise in the total index was due to an increase of 8% in the index of durable goods sales which reached 163.7%, and offset a decline of 2% in the index of nondurable goods sales, which dropped to 117.1% of the base period value.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Classification	Percent change				
	Jun 1964 (millions of dollars)	Jan-Jun 1964	Jun 1964 from May 1964	Jun 1964 from Jun 1963	Jan-Jun 1964 from Jan-Jun 1963
TOTAL	\$1,183.9	\$6,665.9	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
Durable goods*	524.5	2,668.2	+ 6	+ 7	+ 7
Nondurable goods	659.4	3,997.7	- 8	+ 7	+ 4

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

Total retail sales in Texas in June were estimated to be \$1,183.9 million, a 2% decline from May sales. The dollar value of retail sales in Texas is not adjusted for seasonal variation, but represent an estimate of the amount of expenditures in retail stores. Thus the estimate of \$6,665.9 million in retail sales in the first half of 1964 takes on added significance when compared with the 5% smaller estimate of sales in the first half of 1963. Sales of both durable and nondurable goods stores showed increases this year when compared with sales in the first half of 1963. Durable goods sales in Texas for the first six months of 1964 were estimated to be \$2,668.2 million,

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			
		Jun from May	Jun 1964 from May 1964	Jun 1964 from Jun 1963	Jan-Jun 1964 from Jan-Jun 1963
DURABLE GOODS					
Automotive stores†	392	- 4	- 2	+ 7	+ 9
Furniture & household appliances stores†	194	- 4	+ 6	+11	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	266	- 3	+ 3	+ 6	+ 1
NONDURABLE GOODS					
Apparel stores	329	-16	-12	+10	+ 5
Drugstores	230	- 8	- 6	+ 7	+ 3
Eating and drinking places	127	- 4	- 4	**	+ 3
Food stores	596	- 4	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	555	+ 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2
General merchandise stores†	241	-18	-14	+ 7	+ 6
Other retail stores	307	-12	- 6	+ 3	+ 2

*Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.

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

†Includes kinds of business other than classification listed.

an increase of 7% over sales in the first half of 1963. Nondurable goods sales were up 4% in the first half of 1964 to \$3,997.9 million.

June sales of durable goods stores in Texas were estimated at \$524.5 million, an increase of 6% above May. Sales of automotive stores are normally expected to decline by 4% in June, but this year the June sales performed better than anticipated and dropped only 2%.

The other major categories of durable goods—furniture and household appliance stores and lumber, building material, and hardware stores—normally are expected to show decreases in June. This year, however, sales of furniture and household appliance stores showed a 6% increase in June sales over May. This brought the level of sales for the month to 11% above sales in June 1963. Lumber, building material, and hardware store sales increased in June by 3% above May, and were 6% above sales in June 1963.

For the first six months of 1964, all the major categories of durable goods stores recorded sales increases above the first half of 1963. Sales of automotive stores were up 9%; furniture and household stores had a 6% increase in sales; and lumber, building material, and hardware store sales rose 1%.

Sales by all types of nondurable goods stores in Texas were also better for the first six months of 1964 than they had been in the first six months of 1963. Only gasoline and service stations are expected to show an increase in June over May. This June, instead of the anticipated 1% increase, sales by gasoline and service stations were up 6%. For the first six months of 1964, sales were up 2% over sales in the first half of 1963.

Apparel store sales are expected to decrease by 16% from May; however, the decrease recorded this June was 12%. Even at this level, apparel sales in the first six

CREDIT RATIOS IN DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL STORES

Classification	Number of reporting stores	Ratio of credit sales to net sales*		Ratio of collections to outstandings†	
		Jun 1964	Jun 1963	Jun 1964	Jun 1963
		ALL STORES	46	63.8	69.3	31.4	29.9
BY CITIES					
Austin	4	64.8	65.3	43.0	43.5
Dallas	3	67.8	66.1	47.5	46.4
Houston	5	64.4	67.0	27.5	25.6
San Antonio	5	70.9	72.8	28.3	27.1
Waco	4	57.0	56.0	35.5	30.8
BY TYPE OF STORE					
Department stores					
(over \$1 million)	14	68.2	69.8	30.3	28.7
Department stores					
(under \$1 million)	6	56.0	57.1	31.8	32.3
Dry goods and apparel stores	8	73.4	71.8	46.6	45.6
Women's specialty shops	11	66.7	66.5	34.9	34.2
Men's clothing stores	7	58.9	59.4	47.8	37.7
BY VOLUME OF NET SALES					
\$1,500,000 and over	18	69.0	70.0	31.2	29.6
\$500,000 to \$1,500,000	11	60.1	61.8	36.7	36.5
\$250,000 to \$500,000	8	54.2	54.0	41.0	41.9
Less than \$250,000	9	56.1	53.0	31.8	29.4

*Credit sales divided by net sales.

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

months of 1964 were up 5% when compared with the first six months of 1963.

Sales by drugstores are normally expected to decline by 8% in June, but the decline in the monthly comparison was 6%. For the first half of 1964, drugstore sales were up 3% above the level of sales in the first half of 1963.

Sales by eating and drinking places in Texas declined in June the anticipated 4% from May sales; however, thus far this year sales by these places were still 3% above what they had been in the first six months of 1963.

Sales by food stores actually showed a 2% increase in June from May, although they were expected to decline by 4%. Sales in the first six months of 1964 were above the first-half 1963 sales by 3% in this category.

General merchandise stores generally have a sales

TEXAS VEGETABLES, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING BY AREA 1959, 1961, 1963¹

Area	Crop year		
	1959	1961	1963
Rio Grande Valley	125,300	116,700	110,300
Laredo	5,900	5,700	5,600
Coastal Bend	31,100	18,900	15,000
Winter Garden	32,300	29,900	32,760
San Antonio	18,600	19,800	21,350
Upper Coast	8,600	8,800	6,100
Central Texas	24,400	23,400	23,000
East Texas	43,800	38,500	38,400
North Texas	8,300	7,200	7,100
Trans Pecos	3,400	3,700	2,900
High Plains	31,800	32,300	31,300
Total	333,600	304,600	293,800

¹Includes acreage harvested for both fresh and processing for 18 principal crops with the exception of beets, sweet corn and spinach for which estimates are published for fresh market only.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, *Texas Vegetables, Acres Harvested by Areas*, Bulletin 25, February 1964.

slump in June 18% below May sales. This year, June sales dropped 14% from May, but sales were still high enough in the first six months to show a 6% increase over sales in the first half of 1963.

Sales in the category of other retail stores—florists, nurseries, jewelry stores, liquor stores, and office, store, and school supply dealers—normally show a decrease of 12% in June. All of these kinds of business showed a decrease in this year's June sales; however, like all other categories of retail sales stores, these too showed increases in the first six months of 1964 when compared with the first six months of 1963.

Retail sales in Texas, despite an anticipated summer slump, continued at a high level in 1964. The increase of 5% in the total dollar estimate for the first six months was made possible by an increase of 7% in durable goods sales and an increase of 4% in nondurable goods sales. This increase in the first six months indicates that the year 1964 will be a good one for retail business in Texas.

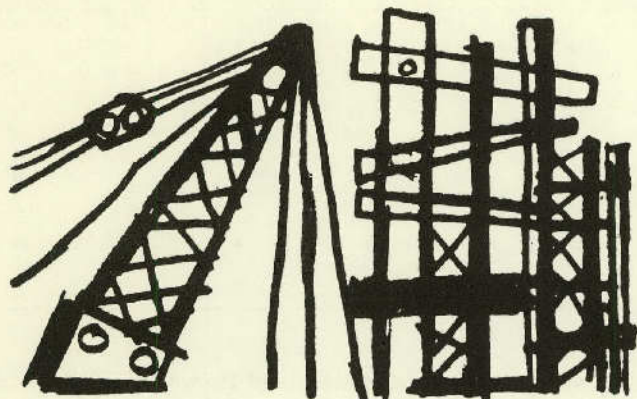
POSTAL RECEIPTS

City	May 23- Jun 19 1964	Jan 4- Jun 19 1964	Percent change
			Jan 4-June 19 1964 from Jan 5-Jun 21 1963
Alvin	\$ 9,664	\$ 54,396	+ 3
Angleton	5,753	49,703	- 7
Ballinger	4,932	27,097	- 10
Bellaire	45,200	245,683	+ 7
Belton	9,382	79,686	+ 4
Breckenridge	6,375	45,117	+ 3
Carrizo Springs	3,034	18,966	- 2
Carthage	7,364	40,266	+ 4
Childress	5,713	36,193	- 1
Cleveland	5,695	34,716	- 4
Coleman	7,627	43,067	- 3
Columbus	3,999	25,960	+ 1
Commercer	5,347	43,953	+ 6
Crockett	7,166	38,893	+ 6
Cuero	5,484	40,313	+ 2
Dalhart	6,061	35,822	- 2
El Campo	10,762	62,243	- 4
Electra	4,790	26,486	- 10
Falfurrias	6,436	30,659	+ 2
Freeport	16,187	106,777	+ 2
Galena Park	6,280	39,691	- 4
Georgetown	5,707	36,958	- 3
Gonzales	6,022	40,013	- 3
Groves	6,934	40,728	- 3
Hearne	3,935	23,606	- 5
Hillsboro	7,364	48,324	- 1
Hurst	8,332	57,224	+ 11
Kenedy	4,153	25,612	+ 2
Kerrville	18,790	95,429	+ 4
La Grange	5,911	31,992	+ 2
Lake Jackson	6,250	40,712	+ 2
Liberty	9,015	48,646	+ 3
Marlin	8,491	49,709	+ 4
Mathis	2,376	15,132	- 7
Navasota	5,498	34,053	+ 4
Perryton	10,528	55,583	+ 1
Pittsburg	4,385	26,318	+ 5
Port Lavaca	10,581	63,119	+ 3
Rusk	5,716	34,857	- 3
Seminole	5,833	29,010	- 3
Stephenville	9,051	61,646	**
Taft	3,627	18,738	+ 2
Wharton	8,365	54,251	+ 3
Winnboro	3,360	25,877	+ 4
Yoakum	15,356	83,876	+ 1

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

TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN JUNE

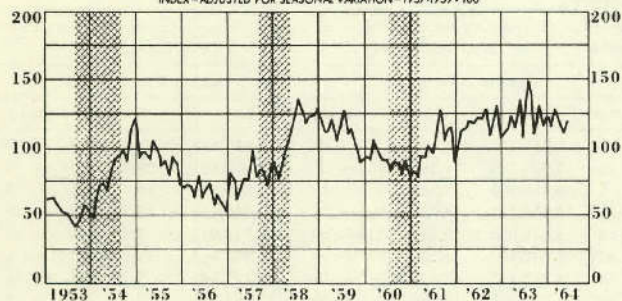
by Robert M. Lockwood



STIMULATED BY NOTICEABLY MORE VIGOROUS RESIDENTIAL construction activity, which more than offset a disappointing month in the nonresidential sector, the index of total construction authorized in Texas, after adjustment for seasonal factors, increased 5% in June to a level of 121.8% of the 1957-59 average. The June improvement brought the average of the total construction index for the year (January-June) to 127.8% of the base period average, essentially the same level maintained over the first six months of 1963. At 119.2% of the 1957-59 average, the six months' average of the index of resi-

INDEX OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED

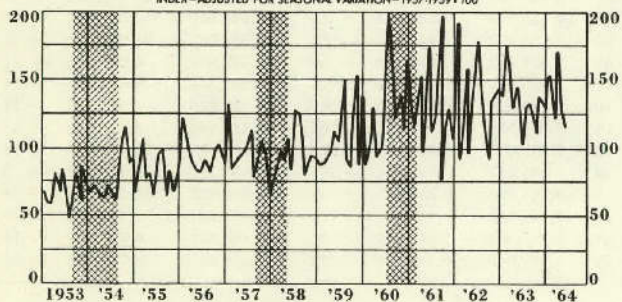
INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



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

INDEX OF NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED

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



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

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

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

Classification	Jun 1964 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-Jun 1964 (thousands of dollars)	Percent change	
			Jun 1964 from May 1964	Jan-Jun 1964 from Jan-Jun 1963
ALL PERMITS	\$132,688	\$814,351	+ 8	**
New construction	116,198	725,368	+ 6	**
Residential				
(housekeeping)	71,091	440,890	+ 4	+ 1
One-family dwellings	52,373	316,180	+ 4	+ 3
Multiple-family dwellings	18,718	124,710	+ 6	- 5
Nonresidential buildings	45,107	284,478	+ 9	- 1
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential)	2,177	18,992	- 30	+ 66
Amusement buildings	813	11,417	+180	- 51
Churches	4,445	22,756	- 19	+ 44
Industrial buildings	5,135	29,509	+ 44	+ 19
Garages (commercial and private)	805	3,883	+ 32	- 5
Service stations	1,355	8,283	+ 13	+ 29
Hospitals and institutions	1,314	28,884	- 52	+ 6
Office-bank buildings	3,243	30,908	- 51	- 36
Works and utilities	1,925	5,815	+442	- 66
Educational buildings	11,859	53,756	+ 76	- 16
Stores and mercantile buildings	10,737	60,396	+ 12	+ 73
Other buildings and structures	1,799	9,879	+ 17	+ 15
Additions, alterations, and repairs	16,490	88,983	+ 29	- 1
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	107,447	679,177	+ 5	- 3
Central cities	80,945	524,930	+ 8	- 6
Outside central cities	26,502	154,247	- 1	+ 6
Total nonmetropolitan	25,241	135,174	+ 22	+ 22
10,000 to 50,000 population	14,953	74,710	+ 36	+ 15
Less than 10,000 population	10,288	60,464	+ 7	+ 32

†As defined in 1960 Census.

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

dential construction exceeded by 1% the comparable figure for last year, while the average of the nonresidential index fell off 1% to 140.0%.

Although these changes in the January-June index averages were insignificant from 1963 to 1964, they failed to reflect the violently shifting fortunes of construction activity in the state since January.

Nudged by authorizations for office-bank and amusement buildings, hospitals, and schools, the index of total construction rose considerably in January, assisted by a flurry of apartment permits. Although the nonresidential index improved slightly on its already high level in February, faltering apartment authorizations offset these gains to depress slightly the total index. The total fell off a little more in March, when a promising residential recovery was overwhelmed by a considerable nonresidential slump.

