W A R H O U S I N G D I G E S T

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Region VIII

Part II

TEXAS.

Dallas, Texas
August 1, 1943

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Regional Representative

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ABILENE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last visited: May 21, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 14, 1943, WHP 3-C2-Q2; 140 public family units. Immediately following submission of this program the local FHA office reversed its decision of April 19 and recommended construction entirely by private enterprise. A revised program, approved May 25, 1943, recommended the 140 units be built privately.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Army (Camp Barkeley)	Ground Forces Training Station
U. S. Army (Air Base)	Air School

Setting

Abilene, Texas, seat of Taylor County, in the extreme NE corner of the county and about 135 miles west of Fort Worth, is the principal retail and shipping point for a wide area in Central and West Texas. It is headquarters for many government agencies and private corporations, has excellent school facilities and is the home of McMurray College, Abilene Christian College, Hardin-Simmons University, and State Hospital. Cattle raising is a major activity in the area.

The population of Abilene by the 1940 census was 26,612, against 23,175 in 1930, an increase of 14.8% for the ten year period.

The community with little industrial activity is primarily a commercial trade center. There are some 12 local firms having direct or indirect war contracts that classify them as small war industries. The war activities of this locality, being primarily military, must be considered as temporary and will last only for the duration of the emergency. Most of the operating civilian personnel having been obtained locally, no great number of newcomers will have to be considered in the postwar problems. The locality as a whole is enjoying a greatly improved economic position, attributed primarily to the general upward trend of prosperity and the tremendous buying power of the members of the armed forces.

War ration book figures for Taylor County show the 1942 population as 50,088, compared with 50,232 in 1943, an increase of only 144 during the period when the two principal war activities in the city of Abilene were being staffed with operating workers. The large number of military in this locality, ranging from 40,000 to 60,000, has greatly aggravated housing problems. Hundreds of officers and enlisted men are constantly seeking housing facilities. As vacancies occur they are usually occupied by this group.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

The total increase in employment of war workers approximates 2,550, 1,300 at Camp Barkeley, which is now completely staffed. Approximately 80% were obtained locally. The Air School requires 1,253 civilians. Essential in-migration needed over and above local recruitment was established as 200.

Housing Situation

Due to the heavy concentration of military personnel in this locality, vacancies are absorbed as rapidly as they occur, officers having at the very least an economic advantage.

The quality of housing is average, but a considerable number of substandard units are occupied, mostly by service men and the lower paid civilian employees. Because pre-war vacancies were considerable, the leading local citizens, most of whom are real estate owners, have been reluctant to see further building, regarding the war activities as purely temporary in nature leaving a future oversupply of houses after the emergency has ended.

Due to the extreme scarcity of houses listed for rent, the Chamber of Commerce, which formerly operated the Homes Registration Office, has abandoned the program.

The military has assigned a representative to the task of placing officers and enlisted men in whatever vacancies can be uncovered through his efforts. Naturally, this person gives preference to military in the matter of placements. The Chamber of Commerce abandoned the HRO activities since hundreds of people, including the military, called at their office for assistance in obtaining living quarters who could not be helped. Therefore, their office was placed in an embarrassing position which was not believed to be justified from the results obtained.

Housing Program

The total housing programmed for this locality includes 60 units built by private enterprise out of a quota previously established and 140 which are now under construction by private enterprise. In addition to this, 10 units are programmed for conversion by private enterprise and 100 for conversion with public funds. It appears that this number of units will be adequate to provide most of the necessary in-migrants with adequate living accommodations.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansion of the existing war activities in this community is anticipated, the requirement for employees as indicated in the last comprehensive program being expected to represent the total future need of this locality.

This locality, like many others, is suffering from a lack of housing for those people who are not classified as war workers. In many instances longtime residents of the city who have always rented and are not classified as war workers are having their houses sold from under them and are not able to find a place to live. Also, the fact that many workers are declared eligible for occupancy of war housing but cannot be programmed for tends to aggravate the existing shortage. The inability of evicted non-war workers to find living accommodations in existing facilities and the NHA's refusal to recognize them as eligible for war housing is creating much criticism of the NHA and its policy of restricting war housing. This is not only true in the Abilene locality but many others.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May 1, 1943 To July 1, 1943

ABILENE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	800	
Local labor supply to be available	600	
Number of in-migrant workers required	200	
In-migrant families to be housed		140
Extra workers in in-migrant families	60	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		145
Total families to be housed		285
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		20
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		20
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		35
New private construction		140
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		100
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		285
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		20

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for ABILENE, TEXAS

	STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
		NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
		Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1	Total Programmed	200			10	100	310						
2	In Limited Status												
3	In Active Status	200			10	100	310						
4	Completed	53				45	98						
5	Occupied	53				5	58						
6	Vacant					40	40						
7	Under Construction					20	20						
8	Pre-Construction	63				35	98						
9	Unused Balance	77			10		87						
10	Recaptured Units	7					7						
11	National Quota												
12	Local Quota	7					7						
13	To be Recaptured												
14	National Quota												
15	Local Quota												
16	Status Unreported												
17	To come Available	140			10	95	245						

AMARILLO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 2, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 1, approved October 8, 1942 - 200 temporary dormitories for occupancy by 100 males and 100 females of the Pantex Ordnance Plant; 210 dormitory apartments for the Pantex Ordnance Plant; 110 dormitory apartments for employees of the Amarillo Army Air Technical School; 150 family units for the Pantex Ordnance Plant; 75 family units for the Amarillo Army Air Technical School. WHP No. 3-C2, approved December 28, 1942, for 150 public conversions. WHP No. 4-Q2, for 25 private conversions. WHP No. 4-C3, February 12, 1943, reducing 150 public conversions to 125. WHP No. 5-P2, 50 family trailers, stop-gap housing for possible duration use.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Pantex Ordnance Plant	Bomb loading
American Smelting & Refining Company	Zinc
Amarillo Army Air Technical School	Air technical training

Setting

Amarillo is located in about the geographical center of the Panhandle of Texas in the south central part of Potter County, of which it is the county seat. It is considered to be in the heart of a large agricultural area and located here is the world's principal source of helium gas. The United States Government owns and operates a 50,000 acre helium gas field and now has two plants within thirty-five miles of Amarillo. The principal industries are grain elevators with a capacity of 6,145 bushels, oil refineries, railroad shops, flour mills, meat packing plants, foundries, machine shops, zinc smelter, and many other small industries. Ninety-five per cent of the population is native born and white. The population of Amarillo as reported by the 1940 Census was 51,686, as compared with 43,132 in 1930, representing an increase of 19.8%. The 1940 Census gave Amarillo 14,981 family dwelling units. The city is a wide-awake community having one of the most aggressive and well-managed Chambers of Commerce in the State of Texas. Being the principal city of the Panhandle area, its citizens are constantly working to develop not only Amarillo but the entire area within a one hundred-mile radius. Practically all of the prewar industrial establishments of Amarillo are engaged in the same type of production. Therefore, no mass industrial re-conversion program will be encountered after the war. The two principal war activities in the locality are new establishments, one being an Air Technical School operated by the Army, and the other a bomb loading plant operated by the Certainteed Products Corporation as the Pantex Ordnance Plant. No information is available at the present time to indicate what disposition will be made of these establishments after the war.

In spite of the fact that both of the principal war activities in this locality are at the present time employing less workers than was originally anticipated, the population of Amarillo seems to be constantly increasing and the housing situation is therefore becoming increasingly acute.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

At the time WHP 1 was submitted for this locality it was estimated that 7,929 civilian workers would be required to man the two principal activities, the Pantex Plant requiring 6,558 and the Air Technical School 1,371. Of this total requirement, it was estimated 2,251 would be in-migrants. These estimates were based on a high utilization of a large available supply of female workers which had not heretofore been in the labor force.

On July 1, 1943, the Pantex Ordnance Plant had approximately 2,800 employees and only one of three production lines was in operation. This number has now been reported as reduced to 1,800 and the schedule of production extended only until December 1 of this year. While at the time WHP 1 was submitted the estimated requirements of the Air Technical School were 1,371, a report dated April 29, 1943, compiled by the Housing Division of the Eighth Service Command indicates that as of April 15, 2,041 civilian employees were employed and that 209 additional hires were anticipated, making a total requirement for this station of 2,250.

No information is available from the WMC that would indicate an increase in the Pantex Ordnance Plant personnel requirement after December 1, and the probability is that the total number now employed at the Air Technical School will be reduced in line with the recently established policy of the War Department of reducing the civilian personnel requirements in all of the military stations to a bare minimum.

Housing Situation

Prior to the impact of the war program in this locality relatively few habitable vacancies were available. While the necessary in-migration of war workers to this locality has been extremely limited, there has been a considerable in-migration of so-called non-war workers. Also, the heavy concentration of military in the locality has brought hundreds of military families to the community. The in-migration of these military families has greatly aggravated the housing situation and as of this date it is extremely acute in the city of Amarillo. Of the 185 public family units constructed on a site adjoining the Amarillo Air Technical School, practically all are occupied. Of the 360 public family units constructed on the reservation of the Pantex Ordnance Plant 235 are vacant as of the date of this report. This large vacancy was occasioned by the fact that at the time the program was approved and the housing placed under construction, the estimated personnel requirements of the Pantex Ordnance Plant were approximately 6500. This

housing is located approximately 18 miles from downtown Amarillo and Pantex workers who have been fortunate enough to obtain living accommodations in Amarillo are reluctant to move out to the new housing since it has been possible for them to obtain sufficient gasoline and rubber to permit them to commute daily.

In order to secure the greatest possible occupancy of this housing by Pantex workers and also employees of the Air Technical School which is only about 5 miles from the Pantex Plant, steps have been taken to restrict all of the 125 publicly converted family units in Amarillo proper against occupancy by these workers. Also, the Chamber of Commerce, which operates a Homes Registration Office, is cooperating in this move by not giving listings in Amarillo to employees of either of these two activities. Likewise, the private builders are giving preference to qualified war workers employed by firms in the city of Amarillo. If this practice fails to fill the vacant units and the War Department indicates that the personnel of the Pantex Plant will not be immediately increased, the vacancies will probably be made available to the military families whose husbands are attached to the Army Air Technical School.

Housing Program

The housing program for this locality appears to be adequate for the two principal war activities. However, it appears that additional units will necessarily have to be provided in the city of Amarillo for occupancy by employees of the ever growing number of Amarillo firms being added to the Locality List. It is not practical for many employees of the Amarillo firms to occupy the vacant housing at the Pantex Plant because of transportation.

Current and Future Outlook

No additional new war activities are known to be contemplated for this locality. However, many firms are being added to the Locality List on the basis of the fact that their production is necessary to the war effort. Many of these firms are expecting very large increases in their personnel requirements, particularly the transportation companies and the utilities. It is expected that because of these increases an additional 100 to 150 units will have to be provided. Private capital has indicated its willingness and ability to produce at least this number of units and the local FHA office has indicated its desire to insure at least this number of additional Title VI units for the Amarillo locality.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for AMARILLO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	175	544		25	125	869		200				200
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	175	544		25	125	869		200				200
4 Completed	119	184		4	30	337		200				200
5 Occupied	118	125		4	14	261		-				-
6 Vacant	1	59			16	76		-				-
7 Under Construction	39	360		3	64	466						
8 Pre-Construction	2				13	15						
9 Unused Balance	4			18	18	40						
10 Recaptured Units	15					15						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	15					15						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	46	419		21	111	597		-				-

ARLINGTON, Texas

Date of Report: August 14, 1943 Last Visited: June, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

June 24, 1943, WHP No. 1, 25 units private new construction and 10 private conversion units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
North American Aviation, Inc.	Aircraft
Army Motor Vehicle Pool	Military

Setting

Arlington is located halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth. It had a population of 4,240 in 1940. The city has a few small industrial plants and is the home of the North Texas Agricultural College. The Army Motor Vehicle Pool is immediately east of the city on the old Arlington Downs racetrack. The North American Aviation plant is less than 10 miles east of Arlington and adequate transportation is available to the plant.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Practically all of the civilians employed or to beemployed at the Army Motor Vehicle Pool are or will be drawn from the Dallas and Fort Worth labor markets. Workers have continued to commute from the two cities. No in-migration of war workers is absolutely necessary into this locality but inasmuch as both Dallas and Fort Worth are critical housing shortage areas, it is desirable to encourage the movement of workers from these two cities into Arlington which is closer to their place of employment. It is estimated that approximately 50 families with workers employed at the Motor Vehicle Pool would move to Arlington from Dallas and Fort Worth if housing facilities were provided. For information on employment requirements for the North American Aviation plant, see the report on Dallas, Texas, locality.

Housing Conditions

Arlington has had a small but steady growth during the last 20 years and a corresponding increase in housing facilities. Under normal conditions, assuming that the North American Aviation plant is closed completely at the end of the war, it is estimated that Arlington can absorb about 50 new dwelling units.

The Housing Program

See statistical data following for a tabular summary of the status

of all housing programmed to date and for a summary of the information on which the last war housing program was based. See also the data in the report on Dallas, Texas, for a general summary of the war housing situation in Dallas which is closely related to that in Arlington.

Current and Future Outlook

At present, the FHA is willing to insure only 25 new dwelling units in Arlington. If that office should later agree to increase its program to 50 units, a program for 25 additional private units will be submitted. Inasmuch as the total employment requirements for the area are far in excess of the long time needs of this particular community, future programming depends entirely upon the ability of the community to absorb additional housing units.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from June, 1943 to March, 1944

ARLINGTON, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	61	
Local labor supply to be available	21	
Number of in-migrant workers required	40	
In-migrant families to be housed		35
Extra workers in in-migrant families	5	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		35
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		0
New private construction		25
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		35
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		0

Note: See also tabular summary of Dallas, Texas, locality report

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for ARLINGTON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	25			10		35						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	25			10		35						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	25			10		35						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25			10		35						

ATLANTA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: No visit has been made to this locality.

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

April 10, 1943, WHP No. 1-P1, 4 public family dwelling units to be re-assigned to the War Emergency Pipe Lines, Inc., for construction with their own funds.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
War Emergency Pipe Lines, Inc.	Pumping Station

Setting

Atlanta, in Cass County, 26 miles south of Texarkana, had a 1940 population of 2,453. The "Big Inch" pipe line runs through the community and the town is the center of one of the many pumping stations along the line.

Current and Future Outlook

A request was received from the Petroleum Administration for War for the allocation of 4 priorities for the construction of 4 dwelling units for workers to be employed at the pump station. This requiest was approved and a program written and approved April 10, 1943. No additional program is expected in this locality between now and June 30, 1944.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for ATLANTA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		4				4						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		4				4						
4 Completed		4				4						
5 Occupied		-				-						
6 Vacant		-				-						
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		-				-						

AUSTIN, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: May 12, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program written.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Bergstrom Army Air Field	Flying instruction
International Mineral and Chemicals Company	Chemicals
Union Potash Company	Magnesium

Setting

Austin, state capitol of Texas, seat of Travis County, and site of the University of Texas, has been declared a surplus labor area and has required no housing program to date. Austin has furnished most of the labor for civilian employment at Camp Swift, 35 miles east. Approximately 5 miles to the east of Austin is the location of Bergstrom Army Air Field, an Army Air Services Flying School. The only other war activity of importance is the Union Potash Company, which operates a magnesium plant scheduled for operation August, 1942. Austin is served by several main highways, the M. K. & T. and T. & N. O. Railroads, and the Braniff Air Lines.