Decreased residential activity in April, however, was obscured by a nonresidential surge which pushed the index of total construction to the 1964 high of 143.9%.

**RANK OF TEN LEADING METROPOLITAN AREAS IN RESIDENTIAL AUTHORIZATIONS,¹
JANUARY-JUNE 1963 AND 1964**

Metropolitan area	One-family				Apartments ⁴			
	Number of units		Value		Number of units		Value	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
Dallas	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Houston	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Fort Worth	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	6
San Antonio	4	4	4	5	6	4	7	4
Austin	5	5	5	4	7	3	4	3
Amarillo	6	6	6	6	10	7	10	5
Lubbock	7	7	7	7	5	—	5	—
El Paso	8	9	8	8	4	9	6	8
Corpus Christi	9	10	9	—	8	10	8	9
Beaumont-Port Arthur	10	8	—	9	—	—	—	—
Tyler	—	—	10	—	—	8	—	10
Abilene	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Waco	—	—	—	—	9	6	9	7

¹Excluding two-family dwellings.

But in May a noticeable decrease in residential activity combined with a definite nonresidential sag to produce the largest percentage decrease in the total index in 15 months. With the more hopeful June, 1964 appears, allowing for seasonal factors, to be about the same at midyear as 1963.

Considerable decreases in the number and value of one-family homes authorized in significant metropolitan areas during the first six months were sufficiently offset by the healthy nonmetropolitan activity to increase by 3% the value of single-family housing, although the number of units fell off by 2% (less than 400 units).

The statewide decline of 6% in value and 13% in number of apartment units obscures an apparent shift of the center of apartment building from the larger to

the smaller metropolitan areas and from the metropolitan areas to the nonmetropolitan areas, where both the value and number of apartment units authorized increased more than 150% through June, compared to January-June 1963. This trend is in contrast to the metropolitan areas, which experienced a slump of 11% in value and 18% in number of apartments permitted during the first half. Although some metropolitan areas experienced increases of up to several hundred percent in both number and value of apartments, these areas generally were not the largest. Dallas, Houston, Austin, and San Antonio uniformly declined in apartment authorization. A notable exception among the larger areas was Fort Worth, where apartment permits increased 120% in number of units and 179% in value.

**BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS
SELECTED CITIES**

City	Residential			Dwelling units (number)			Nonresidential			Total construction ^a		
	January-June		Percent change	Jan-June		Percent change	January-June		Percent change	January-June		Percent change
	1964	1963		1964	1963		1964	1963		1964	1963	
Abilene	\$ 4,731,269	\$ 6,452,453	- 27	401	426	- 6	\$ 1,244,170	\$ 2,184,027	- 43	\$ 6,317,038	\$ 8,981,228	- 30
Amarillo	12,418,815	14,199,930	- 13	907	1,066	- 15	5,642,240	6,206,669	- 9	21,050,431	22,743,779	- 7
Arlington	6,836,507	7,299,824	- 6	610	615	- 1	3,886,109	2,923,196	+ 33	11,240,384	10,622,091	+ 7
Austin	21,431,300	25,100,466	- 15	1,503	1,931	- 22	10,948,751	14,621,693	- 25	34,245,662	42,711,178	- 20
Beaumont	3,209,316	3,313,968	- 3	291	318	- 8	2,946,083	3,387,189	- 13	6,714,048	7,204,251	- 7
Corpus Christi	8,031,082	6,119,081	+ 31	879	613	+ 43	3,642,394	4,230,848	- 14	12,864,051	12,242,104	+ 5
Dallas	54,285,565	60,368,675	- 10	5,998	7,365	- 19	48,323,147	47,860,070	+ 1	113,193,705	120,730,827	- 6
El Paso	13,887,610	9,275,321	+ 48	1,421	713	+ 99	7,093,607	10,086,203	- 30	23,697,571	22,886,704	+ 6
Fort Worth	13,195,704	8,617,545	+ 53	1,463	836	+ 75	9,569,118	14,751,598	- 35	28,554,000	29,835,959	- 4
Galveston	1,526,011	1,436,909	+ 6	149	112	+ 33	4,517,844	7,295,061	- 38	6,835,582	9,273,809	- 26
Garland	5,529,982	8,554,926	- 35	461	1,150	- 60	4,289,807	4,175,705	+ 3	10,622,448	13,275,949	- 21
Grand Prairie	2,878,950	2,976,230	- 3	191	243	- 21	730,372	1,418,472	- 48	4,194,559	4,899,572	- 14
Houston	76,707,370	94,264,983	- 19	7,417	11,367	- 35	52,439,268	56,088,166	- 7	157,833,482	175,420,596	- 10
Irving	14,269,995	8,313,345	+ 82	1,959	1,023	+ 91	5,079,461	4,798,451	+ 6	19,526,906	13,813,064	+ 41
Longview	1,649,000	1,955,000	- 16	94	117	- 20	2,130,700	1,526,464	+ 40	4,082,000	4,047,364	**
Lubbock	15,986,917	10,464,417	+ 53	1,375	787	+ 79	8,585,277	12,659,410	- 32	25,850,035	25,094,212	+ 3
Mesquite	2,620,008	4,808,629	- 48	242	472	- 49	821,642	1,074,987	- 24	3,582,900	6,066,659	- 41
Midland	4,231,800	4,075,000	+ 4	299	236	+ 27	2,120,700	2,507,685	- 15	7,008,805	7,430,997	- 6
Odessa	1,650,700	1,566,822	+ 5	73	81	- 10	829,670	2,127,698	- 61	3,109,256	4,030,942	- 23
Port Arthur	711,616	831,882	- 14	67	78	- 14	1,868,956	911,192	+104	3,544,144	2,236,502	+ 58
Richardson	7,135,929	8,581,129	- 17	412	677	- 39	4,237,409	1,366,648	+214	11,534,983	10,092,490	+ 14
San Angelo	2,243,000	1,728,250	+ 30	242	158	+ 53	435,327	968,000	- 55	3,038,110	2,936,338	+ 3
San Antonio	17,102,701	16,103,776	+ 6	2,164	2,053	+ 5	10,163,299	9,333,977	+ 9	32,468,323	29,666,987	+ 9
Tyler	4,848,100	5,000,670	- 5	271	468	- 42	7,912,302	969,500	+725	13,079,941	6,582,797	+ 99
Waco	5,734,475	5,650,910	+ 1	508	588	- 14	1,727,894	2,519,656	- 31	8,665,581	9,680,564	- 10
Wichita Falls	1,432,940	4,194,865	- 66	107	385	- 72	3,987,940	3,247,431	+ 23	6,689,011	3,378,114	- 20

^aIncludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

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



LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

Postal receipts information which is marked by an asterisk (*) indicates cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended June 19, 1964.

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

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

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

City and item	Percent change			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
ABILENE						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 126,990 ¹ ; Jones and Taylor ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	36,500	+ 1	**	36,025	36,617	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area).....	4,880	**	+ 6	4,332	4,863	- 1
Percent unemployed (area).....	5.2	+ 8	- 20	5.6	6.5	- 14
ABILENE (pop. 90,368)						
Retail sales.....	- 3†	- 5	+ 3			+ 9
Apparel stores.....	- 16†	- 16	+ 8			+ 6
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	+ 13	- 10			+ 20
Drug stores.....	- 8†	- 10	+ 18			- 2
Eating and drinking places.....	- 4†	- 6	+ 15			+ 14
Food stores.....	- 4†	- 2	+ 3			**
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	- 4†	+ 8	- 7			+ 8
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 8	+ 7			+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 3†	- 9	+ 6			**
Postal receipts*.....\$	127,693	- 3	+ 11	\$ 776,532	\$ 738,406	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	749,850	- 9	- 44	\$ 6,317,038	\$ 8,981,228	- 30
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	119,309	+ 11	+ 24	\$ 685,543	\$ 630,073	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	65,471	+ 2	- 10	\$ 66,039	\$ 71,793	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.1	+ 8	+ 37	20.5	17.5	+ 17
ALICE (pop. 20,861)						
Retail sales.....	- 3†	- 8	+ 6			+ 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 3†	+ 16	+ 14			**
Postal receipts*.....\$	18,765	**	+ 17	\$ 109,241	\$ 109,250	**
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	45,170	- 20	- 72	\$ 868,084	\$ 960,487	- 10
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	4,822	- 26	- 15	\$ 32,842	\$ 32,677	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	63,200	+169	+218	\$ 150,696	\$ 251,200	- 40
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	3,169	+ 1	+ 17	\$ 19,125	\$ 17,845	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	4,108	+ 10	+ 12	\$ 4,113	\$ 3,826	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.7	+ 1	+ 9	9.3	9.2	+ 1

City and item	Percent change			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
AMARILLO						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 166,616 ¹ ; Potter and Randall ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	54,200	— 1	**	54,200	53,717	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	6,450	+ 1	+ 6	6,373	6,020	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.7	+ 32	— 8	3.8	4.0	— 5
AMARILLO (pop. 155,205r)						
Retail sales.....	— 3†	+ 4	+ 7			+ 7
Apparel stores.....	— 16†	+ 3	+ 12			— 2
Automotive stores.....	— 4†	+ 31	+ 15			+ 16
Eating and drinking places.....	— 4†	— 12	— 6			+ 10
Florists.....		— 46	— 12			— 13
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	— 4†	+ 7	+ 17			+ 4
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 1†	+ 1	— 3			+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	— 3†	+ 16	— 4			+ 6
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 238,850	— 1	+ 2	\$ 1,463,915	\$ 1,429,521	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 3,302,815	— 13	+ 4	\$ 21,050,431	\$ 22,743,779	— 7
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 314,410	+ 4	+ 28	\$ 1,784,995	\$ 1,461,000	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 128,760	+ 3	+ 7	\$ 128,919	\$ 121,285	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	29.8	+ 3	+ 19	27.8	23.9	+ 16
CANYON (pop. 5,864)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 5,898	— 12	— 24	\$ 41,938	\$ 39,010	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 159,000	+125	— 70	\$ 661,580	\$ 1,050,490	— 37
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,492	+ 4	+ 13	\$ 43,306	\$ 41,515	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,333	+ 3	**	\$ 6,963	\$ 6,828	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	+ 8	+ 14	12.3	12.1	+ 2
ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 7,463	— 9	— 26	\$ 49,537	\$ 54,752	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 18,015	— 58	— 45	\$ 238,390	\$ 450,278	— 47
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 5,611	+ 2	+ 2	\$ 34,653	\$ 35,298	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,948	+ 1	+ 2	\$ 7,042	\$ 7,397	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.7	+ 2	+ 2	9.8	9.5	+ 3
ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 4,459	— 1	— 6	\$ 29,072	\$ 30,218	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 7,092	— 91	— 89	\$ 168,212	\$ 344,245	— 51
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,530	+ 11	— 10	\$ 27,634	\$ 28,057	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,101	+ 2	— 17	\$ 5,292	\$ 6,131	— 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.7	+ 11	+ 7	10.3	9.2	+ 12
ARLINGTON: see FORT WORTH SMSA						
ATHENS (pop. 7,086)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 10,048	— 11	— 12	\$ 64,700	\$ 60,855	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 109,100	+ 75	— 72	\$ 846,400	\$ 1,397,225	— 39
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 11,558	— 1	+ 21	\$ 67,843	\$ 59,319	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 9,651	— 10	— 5	\$ 10,604	\$ 9,867	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.6	+ 5	+ 16	12.6	12.1	+ 4
AUSTIN						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 234,391 ¹ ; Travis ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	90,900	**	+ 5	90,167	86,183	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area).....	6,260	+ 1	+ 8	6,152	5,840	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.7	+ 42	— 10	3.1	3.4	— 9
AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)						
Retail sales.....	— 3†	— 8	— 1			+ 3
Apparel stores.....	— 16†	— 16	+ 11			+ 5
Automotive stores.....	— 4†	— 2	+ 11			+ 21
Drug stores.....	— 8†	— 5	+ 3			+ 1
Eating and drinking places.....	— 4†	— 12	— 11			— 10
Food stores.....	— 4†	— 2	— 2			— 7
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	— 4†	+ 3	+ 21			+ 10
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 1†	+ 11	+ 10			+ 5
General merchandise stores.....	— 18†	— 20	— 18			— 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	— 3†	**	— 3			+ 2
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 501,361	— 7	+ 5	\$ 3,080,926	\$ 2,949,569	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 3,807,930	— 17	— 24	\$ 34,245,652	\$ 42,711,178	— 20
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 282,216	— 17	+ 17	\$ 1,840,830	\$ 1,718,940	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 165,459	+ 1	+ 4	\$ 174,746	\$ 163,850	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.6	— 12	+ 11	21.0	20.8	+ 1

City and item	Percent change			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)						
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 9	+ 16			+ 11
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 15	+ 24			+ 9
General merchandise stores	- 18†	- 24	+ 17			+ 24
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,149	- 1	+ 8	\$ 81,447	\$ 80,558	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,445	- 1	+ 15	\$ 98,060	\$ 90,499	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 23,942	**	+ 13	\$ 24,876	\$ 22,023	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.7	**	+ 1	7.8	8.2	- 5
Nonfarm placements	112	+ 6	+ 44	584	468	+ 25

BAYTOWN: see HOUSTON SMSA

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 318,054; Jefferson and Orange)

Nonfarm employment (area)	114,200	**	+ 6	112,233	106,383	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	36,180	+ 2	+ 1	35,453	34,908	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	6.2	+ 19	- 23	6.2	7.9	- 22

BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)

Retail sales	- 3†	- 9	+ 7			+ 4
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 12	- 2			+ 4
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 4	+ 19			+ 7
Drug stores	- 8†	- 7	+ 1			**
Eating and drinking places	- 4†	- 13	**			+ 1
Food stores	- 4†	- 2	+ 11			+ 6
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	+ 3	+ 12			+ 8
General merchandise stores	- 18†	- 22	- 7			- 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	+ 5	- 1			+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 148,802	+ 6	+ 5	\$ 846,570	\$ 840,905	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,167,866	+ 19	**	\$ 6,714,048	\$ 7,204,251	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 213,807	+ 2	+ 19	\$ 1,275,830	\$ 1,105,395	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 104,921	+ 2	- 3	\$ 106,515	\$ 106,726	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.7	+ 4	+ 21	23.8	20.7	+ 15

NEDERLAND (pop. 12,036)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,434	- 5	+ 7	\$ 50,991	\$ 53,408	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,969	+ 3	+ 20	\$ 36,611	\$ 32,523	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,056	+ 4	+ 28	\$ 4,868	\$ 3,973	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	+ 1	- 8	15.2	16.4	- 7

ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Retail sales	- 3†	- 5	- 15			- 4
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 7	- 17			- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 31,425	+ 7	+ 10	\$ 176,419	\$ 164,763	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 64,546	- 80	- 95	\$ 1,149,366	\$ 2,048,000	- 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,281	- 11	+ 5	\$ 182,313	\$ 170,849	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,604	+ 3	+ 2	\$ 26,601	\$ 24,918	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	- 8	+ 5	14.2	13.6	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	204	- 8	+ 51	1,033	876	+ 24

PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)

Retail sales	- 3†	- 12	+ 7			+ 7
Eating and drinking places	- 4†	- 5	- 16			- 15
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	+ 12	- 4			+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 56,376	+ 8	+ 27	\$ 323,936	\$ 323,324	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,484,088	+ 544	+ 411	\$ 3,544,144	\$ 2,236,502	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 63,719	- 7	+ 6	\$ 295,497	\$ 280,627	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 42,006	+ 1	- 1	\$ 42,378	\$ 43,022	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.2	- 5	+ 7	18.3	17.7	+ 5

PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,033	- 8	+ 3	\$ 49,442	\$ 44,635	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 65,150	- 8	- 51	\$ 590,909	\$ 874,278	- 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,415	+ 2	**	\$ 54,708	\$ 49,185	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,360	- 13	**	\$ 6,547	\$ 6,106	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	+ 6	- 14	16.7	16.1	+ 4

City and item	Percent change			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)						
Retail sales						
Drug stores	- 8†	- 2	+ 8			+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,680	- 13	- 8	\$ 75,061	\$ 79,784	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 78,305	- 19	+ 10	\$ 284,748	\$ 441,944	- 36
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,648	+ 4	+ 3	\$ 64,736	\$ 65,599	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,799	**	+ 4	\$ 14,676	\$ 14,891	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	+ 2	- 2	8.8	9.1	- 3
Nonfarm placements	116	- 17	+ 12	710	676	+ 5
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)						
Retail sales						
Apparel stores	- 16†	+ 34	+ 10			+ 9
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 11	+ 16			+ 14
Drug stores	- 8†	- 11	- 10			- 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	+ 6	- 4			- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,494	- 4	- 3	\$ 190,623	\$ 232,346	- 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,024,120	+ 643	+ 384	\$ 2,238,066	\$ 2,718,311	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,525	+ 1	- 6	\$ 224,896	\$ 244,398	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,011	+ 1	- 9	\$ 24,554	\$ 26,768	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	+ 2	+ 3	18.1	18.0	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	231	+ 11	+ 14	1,219	973	+ 25
BISHOP: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA						
BONHAM (pop. 7,357)						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 20	+ 50			+ 25
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,325	+ 13	+ 22	\$ 43,841	\$ 41,147	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 66,300	- 34	+ 37	\$ 555,900	\$ 1,022,675	- 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,497	+ 10	+ 7	\$ 49,352	\$ 48,680	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,627	- 1	+ 1	\$ 7,955	\$ 7,591	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 11	+ 5	12.3	12.8	- 4
BORGER (pop. 20,911)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,361	- 18	+ 2	\$ 122,502	\$ 121,379	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 484,794	+ 132	+ 348	\$ 1,456,798	\$ 1,003,693	+ 45
Nonfarm placements	208	+ 33	+ 66	895	679	+ 32
BRADY (pop. 5,338)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,722	- 8	- 18	\$ 31,237	\$ 31,802	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,675	- 47	+ 273	\$ 342,010	\$ 364,200	- 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,265	+ 8	+ 11	\$ 34,674	\$ 33,014	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,621	+ 3	+ 4	\$ 7,410	\$ 7,280	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 3	+ 8	9.4	9.1	+ 3
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)						
Retail sales						
General merchandise stores	- 13†	- 13	- 2			+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,458	+ 25	- 6	\$ 59,416	\$ 61,135	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 72,525	- 59	+ 26	\$ 511,945	\$ 483,939	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,065	13	+ 11	\$ 71,226	\$ 64,469	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,648	+ 5	+ 2	\$ 13,341	\$ 13,277	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	- 15	+ 11	10.7	9.7	+ 10
Nonfarm placements	41	- 16	- 15	230	317	- 9

BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 146,207¹; Cameron²)

Nonfarm employment (area)	35,200	**	+ 1	34,867	34,233	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,320	+ 5	- 2	4,967	4,955	**
Percent unemployed (area)	6.6	+ 2	- 18	7.5	8.3	- 10
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 4	+ 15			+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	- 9	- 2			+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 31,734	- 3	- 8	\$ 205,560	\$ 210,201	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 113,292	- 75	- 62	\$ 1,410,407	\$ 1,299,709	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 31,012	+ 4	+ 2	\$ 201,332	\$ 208,546	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,927	+ 5	+ 3	\$ 20,116	\$ 21,256	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 2	+ 3	19.7	19.1	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	655	+ 6	+ 166	3,063	1,484	+ 106

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	June 1964	June 1964		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
		from May 1964	from June 1963			
HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)						
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 2	+ 22			+ 6
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 8	+ 42			+ 9
Food stores	- 4†	- 10	- 1			+ 8
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	+ 11	+ 2			- 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,982	- 13	- 1	\$ 204,807	\$ 209,735	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 119,350	+ 62	+148	\$ 950,286	\$ 717,985	+ 82
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 39,171	+ 7	+ 14	\$ 221,457	\$ 205,726	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 21,895	- 6	+ 11	\$ 21,078	\$ 19,669	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 2	- 1	21.1	20.3	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	682	+ 11	+ 30	3,041	2,396	+ 27
LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,718	- 27	- 33	\$ 13,237	\$ 15,186	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0			\$ 36,200	\$ 302,750	- 88
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,424	- 8	- 10	\$ 10,611	\$ 9,364	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,439	- 1	+ 18	\$ 1,529	\$ 1,336	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	- 4	- 23	13.9	13.8	+ 1
LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,238	- 8	- 8	\$ 7,456	\$ 7,576	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,300	+1064	+247	\$ 279,542	\$ 10,794	+2490
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,016	+ 23	+ 23	\$ 9,265	\$ 7,402	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,601	+ 9	+ 32	\$ 1,497	\$ 1,240	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 23	+ 1	12.5	11.3	+ 11
PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,267	+ 12	- 23	\$ 14,242	\$ 15,224	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,250	+352	- 46	\$ 56,340	\$ 81,989	- 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,342	- 9	+ 25	\$ 8,333	\$ 6,770	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,166	- 3	+ 28	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,109	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	- 9	+ 18	13.7	11.9	+ 15
SAN BENITO (pop. 16,422)						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 10	- 31			- 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,904	+ 27	+ 7	\$ 46,868	\$ 49,388	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,170	+ 71	+ 34	\$ 243,338	\$ 198,670	+ 22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,356	+ 4	- 1	\$ 82,681	\$ 83,055	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,302	+ 1	+ 7	\$ 5,637	\$ 5,723	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 6	- 3	11.5	11.4	+ 1
BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,766	- 13	- 6	\$ 67,015	\$ 67,006	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 86,850	+ 45	- 46	\$ 567,110	\$ 908,619	- 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,335	- 9	+ 4	\$ 117,400	\$ 115,864	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,671	**	+ 4	\$ 16,075	\$ 16,634	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	- 3	+ 4	14.3	13.4	+ 7
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)						
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 14	+ 19			+ 9
Apparel stores	- 16†	+ 11	+ 40			+ 6
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 20	+ 17			+ 14
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,161	+ 8	+ 9	\$ 193,805	\$ 185,141	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 242,150	+593	+145	\$ 1,180,310	\$ 650,757	+ 81
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,386	+ 5	+ 24	\$ 111,828	\$ 98,081	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,987	+ 7	+ 5	\$ 13,340	\$ 13,243	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.2	+ 2	+ 22	16.8	14.8	+ 14
Nonfarm placements	133	+ 5	+ 55	660	500	+ 32
BRYAN (pop. 27,542)						
Retail sales	- 3†	- 4	+ 8			+ 9
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 5	+ 5			+ 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	+ 9	+ 27			+ 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,243	- 10	- 26	\$ 164,877	\$ 167,655	- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,577	- 2	+ 6	\$ 188,169	\$ 166,711	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 21,231	+ 7	+ 14	\$ 19,801	\$ 18,521	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	- 7	+ 5	19.1	17.9	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	259	- 10	+ 3	1,514	1,398	+ 8

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,837	**	+ 29	\$ 16,614	\$ 16,223	+ 2	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,485	+ 3	+ 4	\$ 14,980	\$ 14,369	+ 4	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,863	- 3	+ 7	\$ 3,963	\$ 3,890	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.6	+ 1	- 4	7.5	7.3	+ 3	
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,339	- 19	- 25	\$ 42,499	\$ 41,966	+ 1	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,060	+126	...	\$ 89,871	\$ 61,090	+ 32	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,486	+ 5	+ 13	\$ 39,185	\$ 28,045	+ 8	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,325	+ 4	+ 11	\$ 5,190	\$ 4,905	+ 6	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 2	+ 2	11.6	11.3	+ 3	
CANYON: see AMARILLO SMSA							
CARROLLTON: see DALLAS SMSA							
CISCO (pop. 4,499)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,170	- 25	- 10	\$ 27,014	\$ 28,840	- 7	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,956	+ 4	+ 2	\$ 23,124	\$ 21,797	+ 6	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,260	**	- 10	\$ 3,898	\$ 3,741	- 9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	+ 5	+ 12	13.4	11.6	+ 16	
CLEBURNE: see FORT WORTH SMSA							
CLUTE (pop. 4,501)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,144	+ 1	- 4	\$ 12,949	\$ 12,405	+ 4	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,400	- 41	+1085	\$ 114,170	\$ 290,410	- 61	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,984	- 8	+ 14	\$ 11,577	\$ 10,545	+ 10	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,612	+ 14	+ 14	\$ 1,498	\$ 1,427	+ 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	- 11	+ 5	15.6	14.7	+ 6	
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,708	+ 2	+ 24	\$ 139,921	\$ 132,644	+ 5	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 336,924	+1041	+245	\$ 1,201,338	\$ 1,126,127	+ 7	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,162	- 18	+ 25	\$ 33,929	\$ 24,201	+ 40	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,715	**	+ 28	\$ 3,762	\$ 3,040	+ 24	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.6	- 17	+ 1	18.1	15.9	+ 14	
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)							
Retail sales							
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- \$†	+ 1	+ 21			- 12	
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,782	- 12	- 11	\$ 33,011	\$ 35,514	- 7	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,029	+ 3	- 5	\$ 28,185	\$ 30,491	- 8	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,985	+ 1	+ 3	\$ 6,483	\$ 6,399	+ 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.1	+ 4	- 7	8.6	9.4	- 9	
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,391	- 17	+ 14	\$ 26,358	\$ 23,168	+ 14	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 174,450	+242	+ 38	\$ 1,256,474	\$ 1,223,697	+ 3	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,550	+ 2	+ 20	\$ 9,394	\$ 8,909	+ 5	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,629	+ 16	+ 32	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,198	+ 34	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 11	- 9	11.8	14.9	- 21	

CORPUS CHRISTI
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 223,060¹; Nueces²)

Nonfarm employment (area)	70,600	+ 1	+ 3	69,250	68,117	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,850	+ 1	- 1	8,698	8,830	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	+ 24	- 13	4.6	5.2	- 12

BISHOP (pop. 3,722)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,422	+ 6	- 16	\$ 18,033	\$ 19,829	- 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 132,000	\$ 193,423	- 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,618	- 11	- 10	\$ 10,803	\$ 11,145	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,001	**	- 21	\$ 2,143	\$ 2,488	- 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	- 8	+ 9	9.7	8.9	+ 9

City and item	Percent change			Percent change		
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963	Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 184,163r)						
Retail sales	— 3†	+ 1	+ 11			+ 9
Automotive stores	— 4†	+ 4	+ 16			+ 16
Drug stores	— 8†	— 6	+ 12			+ 7
Food stores	— 4†	— 2	— 1			**
General merchandise stores	— 13†	— 9	— 1			— 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 204,223	— 2	+ 6	\$ 1,224,675	\$ 1,198,116	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,636,998	— 1	+ 18	\$ 12,854,051	\$ 12,242,104	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 227,669	+ 7	+ 13	\$ 1,855,888	\$ 1,246,717	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 119,523	+ 3	+ 6	\$ 117,124	\$ 115,615	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.2	+ 6	+ 10	23.0	21.5	+ 7

ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,266)						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	— 4†	— 1	— 5			+ 5
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	— 6	— 3			— 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,990	+ 22	+ 4	\$ 49,121	\$ 50,168	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 46,830	+ 80	— 2	\$ 272,641	\$ 363,740	— 25
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,410	+ 8	+ 20	\$ 59,641	\$ 56,150	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,905	— 7	— 4	\$ 8,523	\$ 8,780	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 9	+ 20	13.9	12.6	+ 10

CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)						
Retail sales	— 3†	— 2	+ 18			+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 3†	+ 15	+ 42			+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,247	— 18	— 17	\$ 119,531	\$ 132,109	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 326,562	+168	+250	\$ 1,686,228	\$ 674,514	+150
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,453	+ 3	+ 9	\$ 110,932	\$ 109,549	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 20,728	**	+ 1	\$ 21,081	\$ 20,547	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	+ 3	+ 6	10.4	10.6	— 2
Nonfarm placements	267	— 12	+ 33	1,264	1,002	+ 28

CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,380	— 6	— 19	\$ 21,724	\$ 22,614	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,000	— 73	— 76	\$ 157,419	\$ 211,745	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,844	+ 3	+ 8	\$ 17,537	\$ 18,029	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 2,568	+ 4	— 5	\$ 2,639	\$ 2,938	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	+ 5	+ 18	13.1	12.2	+ 7

DALLAS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 1,195,199¹; Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Ellis²)