Population trend for Austin is as follows:

1920	1930	1940	1943 (Estimate)
34,876	53,120	87,930	110,000

Increases in Employment and In-migration

There is no indication that Austin will change its status as a surplus labor area.

Housing Situation

According to the 1940 Census, the vacancy ratio for Austin was 5.2%, representing 1,236 units. According to a report of the WPA, May 8, 1942, the total vacancy ratio was 4.0. It was estimated that there were 24,000 dwelling units, 3.1 were in need of minor repairs, .2 were in need of major repairs or unfit for use. The average monthly rental asked for these habitable rental vacancies was $30.00. In

addition to the vacant rental dwellings, it was estimated that there were 1,300 rooms available for rent. There is a Housing Authority in the city of Austin, operating three housing projects, with a grand total of 320 units. According to the permit records of the city of Austin, there were 1,036 single family dwelling units and 79 duplex or multiple family units constructed during 1940. In addition to these, 146 USHA units were built. In 1941, there were 802 single family units and 67 multiple family units constructed. In January and February of 1942, there were 84 permits issued for single family units.

Housing Program

No housing program has been considered necessary.

Current and Future Outlook

This office estimates that there will be no need for a housing program in Austin during the war period.

BALLINGER, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 20, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 8, 1942, War Housing Program No. 2. The above program recommended 23 units by new public construction and 10 units by public conversion. The 10 public conversion units were approved as WHP No. 2 on January 16, 1943, and the 23 new public construction family units were approved as WHP No. 3 on February 23, 1943.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Harmon Training Center	Primary Training

Setting

Ballinger is primarily a farming community with a population of 4,472, according to the 1940 Census Report. This is an increase of 6.8% over the population of 1930. Due to the impact of war industries, it is estimated that the present population is approximately 5,000, according to the Texas Almanac. This publication gives a population of 6,500 for Ballinger and the surrounding area. This increase in population has been caused by the establishment of the Harmon Training Center, construction of which started August 1941. Activation began in September 1941, and was expected to be completed by January 1, 1943.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

In November 1942, the operator of the school advised that employment stood at 350, and that at peak operation 450 civilians would be employed. On July 20, employment stood at 442, and due to increased activities in the training program, an additional 33 pilots and instructors will be employed. Four hundred seventy-five workers are expected to be employed at peak on January 1, 1944. According to information received from the United States Employment Service last Fall, 366 pre-employment trainees have left the labor market for other centers of activity. Only 160 local hires have been employed, and 282 are in-migrants. As the labor supply has been exhausted, and as the 33 additional workers required must be highly trained technicians, all of these are expected to be in-migrant.

Housing Situation

The survey made in March 1942, indicated that there were no vacancies of any type available. In November of the same year, a survey revealed that there were no unoccupied rooms or houses, but nine furnished apartments were available. A spot-check of these indicated that the units were undesirable, as in many cases they were sub-standard, and in some instances no cooking facilities were provided. It was expected, however, that at least 12 single room accommodations would become available. In making a survey on July 20, the operator of the school advised that he was losing 12 to 13 instructors each month due to the lack of suitable family accommodations. It was very apparent that many of the workers were inadequately housed.

Housing Program

See statistical data attached hereto for the status of all housing programmed in this locality and for the plan of the last comprehensive program. Twenty-three public units were built by the Defense Plants Corporation and are nearing completion. It is expected that these units will greatly assist those who are inadequately housed, but will not satisfy the entire need.

Current and Future Outlook

To accommodate the additional workers required by January 1, 1944, and those presently employed who are inadequately housed, it is estimated that between 50 and 60 units will be needed. The former public conversion program exhausts all possibilities of obtaining additional units through this means; however, it is believed that possible 15 units can be obtained through private conversion. Due to the lack of sufficient utilities and the high price being asked for lots which are served by utilities, coupled with the lack of local builders interested in new construction, it is doubtful that any additional new houses will be built. It is assumed that the balance of the need must be met through new public construction.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From November 4, 1942, To January 1, 1943

BALLINGER, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	100	
Local labor supply to be available	42	
Number of in-migrant workers required	58	
In-migrant families to be housed		33
Extra workers in in-migrant families	13	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		33
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		12
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		12
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		0
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		10
New public construction		23
Total dwelling units to become available in period		33
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		12
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		12

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BALLINGER, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	6	24			10	40						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	6	24			10	40						
4 Completed	6					6						
5 Occupied	6					6						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction		24			10	34						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		24			10	34						

BASTROP, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 15, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

June 23, 1943, WHP 5-P3, 100 public family units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Camp Swift	Ground troop training
Bell Telephone Company	Communications

Setting

Bastrop is a very small community approximately 35 miles east of Austin. There was very little activity in the town until construction was started on Camp Swift. Every available house in the area was rented, and over-crowding was most common. During the construction days, there was confusion everywhere. All facilities were over-taxed, but now most of the excitement has died down, and many of the earlier problems have been solved.

One of the principal problems, in addition to that of housing, was the lack of adequate recreational facilities. At present the type A recreation building is being completed through public funds and the USO is conducting a fine recreation program. The area around Bastrop is almost entirely agricultural. Bastrop is served by U. S. Highway 290 and the M. K. & T. Railroad.

The population trend is given in the following table:

1930	1940	1943
1,895	1,976	4,800 (estimated)

Population composition, until the war activities increased the 1940 figure, was 70 per cent white, 20 per cent Negro, and 10 per cent Mexican.

Conditions in Bastrop did not seem to warrant insuring private new construction. Therefore, the FHA refused to insure 24 units remaining in the quota of 75 originally established for the area. Twenty-four remaining units were given to the Smithville area fifteen miles away.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 5 estimated the peak employment at 2,800. Present indications are that through the general reduction in civilian employment, the peak will be reduced to 2,200. No additional in-migration will be necessary.

Housing Situation

There are no vacancies, and none are expected in the future except normal transfers. The quality of housing available is fair. Due to the fact that all of the large houses suitable for conversion purposes were filled to capacity through the renting of rooms, the owners prefer to continue such rental practices, rather than to convert their dwelling units into apartments. In earlier programs 20 units through private conversion had been established. The conversion program was a failure and was finally concelled.

The Housing Program

WHP No. 5 recommends 100 public units, 60 for whites and 40 for colored. Construction on this project is about to begin. These 100 units were recommended to house 100 civilian war workers commuting excessive distances. A survey has been made which reveals that 679 civilian employees were commuting excessive distances and would agree to move to the Bastrop area if housing units could be provided. These 100 units, together with the 100 public units programmed in previous WHP, are being located adjacent to Camp Swift and approximately six miles from Bastrop. The figure of 100 is arbitrarily set and was at that time a conservative estimate, in view of the fact that 679 employees commuting excessive distances stated they would move to the area providing housing could be obtained. At that time there was some doubt regarding the adequacy of the program. However, since a reduction in the personnel is being effected, the housing program for the Bastrop area now appears to be adequate. The following table summarizes the total housing program for the Bastrop area:

200 public family units
138 public dormitory units
75 private new construction (51 are to come on the market in Bastrop and 24 are to come on the market in Smithville)
25 rooms by conversion

The total number of housing units programmed for Bastrop locality is 438.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansion is anticipated. Therefore, the program as it now stands appears to be adequate. No future housing program is anticipated.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from June 23, 1943 to June 23, 1944

1/

BASTROP, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1,385	
Local labor supply to be available	1,335	
Number of in-migrant workers required	50	
In-migrant families to be housed		40
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		265
Total families to be housed		305
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		183
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		183
Dwelling units vacant		5
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		5
New private construction		75
Private conversion		20
Public conversion		
New public construction		200
Total dwelling units to become available in period		305
Room spaces available		25
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		20
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		138
Total rooms to be available in period		183

1/ WHP No. 5 does not consider any in-migrancy and is not a complete analysis of employment schedules. Therefore, this table is an analysis of WHP Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BASTROP, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	75	100		20		195	138			25		163
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	75	100		20		195	138			25		163
4 Completed	25			1		26	138			10		148
5 Occupied	25			1		26	-			10		-
6 Vacant							-					-
7 Under Construction	10	100				110						
8 Pre-Construction	7			1		8						
9 Unused Balance				18		18				15		15
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	5					5						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	5					5						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	50	100		19		169	-			15		-

BEAUMONT-ORANGE-PORT ARTHUR, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 1-2, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

July 13, 1943, WHP No. 13-P12-C2, a public trailer park to accommodate 300 private trailers, stop-gap accommodations for 2,000 men (to facilitate recruitment of labor), 250 accommodations for single men to be obtained through public conversion, 500 family dwelling units; all of the above is to be located at Orange, Texas.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Orange, Texas	
Consolidated Steel Corp., Ltd.	Shipbuilding
Consolidated Steel Corp. of Texas	Steel fabrication
Livingston Shipbuilding	Shipbuilding
Weaver Shipyards	Shipbuilding
Beaumont, Texas	
Beaumont Iron Works	Machine shop & ordnance
International Derrick & Equip. Co.	Machine & ordnance
Magnolia Petroleum Company	Aviation gasoline
Oil City Brass Works	Non-ferrous metals
Pennsylvania Shipyards	Shipbuilding
Samuelson's Shipyards	Barges
Petroleum Iron Works	Machine shop
Port Arthur-Port Neches	
Atlantic Refining Company	Aviation gasoline
Gulf Oil Corp.	Aviation gasoline
Texas Company	Aviation gasoline
Pure Oil Company	Aviation gasoline
B. F. Goodrich Co.	Synthetic Rubber
Firestone Rubber Co.	Synthetic Rubber
Standard Brass & Mfg. Co.	Non-ferrous metals
Neches Butane Products Co.	Butadiene
Gulfport Boiler & Welding	Machine ship, etc.
	Shipbuilding

The Setting

The Beaumont-Orange-Port Arthur, Texas, locality is best described by counties. This locality is comprised of Jefferson and Orange Counties, Texas. Jefferson County, Texas (1940 population 145,329, up 8.3% over 1930 census). Orange County, Texas (1940 population 17,382, up 12%

over 1930 census). This section became a primary center of defense early in 1941 because of its shipyards, foundrys, machine shops, oil refineries, harbors, etc. Principal war activities are shipbuilding (Navy and Maritime), gasoline, butadiene, synthetic rubber, ordnance (anti-aircraft shells, bombs, etc.), beef and rice. Transportation is considered fair to any part of either county, with commuter trains between the city of Orange and Beaumont, and company buses along all major roads and between villages. However, these facilities are overcrowded.

This area attracted large contracts because of its strategic location and diversification of industries. These contracts of necessity resulted in plant expansion beyond all local labor supply. With the establishment of the new concerns of Consolidated Steel Corporation in Orange, with peak employment to be 24,000, Texas Steel 500 and Rubber Plant (including Neches Butane Products Company) 1600, labor recruitment from local supply became impossible. Recruitment has therefore become more and more difficult as regional and national labor shortages developed and as the housing supply became exhausted. The result as of March, 1943 was that (according to the number of Number Two Ration Books issued) there were 175,954 people in Jefferson County, Texas, an increase of 21.1% over April of 1940, and 37,092 living in Orange County, Texas, an increase of 113.4%.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The first major demand for additional labor came in December, 1940 when the Navy Department indicated a need for 2700 workmen in Orange, Texas for Consolidated Steel Corp., Ltd. On August 18, 1941, a new labor report prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security and the Texas Unemployment Commission showed a total labor demand for the area for the period July 1, 1941 to July 1, 1942 to be 10,400 workers, 2500 of which were not available in the area.

On January 18, 1942, the first comprehensive labor report was prepared by the U. S. Employment Service of Texas. This report gave figures covering period from January 1, 1941 to January 1, 1942 with 12 major war activities showing a total increase in personnel from 2,046 to 11,994 and a demand for the next six months of 4,115. This report footnoted an additional demand for 6,200 workers for the two larger shipbuilding concerns. The report covered a labor supply area of all of Jefferson and Orange Counties and a portion of Hardin, Jasper and Newton Counties in Texas and one-third of Calcasieu and Cameron Parishes, Louisiana or within a radius of 25 miles around each city named in the locality. It estimated that there were available 19,000 workers and a demand for 17,000, and that job qualifications would require in-migration of 3,000 of the 17,000. (The 17,000 demand did not cover the footnoted 6,200) A resurvey of the last above mentioned area dated July 30, 1942, showed the following: During period of July, 1941 to July, 1942 employment in war industries increased from 15,000 to 34,000, and during the next 12 months increased to 48,000, exclusive of a needed 15,000 construction workers and 5,000 to harvest crops in area.

The next report submitted by the War Manpower Commission covers a 12 month future demand and 12 month history of the major war activities in the area as follows:

April 1, 1942	April, 1943	April, 1944
28,824	42,437	54,365

The latest report shows a necessary in-migration for the period August 1, 1943 to January, 1944 to be 4,000 professional, skilled and technical workers.

Housing Conditions

At the time of the 1940 Census Jefferson County had a total of 40,984 family dwelling units, 17,701 of which needed major repairs and 15,835 with no bath facilities, 1,727 being vacant and for rent or sale. Orange County had a total of 4,680 family dwelling units with 64 vacant and 4,299 needing major repairs, and 3,220 having no bath facilities. 626 of the Orange units were occupied by non-whites and 9,482 of the Jefferson County units were occupied by non-whites.

The Housing Program

See the following statistical data for status of all housing programmed in this locality to date, and tabular summary for the last comprehensive program. Since the major part of the in-migrant labor will be members of white families, particular emphasis was given to white family dwelling units. Negro family dwelling units were programmed on the ratio of in-migrant Negroes to Negroes employed in the industries.

Current and Future Outlook

Although future in-migration at this time is all white, present indications are that the Port Arthur-Port Neches section will have considerable in-migration in addition to the in-migration for which programs have heretofore been written. Determination of the volume and character of such housing must await the new WMC report which is now being prepared. It appears that additional housing will be required for the oil and rubber industries in that sub-locality.

Housing has been extremely tight as a result of the 12,000 construction workers employed in the area. It is anticipated that all construction with the exception of housing will be complete by January 1, 1944. The entire area has suffered greatly because of slowness in the completion of housing heretofore programmed.

The War Housing Center, together with its sub-centers, has been able to place many production workers in private homes through the share-the-home movement. Rooms for single workers, both male and female, are available in the entire area.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May 1943 To May, 1944

BEAUMONT-ORANGE-PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	6378	
Local labor supply to be available	1500	
Number of in-migrant workers required	4878	
In-migrant families to be housed		4210
Extra workers in in-migrant families	418	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		1038
Total families to be housed		5248
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		250
Female		192
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		442
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		0
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		0
New public construction		4748
Total dwelling units to become available in period		4748
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		192
Total rooms to be available in period		192

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BEAUMONT-ORANGE-PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	1154	7946	1540	40	50	10730		870	2000			2870
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	1154	7946	1540	40	50	10730		870	2000			2870
4 Completed	735	3578	740	1		5054		620				620
5 Occupied	735	3447	657	1		4840		521				521
6 Vacant		131	83			214		109				109
7 Under Construction	24	3868	500	5	20	4417		250	2000			2250
8 Pre-Construction	53	500	300	6	11	870						
9 Unused Balance	342			28	19	389						
10 Recaptured Units	44			1		45						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	44			1		45						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	419	4499	883	39	50	5890		359	2000			2359

BEEVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943

Last Visited: May 15, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

April 27, 1943, WHP 1, 100 public construction, 100 public family units, 50 private new construction, 23 public conversions.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Naval Auxiliary Air Station	Flying Instruction

Setting

Beeville, seat of Bee County, is located in the southern section of Texas, 57 miles north of Corpus Christi. The principal industry in Bee County is agriculture with honey as one of its main products. The only industries located here, in addition to the agricultural industries, are a saddle and a broom factory and a cottonseed oil mill. Beeville is a wholesale and retail shipping point.