Nonfarm employment (nrca)	509,600	+ 1	+ 4	503,700	481,683	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	115,050	+ 2	+ 7	113,311	106,175	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	+ 23	— 10	3.6	4.0	— 10
CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,781	— 3	+ 10	\$ 44,963	\$ 38,586	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 158,000	— 90	— 79	\$ 3,119,075	\$ 2,408,950	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,583	— 4	+ 4	\$ 36,116	\$ 34,906	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 3,472	+ 2	+ 4	\$ 3,358	\$ 3,439	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.5	— 8	+ 2	21.3	20.2	+ 5

DALLAS (pop. 679,684)						
Retail sales	— 4†	— 5	+ 5			+ 4
Apparel stores	— 18†	— 12	+ 6			+ 4
Automotive stores	— 1†	+ 6	+ 4			+ 8
Drug stores	+ 2†	+ 1	+ 15			+ 9
Florists	— 26†	— 37	+ 16			+ 11
Food stores	**†	— 6	— 7			— 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 13†	+ 5	+ 15			+ 5
Gasoline and service stations	— 2†	+ 7	+ 9			+ 5
General merchandise stores	— 9†	— 19	+ 13			+ 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 3†	+ 10	— 1			**
Nurseries		— 46	— 38			+ 10
Office, store and school supply dealers	— 9†	+ 9	+ 24			+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,938,030	— 7	+ 12	\$ 18,223,071	\$ 16,609,669	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,991,236	+ 17	+ 42	\$113,193,705	\$120,730,827	— 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,818,325	**	+ 15	\$ 22,460,546	\$ 21,216,428	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 1,339,590	+ 2	**	\$ 1,332,429	\$ 1,280,509	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	34.5	**	+ 12	33.5	32.6	+ 3

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
DENTON (pop. 26,844)						
Retail sales						
Drug stores	— 8†	— 5	+ 12			+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 46,474	+ 9	+ 25	\$ 261,913	\$ 244,125	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,281,025	+ 11	+175	\$ 6,035,172	\$ 7,358,970	— 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,857	+ 2	+ 15	\$ 174,998	\$ 151,083	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 30,668	+ 41	+ 16	\$ 27,356	\$ 26,403	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	— 4	+ 15	12.8	11.4	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	257	+ 23	+ 39	1,093	984	+ 17
ENNIS (pop. 9,347)						
Retail sales						
Apparel stores	— 16†	— 15	+ 5			+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,174	— 7	— 35	\$ 69,786	\$ 71,956	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 75,550	— 76	+ 79	\$ 1,118,199	\$ 458,942	+144
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,290	— 5	— 4	\$ 39,714	\$ 40,062	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,125	+ 3	+ 7	\$ 7,131	\$ 6,966	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	— 4	— 7	11.1	11.5	— 3
GARLAND (pop. 38,501)						
Retail sales						
Apparel stores	— 3†	— 4	**			+ 8
Automotive stores	— 16†	— 26	— 8			— 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 42,927	— 7	— 24	\$ 282,516	\$ 276,979	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,085,871	+154	— 16	\$ 10,522,448	\$ 13,275,949	— 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,731	— 2	+ 21	\$ 223,626	\$ 186,194	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,690	+ 3	+ 14	\$ 17,777	\$ 15,215	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.6	— 3	+ 5	25.2	24.4	+ 3
GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,180	+ 9	+ 24	\$ 178,010	\$ 152,121	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 672,034	— 27	— 64	\$ 4,194,559	\$ 4,899,672	— 14
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,208	+ 9	+ 9	\$ 113,182	\$ 114,058	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,646	+ 3	— 17	\$ 11,575	\$ 11,351	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	+ 9	+ 19	19.6	20.5	— 4
IRVING (pop. 45,985)						
Retail sales						
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 3†	— 5	+ 10			— 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 60,268	+ 9	+ 82	\$ 282,713	\$ 243,548	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,541,702	+ 92	+118	\$ 19,526,906	\$ 13,813,064	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 37,602	+ 10	+ 31	\$ 209,725	\$ 167,796	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,114	— 13	— 8	\$ 17,273	\$ 14,890	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.1	+ 14	+ 20	24.1	22.8	+ 6
JUSTIN (pop. 622)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 797	+ 33	+ 6	\$ 4,193	\$ 4,273	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 149,000	\$ 84,000	+ 77
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,802	+ 42	+ 20	\$ 8,427	\$ 9,053	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,025	+ 20	+ 27	\$ 878	\$ 809	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 26	+ 5	19.4	22.1	— 12
McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)						
Retail sales						
Food stores	— 4†	— 3	— 2			+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,615	— 16	— 3	\$ 77,127	\$ 77,568	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 91,993	— 70	— 37	\$ 795,616	\$ 615,061	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,174	+ 23	+ 12	\$ 66,505	\$ 63,193	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,731	+ 3	+ 2	\$ 9,352	\$ 9,544	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	+ 24	+ 9	13.3	13.2	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	76	— 51	— 19	597	568	+ 5

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963
MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)							
Retail sales							
Eating and drinking places.....	— 4†	— 10	+ 1				+ 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,448	+ 3	+ 4	\$ 91,900	\$ 89,288		+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 498,613	— 57	— 51	\$ 3,532,900	\$ 6,066,659		— 41
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 10,650	+ 24	+ 71	\$ 53,063	\$ 45,570		+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 6,615	**	+ 16	\$ 6,792	\$ 5,945		+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.3	+ 28	+ 47	15.7	15.0		+ 5
MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 14,500	+ 1218	+ 45	\$ 137,030	\$ 73,097		+ 87
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 1,093	+ 17	— 9	\$ 6,413	\$ 7,082		— 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 1,463	+ 12	— 9	\$ 1,363	\$ 1,669		— 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.5	+ 12	+ 7	9.3	8.5		+ 9
PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 0			\$ 69,850	\$ 355,490		— 80
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 1,183	+ 11	— 5	\$ 6,732	\$ 7,277		— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 1,646	+ 5	— 7	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,710		— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.8	+ 10	— 1	7.9	8.5		— 7
PLANO (pop. 3,695)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,720	+ 10	+ 28	\$ 38,005	\$ 31,173		+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 504,135	+ 162	+ 68	\$ 2,476,494	\$ 2,355,865		+ 5
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,736	+ 22	+ 30	\$ 22,976	\$ 12,961		+ 77
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 2,718	+ 2	+ 11	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,284		+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.7	+ 20	+ 12	16.5	11.6		+ 42
RICHARDSON (pop. 16,810)							
Retail sales							
Apparel stores	— 16†	— 27	— 5				+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 40,066	— 9	+ 21	\$ 244,872	\$ 211,645		+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,299,157	— 17	+ 3	\$ 11,534,983	\$ 10,092,490		+ 14
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 25,390	+ 10	+ 50	\$ 133,906	\$ 99,492		+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 10,665	**	+ 6	\$ 10,260	\$ 9,776		+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	28.6	+ 10	+ 42	26.2	20.2		+ 30
SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,543	— 17	— 23	\$ 22,291	\$ 23,447		— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 9,810	— 84		\$ 206,131	\$ 186,131		+ 11
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,006	— 10	+ 37	\$ 18,086	\$ 14,364		+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 2,076	+ 14	+ 22	\$ 1,822	\$ 1,535		+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	— 16	+ 8	19.8	19.1		+ 4
WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)							
Retail sales							
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	— 3†	+ 54	+ 10‡				+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,405	— 34	— 26	\$ 125,620	\$ 147,370		— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 56,157	— 92	— 72	\$ 1,328,374	\$ 828,795		+ 61
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 11,453	+ 2	+ 3	\$ 67,032	\$ 61,274		+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 10,169	+ 4	+ 7	\$ 9,938	\$ 9,824		+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.8	+ 4	— 1	13.1	12.4		+ 6
Nonfarm placements	34	— 35	— 42	269	400		— 33
DEER PARK: see HOUSTON SMSA							
DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)							
Retail sales							
Automotive stores	— 4†	— 15	+ 29				+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	— 3†	+ 4	+ 40				+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,405	— 2	+ 10	\$ 91,901	\$ 93,502		— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 107,156	+ 35	— 8	\$ 1,269,503	\$ 1,214,739		+ 5
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 12,676	+ 2	+ 14	\$ 74,567	\$ 69,870		+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.....	\$ 15,157	+ 1	+ 5	\$ 15,127	\$ 14,614		+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.1	+ 2	+ 10	9.9	9.5		+ 4

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
DENISON (pop. 22,748)						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	— 4†	— 10	+ 3			+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,473	+ 16	+ 12	\$ 135,503	\$ 142,967	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 258,294	— 12	+ 85	\$ 1,898,730	\$ 2,450,256	— 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,232	+ 16	+ 20	\$ 112,611	\$ 101,908	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,422	+ 8	+ 5	\$ 15,304	\$ 14,936	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	+ 11	+ 17	14.8	13.6	+ 9
Nonfarm placements	282	+ 86	+ 40	1,176	887	+ 33

DENTON: see DALLAS SMSA

DONNA (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,992	— 13	— 16	\$ 21,887	\$ 22,626	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,950	+9883	+128	\$ 127,305	\$ 134,850	— 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,461	— 4	— 7	\$ 14,799	\$ 16,533	— 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,354	**	**	\$ 3,479	\$ 3,640	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	— 4	— 4	8.4	9.0	— 7

DUMAS (pop. 8,477)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,101	— 11	**	\$ 43,910	\$ 40,166	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 181,500	— 41	+ 33	\$ 1,526,416	\$ 853,539	+134
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,699	+ 5	+ 19	\$ 53,509	\$ 45,119	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,051	+ 6	— 7	\$ 9,715	\$ 9,100	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 9	+ 25	10.9	10.2	+ 7

EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)

Retail sales						
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1†	— 7	+ 3			+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,871	— 2	+ 1	\$ 48,283	\$ 45,854	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,881	— 50	+431	\$ 609,629	\$ 386,839	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,365	— 7	+ 16	\$ 34,004	\$ 30,725	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,435	+ 3	+ 9	\$ 4,479	\$ 4,951	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	— 7	+ 8	15.1	13.9	+ 9

EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,795	— 13	— 17	\$ 73,197	\$ 73,174	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 143,475	+422	— 35	\$ 824,215	\$ 487,853	+ 69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,157	+ 6	+ 7	\$ 90,247	\$ 84,210	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,332	— 6	+ 6	\$ 9,516	\$ 9,228	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.7	+ 11	+ 2	19.1	18.2	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	344	+ 25	— 17	1,769	1,590	+ 11

EDNA (pop. 5,038)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,552	+ 17	+ 4	\$ 32,512	\$ 32,320	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,950	— 89	— 88	\$ 407,161	\$ 184,650	+121
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,718	— 2	+ 8	\$ 30,733	\$ 53,592	— 43
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,070	— 3	+ 6	\$ 6,532	\$ 6,241	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	**	+ 1	9.2	16.3	— 45

ENNIS: see DALLAS SMSA

EULESS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,338	**	— 8	\$ 35,716	\$ 39,239	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 60,900	— 34	+802	\$ 338,250	\$ 636,810	— 39
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,177	— 12	— 2	\$ 32,997	\$ 34,109	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,242	+ 6	+ 6	\$ 6,167	\$ 5,185	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	— 13	— 2	12.7	13.0	— 2

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
EL PASO						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 337,650 ¹ ; El Paso ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	92,400	**	**	92,367	92,333	**
Manufacturing employment (area).....	15,840	**	+ 1	15,678	15,117	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area).....	5.3	+ 10	- 7	5.4	5.7	- 5
EL PASO (pop. 276,687)						
Retail sales.....	- 3†	- 6	+ 11			+ 10
Apparel stores.....	- 16†	- 22	- 8			+ 9
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	+ 9	+ 18			+ 11
Food stores.....	- 4†	- 3	- 1			+ 4
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 18	+ 18			+ 11
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 335,069	+ 3	+ 5	\$ 2,005,216	\$ 1,969,376	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 4,101,077	+ 10	- 25	\$ 23,697,571	\$ 22,386,704	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 347,518	- 17	+ 9	\$ 2,277,965	\$ 2,201,516	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 202,781	+ 3	+ 9	\$ 202,754	\$ 191,959	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.9	- 9	- 1	22.8	22.3	- 1

FORT WORTH						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 592,341 ¹ ; Johnson and Tarrant ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	232,000	+ 1	+ 4	228,733	219,950	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area).....	59,150	+ 1	+ 10	57,625	52,133	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.9	+ 22	- 20	4.0	4.7	- 15
ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)						
Retail sales.....						
Apparel stores.....	- 16†	- 21	- 4			+ 3
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	- 29	- 5			+ 14
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 66,987	- 11	+ 15	\$ 415,651	\$ 364,896	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,822,145	- 14	+ 11	\$ 11,240,384	\$ 10,522,091	+ 7

CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 15,807	- 16	- 3	\$ 98,740	\$ 104,717	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 127,450	- 18	+ 128	\$ 909,527	\$ 715,847	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 12,690	+ 4	+ 13	\$ 77,194	\$ 71,519	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 12,388	+ 1	+ 1	\$ 12,470	\$ 12,112	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	+ 3	+ 12	12.3	11.8	+ 4

EULESS (pop. 2,062)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 6,178	- 1	- 5	\$ 40,057	\$ 29,405	+ 36
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 921,030	+ 230	+ 83	\$ 3,208,330	\$ 3,850,994	- 4
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,116	+ 34	+ 81	\$ 27,957	\$ 16,758	+ 67
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 2,229	- 21	+ 8	\$ 2,470	\$ 1,958	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.1	+ 48	+ 67	22.6	17.7	+ 28

FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)						
Retail sales.....	- 9†	- 4	+ 12			+ 8
Apparel stores.....	- 14†	- 15	+ 9			+ 4
Automotive stores.....	- 3†	- 7	+ 16			+ 13
Drug stores.....	- 4†	- 6	+ 5			+ 6
Eating and drinking places.....	- 1†	- 4	+ 3			+ 4
Florists.....		- 30	- 7			- 4
Food stores.....	+ 1†	**	+ 2			+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	- 8†	+ 5	+ 2			+ 5
Gasoline and service stations.....	- 2†	+ 14	+ 3			+ 4
General merchandise stores.....	- 26†	- 13	+ 31			+ 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 2†	+ 19	- 3			+ 3
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 862,556	- 10	+ 2	\$ 5,400,797	\$ 5,282,733	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 4,246,733	- 42	- 55	\$ 28,584,000	\$ 29,855,059	- 4
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 908,228	+ 13	+ 14	\$ 6,225,567	\$ 4,931,907	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 418,933	+ 2	+ 3	\$ 414,660	\$ 403,089	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	26.3	+ 12	+ 12	25.1	24.5	+ 2