Population trend for Beeville is as follows:

1940	1941	1942	Feb. 1943	March 1943
6,760	6,850	6,600	6,800	8,000

Increases in Employment and In-migration

According to WHP 1, labor requirements were 485 which includes 111 females and 374 males. Two hundred and eighty-five was the in-migration figure.

Housing Situation

In 1941 there were 16 new dwelling units constructed. These, added to the existing structures, made a total of 1566. Of this number between five and six hundred were classed as sub-standard. There are 2000 additional dwelling units in the county. At the time WHP 1 was prepared, there were no vacancies either in the county or in the town. Fifteen rooms were listed for rent with the Chamber of Commerce which has operated a Homes Registration Office.

The Housing Program

WHP 1-P1-Q1-C1 provides a total of 173 dwelling units. These, with the 25 units estimated to become available through draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc., make a total of 198 dwelling units to meet a need of 200 war workers with families. Fifty rooms were to become available

to meet the need of 47 in-migrant unattached civilian war workers.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no indication that there will be an expansion in the training program at Beeville. Therefore, it can be assumed that the housing program recommended in WHP 1 will be adequate for the duration.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From April 27, 1943 to April 27, 1944

BEEVILLE, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement		485	
Local labor supply to be available		200	
Number of in-migrant workers required		285	
In-migrant families to be housed			200
Extra workers in in-migrant families		238	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed			
Total families to be housed			200
Unattached in-migrants to be housed			47
Male	37		
Female	10		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed			47
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.			25
New private construction			50
Private conversion			
Public conversion			23
New public construction			100
Total dwelling units to become available in period			198
Room spaces available			40
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.			5
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings			5
Room spaces to be added by remodeling			
Dormitory spaces available or to be available			
Total rooms to be available in period			50

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BEEVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	50	100			23	173						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	50	100			23	173						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction		100				100						
8 Pre-Construction	3					3						
9 Unused Balance	47				23	70						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	50	100			23	173						

BIG SPRING, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 6, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

WHP 2, approved December 26, 1942, established for public construction 39 dormitories, 153 family units, for public conversion 30 family units, for private construction 12 family units. On February 12, 1943, 10 units were established in WHP 4 for conversion by private enterprise. On March 16, 1943, 39 dormitories previously approved were changed to 20 public family units.

On July 13, 1943, WHP 5 submitted recommending cancellation of the 10 private conversion units and an increase in the public conversion from 30 to 44 units. This recommendation was to establish sufficient public conversion quota to cover an excess of 14 public units occasioned by a change in the counting system of the HOLC.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Army Air Forces Bombardier School	Training

Setting

The 1940 population of Big Spring was 12,604, a decrease of 5.2% over that of 1930. Big Spring, seat of Howard County in West Texas, is an oil refining and distribution point for oil well machinery and is the headquarters and shipping point for a wide cattle raising area. Railroad shops are located there and there are several small industries. It is on the main line of the Texas-Pacific Railroad and is served by U. S. Highways 80 and 67. The Bombardier School, now having an employment of approximately 750 civilians, is the largest single activity in the locality. The School is of a temporary nature which probably will be discontinued immediately after the present emergency.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

The following table indicates an increase in employment of 525 workers, of which 75 were available locally. More recent information reveals that approximately 750 civilians are employed at the Air School. No information is available to indicate the exact number of in-migrants but it is estimated to be approximately 300.

The Housing Situation

The absence of any appreciable amount of building immediately prior to the establishment of the war activity resulted in there being relatively few vacancies before the Bombardier School was established. The military, arriving first, absorbed these few vacancies so that when necessary in-migrant civilians began to arrive, practically no housing units were available and those remaining were of such a substandard nature that they

were not generally fit for occupancy.

The Chamber of Commerce operates a listing bureau and has worked very diligently to encourage local residents to make available every possible type of quarters for the in-migrants, both civilian and military.

Completion of the public housing programmed for this locality will materially relieve the extremely overcrowded condition.

The Housing Program

No information is available to indicate that the housing programmed for this locality will not be adequate to serve all of the needs of the community.

Current and Future Outlook

It has been unofficially reported by the local Chamber of Commerce that there is to be established in the vicinity of Big Spring an aviation gasoline plant. Unless this plant is established and/or further expansion of the air school takes place there is slight possibility that additional housing over and above that already programmed will be needed in the locality.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From December 1, 1942 To April 1, 1943

BIG SPRING, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	525	
Local labor supply to be available	75	
Number of in-migrant workers required	450	
In-migrant families to be housed		
Extra workers in in-migrant families	80	220
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		220
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		64
Female		86
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		150
Dwelling units vacant		3
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		12
New private construction		12
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		30
New public construction		153
Total dwelling units to become available in period		220
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		111
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		111

The deficit of 39 single rooms indicated above were programmed for dormitories and later changed to 20 two person family units making a total of 173 public family units for the locality. 10 privately financed conversions have been cancelled and public conversions increased from 30 to 44.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BIG SPRING, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	12	173			30	215						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	12	173			30	215						
4 Completed	10				11	21						
5 Occupied	10				3	13						
6 Vacant					8	8						
7 Under Construction		173			29	202						
8 Pre-Construction					2	2						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	2					2						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	2					2						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		173			39	212						

BONHAM, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last visited: February 3, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

Prior to March 21, 1942, 143 family units had been approved for private construction. The last program, approved August 6, 1942, as PPQM 3, established an additional quota of 15 units, making a total private quota for the locality of 158 family units.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Civilian Contract Air School	Training

Setting

Bonham, from the 1940 Census, had a population of 6,349, as compared with 5,655 in 1930, an increase of 694, or 12%. Principal industries are: Bonham Cotton Mills, Southern Pumping Company, Kraft-Phoenix Cheese Company, and Dickey-Reynolds Foundry. Aside from the foregoing, the principal activities are confined to agriculture.

The Civilian Contract Air School employs approximately 450 civilians and as such is the largest single activity in the community. Being a civilian contract school, it must, of course, be considered a temporary activity which will probably cease to exist after the present emergency is declared ended. As the establishment of the school has not necessitated any great in-migration of workers, its closing will not greatly affect the community.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

At the time justification for PPQM 1 was prepared on August 7, 1942, it was estimated that 311 civilian employees would be required, of which 248 were to be in-migrant. As the school developed it was found that a higher percentage of the total requirements could be obtained locally than had been originally anticipated. No records are available to indicate the exact number of in-migrants actually employed but it is known that the number is considerably less than estimated at the time the justification was prepared.

The Housing Situation

On the basis of the above estimates of increase in employment and in-migration it was expected that an extremely acute housing situation would develop. Very few vacancies existed at the time and those available were considered to be of such substandard type that they would not be acceptable to the necessary in-migrants.

The Housing Program

Because of the high estimate of in-migration which did not materialize this locality was over-programmed when the quota was established at 158 units. Of the total units established, 103 were constructed, while the remaining 55 were recaptured and returned to the national quota. The contractors who constructed the 103 units faced many difficulties in securing occupants for the buildings and it is reported that 60 of the units were finally foreclosed and turned back to the FHA.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansion of the war activities in this locality is anticipated. Therefore, no additional housing needs are expected to develop, especially since some of the original units are still reported to be vacant.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 21, 1942 To September 1, 1942

BONHAM, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	559	
Local labor supply to be available	311	
Number of in-migrant workers required	248	
In-migrant families to be housed		175
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		175
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		73
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		17
New private construction		158
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		175
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		73
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		73

Only 103 of the 158 quota was constructed. The remaining 55 units were recaptured and returned to the National quota.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BONHAM, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	158					158						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	158					158						
4 Completed	105					105						
5 Occupied	79					79						
6 Vacant	26					26						
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	53					53						
11 National Quota	53					53						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	26					26						

BORGER, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 22, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

June 17, 1943, WHP 7-P6-Q2; 220 public family units, 36 dormitory units for single females and 300 privately financed family units all for occupancy by white workers of all war activities in locality. The 220 public family units included 160 recommended for approval in limited status, pending further study of the locality needs at a later date. These units were denied and only 60 were approved. (See Current and Future Outlook for further discussion.)

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Phillips Petroleum Company	Butadiene
Goodrich Rubber Company	Synthetic Rubber
Phillips Petroleum Company	100-Octane Gasoline
United Carbon Company	Carbon Black

Setting

Borger, Texas, 1940 population was reported by the Census to be 10,018 as compared with 6,532 in 1930, or an increase of 53.4%. The 1940 housing census indicated 3058 units. The community came into being with the discovery of the panhandle oil field about 1926. Prior to the entry of this country into the present world conflict the entire population was supported by the Phillips Petroleum Company which operated a very large oil refinery, a number of carbon black plants and the petroleum industry generally. Being a typical oil boom town and located on land all of which was under oil lease, capital has not been available for any desirable residential development. Because of this practically all of the city's residential units are of a substandard character built by occupants on land for which they pay the lease holders a nominal sum for building privileges.

Adjoining the city of Borger is the town site of Phillips. Because of the deplorable housing facilities in Borger, the Phillips Petroleum Company, when it established its refinery, acquired additional land on which to erect what they call camp houses. These units number approximately 200, most of which are four room units consisting of 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and dining room combination. All of these units are owned by the Company and are rented to their employees only at an average of $4.00 per room per month with utilities furnished.

Shortly before the war a private builder had begun the task of acquiring clear title to a small section of land on the edge of the city sufficient to accommodate 300 detached housing units. This land has now been cleared and 150 units are under construction. Fifty more have been

approved and an additional program will be submitted in the near future for 100 more.

The establishment of a new synthetic rubber plant and expansion of refining facilities for the production of 100-octane gasoline in this locality has developed a demand for labor that is far in excess of the supply within the area. Yet this has been necessary because of the supply of raw material. This, plus the limited existing housing facilities, has created an unusual demand for additional war housing.

Increas in Employment and In-migration

In June 1942 with the establishment of the synthetic rubber plant, construction personnel requirement was estimated at about 4,000, while operating personnel for the then planned three plants was estimated to be as follows:

Butadiene Plant	481
Synthetic Rubber (Laytex Plant)	334
Styrene Plant	172
Total -	987

In October 1942 construction of the styrene plant was suspended and later cancelled. With this announcement came a revision of operating personnel requirement for the two remaining plants. The figures were then set as follows:

Butadiene Plant	441
Synthetic Rubber (Laytex Plant)	309
Total -	750

In November 1942 the WMC reported to the Regional Representative that the Phillips Petroleum Company was expanding its refinery for 100-octane gasoline production and would require 185 additional workers, making a total of 935 operating workers for all war activities in the locality. This same WMC report indicated that 300 of the 935 workers could be obtained from the local supply if 200 which did not possess the necessary skills were hired, trained and up-graded.

On May 29, 1943, a WMC report indicated a further revision in operating personnel requirement of the already established plants and in addition the United Carbon Company was added to the list of war industries. The total additional personnel requirement as of the date of this report was expected to be as follows at peak operation date of November 1, 1943.

Butadiene Plant	525
Synthetic Rubber (Laytex Plant)	363
100-Octane Plant	471
Carbon Black	51
Total -	1410

In this May 29 WMC report the available local supply had been reduced from 300 to 55, thereby necessitating the in-migration of 1355 operating workers. Since the submission and approval of WHP 7-P6-Q2, providing housing for this number of in-migrant workers, the Regional Representative has been informed that the rubber plant again will increase its requirement and the total demand for the locality will be for the:

Butadiene Plant	574
Synthetic Rubber (Laytex Plant)	417
100-Octane Plant	471
Carbon Black	51
Total -	1513

An additional program will be submitted as soon as WMC official reports are received certifying the reported increase.

Housing Situation

Normally, a city the size of Borger having a 1940 population of 10,018 would afford a considerable number of vacancies resulting from the dislocation of its inhabitants by out-migration to war production centers and entrance into the armed forces. This is not true in the city of Borger, primarily because of an expansion program undertaken by the Phillips Petroleum Company just prior to the establishment of recognized war production plants in the locality. The expansion of these plants' activities was sufficient to require the addition of more workers than were being drafted into the armed forces and leaving the locality for other reasons.

The quality of housing in the Borger locality has already been referred to under the section headed "Setting". Except for approximately 200 family units in the town site of Phillips which adjoins the city of Borger, there are very few desirable residential units in the entire city. This low quality of housing has precluded the possibility of the city absorbing any appreciable number of in-migrant workers. Because of this condition it has been necessary for the war activities to construct temporary facilities for approximately 1500 of their construction workers. Transportation facilities were also provided by the plants to transport workers from communities as far as 50 miles away, while many other construction workers commuted in their own cars distances even farther than this. The poor housing facilities in the locality have made it extremely difficult for the construction contractors to maintain construction schedules. It is reported that extremely high turnovers in construction personnel have been experienced throughout the construction period. It has been extremely difficult to maintain construction schedules and in some cases they are considerably behind those originally established.

The Housing Program

The summary of housing requirement as developed in the following table of the last comprehensive program for this locality indicates a need for accommodations for 135 single persons and 1109 family workers. The relatively

low number of total in-migrant workers estimated to be single is based on the fact that the particular type of operations in this locality are not adapted to performance by female workers. Further, because the locality is so completely isolated from any acceptable social centers it is not expected that any appreciable number of single females can be induced to migrate to the locality. Therefore, it is estimated that only 10% of the total employment will be single persons.

A factor of 1.1 workers per family has been used to establish the need for family units. This factor is predicated on the fact that the number of jobs which may be filled by females are limited and, therefore, the average workers per family will be materially less than the number normally found in other war activities.

At the time this comprehensive program was prepared it was recommended that 160 units be established in a limited status pending further investigation of the locality's needs. This recommendation was denied by the Administrator's Office. Therefore, the number of units approved were short by this number based on the labor demand reported.

Current and Future Outlook

It has been reported unofficially to the Regional Representative by representatives of the Phillips Petroleum Company refinery that some additional expansion of the 100-octane gasoline production program is expected in the near future. However, these contracts have not been consummated and no more of the additional requirements for housing is known at this time. It appears that except for a few adjustments in the operating personnel requirement of the war plants named herein no more than 100 additional in-migrants over and above those indicated in the last comprehensive program will be required to adequately man the existing war activities. A program is now in the process of development to accommodate these approximately 100 additional in-migrants and will be submitted as soon as all factors are obtained. This program will also include the 160 units which were denied by the Administrator's Office in the last comprehensive program for the locality. Construction of the second division of the synthetic rubber plant is about complete and no great delays are anticipated in the construction and expansion of the 100-octane plant and new carbon black plant if we are able to provide a sufficient number of trailers which have been programmed for key construction personnel in the locality.