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
GRAPEVINE (pop. 2,821)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,110	+ 9	+ 4	\$ 23,357	\$ 22,787	+ 3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 76,300	- 11	+ 220	\$ 306,373	\$ 65,424	+ 368	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,778	+ 16	+ 30	\$ 21,059	\$ 18,412	+ 14	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,552	+ 9	+ 16	\$ 3,316	\$ 2,979	+ 11	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 12	+ 12	12.8	12.4	+ 3	
NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (pop. 8,662)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 319,406	+ 33	+ 69	\$ 1,895,713	\$ 1,607,170	+ 18	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,365	+ 6	+ 128	\$ 33,979	\$ 15,936	+ 113	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,759	- 1	+ 139	\$ 3,670	\$ 1,494	+ 146	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.2	+ 7	- 4	18.7	21.5	- 13	
WHITE SETTLEMENT (pop. 11,513)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 77,453	- 20	+ 278	\$ 602,417	\$ 370,327	+ 63	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 668	- 4	..	\$ ..	\$ ..	..
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 836	+ 13	..	\$ ..	\$ ..	..
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	..	..	..	..	..
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)							
Retail sales							
Drug stores	- 8†	+ 3	+ 9	..	..	+ 6	
General merchandise stores	- 18†	- 9	+ 21	..	..	+ 7	
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,027	**	+ 15	\$ 40,582	\$ 38,277	+ 6	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 74,865	+ 89	+ 577	\$ 296,140	\$ 362,860	- 18	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,373	+ 8	+ 13	\$ 54,006	\$ 47,482	+ 14	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,883	+ 4	- 5	\$ 9,029	\$ 8,786	+ 3	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 5	+ 13	11.9	10.9	+ 9	
GAINESVILLE (pop. 13,083)							
Retail sales							
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 6	+ 5	..	..	+ 2	
Drug stores	- 8†	+ 2	+ 6	..	..	- 2	
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,545	- 13	- 10	\$ 90,874	\$ 98,987	**	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 86,750	- 86	- 78	\$ 1,495,915	\$ 803,262	+ 86	
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY							
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area							
(pop. 148,112 ¹ ; Galveston ²)							
Nonfarm employment (area)	55,500	**	+ 4	55,183	52,917	+ 4	
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,700	+ 1	+ 3	10,538	10,417	+ 1	
Percent unemployed (area)	5.8	+ 29	- 18	5.4	7.3	- 26	
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)							
Retail sales							
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 16	+ 5	..	..	+ 3	
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 9	+ 11	..	..	+ 21	
Food stores	- 4†	- 3	+ 2	..	..	+ 2	
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	- 4	+ 6	..	..	- 5	
Postal receipts*	\$ 154,609	+ 46	+ 55	\$ 678,300	\$ 800,795	+ 13	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,766,499	+ 670	- 37	\$ 6,835,582	\$ 9,273,809	- 26	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 104,518	+ 1	+ 7	\$ 600,779	\$ 571,554	+ 5	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 64,441	+ 6	+ 10	\$ 61,479	\$ 60,437	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	- 2	- 2	19.6	18.3	+ 4	
LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,833	- 6	**	\$ 61,598	\$ 61,831	**	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 73,545	- 70	- 69	\$ 1,128,374	\$ 1,249,842	- 10	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,029	- 3	+ 15	\$ 65,066	\$ 68,919	+ 21	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,559	+ 4	+ 15	\$ 6,076	\$ 5,928	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	- 7	+ 7	21.7	18.2	+ 19	

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	
TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,799	- 5	+ 8	\$ 163,041	\$ 162,653	+ 7	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 637,491	+ 7	+122	\$ 3,011,513	\$ 2,875,626	+ 5	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 24,302	- 3	+ 11	\$ 153,677	\$ 146,559	+ 5	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,120	- 2	+ 6	\$ 16,414	\$ 14,420	+ 7	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	- 2	+ 2	20.0	20.4	- 2	
GARLAND: see DALLAS SMSA							
GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,879	- 15	- 5	\$ 34,101	\$ 35,172	- 3	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,731	+ 8	+ 2	\$ 34,278	\$ 32,942	+ 4	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,286	+ 7	+ 4	\$ 6,002	\$ 5,903	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 6	- 1	11.4	11.1	+ 3	
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,001	- 12	- 18	\$ 23,349	\$ 23,535	- 1	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,451	- 3	+ 7	\$ 20,356	\$ 18,695	+ 9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,145	+ 4	- 1	\$ 4,089	\$ 4,139	- 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	- 4	+ 10	10.0	9.0	+ 11	
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,496	- 23	- 29	\$ 42,732	\$ 43,054	- 1	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,708	- 3	+ 16	\$ 23,501	\$ 20,111	+ 17	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,054	+ 4	- 1	\$ 3,838	\$ 4,051	- 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	- 7	+ 18	12.2	9.8	+ 24	
Nonfarm employment (area)	29,300	+ 1	+ 2	28,942	28,567	+ 1	
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,270	+ 2	+ 12	5,980	5,602	+ 7	
Percent unemployed (area)	4.5	+ 15	- 15	4.7	5.2	- 10	
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,851	- 16	+ 68	\$ 13,569	\$ 11,596	+ 17	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,792	- 18	- 10	\$ 25,599	\$ 24,828	+ 3	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,593	+ 1	+ 11	\$ 5,539	\$ 4,641	+ 19	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	- 19	- 22	9.3	10.3	- 14	
GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,423	+ 47	+ 21	\$ 54,907	\$ 56,681	- 3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 17,260	+332	- 74	\$ 77,230	\$ 216,831	- 64	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,941	+ 22	+ 15	\$ 55,503	\$ 54,871	+ 1	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,334	+ 7	+ 1	\$ 10,104	\$ 10,077	**	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 18	+ 13	10.9	10.9	**	
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,413	- 8	+ 11	\$ 24,090	\$ 20,929	+ 15	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,495	- 4	+ 3	\$ 9,567	\$ 9,425	+ 2	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,106	+ 2	+ 1	\$ 2,066	\$ 2,139	- 3	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	- 7	+ 5	9.3	8.8	+ 6	
GRAND PRAIRIE: see DALLAS SMSA							
GRAPEVINE: see FORT WORTH SMSA							
GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)							
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 3	+ 24				+ 15
Drug stores	- 8†	- 4	+ 9				+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,330	- 14	+ 17	\$ 159,821	\$ 138,294	+ 16	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 290,466	- 43	- 71	\$ 1,429,660	\$ 2,184,413	- 35	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,912	+ 1	+ 6	\$ 98,607	\$ 92,232	+ 7	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,039	+ 4	+ 4	\$ 13,862	\$ 13,745	+ 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	**	+ 4	14.2	13.3	+ 7	
Nonfarm placements	148	- 7	+131	788	379	+108	
HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,350	- 14	- 7	\$ 13,077	\$ 12,525	+ 4	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,850	+118	- 9	\$ 75,750	\$ 70,290	+ 8	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,714	+ 8	+ 24	\$ 23,271	\$ 22,180	+ 5	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,804	- 3	- 16	\$ 4,659	\$ 5,093	- 9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	+ 15	+ 38	9.3	8.2	+ 13	

City and item	Percent change			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
HARLINGEN: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA						
HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,621	+ 40	+ 13	\$ 29,793	\$ 30,974	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,352	- 4	- 10	\$ 8,691	\$ 9,483	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,910	- 1	- 3	\$ 2,021	\$ 2,096	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	- 3	- 8	8.6	9.0	- 4
HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,808	- 1	+ 10	\$ 73,427	\$ 75,459	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 76,900	+198	- 61	\$ 260,025	\$ 796,134	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,468	...	+ 12	\$ .....	\$ .....	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,475	...	+ 4	\$ .....	\$ .....	...
HEREFORD (pop. 9,584r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,062	+ 13	+ 13	\$ 74,374	\$ 66,458	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 387,600	+104	+136	\$ 2,122,600	\$ 1,862,830	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,868	- 1	+ 31	\$ 141,067	\$ 101,052	+ 40
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,074	- 1	+ 14	\$ 15,969	\$ 12,898	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	+ 5	+ 14	17.4	14.4	+ 21
HOUSTON						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 1,342,511 ¹ ; Harris ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area)	678,300	**	+ 3	574,083	550,300	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	99,200	+ 2	+ 5	97,267	92,850	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	+ 21	- 13	3.9	4.5	- 13
BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)						
Retail sales	- 3†	- 6	- 3	.....	.....	+ 7
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 8	- 12	.....	.....	+ 11
Food stores	- 4†	- 3	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,954	- 13	- 8	\$ 198,099	\$ 195,772	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 376,106	- 60	- 39	\$ 3,510,108	\$ 3,115,790	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 31,366	**	+ 19	\$ 195,352	\$ 169,324	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 27,497	- 3	+ 4	\$ 28,795	\$ 26,911	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	- 1	+ 11	18.6	12.6	+ 8
DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,521	+ 12	+ 41	\$ 39,284	\$ 31,832	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 379,822	+100	+311	\$ 2,282,423	\$ 873,825	+161
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,677	+ 22	+ 50	\$ 28,233	\$ 22,162	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,236	+ 9	- 5	\$ 2,360	\$ 2,257	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.1	+ 19	+ 62	22.9	19.7	+ 16
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)						
Retail sales	- 4†	- 3	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 5
Apparel stores	- 19†	- 14	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 2†	+ 3	+ 9	.....	.....	+ 10
Drug stores	- 8†	- 7	- 1	.....	.....	- 8
Eating and drinking places	- 3†	- 3	- 1	.....	.....	+ 5
Food stores	**	- 4	+ 14	.....	.....	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 2†	+ 1	+ 18	.....	.....	+ 9
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	+ 4	+ 5	.....	.....	+ 1
General merchandise stores	- 8†	- 9	+ 9	.....	.....	+ 8
Liquor stores	- 1†	+ 2	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 6†	+ 2	+ 22	.....	.....	**
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,184,312	- 4	+ 13	\$ 13,057,660	\$ 13,049,239	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,754,621	- 8	+ 7	\$ 157,833,482	\$ 175,420,596	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,631,053	+ 2	+ 19	\$ 21,995,475	\$ 19,225,500	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,576,703	+ 4	+ 4	\$ 1,622,571	\$ 1,486,246	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.2	- 1	+ 14	28.8	25.7	+ 12
HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,166	- 37	- 15	\$ 22,740	\$ 20,909	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,000	- 98	- 66	\$ 1,449,140	\$ 146,400	+890
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,389	- 45	+ 26	\$ 23,209	\$ 16,804	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,282	+ 3	+ 12	\$ 3,282	\$ 2,937	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	- 45	+ 15	14.2	11.4	+ 25

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
KATY (pop. 1,569)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,713	+ 23	+ 44	\$ 14,795	\$ 13,671	+ 8	
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 82,500	+130	+ 88	\$ 432,165	\$ 132,550	+226	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 2,057	+ 7	+ 20	\$ 13,261	\$ 12,020	+ 10	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 2,261	- 6	+ 8	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,248	+ 11	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.6	+ 13	+ 7	10.4	10.5	- 1	
LA PORTE (pop. 4,512)							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 128,000	+ 42	....	\$ 1,412,400	.....	.....
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,811	+ 1	+ 12	\$ 28,403	\$ 26,151	+ 9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 2,513	**	- 28	\$ 2,877	\$ 3,603	- 20	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.6	+ 3	+ 28	19.7	14.9	+ 32	
PASADENA (pop. 58,737)							
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 3	+ 8	.....	.....	+ 5	
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 17	+ 13	.....	.....	+ 15	
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 10	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 8	
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 9	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 5	
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 48,839	- 6	+ 15	\$ 282,301	\$ 266,663	+ 6	
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,300,725	- 37	+ 70	\$ 8,187,346	\$ 12,170,950	- 33	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 57,839	**	+ 20	\$ 336,933	\$ 294,360	+ 14	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 30,161	- 1	+ 8	\$ 30,325	\$ 27,931	+ 9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.9	- 1	+ 10	22.3	20.7	+ 8	
SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,253)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 8,184	**	+ 13	\$ 47,172	\$ 44,457	+ 6	
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 55,890	- 53	- 71	\$ 941,906	\$ 716,597	+ 31	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,616	- 4	+ 36	\$ 38,302	\$ 29,650	+ 29	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,473	+ 9	+ 34	\$ 5,024	\$ 3,959	+ 27	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	- 4	+ 4	15.5	15.1	+ 3	
TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 54,500	+137	+241	\$ 112,500	\$ 51,500	+118	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 8,723	+ 1	+ 31	\$ 49,530	\$ 44,867	+ 10	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,401	**	- 4	\$ 5,761	\$ 5,913	- 3	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.4	+ 1	+ 37	17.3	15.2	+ 14	
HUMBLE: see HOUSTON SMSA							
HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 14,506	+ 17	+ 30	\$ 83,988	\$ 79,339	+ 6	
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 341,821	+155	+460	\$ 1,134,021	\$ 323,554	+250	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 8,419	+ 4	- 2	\$ 51,141	\$ 57,133	- 10	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 9,010	+ 3	**	\$ 9,503	\$ 9,169	+ 4	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	+ 7	- 3	10.7	12.5	- 14	
IOWA PARK: see WICHITA FALLS SMSA							
IRVING: see DALLAS SMSA							
JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509r)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 19,441	- 10	+ 5	\$ 115,858	\$ 113,929	+ 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 209,285	+376	+ 30	\$ 604,264	\$ 474,150	+ 27	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 13,829	+ 5	+ 27	\$ 79,638	\$ 68,036	+ 17	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 10,570	+ 10	+ 6	\$ 9,717	\$ 9,380	+ 4	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.4	- 2	+ 21	16.5	14.5	+ 14	
JASPER (pop. 4,889)							
Retail sales	- 3†	- 11	+ 7	.....	.....	+ 6	
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 26	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 11	
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	- 4†	+ 26	+ 27	.....	.....	+ 11	
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 8,821	+ 3	+ 30	\$ 50,200	\$ 47,497	+ 6	
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 105,200	+ 14	+288	\$ 953,290	\$ 167,602	+469	
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 10,324	- 17	+ 17	\$ 64,463	\$ 56,199	+ 15	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 9,275	**	+ 16	\$ 8,862	\$ 8,476	+ 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.4	- 18	+ 2	14.6	13.3	+ 10	
JUSTIN: see DALLAS SMSA							
KATY: see HOUSTON SMSA							