The principal problems in this locality at the present time spring from the fact that the operators of the synthetic rubber plant have succeeded in subsidizing the public housing rentals and after having done so feel that they have complete jurisdiction over the housing and therefore are endeavoring to prevent occupancy by any war workers other than their own. The operators of this plant take the position that the public and private housing so far programmed and under construction in the locality was specifically for their workers and no others are therefore eligible for occupancy. This attitude has caused the local private builder and

Regional FPHA office a considerable amount of trouble. It is reported to the Regional Representative that the Regional Office of the FPHA opposed the operators of the rubber plant subsidizing the public housing to establish low rentals which would conform to their previous operating policy of making housing available to workers at $4.00 per room per month and that the operators succeeded in overriding the Regional Office by having the contract approved in Washington. In accordance with General Order 11-6 the Regional Representative is now preparing an occupancy program of allocation of the public housing already provided and that to be provided in this locality. One other principal problem in this locality is that it now appears that operating workers will be employed earlier than anticipated in the last comprehensive program and as a result there will be need for duration housing before it is completed to compensate for this. Recommendations are now being made to install a sufficient number of stop-gap housing units to serve until duration housing is completed.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May 1, 1943, To November 1, 1943

BORGER, TEXAS, LOCALITY

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1410	
Local labor supply to be available	55	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1355	
In-migrant families to be housed		1109
Extra workers in in-migrant families	111	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		1109
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		66
Female		69
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		135
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		25
New private construction		450
Private conversion		24
Public conversion		0
New public construction		450
Total dwelling units to become available in period		949
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		13
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		-
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		122
Total rooms to be available in period		135

The deficiency of 160 family units is accounted for by the fact that this number of units was denied by the administrators office for approval in limited status in the last comprehensive program. This number of units will be accounted for in the next program which is now in the process of development.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BORGER, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	450	390	100	24		964		182				182
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	450	390	100	24		964		182				182
4 Completed		390	50			440		86				86
5 Occupied		247	33			280		62				62
6 Vacant		143	17			160		24				24
7 Under Construction	123		50			173						
8 Pre-Construction	27					27		96				96
9 Unused Balance	300			24		324						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	450	143	67	24		684		120				120

BRACKETTVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 28, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP 5-P3, March 25, 1943, 160 family units with families of two or more persons each, and 40 dormitories for single persons.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Fort Clark	Colored cavalry training

Setting

Brackettville, seat of Kinney County, is a small agricultural trading center located approximately 110 miles west of San Antonio on U. S. Highway 90. The 1940 census showed the population to be 2,653. The 1943 estimation is 3,500. There have been some racial problems due to the fact that this is a colored post and there has been difficulty in securing labor due to the housing shortage.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

WHP 5-P3 showed the civilian employment at Fort Clark to be 382. The peak was estimated at 897 and to be reached May 1, 1943. On July 31, 1943, there were 707 civilian employees with a peak set at 563. The estimate given for in-migration was 316. Of this number 175 were in families and 66 were singles.

Housing Situation

According to the 1940 Census there were 9 vacant dwelling units in Brackettville. At the time of the preparation of WHP 5-P3 there were no vacancies. The private priority quota was established for Brackettville late in 1941. No units had been absorbed. The private quota was cancelled on January 16, 1943. Fifty private new construction units were established for Fort Clark. These units have been completely occupied according to WHP 5-P3. It was expected that 20 dwelling units would become available through out-migration. Practically no new houses have been built for several years in Brackettville.

There is no War Housing Center or Homes Registration Office activities in the area.

Housing Program

WHP 5-P3 shows the labor requirements to be 545 with 229 available locally, leaving 316 to be in-migrated. Of this number 175 will be with families and 66 will be singles. The tabular summary following estimates 20 dwelling units to become available through

out-migration and recommends the construction of 210 public family units. Forty dormitories and twenty rooms are to become available through draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc., making a total of 230 family units and 60 rooms.

WHP 5-P3 also recommends 160 trailers. At present, these trailers are ready for occupancy. There has been considerable difficulty in getting them filled due to the fact that they were programmed for laundry workers who do not make sufficient wages to pay the rent required. Construction on the public family units is to be completed by November 1, 1943.

Current and Future Outlook

With the reduction in the original estimation of peak hires for Brackettville, together with the fact that some difficulty is being experienced in renting the trailers, it can be assumed that the housing program for Brackettville is entirely adequate and that no further housing will be needed.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 25, 1943 To March 25, 1944

BRACKETTVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	545	
Local labor supply to be available	229	
Number of in-migrant workers required	316	
In-migrant families to be housed		175
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		175
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		40
Female		26
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		66
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		20
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		210
Total dwelling units to become available in period		230
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		20
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		40
Total rooms to be available in period		60

160 trailers.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BRACKETTVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		210	160			370		40				40
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		210	160			370		40				40
4 Completed		50	160			210						
5 Occupied		-	4			-						
6 Vacant		-	156			-						
7 Under Construction		160				160		40				40
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		-	156			-		40				40

BRADY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last visited: July 19, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

December 22, 1943, War Housing Program No. 2. Information received from the locality at that time indicated that no in-migration was expected into the community and that there was a surplus of family accommodations. It was apparent that there was not a need for additional housing units. The above program recommended the recapture of the two unused remaining units and closed the quota at 30 units. Cancellation of rehabilitation and remodeling on Form PD-406 was also recommended. (Approved 1-14-43)

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Brady Aviation School	Basic Training
Brady Internment Camp	Enemy Camp

Setting

Agriculture, poultry and stock raising are the principal industries of Brady. According to the 1940 census, the population of this community was 5002. With the establishment of the Brady Aviation School early in 1941, the population has been on a steady increase and now stands at approximately 6,000. It is the only community in the county, and as war activities have been established in the surrounding towns, much of the required labor is in-migrant.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Employment at the Brady Aviation school in October, 1941, was approximately 325. In November, 1942, employment reached a total of 345 civilian workers. A recent survey of the locality indicated that employment now stands at 376. Information received from the Eighth Service Command indicates that peak employment will be reached within the next two months when a total of 462 workers will be employed. 63 additional workers will be required, and of this number, it is expected that at least 41 will be in-migrants according to information received from the War Manpower Commission.

Construction of the Brady Internment Camp started on June 15, 1943, and is expected to be completed by September 15, 1943. The Camp will accommodate 3,000 persons and a military complement of 400 officers and enlisted men. 50 civilian workers are expected to be employed, and it is believed that at least 33 of them can be obtained in the community. 17 of the workers will be in-migrant.

Housing Conditions

A survey made in November, 1942, indicated the available existing housing supply included 21 family units and 7 single rooms. With the influx of several hundred construction workers into the community in connection with the Internment Camp, all family and single room

accommodations have been absorbed. Officials of the flying school indicated a turnover of personnel due to the lack of more suitable houses, and it is believed that many families are inadequately housed in hotel rooms and tourist courts, or have doubled up with other families. Upon completion of the internment camp, it is expected that a few desirable houses will become available to accommodate war workers at the flying school and the Internment Camp.

The Housing Program

See data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date. No comprehensive program has been written for this locality recently, and the Tabular Summary, therefore, is omitted.

Current and Future Outlook:

With the expansion of the Brady Flying School and Brady Internment Camp, an in-migration of approximately 58 is expected. It is believed that about 50 units will be required to accommodate these workers plus an undetermined number for those inadequately housed. It is expected that a large per cent of them can be obtained through public and private conversions. It is estimated that the town can absorb a substantial number of new houses, and this is concurred in by the Major of Brady and officials of the flying school. The Chamber of Commerce, the City councilmen, material dealers, realtors, and other influential businessmen of the community are of the opinion that the town cannot absorb any additional new houses by private construction. If an additional need is developed over and above the number that can be obtained through conversion, it may be necessary to satisfy this need by new public construction.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BRADY, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	30					30						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	30					30						
4 Completed	28					28						
5 Occupied	28					28						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	2					2						
11 National Quota	2					2						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

BROWNSVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 6, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

June 17, 1943, WHP 3, 100 public construction and 158 private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Fort Brown	Cavalry
Brownsville Shipbuilding Corporation	Shipbuilding
Tuggle Sash and Door Company	Shipbuilding
United States Office of Mail Censorship	Censorship
Braniff Airways, Inc.	Shops and Transportation
Pan American Airways, Inc.	Shops and Transportation
United States Coast Guard	Protection of Coast
Westergard Shipbuilding Corporation	Shipbuilding
Army Air Service Command	Administration
Army Sub-Depot	Repair Shops
Army Air Transport Command	Transport Service
Army Air Freight Command	Freight Service

Setting

Brownsville, seat of Cameron County, is located in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and lies adjacent to, and just inside, the United States and Mexico border. This is the site of Fort Brown which has been located here for well over a hundred years.

For many years farming has been the principal industry of Cameron County. Located in the extreme southern tip of Texas, with the tropical climate of the valley together with the development of irrigation and drainage, Brownsville has become one of the principal centers of vegetable production. In recent years the growing of citrus fruit has become a large industry. In addition, Brownsville has been a major shipping center of South Texas and for the northern part of Mexico.

During the last year, shipbuilding has also become one of the major industries which has caused the Tuggle Sash and Door Company to reconvert its industrial plant, and has caused the Brownsville Shipbuilding Corporation and the Westergard Shipbuilding Corporation to expand.

Due to the fact that this has been the site of Fort Brown, a cavalry unit, the attitude of the local citizens toward military personnel has been quite typical of the attitude of citizens generally where regular army personnel have been stationed. This attitude, however, has been changed during the present war since a large number of new military establishments have been located here. The attitude at present is one of cooperation and helpfulness.

Brownsville is served by one main highway, the Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads, Braniff Airways, Inc., and the Pan American Airways, Inc., and two bus lines, the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. There is also a shipping canal to the Gulf of Mexico. Population trends of Brownsville are as follows:

1920	1930	1940	1943
11,791	22,021	22,083	Estimated 25,000

Population within a commuting area of thirty miles is estimated to be 51,862 for 1940. Sixty-five per cent of the population is Latin Americans with few skills available for war industries in the area.

During the past three months the municipal airport has been taken over by the army and its facilities greatly expanded. The principal problem in Brownsville at present is housing, and keeping up with the rapidly expanding program at the municipal airport.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP 3, Brownsville locality, shows the labor requirements to be 2,071 with 1,596 available locally, leaving 475 essential workers to be in-migrated. Ninety of these are single, unattached workers and the remaining are in families.

According to a WMC report for July 1943, the employment trend for the various war plant establishments is as follows:

Firm	Employment Trend July 1942	June 1943	July 1943	Previous Peak	Peak	Increase June to Peak	In-migrants
Brownsville Shipbldg.	390	644	831	975	1075	244	120
Westergard Shipbldg.	0	60	60	60	60	0	0
Tuggle Sash & Door Co.	0	128	128	143	143	15	0
Fort Brown	150	269	270	290	270	0	0
Army Air Forces	0	15	72	606	237	165	105
Pan American	750	910	948	1200	1200	252	80
Braniff	60	180	185	325	325	140	70
Totals	1350	2206	2494	3599	3310	816	375

According to the above table issued by the WMC subsequent to WHP 3, it appears that the housing program is barely adequate.

Housing Situation

Due to the sudden expansion of the various air forces at the municipal airport in Brownsville, the present housing situation there is extremely critical. According to the Chamber of Commerce, which has sponsored a Homes Registration Office during the past year, there are no family units listed and all in-migrants are forced to commute excessive distances to find housing accommodations.

According to WHP-2, there are 5,511 houses in the Brownsville area. Seven thousand six hundred and eighty-nine residents other than Negroes are persons of Latin-American origin. According to that information, the occupancy density was high even before the present expansion took place. The housing occupied by Negroes and Latin-Americans is of an inferior quality.

The Chamber of Commerce has operated an HRO, but due to lack of personnel and the fact that there are no available living quarters, the Chamber of Commerce is giving up its HRO Activities.

The Housing Program

According to the chart showing employment trends, which is a summary of the WMC Labor Market Report for July 1943, it is somewhat questionable whether WHP 3 will prove entirely adequate. At present, the FHA District Office in San Antonio reports that they have on hand applications for 109 private new construction units from local contractors, leaving a balance of 49 priorities which they have agreed to give a Dallas contractor. This contractor has secured an option on a sub-division that has a 109 lots and he does not feel justified in going into the area with priorities for fewer than 100 units.

WHP 3 provides the following: 100 public constructions, 158 private new constructions. Thirty private conversion units were established in WHP 2. This makes a total of 288 units that are to come on the market.

Current and Future Outlook

With the increasing importance of air service it is logical to assume that there will be some expansion in the personnel at the Brownsville Municipal Airport. Should such an expansion materialize, requiring further in-migrating of central war workers, it will be necessary to increase the housing facilities through new construction. A rough estimate would be that at least 60 additional units through private new construction will be required.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from May 27, 1943, to May 27, 1944

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement		2071
Local labor supply to be available		1596
Number of in-migrant workers required		475
In-migrant families to be housed	320	
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0	
Total families to be housed		320
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male	40	
Female	50	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		90
Dwelling units vacant		0
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		190
Private conversion		30
Public conversion		0
New Public construction		100
Total dwelling units to become available in period		320
Room spaces available		70
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		20
Room spaces to be added by remodeoing		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		90

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	213	100		30		343						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	213	100		30		343						
4 Completed	32					32						
5 Occupied	32					32						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	19			4		23						
8 Pre-Construction		100				100						
9 Unused Balance	162			26		188						
10 Recaptured Units	9					9						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	9					9						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	181	100		30		311						

BROWNWOOD, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 21, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

War Housing Program No. 3, dated January 15, 1943 -- 270 units new public construction. Prior to approval, War Housing Program No. 4, dated March 2, 1943, recommended reduction of new public units to 220 units and the establishment of a private conversion quota of 50 units (approved March 22, 1943). War Housing Program No. 4 Revised, dated July 29, 1943, recommended reduction of the private conversion quota to 15 units, and the establishment of a new private quota of 35 units (approval pending).

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Camp Bowie	4th Armored Division
Eighth Army Headquarters	Tactical Unit
Santa Fe Railroad	Division Point
Air Support Command Base	Not activated
Army Rehabilitation Camp	Detention

Setting

The population of Brownwood, according to the 1940 Census, was 13,398. During that year, construction was started on Camp Bowie and other military activities and the impact of this and other war industries has caused an increase in the population to 26,613, or an increase of nearly 100%, according to the number of Sugar Ration Books issued. This is approximately an increase of 100% in the population during the last 2½ years. Brownwood was normally a small agricultural trading center, and prior to the establishment of the various military plants, the Santa Fe Railroad was the principal industrial enterprise. The community has since become primarily a military station with the establishment of Camp Bowie. It now has a military personnel of approximately 40,000 and a capacity to accommodate 55,000. This has contributed to the increase in population. Brownwood was not equipped to serve such a large increase in population from the standpoint of schools, stores, and recreational facilities, utilities, etc, and an additional problem in the social and economic living standards of

the community has been created. The Air Support Command Base, constructed at a cost of approximately $2,000,000, was completed about three months ago. No decision has been made as to what disposition shall be made of the Base, which, so far, has not been activated. Informal information indicates the Rehabilitation may be expanded. This may create an additional problem and an increase in operating personnel, in addition to the increased activities of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Since the war activities in this community had their beginning in 1940, Brownwood has experienced a substantial increase in employment. In December, 1942, 2,075 civilian workers were employed at Camp Bowie. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 of these workers were drawn from Brownwood and the surrounding rural communities; however, many residents who were employed at the Camp were replaced in their previous jobs by in-migrant workers. Although Camp Bowie is the principal war activity in the area and although it was staffed almost completely by resident workers, permanent employment in Brownwood has exceeded the total civilian personnel at the Camp. It is, therefore, estimated that approximately 2,000 civilian workers have migrated into the community. Recent orders have been received from Camp Bowie to curtail employment, and on July 21, 1943, only 1,664 civilian workers were employed. An additional reduction of 90 employees is expected in the near future, and peak operation will level off at a total of 1,574. The United States Employment Service Office at Brownwood is utilizing this excess labor and referring the workers to other war plants in nearby towns. Due to the increased activities of the Santa Fe Railroad, approximately 80 workers will be required, and all will be in-migrants. No information is available as to the number or type of workers that will be required in the operation of the Air Support Command Base.