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
KERMIT (pop. 10,465)							
Retail sales							
Drug stores	- 8†	- 4	+ 13				**
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	+ 17	+ 23				+ 16
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	- 14	- 42				- 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,398	- 29	- 28	\$ 48,575	\$ 51,918		- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 62,800	+138	+ 16	\$ 195,430	\$ 399,232		- 51
KILGORE (pop. 10,092)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,149	+ 9	+ 12	\$ 90,334	\$ 95,037		- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 245,800	+449	+ 67	\$ 679,916	\$ 523,229		+ 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,189	+ 3	+ 12	\$ 72,963	\$ 69,075		+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 12,813	+ 3	+ 4	\$ 12,818	\$ 12,895		+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 1	+ 8	11.4	11.1		+ 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	29,300	+ 1	+ 2	28,942	28,567		+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,270	+ 2	+ 12	5,980	5,602		+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	4.5	+ 15	- 15	4.7	5.2		- 10
KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,909	- 15	- 16	\$ 246,190	\$ 241,278		+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 479,458	+ 13	- 29	\$ 7,337,571	\$ 5,770,707		+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,833	+ 11	+ 6	\$ 108,314	\$ 92,823		+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 11,666	+ 23	+ 14	\$ 11,711	\$ 10,441		+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	+ 16	+ 4	18.5	17.9		+ 3
KINGSLAND (pop. 150)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,894	+118	+ 40	\$ 6,943	\$ 4,680		+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 719	- 23	+ 58	\$ 4,533	\$ 1,687		+169
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 573	+ 2	+ 73	\$ 563	\$ 199		+182
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	- 17	- 11	16.4	9.7		+ 69
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)							
Retail sales							
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 20	+ 45				+ 21
Drug stores	- 8†	- 2	+ 1				+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,341	- 11	- 6	\$ 101,548	\$ 101,236		**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 316,072	+300	+225	\$ 1,204,797	\$ 996,355		+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,322	- 4	+ 2	\$ 72,155	\$ 71,150		+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 13,960	+ 1	+ 9	\$ 14,237	\$ 12,875		+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	- 5	- 7	10.1	11.0		- 8
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,496	- 24	- 27	\$ 22,469	\$ 22,961		- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,097	- 2	- 5	\$ 12,704	\$ 13,217		- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 3,480	+ 1	+ 5	\$ 3,345	\$ 3,243		+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.3	- 5	- 6	7.6	8.2		- 7
LA FERIA: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA							
LA MARQUE: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA							
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)							
Retail sales							
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 20	+ 53				- 3
Drug stores	- 8†	+ 3	+ 5				**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	3†	- 3	+ 7				+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,330	- 14	- 38	\$ 71,137	\$ 81,249		- 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 206,720	+116	- 41	\$ 1,229,435	\$ 1,606,015		- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,423	- 2	+ 4	\$ 118,707	\$ 120,536		- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 15,122	- 7	**	\$ 13,493	\$ 13,720		- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 5	+ 4	12.3	12.3		**
Nonfarm placements	77	**	- 18	446	466		- 4
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,278	- 20	- 13	\$ 34,296	\$ 34,364		**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 49,900	- 21	+ 47	\$ 451,100	\$ 542,497		- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,620	- 7	+ 8	\$ 45,338	\$ 44,407		+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 6,395	- 1	- 6	\$ 6,306	\$ 6,688		- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	- 7	+ 13	14.3	13.3		+ 8

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	June 1964	June 1964		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			

LA PORTE: see HOUSTON SMSA

LAREDO

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 67,192¹; Webb²)

Nonfarm employment (area).....	19,700	+ 1	+ 3	19,075	18,808	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	1,360	+ 1	+ 5	1,323	1,264	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area).....	8.8	- 2	- 1	10.9	11.1	- 2
LAREDO (pop. 60,678)						
Retail sales.....	- 3†	- 14	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 19
Apparel stores.....	- 16†	- 15	+ 17	.....	.....	+ 12
Eating and drinking places.....	- 4†	**	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 11
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 41,248	- 4	+ 6	\$ 243,737	\$ 235,807	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 264,163	+ 55	+435	\$ 2,348,840	\$ 713,807	+229
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 36,723	- 6	+ 1	\$ 223,468	\$ 217,047	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 26,632	+ 4	+ 8	\$ 26,660	\$ 25,226	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.4	- 7	- 5	16.8	17.1	- 2
Nonfarm placements.....	645	+ 7	+ 42	3,372	2,102	+ 60

LEVELLAND (pop. 10,153)

Retail sales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	- 2	+ 68	.....	.....	+ 22
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 9,590	**	- 12	\$ 60,623	\$ 59,409	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 256,809	+158	+ 84	\$ 915,919	\$ 951,346	- 4

LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Retail sales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	- 21	+ 27	.....	.....	- 7
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 17	+ 7	.....	.....	+ 2
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 10,434	+ 43	+ 25	\$ 50,841	\$ 50,288	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 115,600	- 25	+ 67	\$ 399,090	\$ 736,625	+ 36

LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts*.....	\$ 2,687	- 14	- 26	\$ 17,813	\$ 18,198	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 4,725	- 16	+136	\$ 42,525	\$ 47,100	- 10
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,218	- 6	- 7	\$ 19,084	\$ 18,331	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,046	+ 1	+ 10	\$ 4,027	\$ 3,797	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	- 7	- 15	9.4	9.6	- 2

LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Retail sales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food stores.....	- 4†	- 1	+ 1	.....	.....	+ 1
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 3,146	- 50	- 38	\$ 28,133	\$ 28,039	**
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 75,109	- 87	+450	\$ 632,701	\$ 225,533	+203
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,804	- 9	+ 2	\$ 30,841	\$ 31,311	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,242	- 19	- 3	\$ 5,611	\$ 5,360	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	- 8	+ 2	10.3	11.9	- 8

LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales.....	- 3†	+ 8	+ 15	.....	.....	+ 4
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	+ 14	+ 17	.....	.....	+ 5
Drug stores.....	- 8†	- 4	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 7
Eating and drinking places.....	- 4†	- 11	+ 16	.....	.....	+ 6
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 18	- 4	.....	.....	- 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 3†	- 1	+ 35	.....	.....	+ 9
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 60,945	+ 7	+ 20	\$ 354,825	\$ 337,451	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 380,800	- 58	- 64	\$ 4,062,000	\$ 4,047,364	**
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 57,103	+ 10	+ 23	\$ 322,075	\$ 295,344	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 41,803	+ 3	+ 9	\$ 40,846	\$ 37,906	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.6	+ 11	+ 7	15.7	15.7	**
Nonfarm employment (area).....	29,300	+ 1	+ 2	28,942	28,567	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	6,270	+ 2	+ 12	5,980	5,602	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.5	+ 15	- 15	4.7	5.2	- 10

LOS FRESNOS: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
LUBBOCK							
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 171,071 ¹ ; Lubbock ²)							
Nonfarm employment (area).....	57,400	**	+ 6	57,417	54,133		+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area).....	6,200	+ 1	+ 2	6,048	5,990		+ 1
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.8	+ 19	- 14	3.7	4.1		- 10
LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)							
Retail sales.....	- 3†	+ 13	+ 12				**
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	+ 54	+ 15				- 2
Florists.....		- 32	+ 32				+ 16
General merchandise stores.....	- 13†	- 18	+ 10				+ 2
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 205,276	- 7	+ 9	\$ 1,306,592	\$ 1,237,579		+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 3,747,639	**	+ 36	\$ 25,850,035	\$ 25,094,212		+ 3
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 232,676	- 3	+ 14	\$ 1,686,995	\$ 1,508,441		+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 128,819	**	+ 6	\$ 134,772	\$ 128,959		+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.6	- 1	+ 6	24.6	22.8		+ 8
SLATON (pop. 6,568)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 3,931	- 21	- 6	\$ 25,347	\$ 24,062		- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 89,000	+ 1	+ 3770	\$ 291,180	\$ 171,984		+ 69
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,462	- 13	+ 8	\$ 27,845	\$ 26,872		+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 3,651	- 4	- 3	\$ 4,396	\$ 4,741		- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.1	- 7	+ 14	12.1	11.0		+ 10
LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 34,153	- 3	+ 14	\$ 181,062	\$ 169,462		+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 282,249	+ 52	- 70	\$ 1,924,894	\$ 3,041,115		- 37
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 40,264	+ 22	+ 17	\$ 207,615	\$ 174,909		+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 25,434	- 10	- 1	\$ 28,009	\$ 27,231		+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	+ 29	+ 19	14.7	12.8		+ 15
Nonfarm placements.....	101	+ 44	+ 15	388	377		+ 3
McALLEN (pop. 32,728)							
Retail sales.....	- 3†	- 8	+ 8				+ 10
Apparel stores.....	- 16†	- 13	+ 15				+ 15
Automotive stores.....	- 4†	- 8	+ 9				+ 15
Food stores.....	- 4†	- 4	- 8				+ 7
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	- 4†	- 16	+ 37				+ 13
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 1†	- 1	- 1				- 5
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 36,302	+ 13	+ 17	\$ 207,407	\$ 202,380		+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 124,257	- 54	- 20	\$ 1,260,663	\$ 1,308,729		- 4
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 30,570	+ 2	+ 9	\$ 199,302	\$ 185,228		+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 22,381	+ 2	+ 7	\$ 22,652	\$ 21,871		+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.6	+ 2	+ 6	17.5	16.9		+ 4
Nonfarm employment (area).....	42,800	**	+ 5	42,500	40,633		+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area).....	3,770	- 23	- 29	4,828	5,122		- 6
Percent unemployed (area).....	6.0	+ 3	- 8	8.3	8.4		- 1
Nonfarm placements.....	601	+ 9	+ 55	2,672	1,984		+ 38
McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 3,378	+ 8	- 15	\$ 19,303	\$ 19,316		**
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 1,806	- 6	+ 16	\$ 11,075	\$ 10,285		+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 1,685	- 1	- 2	\$ 1,744	\$ 1,798		- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.8	+ 1	+ 19	12.7	11.4		+ 11
McGREGOR: see WACO SMSA							
McKINNEY: see DALLAS SMSA							
MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)							
Retail sales.....	- 3†	- 12	+ 6				+ 2
Apparel stores.....	- 16†	- 15	- 2				- 3
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 27,172	- 12	- 15	\$ 174,597	\$ 179,228		- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 162,616	- 48	+ 311	\$ 732,458	\$ 2,573,600		- 72
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 18,959	- 2	+ 17	\$ 110,320	\$ 103,926		+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 23,637	- 1	+ 5	\$ 23,129	\$ 22,368		+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	- 3	+ 10	9.6	9.3		+ 3
Nonfarm placements.....	220	- 6	- 32	1,271	1,138		+ 12

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
MERCEDES (pop. 10,943)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,604	+ 6	+ 3	\$ 33,794	\$ 37,039	- 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,607	+ 77	**	\$ 275,331	\$ 353,055	- 22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,321	+ 5	- 4	\$ 32,148	\$ 34,140	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,459	- 5	+ 3	\$ 3,668	\$ 3,629	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	+ 6	- 8	17.4	18.7	- 7

MESQUITE: see DALLAS SMSA

MEXIA (pop. 6,121)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,318	+ 36	+ 31	\$ 40,014	\$ 37,841	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 39,000	...	+ 16	\$ 233,500	\$ 130,800	+ 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,497	- 1	+ 22	\$ 27,770	\$ 24,732	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,179	+ 5	+ 10	\$ 5,123	\$ 4,667	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	- 1	+ 10	10.8	10.6	+ 2

MIDLAND
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 68,452; Midland²)

Nonfarm employment (area)	56,700	+ 1	- 1	55,933	57,383	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,220	+ 1	+ 1	4,118	4,157	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	+ 10	- 18	3.5	3.9	- 10
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)						
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 20	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 6
Apparel stores	- 16†	+ 3	+ 18	.....	.....	+ 7
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 39	+ 14	.....	.....	+ 8
Drug stores	- 8†	- 5	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 107,115	- 2	- 6	\$ 649,322	\$ 670,893	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 867,510	- 17	+ 42	\$ 7,008,806	\$ 7,430,397	- 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 131,845	+ 1	+ 3	\$ 810,834	\$ 823,003	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 108,276	+ 4	+ 10	\$ 104,373	\$ 99,347	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	- 2	- 5	15.5	16.4	- 5
Nonfarm placements	833	**	+ 15	4,390	3,959	+ 11

MIDLOTHIAN: see DALLAS SMSA

MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)						
Retail sales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 39	- 9	.....	.....	- 13
General merchandise stores	- 18†	- 4	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,714	- 3	- 24	\$ 87,268	\$ 99,541	- 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 144,285	+ 22	+ 25	\$ 1,066,020	\$ 798,430	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,091	+ 1	+ 5	\$ 73,868	\$ 76,036	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,899	+ 3	- 4	\$ 11,944	\$ 12,261	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	**	+ 9	12.5	12.2	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	83	- 22	+ 17	474	538	- 12

MISSION (pop. 14,081)

Retail sales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug stores	- 8†	- 9	+ 12	.....	.....	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,514	+ 5	- 15	\$ 55,646	\$ 57,723	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,330	- 19	- 43	\$ 1,244,004	\$ 335,560	+ 271
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,956	+ 19	+ 24	\$ 71,949	\$ 64,418	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,560	- 1	+ 7	\$ 8,813	\$ 8,543	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 22	+ 16	16.3	14.9	+ 9

MONAHANS (pop. 8,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,390	- 5	- 17	\$ 57,559	\$ 60,611	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 161,300	+ 343	+ 2	\$ 1,105,487	\$ 386,146	+ 186
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,123	- 1	**	\$ 62,402	\$ 61,515	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,296	+ 1	- 6	\$ 7,477	\$ 7,627	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	- 2	+ 2	16.6	16.1	+ 3

MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)

Retail sales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 27	- 7	.....	.....	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,246	- 13	- 10	\$ 66,756	\$ 67,028	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 46,250	- 57	- 1	\$ 560,225	\$ 315,550	+ 78
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,598	- 4	+ 13	\$ 64,345	\$ 57,169	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,549	+ 6	+ 12	\$ 8,429	\$ 7,438	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	- 5	+ 3	15.3	15.3	**