Housing Situation

An inspection of the numerous sub-standard housing units which construction workers and permanent civilian workers are occupying leads to the conclusion that no habitable vacancies exist. A survey made by the Chamber of Commerce last Fall showed that only 15 family units were available within a 30 mile commuting distance of the Camp. All but two of these were in the rural area surrounding the town, and only 10 were suitable for occupancy by Camp workers. In addition to the many in-migrant war workers who have come into the community, 500 commissioned officers and 1500 enlisted men are living off the Post and have absorbed existing facilities. The survey made on July 21, 1943, indicated that there were no family or single room accommodations of any type available, although there has been a marked reduction in employment. It is believed that the units made available by the out-migration caused by the lay-off at Camp Bowie have been absorbed by an

additional influx of families of military personnel. Much of the existing housing in Brownwood was sub-standard, and prior to the establishment of Camp Bowie, nearly half of the houses were either in need of major repairs, or were without standard facilities. One thousand of the workers have constructed one or two room shacks and are living in extreme health hazards.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date, and for the plan of the last comprehensive program. These units were recommended to provide for: (a) additional necessary in-migrants and (b) resident workers whose accommodations are inadequate and of such character that the provision of sanitary facilities would not make them habitable.

Current and Future Outlook

220 public family units are now nearly completed at Camp Bowie and it is expected that these units will be occupied immediately by those who are inadequately housed. Full occupancy is expected even though employment figures have dropped approximately 500. It is not believed that all civilian workers will be provided with adequate housing. It is assumed, however, that some units will become available which are better than some of those now occupied and that many workers will be benefited by these units which will become available. To assist in meeting this inadequate housing condition, since the private conversion program has failed, a revised program is now pending in Washington which recommends the reduction of the private conversion quota to 15 units and the establishment of a new private quota of 35 units. Local builders are expected to absorb this quota immediately, and upon completion the houses are expected to be readily occupied.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has already hired many additional workers who have been unable to find suitable sleeping quarters. An expansion of their personnel is expected within the next three to five months. It is estimated that at least 20 sleeping rooms will be necessary to accommodate these workers, and it is believed that these accommodations can be provided through public conversion. No information has been received as to the employment figures for the Air Support Command Base nor the Rehabilitation Camp, therefore, estimates cannot be made of the housing requirements for these installations.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from December 15, 1942 to April 1, 1943

BROWNWOOD, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	400	
Local labor supply to be available	75	
Number of in-migrant workers required	325	
In-migrant families to be housed		186
Extra workers in in-migrant families	58	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		100
Total families to be housed		286
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		64
Female		17
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		81
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		11
New Private construction		0
Private conversion		50
Public conversion		0
New public construction		220
Total dwelling units to become available in period		281
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		50 1/
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		31 1/
Room spaces to be added be remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		81

1/ WHP No. 3 indicated only 50 single room accommodations in Table IV but added under Section 5-a that it was assumed that all or nearly all of remaining single in-migrants could be accommodated in the new public family units recommended therein.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BROWNWOOD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	45	304		50		399						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	45	304		50		399						
4 Completed	14	84		3		101						
5 Occupied	14	84		3		101						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction		220		5		225						
8 Pre-Construction				2		2						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	23			1		24						
11 National Quota	23			1		24						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	8					8						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	8					8						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		220		39		259						

BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION, Texas

Date of Report: August 23, 1943 Last Visited: September, 1942

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 28, 1942, WHP No. 2, 65 public conversions, 40 private new construction, 90 public family units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Bryan Army Air School Texas A & M College	Army and Navy Training Program

Setting

Bryan and College Station are adjoining towns located approximately 150 miles directly south of Dallas in Grimes County. Population as reported in the 1940 Census was Bryan - 11,842 and College Station - 2,184. Both Bryan and College Station are essentially school towns. In addition to Texas A & M College, there are several private preparatory schools in the area.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Previous programs have been based entirely on the needs of the Army Air School. At the time the last program was prepared, total civilian employment was expected to reach 947, of which it was estimated that 425 workers could be obtained in the local labor market area, leaving a necessary in-migration of 522 workers. Of these 522 in-migrant workers, it is estimated that 131 came into the area as individuals and that the remaining 391 workers would be obtained from 225 in-migrant families. Actual civilian employment as of July 20, 1942 was 675, and it is not likely that employment will be increased.

Housing Situation

Housing conditions in this locality were tight even before construction of the air field was begun. However, because of the reduced employment at the college, there was a considerable number of rooms available for single persons. In December, 1942, it was estimated that 50 dwelling units would become available during the programming period, primarily as a result of the out-migration of construction workers. We now believe that this estimate was perhaps too high. It was assumed also that 30 units would be provided by private conversion. Recent information indicates that not more than 10 units will be available from this source.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for a summary of the status of all housing programmed to date for this locality and for a tabular summary of the locality analysis, upon which the last program was based.

Current and Future Outlook

As indicated above, civilian employment at the air field will not reach the previously estimated peak. On the other hand, however, it has been necessary to bring into the area a considerable number of instructors and other personnel specifically in connection with the Army and Navy programs being conducted at the college. On the basis of the most recent information concerning expansion of the college personnel, it is estimated that approximately 20 to 30 additional dwelling units will be needed at College Station. These will likely be programmed for private construction.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from December, 1942 to June, 1943

BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

Negro and
White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	947	
Local labor supply to be available	425	
Number of in-migrant workers required	522	
In-migrant families to be housed		295
Extra workers in in-migrant families	96	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		295
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		131
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		131
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		70
New private construction		40
Private conversion		
Public conversion		65
New public construction		90
Total dwelling units to become available in period		295
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		131
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		131

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for BRYAN, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	40	90			65	195						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	40	90			65	195						
4 Completed	1					1						
5 Occupied	1					1						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	15	90			47	152						
8 Pre-Construction	5				2	7						
9 Unused Balance	19				16	35						
10 Recaptured Units	10					10						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	10					10						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	39	90			65	194						

CHILDRESS, TEXAS

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: April 27, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

The last comprehensive program for this locality was approved December 9, 1942, as WHP 1, for 155 public family units, 96 dormitory apartments, 64 dormitory units, and 32 family units for construction by private enterprise.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Bombardier School	Army Air Forces Training

Setting

Childress, seat of Childress County, is located in the southeastern part of the Panhandle of Texas, about mid-way between Wichita Falls and Amarillo. The 1940 population as recorded by the Bureau of the Census, indicated a total of 6464 inhabitants of Childress, as compared with 7163 in 1930, a loss of 699, approximately 10%.

The community is supported primarily by agriculture, and as such, during the decade 1930 to 1940, it suffered materially as a result of depressed agricultural conditions in the area occasioned by severe droughts and low prices of agricultural products.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

At the time WHP 1 for this locality was prepared, September 30, 1942, it was estimated by the Gulf Coast Air Training Command that a total of 1150 civilian workers would be required to staff the station. Estimates of the Air Training Command were that at least 700 of this requirement would necessarily have to be in-migrated due to the extremely limited number of local workers who could qualify for the jobs to be filled.

At the time justification for this program was submitted on September 30, 1942, it was estimated by the Gulf Coast Air Training Command that activation would begin on October 15 and that full activation was scheduled for February 20, 1943. Delays in construction caused postponement of these dates and full activation has not yet taken place. However, it is reported to be near completion.

Housing Situation

Prior to the establishment of the war activity in this locality the housing situation was very similar to that of many other small towns in the Panhandle area. A considerable number of vacancies existed but they were immediately taken up after the military began to arrive, and consequently, later on no housing was available for civilians upon their arrival. Very few residential units were constructed in this area during the period 1930 to 1940 because of adverse economic conditions. The local FHA office having jurisdiction has been reluctant to insure even the 32 units recommended in the last program for this locality. Because of this reluctance and also a reduction in the estimated necessary in-migration, the private quota of 32 units has been cancelled.

Housing Program

The housing program for this locality is entirely adequate to serve all of the necessary in-migration occasioned by the military establishment. In fact, the reduction in the total civilian personnel requirement of military establishment has resulted in a present excess of public housing for civilian purposes. Had it been known in time that this reduction was to take place, the program would have been reduced. However, as detailed in the following section, no permanent vacancies are likely to occur.

Current and Future Outlook

The public housing units programmed for this locality were erected on the military reservation, and have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Army, which is restricting occupancy to essential civilian employees of the Post and filling the remaining vacancies with military personnel. This practice will, in all probability, result in a need for some additional housing within the city of Childress since some expansion of the railroad worker personnel is taking place. To avoid additional construction in the city of Childress, a program of encouraging employees of the military establishment to move from the city of Childress to the public housing provided on the Post will be undertaken.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from October 15, 1942 to February 20, 1943

CHILDRESS, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1150	
Local labor supply to be available	450	
Number of in-migrant workers required	700	
In-migrant families to be housed		342
Extra workers in in-migrant families	125	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		342
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		85
Female		150
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		235
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		59
New private construction		32
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		0
New public construction		251
Total dwelling units to become available in period		342
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		171
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		64
Total rooms to be available in period		235

32 units for construction by private enterprise were cancelled May 8, 1943, because of a reduction in the estimated in-migration.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for CHILDRESS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		250				250		64				64
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		250				250		64				64
4 Completed		250				250		64				64
5 Occupied		-				-		-				-
6 Vacant		-				-		-				-
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		-				-		-				-

COLEMAN, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: November 3, 1942

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

April 15, 1942, Private Priority Quota Memorandum No. 1.
The above program recommended 70 units by new private construction and was approved on June 3, 1942. 22 of the applications were received and this number of units were built. War Housing Program No. 2-Q2, dated May 12, 1943, and approved on May 18, 1943, closed the private quota at 22 units.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Coleman Flying School, Ltd.	Primary Training

Setting

Coleman, an agricultural and ranching community in southwest Texas, had a population of 6,054, according to the 1940 Census. Due to the impact of war industry in this locality, the population has since increased to 7,145, according to the number of Sugar Ration Books issued. Construction of the flying school started in June, 1941, and was completed the following November. This is the only war activity in the locality.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Information received in November, 1941, indicated that this school would have an operative personnel of 26 civilian workers. On January 1, 1942, 100 additional civilians were added. In November of 1942, employment had reached 325. According to a labor manning table received from the Eighth Service Command on March 5, 1943, employment had reached a total of 355 and indications were that only two additional hires would be necessary at peak operation. A report from the War Manpower Commission dated March 15 indicated that there would be no in-migration due to this small increase. No information is available which would indicate the amount of in-migration that has taken place. However, comparing this situation with similar schools, it is estimated that at least 175 in-migrants have been employed.

Housing Situation

A survey made in the Fall of 1941 indicated very few existing vacant family accommodations. In November, 1942, the Homes Registration Office reported 22 family accommodations and reported an estimated 40 rooms available. The July 20th report received from the Homes Registration Office indicated 23 family dwelling units and 23 rooms listed at the end of the current report. Sixty-nine applications for family dwelling units and 40 applications for room accommodations were received during the month.

Thirty families and 40 singles were placed during the month and 30 active applications were left on hand at the end of the current reporting period. No recent information has been received to the effect that the school is actually expanding in civilian personnel, and it is believed that this demand is being created by military personnel at the school as well as an overflow from Camp Bowie at Brownwood.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date.

Current and Future Outlook

Until such time as there is an increase in the operating personnel at this station, it is not believed that additional housing will have to be programmed.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for COLEMAN, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	22					22						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	22					22						
4 Completed	22					22						
5 Occupied	22					22						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 11, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 31, 1943, WHP No. 4-C2, and WHP No. 4-Q2, 50 public conversions, and 47 private conversions.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Naval Air Training Station	Air Training
Remonte Manufacturing Company	Shipbuilding
Great Southern Refining Corporation	High Octane Gasoline
Sinclair Refining Company	High Octane Gasoline
Nueces Transportation Company	Transportation
J. H. Robinson Truck Company	Freight Service
Southern Alkali Corporation	Chemical Production
American Smelting and Refining Corporation	Zinc Smelting

Setting

Corpus Christi, seat of Nueces County, approximately 120 miles due north of Brownsville, Texas, has become a principal port on the Texas Gulf Coast. Besides being the commercial center for the immediate trade territory of eleven counties, it channelizes a considerable volume of traffic from the interior. Due to its location on the Gulf Coast, many tourists are attracted to this locality annually, which fact has added to the already acute housing situation. Since the modernization of the ship channel and port facilities, shipping has increased and new industries have come into the area.

Corpus Christi has had a most rapid increase in population, as indicated by the following population table:

1910	1920	1930	1940	1942*	1943	1943**
8,222	10,522	27,741	57,301	74,500	100,000	119,000

*Sugar Ration estimate
**Metropolitan

Corpus Christi has become known as a naval town due to the establishment of the United States Air Training Station some ten miles southeast of the city. In addition to this station, approximately 40 auxiliary fields are located within the Corpus Christi area. Due to the increase in population caused by the location of the United States Naval Air Training Station, housing in Corpus Christi has been most critical. This constitutes, however, only one of the problems. There has been a problem of providing adequate water. At present, this problem is being solved by the construction of a new conduit. Sewerage disposal has been inadequate. There have been incidents of racial differences. Only recently there have been reported evidences of "zoot suiter" activities. Several sailors have been injured, and at least one Negro has been killed due to racial differences. At present, plans call for the tripling of Negro personnel at the naval station, which will undoubtedly develop new problems. Negro housing is probably one of the most acute problems at present.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The following chart shows the present employment, together with labor requirements as shown in WHP No. 4, dated May 31, 1943.

War Plant	Present Employment	Labor Requirements
United States Naval Training Station	7,345	2,631
Remonte Manufacturing Company	15	75
Great Southern Corporation	14	112
Sinclair Refining Corporation	15	360
Southern Alkali Corporation	500	0
American Smelting and Refining Corporation	423	0
Nueces Transportation Company	153	47
J. H. Robinson Truck Lines	183	2

Housing Situation

According to the Bureau of Census survey, the following data are given:

Date of Survey	Gross Vacancy	For Rent-Habitable
April 1942	1.9	1.4
November 1942	1.0	.6

According to the November 1942 survey, over-crowded units were listed as 17%.

During most of 1942 the Chamber of Commerce operated the Homes Registration Office, and was of considerable assistance in securing listings and providing housing facilities for in-migrants. Since May, the War Housing Center has been in operation, and has been of great value in providing housing facilities in existing structures. They have conducted several successful campaigns in Homes Use. According to WHP No. 4, the average listings and applications for March, April, and May were as follows:

	Dormitory Units	Rooms
Listings	141	136
Applications	359	50
WHC Placements	120	46

While the defense workers are secondary in number, they are given preference at the War Housing Center when applications are made for housing facilities.

Housing Program

WHP No. 4, Corpus Christi locality, shows the following units to come on the market: 453 private new construction and 75 public conversion. WHP No. 4 adds the following: 50 public conversions and 47 private conversions. This makes a total of 625 family units that are to come on the market. According to WHP No. 4, one hundred forty single workers were to be housed in existing available rooms. Seventy-five family units in existing structures were available.

WHP No. 4 did not attempt to provide housing for those supposedly inadequately housed. In order to determine how many are actually inadequately housed, a survey is being made at present among the civilian employees of the United States Naval Air Training Station. It should be completed within the next two weeks.

Current and Future Outlook

No appreciable expansion is expected in the immediate future in any of the war industries beyond that which was reported in the WHP No. 4. The principal housing problem in the Corpus Christi locality has to do with the Negro and Latin-American races. In both cases the housing situation is critical. A rough estimate of the future housing requirements is as follows:

200 units public construction - Negro
200 units private new construction - Latin-American
200 units private new construction - White

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From April 1, 1943, To April 1, 1944

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	3,227	
Local labor supply to be available	2,317	
Number of in-migrant workers required	910	
In-migrant families to be housed		700
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		700
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		130
Female		10
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		140
Dwelling units vacant		75
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		453
Private conversion		47
Public conversion		125
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		700
Room spaces available		140
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		140

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	929	1700		47	125	2801						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	929	1700		47	125	2801						
4 Completed	566	1700		9	23	2298						
5 Occupied	566	1700		9	4	2279						
6 Vacant					19	19						
7 Under Construction	138			2	77	217						
8 Pre-Construction	160			2	13	175						
9 Unused Balance	44			36	12	92						
10 Recaptured Units	425					425						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	425					425						
13 To be Recaptured	11					11						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	11					11						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	353			40	121	514						

CORSICANA, Texas

Date of Report: August 19, 1943 Last Visited: October 7, 1942 *

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

November 21, 1941, Program for Private Construction No. 1, 50 family units for private construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Air Activities of Texas (Civil Contract Air School)	Military installation

Setting

Corsicana had a population of 15,232 in 1940. It has several small industries including the American Well Company and the Oil City Iron Works which are engaged in war activities. Corsicana is located approximately 50 miles southeast of Dallas in Navarro County, on U. S. Highway 75.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The private construction program for this locality was based on an expected increase in employment of approximately 200, 75 of which was for the Air Training School. Increases in other war industries were delayed and an increase of 150 workers is anticipated. The local labor supply is more than sufficient to meet all of the requirements for industrial workers. The estimated in-migration of 50 families in Private Program No. 1 represented civilian flying instructors who, of course, had to be trained and brought in from other areas.

Housing Situation

In the years immediately preceding the establishment of the priorities system, approximately 50 units per year were constructed in the around Corsicana. In 1940, the gross vacancy rate was 2.9%. All of the vacancies were absorbed as a result of industrial expansion prior to the establishment of the flying school. A recent report from the local USES office indicates that housing conditions are tight but not critical.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for a tabular summary of the last program analysis.

Current and Future Outlook

Although some employment expansion is expected, there is reported to be sufficient resident labor to meet all known demands. No additional programming will be necessary.

*Visited on this date by a representative of the Defense Plants Corporation after consultation with the Regional NHA office.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from September, 1941, to March, 1942

CORSICANA, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	97	
Local labor supply to be available	12	
Number of in-migrant workers required	85	
In-migrant families to be housed		50
Extra workers in in-migrant families	15	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		50
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		10
Female		10
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		20
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
New private construction		
Private conversion		50
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		50
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		20
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		20

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for CORSICANA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	50					50						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	50					50						
4 Completed	50					50						
5 Occupied	50					50						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

CUERO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: May 13, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No.3-Q3, July 17, 1943, 50 private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Brayton Flying School	Flying Instruction
Various oil companies conducting drilling operations at present, which in some cases will be followed by oil operations.	Oil

Setting

Cuero, the seat of Dewitt County, is a processing center for an extensive dairy and poultry industry, and now has become the center of much oil activity. Industries located in Cuero are as follows:

Cudahy Packing Plant and Egg Cracking Plant
Cuero Cottonseed Manufacturing Company
Cuero Creamery
Cuero Livestock Commission Company
Brayton Flying School

Cuero has also been the location of one of the NYA shops.

The population trend for Cuero is as follows:

1930	1940	1943 (Feb. Estimate)	1943 (June Estimate)
4,672	5,474	7,000	7,500

Cuero is served by two main highways, Nos. 77 and 87. Branch lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad also serve Cuero. The only major problem in Cuero has been a housing shortage.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP 3-Q3 estimated that there would be a minimum of 50 workers moved into the Cuero locality as permanent oil operators. Due to the uncertainties which existed at the oil field, no definite information could be obtained regarding further expansion. According to the Eighth Service Command, the Brayton Flying School employed 425 civilians, and an estimate of the

peak employment was set at 475. This estimate was based on future contemplated expansions in the flying instruction program at Brayton Flying School.

Housing Situation

There are no vacancies in Cuero. The quality of the houses that have been rented is fair. According to WHP 3 there were 147 dwelling units constructed between the period of January 1, 1941, to November 1, 1942, all through private enterprise. Of this number, 114 were for whites, 33 for Negroes and members of other races. During the priority period, September 1, 1941, to March 1, 1942 , only 7 unitshave been applied for, 3 of which were completed and occupied. Four remaining units were recaptured to the National pool. Fifty family dwelling units are being completed at present by the Defense Plants Corporation, which makes a total of 200 family units completed since January 1, 1941. According to the 1940 Census there were 1,637 family dwelling units in Cuero. The Chamber of Commerce has sponsored HRO activities.

Housing Program

The tabular summary following indicates an in-migration of 50, all of which are to be families. To meet this need, 50 family dwelling units are recommended through private new construction.

Current and Future Outlook

The estimate of the expansion in activities at Brayton Flying School, causing an increase in employment of 50, may bring about a need for additional housing. However, our opinion at the present time is that the present housing program will prove adequate.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from July 17, 1943, to July 1, 1944

CUERO, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	50	
Local labor supply to be available		
Number of in-migrant workers required	50	
In-migrant families to be housed		50
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		50
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant)		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
New private construction		50
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		50
Room spaces available)		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for CUERO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	7	51				58						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	7	51				58						
4 Completed	3					3						
5 Occupied	3					3						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	4					4						
11 National Quota	4					4						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported		51				51						
17 To come Available		-				-						

DAINGERFIELD, Texas

Date of Report: August 12, 1943 Last Visited: January, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

February 10, 1943, WHP No. 2, 30 additional family units for new private construction, 10 family units for private conversion. This makes a total program of 55 new private construction and 10 private conversions. None of these is yet available for occupancy.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Lone Star Steel Corporation	Steel

The Setting

Daingerfield is a small town with no previous industrial activity but with a reasonably steady population growth. The population increased from 818 in 1930 to 1,032 in 1940. Construction of the steel plant was begun in the fall of 1942 for the development of surface ores not previously developed because of transportation difficulties and high cost of production. There is evidence, however, that the plant can continue to operate after the war in competition with the large steel producing areas. Coal for the operation of the blast furnaces is available in sufficient quantity in the southern part of Oklahoma, approximately 50 miles from the plant. The steel plant itself is about 5 miles from the town of Daingerfield. Significantly, the company is interested in establishing a new community closer to the site of the plant.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Daingerfield is located in an area which has constituted an important source of surplus labor during the past year. A special labor statement dated July 16, 1943 indicates that of the 2,800 construction workers employed at the steel plant, 700 were drawn from within a radius of 15 miles from the plant. Another 225 workers live within 15 and 20 miles. Practically all of the remaining labor was obtained within 35 miles from the plant. Plant officials indicate that there are already enough applications from construction workers to meet the needs for unskilled labor in plant operations. At the time construction was begun, it was estimated that approximately 150 skilled workers would have to be brought in from outside the area and on the basis of the operations already approved, this estimate is still considered valid. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a rolling mill as part of the plant and if this is approved by the War Production Board, some additional technical workers will be required. No estimates have been made concerning the number of additional in-migrants who will be needed if the rolling mill is approved. Total employment demand for permanent operations without the rolling mill is estimated at 785 workers.

Housing Conditions

In 1940, 19 of the 320 dwelling units (5.9%) were vacant and for sale or for rent. While the housing situation in Daingerfield itself is very tight, the large amount of out-migration that is taking place in the surrounding towns and rural areas suggests that a considerable amount of housing may be available within a reasonable commuting distance of the plant. WHP No. 2 was based on the assumption that 62 families could be accommodated in existing facilities without conversion. This number of accommodations is not available in Daingerfield. The estimate included facilities available in Pittsburg, Mt. Pleasant and other nearby towns.

The Housing Program

See the statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in the locality to date and for a summary of the analysis on which the last program was based. WHP No. 2, which was approved on February 19, 1943, provided 30 additional units for new private construction. Under the very strong urging of the plant management, approval of applications for these priorities has been withheld by the Federal Housing Administration pending settlement of the question as to whether the houses would be constructed at Daingerfield or on the plant site. This delay in execution of the housing program may cause considerable difficulty at the beginning of operations. The construction of the plant is now nearing completion and recruitment of the 150 technical workers from outside areas will begin very shortly. Part of these can be housed in the 25 private units now under construction but the remaining families may have to accept very inadequate temporary accommodations pending completion of the other 30 units. It is now understood that the Lone Star Steel Corporation has obtained permission directly from the War Production Board for construction of the 30 units at the plant site. If this information is correct, then the remaining quota of 30 units will be cancelled as soon as definite confirmation is received from the Washington office.

Current and Future Outlook

If the rolling mill mentioned above is approved, it is likely that some additional housing will be required; otherwise the present program appears to be adequate. Because of the delay of the completion of part of the private program, a very serious situation will develop some time during the latter part of this year and it is expected that this condition will result in demands for additional housing.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From January 1, 1943 To June 30, 1943

DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	730	
Local labor supply to be available	580	
Number of in-migrant workers required	150	
In-migrant families to be housed		130
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		130
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		20
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		20
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		62
New private construction		55
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		127
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		20

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	55			10		65						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	55			10		65						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	24					24						
8 Pre-Construction	1			1		2						
9 Unused Balance	30			9		39						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	55			10		65						

DALHART, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 17, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP 4-P3, June 28, 1943; 160 family units, 36 dormitories, 30 single persons and 30 family type stop-gap housing units. Family units were for occupancy by civilian white employees of the U. S. Army Bombardier School. The 60 stop-gap housing units were for occupancy by key construction workers attached to the U. S. Army Engineers engaged in the work of expanding the Army Air Base.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Bombardier School	Training

Setting

Dalhart, the county seat of Dallam County, is located in the extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle of Texas. It is on the line between Dallam and Hartley Counties.

Agriculture and cattle raising were the principal activities of the locality prior to the establishment of the Army Bombardier School. Irrigation of land for farming is increasing in the locality. It is the only town of any size in the two counties, all others being small villages of less than 500 population. Thus, the town of Dalhart constitutes the principal trade center of a very wide area. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Fort Worth & Denver Railroads both have shops in Dalhart which in the latter part of 1942 employed approximately 252 workers.

The population of Dalhart as reported by the 1940 census was 4682, as compared with 4691 in 1930. The lack of increase in population during the 1930 to 1940 period is attributed primarily to adverse conditions in the community resulting from extended droughts and, therefore, material reduction in Agricultural income. The 1940 housing census enumerated 1303 dwelling units.

Establishment of the bombardier school, together with improved prices for cattle and agricultural products since 1940, have greatly improved the economic status of this community.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

The only appreciable increase in employment in this area has been that occasioned by the Army Bombardier School. In November 1942 the total civilian personnel requirement was estimated at 710. This estimate was predicated on the average operation of an advanced glider training school base which was planned at the time the station was established.

In January 1943 the Advanced Glider School was closed and the station was re-opened as a Bombardier School, personnel requirements for the new type operation being estimated by the Gulf Coast Air Training Command to be 1,008 civilians instead of the 710 previously estimated. In addition to this requirement which was expected to reach peak by July 1, 1943, 187 civilian employees of the Army Engineers were to be assigned to the post to supervise the construction work over a period of from 6 to 9 months. Of this new requirement it was estimated by the WMC that 550 in-migrant civilian operating workers would be required to fully staff the station.

The Housing Situation

The housing situation in this locality has become extremely acute, primarily because of the heavy influx of military personnel simultaneously with civilians employed as operating personnel and approximately 2,000 workers engaged in construction for expansion of the school facilities.

The Housing Program

The duration housing programmed for this locality is believed to be adequate to serve the needs of all necessary in-migrant civilian operating workers. In-migration is taking place much more rapidly than housing is becoming available. However, this delay in providing housing cannot be charged to the NHA or any of its constituent agencies, except in the case of 15 units which have been programmed for construction by private enterprise. The initial program for this locality, approved August 27, 1942, established a quota of 31 units for construction by private enterprise. After considerable discussion with the local FHA representatives it was decided to reduce this number of units to 15. A reduction in this quota was approved June 8, 1943, and still the FHA has not succeeded in getting the remaining 15 units under construction, despite the fact that the regional office has continually insisted that they should either be placed under construction or cancelled. In each case when it has been suggested that the 15 units be cancelled the FHA representatives have asked that the quota be permitted to remain in the locality. The delay in providing public housing for the in-migrant workers in this locality was occasioned primarily by the fact that the Army did not give sufficient advance notice of their requirements.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless the war activity in this locality is further expanded it is not expected that any additional housing will be required.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May 1, 1943, to July 1, 1943

DALHART, TEXAS, LOCALITY

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	603	
Local labor supply to be available	53	
Number of in-migrant workers required	550	
In-migrant families to be housed		325
Extra workers in in-migrant families	130	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		325
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		50
Female		45
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		95
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
New private construction		0
Private conversion		15
Public conversion		0
New public construction		125
Total dwelling units to become available in period		160
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		59
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		59

As the following table will indicate, 160 additional duration family units are to become available after the above indicated program period.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for DALHART, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	15	285	200			500		66	90			156
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	15	285	200			500		66	90			156
4 Completed			100			100						
5 Occupied			100			100						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction		125	100			225		30	90			120
8 Pre-Construction		160				160		36				36
9 Unused Balance	15					15						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	15	285	100			500		66	90			156

DALLAS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

July 23, 1943, WHP No. 8 - 1,000 public stop-gap units (the last war housing program for which a comprehensive locality analysis was made is WHP No. 7, prepared July 4, 1943, providing an additional 2,296 units for private construction, 700 additional public conversion units, decrease in the private conversion quota from 300 to 200).