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,712	- 52	+ 12	\$ 11,757	\$ 10,754		+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,000	- 60	+100	\$ 87,900	\$ 8,100		+985
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,446	+ 15	+ 11	\$ 13,553	\$ 13,495		**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,964	- 1	- 16	\$ 2,148	\$ 2,170		- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 21	+ 24	12.4	12.4		**
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,135	- 4	+ 16	\$ 123,222	\$ 103,995		+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 376,724	+378	+ 24	\$ 1,097,988	\$ 1,177,087		- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,287	+ 6	+ 17	\$ 129,049	\$ 112,552		+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,683	**	+ 4	\$ 19,724	\$ 18,314		+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	+ 7	+ 9	13.0	12.3		+ 6
Nonfarm placements	138	+ 20	+ 10	765	669		+ 14
NEDERLAND: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA							
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)							
Retail sales							
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 20	- 2				+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,487	+ 9	+ 8	\$ 121,713	\$ 122,967		- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 113,114	- 61	- 8	\$ 1,218,567	\$ 963,849		+ 25
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,992	+ 6	+ 13	\$ 79,648	\$ 77,276		+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,937	+ 3	+ 7	\$ 12,371	\$ 12,217		+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 5	+ 6	12.0	12.6		+ 2
NORTH RICHLAND HILLS: see FORT WORTH SMSA							
ODESSA							
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area							
(pop. 87,472 ¹ ; Ector ²)							
Nonfarm employment (area)	56,700	+ 1	- 1	55,983	57,883		- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,220	+ 1	+ 1	4,118	4,157		- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	2.2	+ 10	- 18	3.5	3.9		- 10
ODESSA (pop. 80,338)							
Retail sales							
General merchandise stores	- 18†	- 19	+ 1				- 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 83,588	- 7	+ 2	\$ 515,593	\$ 507,234		+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 287,691	- 40	- 49	\$ 3,109,266	\$ 4,030,942		- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 84,844	- 4	+ 21	\$ 514,351	\$ 455,056		+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 78,973	**	+ 16	\$ 81,635	\$ 74,958		+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 1	+ 11	12.6	12.1		+ 4
Nonfarm placements	434	- 14	+ 5	2,935	2,683		- 2
ORANGE: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA							
PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,316	+ 4	+ 20	\$ 96,368	\$ 90,359		+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 160,096	- 9	+ 34	\$ 753,323	\$ 1,058,122		- 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,961	+ 11	+ 11	\$ 72,602	\$ 64,929		+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,734	- 2	+ 5	\$ 15,954	\$ 15,732		+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 10	+ 5	9.1	8.2		+ 11
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)							
Retail sales							
Automotive stores	- 3†	- 21	- 6				- 1
Eating and drinking places	- 4†	- 28	- 4				+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,298	**	+ 13	\$ 162,354	\$ 168,895		+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,574	+ 7	+ 11	\$ 153,479	\$ 152,609		+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,611	+ 1	- 3	\$ 20,980	\$ 23,133		- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	+ 7	+ 12	14.6	13.2		+ 11
Nonfarm placements	285	+ 34	+110	1,206	823		+ 47
PASADENA: see HOUSTON SMSA							
PECOS (pop. 12,728)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,989	- 9	- 13	\$ 70,119	\$ 78,549		- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 41,030	+246	+162	\$ 141,881	\$ 174,910		- 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,325	- 15	+ 4	\$ 103,718	\$ 105,738		- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,003	+ 9	- 5	\$ 11,048	\$ 11,947		- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	- 15	+ 14	18.5	17.6		+ 5
Nonfarm placements	90	+ 30	+ 34	391	393		- 1

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
PARIS (pop. 20,977)						
Retail sales	- 3†	- 7	+ 10			+ 9
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 14	+ 8			+ 7
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 3	+ 4			+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	- 6	+101			+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,931	- 12	+ 1	\$ 147,409	\$ 148,816	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 775,963	+ 43	+152	\$ 3,211,928	\$ 1,105,103	+191
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,046	+ 1	+ 10	\$ 120,818	\$ 105,115	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,398	+ 3	+ 6	\$ 15,852	\$ 14,985	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	+ 1	+ 4	14.9	13.9	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	141	+ 7	+ 32	602	558	+ 8
PHARR (pop. 14,106)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,649	+ 1	- 13	\$ 41,320	\$ 42,564	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,116	+ 58	+ 50	\$ 240,424	\$ 235,873	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,903	+ 1	**	\$ 24,814	\$ 25,738	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,133	+ 6	+ 6	\$ 4,216	\$ 4,327	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	- 1	**	11.8	11.9	- 1
PILOT POINT: see DALLAS SMSA						
PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)						
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 18	+ 6			**
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 24	+ 2			- 1
General merchandise stores	- 18†	+ 17	- 3			- 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	- 3	+ 1			- 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,492	+ 1	+ 20	\$ 162,255	\$ 161,698	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 916,000	+131	+130†	\$ 4,204,200	\$ 1,970,450	+113
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 41,673	+ 7	+ 14	\$ 232,177	\$ 216,099	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 26,829	- 4	+ 1	\$ 25,546	\$ 24,484	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.2	+ 6	+ 10	14.9	14.5	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	324	**	+ 51	1,888	1,500	+ 25
PLANO: See DALLAS SMSA						
PORT ARTHUR: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA						
PORT ISABEL: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA						
PORT NECHES: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR SMSA						
QUANAH (pop. 4,564)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,199	- 2	+ 1	\$ 29,094	\$ 31,264	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,000	- 88	+ 89	\$ 378,900	\$ 262,050	+ 45
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,336	+ 39	- 5	\$ 33,735	\$ 38,601	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,301	+ 6	- 6	\$ 5,570	\$ 6,168	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	+ 35	+ 10	12.0	12.4	- 3
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,349	+ 13	+ 5	\$ 39,584	\$ 39,599	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,500	**	+186	\$ 195,700	\$ 207,350	- 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,381	+ 27	+ 10	\$ 37,127	\$ 36,552	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,193	+ 8	+ 6	\$ 7,234	\$ 7,629	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	+ 22	+ 15	10.3	9.5	+ 8
Nonfarm placements	37	- 8	- 18	478	465	+ 3
RICHARDSON: see DALLAS SMSA						
ROBSTOWN: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA						
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,274	- 27	+ 12	\$ 28,127	\$ 27,790	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,142	- 10	**	\$ 27,144	\$ 24,607	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,137	+ 2	+ 2	\$ 6,170	\$ 5,882	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	- 10	- 4	8.8	8.4	+ 6
ROSENBERG (pop. 9,698)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,812	- 11	- 2	\$ 52,941	\$ 55,775	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 69,500	- 36	+ 42	\$ 430,170	\$ 464,062	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,891	- 1	+ 3	\$ 9,176	\$ 8,995	+ 2

City and item	Percent change			Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			
SAN ANGELO						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 69,952 ¹ ; Tom Green ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	20,300	+ 1	+ 1	19,960	19,925	**
Manufacturing employment (area).....	3,480	+ 3	+ 5	3,297	3,202	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.8	+ 9	- 17	5.0	5.4	- 7
SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)						
Retail sales	- 3†	- 5	+ 18	.....	.....	+ 9
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 8	+ 30	.....	.....	+ 21
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 14	+ 17	.....	.....	+ 7
Jewelry stores .....	.....	**	+ 38	.....	.....	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 90,766	+ 5	+ 15	\$ 524,758	\$ 520,202	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 436,500	+ 60	+ 47	\$ 3,038,110	\$ 2,936,338	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 63,816	+ 2	+ 25	\$ 376,444	\$ 332,676	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 50,021	+ 3	+ 1	\$ 49,406	\$ 47,528	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.5	**	+ 23	15.2	14.0	+ 9

SAN ANTONIO						
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (pop. 774,175 ¹ ; Bexar and Guadalupe ²)						
Nonfarm employment (area).....	215,200	**	+ 2	214,960	209,767	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area).....	25,900	+ 1	+ 2	25,713	25,083	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.9	+ 17	- 11	4.7	5.4	- 13
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)						
Retail sales	- 6†	- 8	+ 5	.....	.....	+ 3
Apparel stores	- 18†	- 12	+ 25	.....	.....	+ 14
Automotive stores	- 3†	- 1	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 7
Drug stores	- 6†	- 3	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 4
Eating and drinking places.....	- 1†	+ 1	- 1	.....	.....	- 3
Florists .....	.....	- 41	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 13
Food stores	- 2†	- 8	**	.....	.....	- 3
Furniture and household appliance stores...	- 5†	- 5	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 7
Gasoline and service stations.....	- 4†	+ 4	**	.....	.....	- 2
General merchandise stores.....	- 9†	- 18	+ 7	.....	.....	+ 4
Jewelry stores .....	.....	- 18	- 6	.....	.....	- 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 8†	- 1	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 3
Nurseries .....	.....	- 40	- 35	.....	.....	- 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 866,187	- 2	+ 8	\$ 5,150,801	\$ 5,033,172	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 5,062,540	+ 19	- 1	\$ 32,468,323	\$ 29,666,037	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 795,144	+ 6	+ 14	\$ 4,581,682	\$ 4,466,470	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 433,024	+ 3	+ 6	\$ 427,854	\$ 416,462	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.3	+ 5	+ 10	21.4	21.3	**

SCHERTZ (pop. 2,281)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,356	- 1	+ 10	\$ 8,359	\$ 7,443	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 577	- 1	.....	\$ 3,693	.....	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 1,252	+ 10	.....	\$ 1,110	.....	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	5.8	- 11	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)						
Retail sales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 10	+ 47	.....	.....	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,667	+ 6	**	\$ 73,646	\$ 74,925	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 71,446	- 6	- 28	\$ 1,310,906	\$ 592,829	+121
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 12,385	+ 6	+ 20	\$ 72,855	\$ 69,181	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 15,147	- 3	+ 1	\$ 15,302	\$ 14,890	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	+ 7	+ 16	9.5	9.3	+ 2

SAN BENITO: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,196	- 28	- 15	\$ 15,050	\$ 15,822	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 5,940	- 92	- 44	\$ 113,935	\$ 56,300	+102
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 1,603	- 18	- 12	\$ 12,125	\$ 11,239	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 1,765	- 5	- 6	\$ 1,892	\$ 1,998	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.6	- 16	- 9	12.7	11.2	+ 13

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change	
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,253	- 22	- 2	\$ 73,166	\$ 74,738	- 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 205,950	+ 45	+ 16	\$ 1,118,385	\$ 586,896	+ 91	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,877	- 6	+ 8	\$ 55,969	\$ 48,544	+ 15	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,238	+ 2	+ 14	\$ 10,324	\$ 9,072	+ 14	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	- 5	- 4	10.9	10.7	+ 2	
SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,435	+ 29	+ 17	\$ 19,367	\$ 19,485	- 1	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,500	- 5	..	\$ 111,300	\$ 46,500	+139	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,348	- 3	+ 1	\$ 27,395	\$ 25,465	+ 8	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,394	**	- 4	\$ 4,551	\$ 4,550	**	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 3	+ 4	11.9	11.2	+ 6	
SCHERTZ: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA							
SEAGOVILLE: see DALLAS SMSA							
SEGUIN: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA							
SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)							
Retail sales	- 3†	+ 3	- 3				+ 4
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 20	- 2				- 2
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 9	- 2				+ 11
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	+ 7	+ 4				+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	+ 11	- 31				- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,782	- 9	+ 4	\$ 222,966	\$ 220,748	+ 1	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 557,344	- 52	+133	\$ 3,127,525	\$ 2,637,325	+ 19	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,991	+ 8	+ 9	\$ 192,735	\$ 178,779	+ 8	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,734	+ 5	+ 8	\$ 19,836	\$ 19,157	+ 4	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 8	+ 3	19.2	18.4	+ 4	
Nonfarm placements	164	- 9	- 32	926	1,105	- 16	
SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,720	+ 24	+ 19	\$ 51,141	\$ 50,001	+ 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,475	- 96	- 73	\$ 404,340	\$ 190,222	+113	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,232	- 7	- 8	\$ 23,182	\$ 26,548	+ 6	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,874	**	+ 5	\$ 5,611	\$ 5,590	**	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	- 12	- 12	10.1	9.5	+ 6	
SINTON (pop. 6,008)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,799	+ 28	+ 10	\$ 41,570	\$ 42,489	- 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,200	- 39	- 77	\$ 83,059	\$ 193,211	- 57	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,033	- 12	+ 7	\$ 27,284	\$ 24,925	+ 9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,032	+ 1	- 11	\$ 4,440	\$ 4,823	- 8	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	- 7	+ 17	12.1	10.2	+ 19	
SLATON: see LUBBOCK SMSA							
SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,188	+ 4	+ 9	\$ 14,323	\$ 13,715	+ 4	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,150	- 31	- 59	\$ 26,105	\$ 67,150	- 46	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,185	- 36	+ 3	\$ 8,310	\$ 7,498	+ 11	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,392	- 2	- 2	\$ 2,485	\$ 2,366	+ 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.9	- 36	+ 2	6.7	6.4	+ 5	
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)							
Retail sales							
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 7	- 12				- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,063	+ 37	+ 13	\$ 79,178	\$ 81,014	- 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 58,575	+396	+ 7	\$ 404,275	\$ 455,324	- 11	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,394	+ 30	+ 41	\$ 93,635	\$ 77,081	+ 21	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,935	+ 3	+ 10	\$ 18,261	\$ 17,605	+ 4	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	+ 29	+ 31	10.1	8.6	+ 17	
SOUTH HOUSTON: see HOUSTON SMSA							
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,349	- 16	- 15	\$ 83,195	\$ 72,925	+ 14	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 174,554	+ 13	+ 48	\$ 723,979	\$ 898,890	- 19	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,521	+ 4	+ 10	\$ 78,144	\$ 70,564	+ 11	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,609	+ 1	+ 2	\$ 12,801	\$ 12,535	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 3	+ 8	12.1	11.2	+ 8	