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
North American Aviation, Inc.	Aircraft
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	Modification center
Southern Aircraft Corp.	Aircraft parts
Dallas Engineering Co.	Aircraft parts
Dolan Aircraft Mfg. Co.	Aircraft parts
Firestone Industrial Products Div.	Aircraft parts
Continental Gin Co.	Ordnance
Continental Motors Co.	Ordnance
Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co.	Ordnance
Fritz W. Glitsch & Sons	Ordnance
Guiberson Corp.	Ordnance
John E. Mitchell Co.	Ordnance
The Murray Co.	Ordnance
Otis Engineering Co.	Ordnance
Universal Corp.	Ordnance
Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co.	Chemicals
Trinity Cotton Gin Co.	Chemicals
The Texas Co.	Aircraft gasoline
Austin Bros.	Steel
Mosher Steel Co.	Steel
Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works	Steel
Hensley Field	Naval Training Station
8th Service Command Hdqtrs.	Military
Love Field	Air Transport Command

Setting

Dallas is one of the important distribution and manufacturing centers of the Southwest. Dallas County, which is roughly comparable with the Dallas metropolitan area, had a population of 325,691 in 1930; 398,564 in 1940; with a current population of approximately 450,000.

With the exception of the aircraft industries, war activities in Dallas were based on a conversion of peacetime industrial plants to war use at the beginning of the emergency, housing conditions were relatively favorable, and there was a very large potential supply of local labor.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 7 was based on an estimated total labor demand of 25,743, of which 13,525 was for North American Aviation and 9,380 was for selective service replacements. Demand for North American was based on an estimated duration employment of 40,000 workers, with a peak employment of 44,000 from March 1, 1944 to June 1, 1944. This peak need was not considered in arriving at the housing recommendations. The estimated local labor supply for the period indicated above was 13,056, leaving a net necessary in-migration of 12,687. This amount of in-migration was estimated to represent 2,800 unattached workers and 6,770 families. Since the preparation of WHP No. 7, the employment schedules have been speeded up and estimates of in-migration have been revised. See discussion on future outlook.

Housing Situation

The housing situation in Dallas has been relatively good for the past two years. Private construction during 1941 and 1942 was more than enough to meet the needs of the locality, and there was a period of about six months beginning early in 1942 during which it appeared that no additional housing would be required for this locality. Additional war contracts and unexpected increases in employment have not brought about an extremely tight housing situation, even though a considerable amount of housing has been programmed since the spring of 1943. Very little new housing has been completed in 1943, and although war production is not at present being hampered by the lack of housing, a very critical situation will occur in September and October of this year. Evictions resulting from the sale of residential property are becoming a very serious problem. Real estate transfers doubled between July, 1942, and July, 1943, and from all available evidence, have increased even more sharply in the past two months. At the present time there is probably an unmet need for accommodations and at least 2,000 families of war workers who have come into the area within the past six months have been unable to find satisfactory accommodations. However, the labor turnover rate in the Dallas war establishments is not excessive in comparison with other war centers.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for a summary of the status of all programs to date and a tabular summary of the last locality analysis.

Current and Future Outlook

The August labor market report for this area will show an estimated necessary in-migration of 16,331 workers to January 1, 1944, with an estimated out-migration of approximately 2,000 workers after that date. It will be noted that this is a very substantial increase over previous estimates and also represents a speeding up of the employment schedules. Action taken within the past week suggests that North American Aviation may reach the peak of 47,800 by January 1. However, there is very little possibility that its estimate for October 1 (46,655) can be achieved. As this represents a net increase of almost 17,000 workers between August 25 and October 1, a program is now in preparation recommending an additional 2,000 public family units. These units are not meeting the need as indicated in the latest WMC statement. However, it is believed that they will meet the most essential needs if a satisfactory manpower program is developed for the area.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From June, 1943 To June, 1944

DALLAS, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	22,743	
Local labor supply to be available	11,068	
Number of in-migrant workers required	11,675	
In-migrant families to be housed		6,230
Extra workers in in-migrant families	2,869	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		6,230
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		874
Female		1,702
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		2,576
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		1,425 1/
New private construction		3,610
Private conversion		195
Public conversion		1,160
New public construction		- 2/
Total dwelling units to become available in period		6,430
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		5,000
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		100
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		5,100

1/ Includes 300 rooms to be occupied by families.

2/ 1000 stop-gap public units, recently approved, are not included in this tabulation.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from June, 1943 to June, 1944

DALLAS, TEXAS

Negro

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	3,000	
Local labor supply to be available	1,988	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1,012	
In-migrant families to be housed		540
Extra workers in in-migrant families	248	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		540
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		76
Female		148
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		224
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		130
New private construction		350
Private conversion		
Public conversion		40
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		520
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		350
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		50
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		400

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for DALLAS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	6595	1054	1/	200	1200	9049		98				98
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	6595	1054		200	1200	9049		98				98
4 Completed	2921	1054		24	40	4039		98				98
5 Occupied	2921	1054		23	6	4004		-				-
6 Vacant				1	34	35		-				-
7 Under Construction	305			20	188	513						
8 Pre-Construction	917			15	105	1037						
9 Unused Balance	2405			138		2543						
10 Recaptured Units	126				867	993						
11 National Quota	47					47						
12 Local Quota	79					79						
13 To be Recaptured				3		3						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota				3		3						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	3627			177	1194	4998		-				-

1/ 1000 Stop-gap units approved 8-6-43

Decatur, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 LASt Visited: Feb. 24, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

No program for this locality has been submitted

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Texas Chemurgic Industry	Food Dehydration

Setting

The city of Decatur is located near the center of Wise County approximately 30 miles north and west of Fort Worth.

The population as reported by the 1940 census was 2578, as compared with 2037 in 1930, representing an increase of 541 or 26%. The city is considered within commuting distance of Fort Worth and as such has become very crowded because of the extremely heavy in-migration of war workers into the Fort Worth area. Also, it is approximately 15 miles from the Eagle Mountain Lake Marine Air Base, which is engaged in the training of marine flyers.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

A WMC report submitted to the Regional Office on March 1, 1943, for this locality indicates that only 30 workers would be required to staff the food dehydration plant which is the only activity in the locality considered as essential. This report also indicated that all of the 30 workers would be unskilled and could be obtained locally.

Housing Situation

The housing situation in this locality has become extremely acute because of an overflow of workers from the Fort Worth area and the Marine Base at Eagle Mountain Lake. This resulted in leading citizens of the town of Decatur requesting the Regional Representative to make a survey of the situation. This survey was conducted on February 24, at which time conferences were held with local citizens to explain the war housing program, and why it would not be possible to establish quota for construction in their city. These citizens, after having our policies explained to them, were entirely satisfied not to have a quota established.

The Housing Program

No program has been prepared for this locality.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless some essential war activity is established in the locality or the food dehydration plant is materially expanded it is not expected that this community will again request authority to erect additional housing facilities.

DEL RIO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 28, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 3-P2, November 28, 1942, 96 dormitory apartments, 200 public family units, and 100 trailers.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Army Air Forces Bombardier School	Bombing Instruction

Setting

Del Rio, county seat of Val Verde County, is an important shipping point for wool and mohair. It is a port of entry into Mexico and headquarters for the Border Patrol in this section of Texas. Also located here are the Custom Offices, Mounted Customs Patrol, and Immigration Headquarters. Industries consist of the manufacture of leather goods, saddle blankets, and woolen rugs. Del Rio is connected with Villa Acuna, Mexico, by a toll bridge across the Rio Grande River. Del Rio has excellent schools and three hospitals.

Population trend for Del Rio is as follows:

1920	1930	1940	1943 Estimate
10,589	11,693	13,343	15,843

Sixty to seventy-five per cent of the population is of Mexican origin. There are only about 70 Negro families in the entire town. The principal problem of the area has been that of housing shortage.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 1 estimated the peak employment to be 1,152. On March 11, 1943, the peak was estimated at 1,328. On July 31, 1943, there were 710 employed at the air school, and the peak at present is estimated to be 835.

Housing Situation

WHP No. 1, which contains a complete analysis of the locality, stated that on May 27 and 28 the Chamber of Commerce showed a total of 85 vacancies: 69 dwelling units and 16 apartment houses. At the time of preparation of WHP No. 1 on October 8, 1942, there were no vacancies available, and there have been none since that time. The Chamber of Commerce has, until the last three months, conducted a Homes Registration Office.

Housing Program

According to statistical data attached, labor requirements total 1,110, 310 of which are available locally, leaving 800 to be in-migrated. 480 of these are with families and 320 are singles. It was estimated that 50 dwelling units would become available by draft and out-migration; 40 units were to come on the market through private construction; 60 units were to become available through public construction; and the program recommended and approved 260 family units. There was also estimated 100 available rooms, and the program recommends 192 dormitories, making a total of 292 units available for singles. In addition to this number, 100 trailers were recommended and approved, which makes a grand total of 802 units to meet an estimated demand of 800.

Current and Future Outlook

At present, the construction work is nearing completion on the entire program, and there seems to be no doubt that the housing approved will be adequate to meet the needs of the civilian employees at the Bombardier School.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From November 28, 1942 to November 28, 1943

DEL RIO, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1110	
Local labor supply to be available	310	
Number of in-migrant workers required	800	
In-migrant families to be housed		480
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		480
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		320
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		320
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		50
New private construction		40
Private conversion		
Public conversion		60
New public construction		260
Total dwelling units to become available in period		410
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		100
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		192
Total rooms to be available in period		292

In addition, 100 trailers have been programmed.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for DEL RIO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	40	296	100		60	496						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	40	296	100		60	496						
4 Completed			100		3	103						
5 Occupied			95		0	95						
6 Vacant			5		3	8						
7 Under Construction		296			14	310						
8 Pre-Construction					33	33						
9 Unused Balance	40				10	50						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	40	296	5		60	401						

DUMAS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last visited: June 17, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

The last comprehensive program for this locality was approved on October 8, 1942, for 260 family units for occupancy by in-migrant civilian employees of the American Zinc Company. The housing has been constructed and is located on the plant site, approximately 7 miles northeast of the city of Dumas.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
American Zinc Company	Zinc refining

Setting

Dumas is located in the upper Panhandle of Texas and is the county seat of Moore County. It is approximately 48 miles north of Amarillo; 39 miles southeast of Dalhart, and 44 miles northwest of Borger. The city is a trading center for a relatively large area producing gas, carbon black, oil, some agricultural products and livestock. It is only 13 miles south of the Cactus Ordnance Works, which is located at a railroad junction point known as Etter, Texas. The Ordnance Works for which construction was authorized to produce anhydrous ammonia, is now being converted for the production of xylidines. The operating personnel requirement will be approximately 1100, as reported by the St. Louis office of the Army Ordnance Department.

The population of Dumas as reported by the 1940 census was 2,117. In 1930 no report was available since the town was unincorporated at that time.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

The last comprehensive program for this locality established a total increase in employment of 335 workers for the locality. It was estimated that 260 of these workers would be in-migrants and require housing facilities.

Housing Situation

There are no habitable vacancies except those in the recently completed public units located at the zinc smelter. The quality of the housing in this locality is far below standard. Many of the residents of Dumas live in makeshift housing which has been thrown together by the occupants, and affords no sanitary facilities whatever.

The Cactus Ordnance Works about 13 miles north of Dumas, now being converted for the production of a new product, has necessitated the in-migration of a large number of construction workers, thereby absorbing all housing in the area.

Housing Program

The housing program for this locality appears on the face of reports to be in excess of the needs. However, this is due to the inability of the American Zinc Company to employ a sufficient number of workers to reach one hundred per cent production in the plant. An intensive recruitment campaign is now being carried on by this organization. The WMC is working very closely with the personnel directors to obtain a sufficient number of Mexican workers from South Texas to completely staff the smelter and raise production to one hundred per cent of capacity.

A recent report from the WMC indicates that a reasonable amount of success is resulting from this effort.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no anticipated expansion of the war activities in this locality; therefore, no additional in-migration, and, consequently, no additional housing will be required. As already mentioned, full occupancy of the 260 family units which have been recently completed on the site of the zinc smelter will be attained when the management has been successful in employing the number of workers required for one hundred per cent operation of the plant. If, after a reasonable length of time, it appears to the WMC that the plant management will not be able to secure the required personnel for one hundred per cent operation of the plant, the vacant family units which then exist will be opened to other war workers in the community who may be employed at the Cactus Ordnance Plant, only 5 miles distant; the Shamrock Oil Company at Sunray, about 7 miles distant; and the Phillips Petroleum Company 100-Octane Plant, known as the Sneed Plant, located in Moore County about 25 miles distant.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From September 1, 1942 To January 1, 1943

DUMAS, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	335	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers requires	335	
In-migrant families to be housed		260
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		75
Total families to be housed		335
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		0
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		50
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		25
New public construction		260
Total dwelling units to become available in period		335
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for DUMAS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		360				360						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		360				360						
4 Completed		360				360						
5 Occupied		234				234						
6 Vacant		126				126						
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		126				126						

EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE, Texas

Date of Report: August 19, 1943

Last Visited: November, 1942

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

November 2, 1942, LHP No. 1, 85 public family units and 32 public dormitory units for single males.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Marine Corps Station	This station is in the process of transfer to the Navy Department proper. No information is available concerning the nature of the naval training program to be conducted at this station.

Setting

This establishment is located on the shores of Eagle Mountain Lake, approximately 21 miles northwest of the city of Fort Worth. There are no towns of any consequence nearer than Fort Worth. Transportation to the station is available from Fort Worth but it is not frequent enough to insure the immediate availability of maintenance workers who may be required at the station on short notice.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

As of the last survey, the peak civilian employment was estimated at 268. Actual employment in July, 1943, was 271. All of the employees were drawn from the Fort Worth labor market area without the need for any in-migration. However, 139 specific positions were listed for which it would be necessary to have the employees housed within immediate calling distance of the station. The July, 1943 summary report of the War Manpower Commission indicates no anticipated increase in civilian personnel following the transfer of the station to the Navy.

Housing Situation

Prior to the construction of the public housing units at this station, there was no housing available except in Fort Worth. Housing conditions in the Fort Worth area are discussed in the report on that locality. No information is available concerning occupancy of the public units constructed at Eagle Mountain Lake. The project was reassigned to the Navy Department for construction and management. Therefore, completion and occupancy data are not reported by the FPHA. It is understood, however, that the units have been completed and fully occupied.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for a summary of the last comprehensive program analysis.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless there is an unexpected increase in civilian employment, it is expected that the present housing program will meet the needs of this station through the duration.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from November, 1942 to March, 1943

EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	268	
Local labor supply to be available	147	
Number of in-migrant workers required	121	
In-migrant families to be housed		85
Extra workers in in-migrant families	14	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		85
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		40
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		40
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New Public construction		85
Total dwelling units to become available in period		85
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		8
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		32
Total rooms to be available in period		40

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for EAGLE MOUNTAIN LAKE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		85				85		34				34
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		85				85		34				34
4 Completed		85				85		34				34
5 Occupied		-				-		-				-
6 Vacant		-				-		-				-
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		-				-		-				-

EAGLE PASS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 29, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

War Housing Program No. 3, January 26, 1943, 148 dormitories, 96 dormitory apartments, 150 public family units, 100 trailers.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Army Flying School	Flying Instruction

Setting

Eagle Pass, County seat of Maverick County, is on the Mexican border midway from Laredo and Del Rio. Sheep and goat raising is the principal livestock industry although some beef cattle and hogs are raised for market. Since the completion of a large irrigation project, Maverick County has become an important winter vegetable produce area. Only a few minor industries are located in Eagle Pass. Population trend of Eagle Pass is as follows:

1940	6,459
1943 (Estimated)	7,300

Population for 1940 was an increase of 27.6% over that given for 1930. 85% of the population of Eagle Pass is of Latin-American origin. The only severe problem of Eagle Pass has been a housing shortage.