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,204	- 20	- 34	\$ 80,303	\$ 81,841	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 71,250	+ 1	- 39	\$ 422,815	\$ 523,010	- 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,697	- 1	+ 8	\$ 73,797	\$ 72,107	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,986	+ 1	- 2	\$ 10,160	\$ 10,268	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	- 2	+ 10	14.3	13.9	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	112	- 16	- 14	720	572	+ 26
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 7	+ 30			+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,540	- 10	+ 14	\$ 54,466	\$ 58,983	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 106,197	- 39	+ 244	\$ 453,431	\$ 213,925	+ 112
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,336	**	+ 1	\$ 48,996	\$ 46,511	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,086	+ 2	+ 5	\$ 14,634	\$ 13,758	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	**	- 5	6.6	6.7	- 1
Nonfarm placements	44	+ 7	- 12	184	177	+ 4
TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)						
Retail sales						
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 11	+ 1			- 1
Automotive stores	- 4†	+ 43	+ 21			+ 13
Drug stores	- 8†	- 7	+ 5			+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	+ 6	+ 11			+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3†	+ 1	+ 21			+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 44,122	- 6	- 5	\$ 269,516	\$ 266,341	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,814,040	+ 108	+ 248	\$ 6,137,137	\$ 4,608,233	+ 36
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,773	+ 28	+ 35	\$ 203,791	\$ 174,950	+ 16
Nonfarm placements	286	- 4	+ 63	1,532	1,124	+ 36
TERRELL (pop. 13,803)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,899	- 2	- 17	\$ 52,294	\$ 57,224	- 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,511	- 56	- 35	\$ 1,722,665	\$ 560,390	+ 207
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,905	+ 1	+ 19	\$ 58,341	\$ 50,637	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,622	+ 4	**	\$ 8,558	\$ 8,408	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	- 1	+ 17	13.6	11.9	+ 14

TEXARKANA
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 62,869¹; Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.²)

Nonfarm employment (area)	81,900	**	**	31,800	31,533	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,750	**	- 3	6,617	6,408	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	6.9	+ 21	+ 10	6.4	6.5	- 2

TEXARKANA (pop. 30,218)

Retail sales						
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	+ 27	+ 20			+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 72,124	+ 11	+ 6	\$ 402,403	\$ 398,525	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 477,575	+ 13	+ 135	\$ 2,433,862	\$ 1,896,876	+ 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 70,507	+ 9	+ 10	\$ 403,644	\$ 371,064	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,768	- 1	+ 6	\$ 20,027	\$ 18,566	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 6	+ 4	18.9	18.4	+ 3

TEXAS CITY: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

TYLER
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 92,335¹; Smith²)

Nonfarm employment (area)	32,600	+ 1	+ 2	31,925	31,408	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,390	+ 3	+ 5	7,955	7,538	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	+ 24	- 8	4.6	4.7	- 2

TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales						
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 17	+ 13			+ 10
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 18	- 3			- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 102,894	- 5	+ 8	\$ 668,133	\$ 673,302	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,398,385	+ 78	+ 285	\$ 13,079,941	\$ 6,582,797	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 110,342	+ 5	+ 19	\$ 651,911	\$ 604,697	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 71,843	+ 3	+ 1	\$ 69,748	\$ 67,347	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	+ 4	+ 17	18.7	18.0	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	745	+ 8	- 6	3,336	4,442	- 14

City and item	Percent change					Percent change
	June 1964	June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963	Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963

TOMBALL: see HOUSTON SMSA

UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Retail sales						
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....						
	— 3†	+ 5	— 4			— 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,080	+ 6	— 5	\$ 61,968	\$ 61,937	**
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 131,448	— 20	+ 439	\$ 511,981	\$ 503,719	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 10,979	— 9	+ 2	\$ 72,057	\$ 75,488	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 8,829	+ 5	+ 2	\$ 8,875	\$ 8,941	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	— 10	+ 3	16.3	16.9	— 4

VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Retail sales						
Automotive stores.....						
	— 4†	— 19	— 26			+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,280	— 2	— 3	\$ 74,216	\$ 77,237	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 215,492	+ 97	+ 325	\$ 771,146	\$ 586,344	+ 32
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 17,653	+ 37	+ 5	\$ 92,846	\$ 96,215	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 20,291	+ 7	— 1	\$ 19,538	\$ 19,563	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.8	+ 32	+ 9	9.5	9.8	— 3
Nonfarm placements.....	102	+ 55	— 6	411	436	— 6

VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales						
Apparel stores.....						
	— 16†	— 1	+ 10			+ 6
Food stores.....						
	— 4†	— 4	— 7			— 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 44,089	+ 1	+ 7	\$ 253,642	\$ 250,323	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 475,902	+ 92	+ 148	\$ 2,699,241	\$ 3,115,523	— 13
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 67,968	— 6	+ 7	\$ 419,542	\$ 387,913	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 82,586	— 2	**	\$ 84,214	\$ 80,272	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	— 5	+ 5	9.9	9.7	+ 2
Nonfarm placements.....	587	— 8	+ 6	3,121	2,873	+ 9

WACO

**Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 153,109¹; McLennan²)**

Nonfarm employment (area).....	52,000	— 1	+ 2	51,950	50,800	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area).....	10,840	+ 2	+ 3	10,592	10,333	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area).....	5.1	+ 21	— 12	5.1	5.4	— 6

McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 2,000	— 97	— 93	\$ 97,250	\$ 92,900	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,570	+ 7	+ 16	\$ 25,934	\$ 21,409	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,761	+ 2	+ 2	\$ 5,731	\$ 5,543	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	+ 5	+ 13	9.0	7.8	+ 15

WACO (pop. 103,462)

Retail sales						
Apparel stores.....						
	— 16†	— 9	**			+ 6
Automotive stores.....						
	— 4†	+ 19	+ 4			+ 10
General merchandise stores.....						
	— 18†	— 26	+ 10			+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....						
	— 3†	— 10	— 23			— 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 185,759	— 11	+ 2	\$ 1,159,794	\$ 1,146,410	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,219,974	+ 44	**	\$ 8,665,581	\$ 9,630,564	— 10
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 128,544	— 3	+ 11	\$ 791,480	\$ 739,000	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 80,327	**	+ 20	\$ 80,052	\$ 71,283	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.2	— 3	— 5	19.7	20.6	— 4

City and item	June 1964	Percent change		Jan-June 1964	Jan-June 1963	Percent change
		June 1964 from May 1964	June 1964 from June 1963			Jan-June 1964 from Jan-June 1963

WAXAHACHIE: see DALLAS SMSA

WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)

Postal receipts ²	\$ 11,320	**	- 3	\$ 69,794	\$ 71,315	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 128,200	+ 5	- 82	\$ 742,800	\$ 1,139,951	- 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 14,677	+ 5	+ 9	\$ 14,192	\$ 13,639	+ 4

WESLACO (pop. 15,649)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,642	- 0	- 4	\$ 65,397	\$ 66,057	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 64,970	+241	- 13	\$ 414,938	\$ 848,463	- 51
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,927	- 9	+ 3	\$ 50,723	\$ 45,205	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 7,027	**	+ 3	\$ 7,448	\$ 7,266	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.8	8	+ 2	13.5	12.4	+ 9

WHITE SETTLEMENT: see FORT WORTH SMSA

WICHITA FALLS

**Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
(pop. 140,840¹; Acher and Wichita²)**

Nonfarm employment (area).....	46,650	+ 1	+ 2	46,675	45,367	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	4,200	+ 1	+ 4	4,108	3,963	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.2	+ 24	- 16	4.4	4.8	- 8

IOWA PARK (pop. 5,000^r)

Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 27,200	+ 1	- 75	\$ 222,500	\$ 513,400	- 57
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,864	+ 25	+ 11	\$ 24,227	\$ 22,757	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,464	- 1	+ 8	\$ 4,228	\$ 3,962	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.5	+ 23	+ 2	11.5	11.5	**

WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales	- 3†	- 8	+ 9	.....	.....	+ 7
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 9	- 2	.....	.....	- 2
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 9	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores...	- 4†	+ 3	+ 4	.....	.....	+ 1
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 14	+ 9	.....	.....	+ 21
Postal receipts ²	\$ 122,184	- 4	- 1	\$ 742,516	\$ 838,149	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 2,303,326	+321	+ 43	\$ 6,680,911	\$ 8,378,114	- 20
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 139,634	+ 2	+ 19	\$ 829,779	\$ 739,439	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 101,230	+ 3	- 4	\$ 100,515	\$ 101,134	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.8	- 1	+ 23	16.4	14.7	+ 12

**LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
(pop. 352,086¹; Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo²)**

Retail sales	- 3†	- 8	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 4
Apparel stores	- 16†	- 14	+ 14	.....	.....	+ 14
Automotive stores	- 4†	- 8	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 7
Drug stores	- 8†	- 9	+ 4	.....	.....	+ 4
Eating and drinking places.....	- 4†	- 10	**	.....	.....	**
Florists .....	.....	- 35	- 4	.....	.....	- 6
Food stores	- 4†	- 12	- 8	.....	.....	- 1
Furniture and household appliance stores...	- 4†	- 14	- 4	.....	.....	**
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 1†	+ 5	+ 4	.....	.....	- 6
General merchandise stores.....	- 18†	- 9	- 2	.....	.....	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 3†	+ 16	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 1
Office, store and school supply dealers.....	.....	+ 3	+ 34	.....	.....	+ 19
Postal receipts ²	\$	- 1	- 3	\$	\$	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$	- 21	- 14	\$	\$	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$	+ 5	+ 8	\$	\$	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$	**	+ 6	\$	\$	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.9	+ 4	+ 5	16.9	16.0	+ 6

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

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

	June 1964	May 1964	June 1963	Year-to-date average	
				1964	1963
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity, index	147.1	146.5	126.3	146.0	134.1
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index	76.2	77.1	79.9	77.3	77.6
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.4	100.1
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index	108.0	107.8	106.6	107.8	106.2
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	\$ 489.2*	\$ 487.8r	\$ 462.7r	\$ 484.4	\$ 457.0
Business failures (number)	69	59	48	59	50
Business failures (liabilities, thousands)	\$ 4,921	\$ 4,917	\$ 2,629	\$ 5,147	\$ 4,323
Newspaper linage, index	107.7	110.6	104.7	108.1	106.0
Ordinary life insurance sales, index	157.8	143.7	129.7	149.8	128.3
TRADE					
Total retail sales, index	132.9*	130.5*	126.9r	.....	.....
Durable-goods sales, index	163.7*	152.1*	156.1r	.....	.....
Nondurable-goods sales, index	117.1*	119.3*	111.8r	.....	.....
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	68.3*	65.6*	69.3r	68.8	69.9
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	31.4*	31.8*	29.9r	33.6	32.8
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power consumption, index	163.3*	165.5*	152.9r	159.2	143.6
Industrial electric power consumption, index	148.9*	150.6*	134.1r	146.7	131.7
Crude oil production, index	102.8*	101.8*	96.8r	99.0	93.0
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.)	13.1	13.0	12.7	13.1	12.5
Crude oil runs to stills, index	116.4	116.0	112.0	114.2	110.3
Industrial production in U. S., index	131.8*	131.2r	125.5r	129.7	122.2
Texas industrial production—total, index	128*	126*	121r	125	117
Texas industrial production—manufacturing, index	144*	142*	135r	142	132
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index	139*	136*	128r	135	124
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index	148*	147*	139r	147	138
Texas mineral production, index	106*	106*	104r	102	99
Cement shipments, index	132.1	134.2	125.7	121.8	115.8
Cement production, index	137.7	129.7	140.0	119.4	116.0
Cement consumption, index	131.6	124.6	114.7	120.1	113.5
Construction authorized, index	121.8	115.8	109.6	127.8	127.9
Residential building, index	122.0	110.4	109.5	119.2	118.1
Nonresidential building, index	116.8	126.5	105.2	140.0	141.4
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100	246	245	254	252	262
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100	313	313r	311	313	311
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers	79	78	82	81	84
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index	147.2	146.6	126.7	146.5	134.3
Bank debits, U. S., index	161.0	157.9	143.0	160.5	146.6
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District:					
Loans (millions)	\$ 4,225	\$ 4,124	\$ 3,637	\$ 4,097	\$ 3,562
Loans and investments (millions)	\$ 6,296	\$ 6,169	\$ 5,800	\$ 6,171	\$ 5,712
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,840	\$ 2,773	\$ 2,819	\$ 2,861
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands)	\$124,106	\$217,685	\$105,687	\$152,610	\$142,932
LABOR					
Manufacturing employment in Texas, index	109.4*	109.1r	106.2	108.5	105.3
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas, index	110.9*	111.1r	108.5	110.6	108.0
Average weekly hours—manufacturing, index	100.5*	101.2r	101.2	101.3	100.9
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing, index	116.1*	117.4r	113.6	116.3	112.0
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)	2,757.7*	2,744.1r	2,698.1r	2,722.7	2,658.1
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)	533.9*	527.0r	518.4r	524.8	508.9
Durable-goods employment (thousands)	264.8*	261.7r	253.6r	258.4	246.4
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)	269.1*	265.3r	264.8r	266.4	262.5
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor market areas (thousands)	2,514.5	2,484.0	2,464.2	2,479.7	2,423.9
Employment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	2,343.7	2,338.4	2,271.5	2,322.6	2,245.7
Manufacturing employment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	429.9	424.2	408.7	421.8	400.9
Total unemployment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	109.4	89.2	123.1	104.6	117.0
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor market areas	4.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	4.8

A MICROANALYTIC MODEL OF AUTOMOBILE PURCHASE

by DAVID S. HUANG, Ph.D.

Consumer expenditures on durables, whether measured absolutely or relative to disposable income, have been notorious for their wide fluctuations. Expenditures on automobiles have been no exception. Consumer surveys have shown that three-quarters of all family units owned cars in 1956, compared to about one-half prior to World War II. The higher rate of family formation, longer vacations, migration toward suburban areas, increasing popularity of two-car families, and wider and more intensified use of credit are among the trends which indicate that, in addition to cyclical instability, there have been considerable structural shifts in the demand for automobiles.

This study was confined to two basic objectives: to build a consumer purchase model of automobiles and to subject some related economic hypothesis to empirical testing. A model of the type attempted in this study would have several useful features. It would, first of all, help to clarify the decision processes of the micro-consumer units. In addition, it would suggest variables and steps that, in one package, could predict or explain the net outlays and total expenditures, respectively, for the consumer units and the consumer sector. Built into the process of the construction of this model were tests of some economic hypotheses about consumer behavior. These hypotheses could be considered an advance over those of previous cross-section studies and the time-series analyses. Finally, the model could provide a building block in the simulation of the consumer sector of the U. S. economy.

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