Increases of Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 3 recorded authorized civilian peak hires to be 1,000. At the time WHP No. 3 was written, 25 civilians were employed, 150 civilians were estimated to be available locally, 825 were estimated to be in-migrant. On July 31, 1943, total civilian employees numbered 656. Peak is estimated at present to be 1,000.

Housing Situation

A survey made in the middle of April 1942, indicated that there were 14 available houses and 14 available apartments. In addition, there were 8 single rooms and 46 double rooms, affording accommodations for 100 single workers. It was estimated that 203 would become available for in-migrant civilians when vacated by construction workers. The houses available for rent are of fair quality. There is no public housing in Eagle Pass although a local housing authority has been established and a site for a slum-clearance project has been acquired. Very little residential construction

had taken place in Eagle Pass. The local lumber dealers estimated that five houses per year for the past five years had been constructed. The 1941 Census showed that there were 1,428 dwelling units in Eagle Pass, there were 42 tenantable vacancies, 981 dwelling units without bath facilities and the persons per room were estimated to be 2.2. The Chamber of Commerce sponsored Homes Registration Office activities.

Housing Program

The tabular summary following shows labor requirements to be 975 with 150 available locally, leaving 825 required to be in-migrated. Of this number, 297 were with families and 330 were singles. To meet the housing need, it is estimated that there were 25 dwelling units in existing structures. Twenty private conversion units and 246 public family units were recommended and approved. It was estimated that there were 100 available rooms, 30 rooms were to become available in new buildings and WHP No. 3 recommended 150 dormitories, making a total of 278 units available for 330 estimated single in-migrants. WHP No. 3 also recommended 100 trailers. At present all public construction is nearing completion and the private conversion program has been started.

Current and Future Outlook

No increase in peak employment is expected and, therefore, no additional housing appears to be needed.

Tabular Summary of War housing Plan and Program

For the Period From January 26, 1943 to January 26, 1944

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS

WHP No. 3
January 26 - 43
1,000 peak

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	978	
Local labor supply to be available	150	
Number of in-migrant workers required	828	
In-migrant families to be housed		297
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		297
Total families to be housed		297
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		82
Female		248
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		330
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		85
New private construction		
Private conversion		20
Public conversion		
New public construction		246
Total dwelling units to become available in period		291
Room spaces available		100
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		30
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		150
Total rooms to be available in period		278

In addition, 100 trailers have been programmed.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for EAGLE PASS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		244	100	20		364		144				144
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		244	100	20		364		144				144
4 Completed			100			100		96				96
5 Occupied			93			93		-				-
6 Vacant			7			7		-				-
7 Under Construction		244				244						
8 Pre-Construction				20		20						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported								48				48
17 To come Available		244	7	20		271		-				-

ECHO, (Orange County), Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 25, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No war housing program has been written for this area.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Layover Station for Southern Pacific Railroad	Transportation

Setting

Echo is a small water station located on the Southern Pacific Lines northwest of Orange, Texas, some 6 miles. This is what is commonly called a whistle stop, or division point. Crews on all except first class and local trains change at Echo. There is an average of 55 employees at Echo at all times.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Since 1941 there has been a heavy increase in the traffic of the Southern Pacific Lines, resulting in a consequent heavy increase in the number of crews that must lay over at this division point.

Housing Situation

Previous to 1941 there was a 14-room rooming house located at this stop. However, since that time a 5-room cottage and 2 bunk cars have been erected to provide additional housing for the crews. These units are operated by the Interstate Company.

Housing Program

No program has been written for this locality.

Current and Future Outlook

The use of the present facilities cannot be tolerated much longer. The rooming house, the 5-room cottage and the bunk cars are not kept in livable condition. There are no lights except by kerosene at this

division point. In talking with the crew members who were laying over at this division point, it was learned that there were sufficient housing accommodations; that is, there were enough beds for the crews. However, the men could not sleep in these beds, fearing that they might contract some type of disease, due to the presence of various types of vermin.

It may be necessary to program trailers or some form of stop-gap housing to be occupied during the period necessary for renovation of the structures now located at this division point.

EL PASO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 23 and 24, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

In September, 1938, Project Tex 3-1 was assigned for the construction of 349 public units for slum clearance. In March, 1939, Project Tex 3-2 was assigned for the construction of 311 additional public units for slum clearance. On November 13, 1941, PPQM No. 1 recommended 150 new private units and was approved on November 28, 1941. On May 5, 1942, PPQM No. 2 recommended an additional 119 new private units, increasing the new private quota to 269 units. These were approved on June 2, 1942. June 23, 1942, LHP No. 1 recommended 200 new public units and was approved on July 2, 1942. A total of 860 public units and 269 new private units have been allocated for the locality.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Fort Bliss	Army Camp
Biggs Field	Advanced Flying
Wm. Beaumont General Hospital	Army
Texas and Pacific Railroad	Transportation
Southern Pacific Railroad	"
Santa Fe Railroad	"
National Railroads of Mexico	"
American Smelting and Refining Company	Non-ferrous Metals
Phelps-Dodge Refining	" "

The Setting

El Paso is located in the extreme western tip of Texas. By reason of its position on the Mexican border at the junction of principal transcontinental highways, it grew to be the largest city between the Pacific Coast and central Texas between 1900 and 1930. The population of the city in 1900 was 15,906; in 1910 was 39,279; in 1920 was 77,560; in 1930 was 102,421; in 1940 was 96,810; and in 1943 is 107,000. Enforced repatriation of a portion of El Paso's Mexican population contributed materially to the loss between 1930 and 1940. It is believed that the enforced repatriation has probably run its course, and additional losses for this reason are not expected.

The settlement of West Texas and New Mexico areas and the more recent development of the Rio Grande Valley as a cotton, vegetable, and fruit center aided development. El Paso is also an important railroad junction with four transcontinental lines and one international railway converging at this point. Industrial development is confined, however, principally to building materials production, smelting and refining, and various consumer goods production. Activities of the Federal Government are the most important economic support to El Paso, and furnish the largest payroll. Second in importance to the Federal payrolls are those of the transportation systems.

Increased activities of military establishments, and Fort Bliss in particular, have created an upward trend in the population since 1940. The military personnel at Fort Bliss in 1939 was about 3,500 and increased to approximately 21,000 in 1941. Expansion continued in 1942, which coupled with increased military personnel at Wm. Beaumont Hospital and Biggs Field has caused present estimates of military personnel in the community to reach 70,000. Hundreds of officers and enlisted men and their families have moved into the locality and have absorbed the existing and newly constructed facilities. This condition alone has created the only problem for the locality, that of housing military personnel.

Some expansion has taken place among the industrial plants, however not to the point of increasing employment. As most of the major industries have been established for many years, it is not expected that the conversion or expansion of industrial plants will create a housing problem. Community utilities and facilities have been adequate to meet the increase in population except for the water supply. A new reservoir and pumping station is now under construction and is expected to be placed in operation within the next 30 days. The lack of sufficient water has retarded, to some extent, the expansion of certain industries. There is a rumor that Biggs Field will be expanded as soon as the water supply has been increased.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Cumulative figures on the increase in employment in the various war industries have not been received. A survey of the locality was made on July 23 and 24 in the interest of determining the housing needs for railroad workers. A considerable expansion is expected by three of the railroads, and information is now being prepared on this subject. The figures on the anticipated employment increase have not been received.

A labor manning table, received from the Eighth Service Command dated March 29, 1943, indicates that as a result of a survey made on January 4, employment in the Wm. Beaumont General Hospital stood at 377 and that 157 anticipated new hires were expected at peak operation. During a locality visit in March, 1943, the Personnel Officer at Biggs Field advised that approximately 800 were employed. He further indicated that it was quite likely that an additional 200 workers would be hired during the year but that several hundred additional workers may be required if a change is made in the operation of the base. No information has ever been received from Fort Bliss on present and anticipated employment figures.

El Paso has been declared a Class 4 labor market area with a labor surplus, and repated reports have been received from the War Manpower Commission which indicate that no in-migration will be necessary except for the possibility of workers in some skilled groups. All experienced railroad workers, however, have been hired, and to meet the additional need of the various railroads, it is expected that in-migration will take place. The amount will depend upon the labor demand.

Housing Situation

An acute housing shortage has existed in El Paso for the past several months and has threatened to impede the war effort. Of the hundreds of requests for housing accommodations, it is estimated that at least 90% were received from military personnel who have created the housing shortage. Several months ago the locality was visited for the purpose of establishing a Homes Registration Office; however, due to difficulties between the Chamber of Commerce, the USO, and various social organizations, the idea has been dropped. Information received from the Chamber of Commerce several months ago indicated that there were no family units available of any type. Newspapers failed to list any units for rent; however, they listed many "houses wanted" advertisements. A representative of the Chamber of Commerce, who was expected to become director of the HRO, recently advised that approximately 30,000 troops were shipped out from Fort Bliss. Many of the officers and enlisted men had lived in El Paso for several years and upon being transferred took their families with them. This created a pool of family accommodations, which has greatly relieved the housing shortage for the present. Since then not more than 10 requests per week are received from military personnel as against 50 requests per day prior to the out-migration. A survey of the locality is scheduled by the Bureau of the Census the latter part of September, and it is expected that this information will reveal some interesting information on the present housing situation.

The Housing Program

Refer to the tabular summary following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date. As a comprehensive analysis has not been made of the community for many months, a summary of the war housing plan and program has been omitted. Some of the housing approved under PPQM No. 2 will soon become available and is needed to accommodate civilian workers in the various skilled groups who cannot be obtained locally and must be in-migrated.

Current and Future Outlook

The extent of future in-migration remains somewhat in doubt although present indications are that some housing, in addition to that already programmed, will be required to meet the full war housing needs of this locality. The volume and character of such housing cannot be determined until labor manning tables have been received from the various railroads. It is believed that whatever need may develop can be satisfied to some extent by public and private conversion and that the remainder can be met through new private construction. Other than for the railway industry, it is impossible at this time to forecast future needs of other war establishments because of the lack of information concerning labor needs.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for EL PASO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	269	200		1/		470						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	269	200		1		470						
4 Completed	234	200		1		435						
5 Occupied	231	200		1		432						
6 Vacant	3					3						
7 Under Construction	30					30						
8 Pre-Construction	2					2						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	42					42						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	42					42						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported	3					3						
17 To come Available	80					80						

1/ No private conversion quota but one unit drawn from New Quota

ENNIS, Texas

Date of Report: August 30, 1943 Last Visited: July, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Southern Pacific Railroad	Railroad

Setting

Ennis is a small community, located approximately 35 miles south of Dallas on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad (Southern Pacific Lines). It had a population of 7,087 in 1940. In addition to railroad activities, there is one industrial establishment manufacturing carbon paper and novelty goods. About 50% of the production of this plant is now on government order, but its products cannot be considered direct war materials.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

During the past year, it is estimated that railroad employment in this community has increased by approximately 100 workers, and about half of these have been in-migrant. Most of these workers have found accommodations in existing facilities but information furnished by the local Railroad Brotherhoods indicates that approximately 25 of these families are commuting from outside points or are doubled up under unsanitary conditions. No additional in-migration is expected.

Housing Situation

The large houses in this community have all been utilized to the maximum extent, either by conversion or by doubling up. There are no habitable vacancies at present.

Housing Program

No program

Current and Future Outlook

Submission of a housing program for this locality is awaiting the receipt of further information from the Railroad Brotherhoods. On the basis of present information, it appears that about 20 units will be programmed for private construction.

ETTER, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 17, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

On October 1, 1942, WHP No. 2 was approved, authorizing the construction by FPHA-Army of:

504 temporary dormitories
100 dormitory apartments
100 family units

An actual inventory reveals that the following facilities were constructed instead of those indicated above:

194 family units
200 CCC units for single male workers
266 dormitory facilities for single persons
704 barrack facilities for male workers

Of the 194 family units indicated above, 10 are duplex staff houses; 24 are 3-Bedroom apartments; 64 are 2-bedroom apartments; while 96 are 1-bedroom apartments. It is reported by the plant management that all of these units were built out of ordnance funds by the United States Army Engineers. No record of construction or occupancy of these units is available in the office of the FPHA.

On July 27, 1943, after re-activation of the plant had been confirmed, WHP No. 3 recommending 100 additional family trailers for this locality was submitted. These trailers were for occupancy by highly skilled workmen who are being brought into the locality for conversion of the plant facilities, most of whom are expected to become operating workers after conversion is completed. This program was approved on July 27.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Cactus Ordnance Works	Explosives

This plant was authorized for construction by the Chemical Construction Corporation for the production of anhydrous ammonia with the Chemical Construction Corporation also being the operating contractor. The plant is now being converted for the production of xylidine instead of anhydrous ammonia.

Setting

The Cactus Ordnance Works is located at the junction of the Rock Island and Santa Fe Railroads known as Etter, Texas. It is approximately 62 miles north of Amarillo, Texas, and 13 miles north of Dumas, which is the nearest community in the area. The location is atop the high plains of the North Texas Panhandle, which is perfectly flat and treeless. High winds, dust storms, and sudden extreme changes in temperature are frequent occurrences. Cattle ranching and wheat farming carried out on a large scale, and, together with oil, natural gas, and carbon black production, are the principal activities in the locality.

Population of an area within a radius of approximately 25 miles is estimated to have been only about 5,000 at the time of the 1940 Census.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

On January 6, 1943, the War Manpower Commission reported to the Regional Representative that there would be a shortage of 662 operating workers to the end of six months, and 1,094 to the end of one year. When these figures were conditioned to the requirements of the two principal war industries in this area, namely, the Cactus Ordnance Works and the American Zinc Company of Illinois, it was estimated that the shortage would be 854 to the end of six months and 1,294 to August 1, 1943. Of this number, 900 were to be required by the Cactus Ordnance Works. On the basis of this information, WHP No. 3 was prepared and submitted on March 19, 1943. The housing recommendation contained therein was for 306 additional family units. Shortly after this program had been submitted, unofficial information came to the Regional Representative that construction of the Cactus Ordnance Plant was being discontinued and that the plant would probably be dismantled. Immediately following receipt of this information, the Regional Representative advised the Program Section of the Washington Office to withhold approval of the public housing recommended until further information could be obtained. On May 21, Lt. Col. A. C. Knight, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C., wrote Mr. John B. Blandford, Jr., as follows:

> "In a communication from the field dated April 13, 1943, this office was advised that the Division Engineer and your Regional Representative concurred in a recommendation for 306 family dwelling units for use of civilian employees of the Cactus Ordnance Works, Sunray, Texas.
>
> "Information received recently through military channels indicates that, due to a change of mission, additional housing is no longer needed.
>
> "This information is forwarded for such action as your office may deem appropriate."

On June 29, the following telegram was received from Mr. Clarke F. Davis, General Manager, Chemical Construction Corporation (construction contractors for the Cactus Ordnance Works):

> "Full activity to be resumed here at once. Impossible to release trailers. Original program will undoubtedly be reinstated. Letter follows."

About July 15, the Regional Representative received from the Washington office a communication dated June 30, 1943, over the signature of Lt. Col. P. C. O'Shee, addressed to Mr. O. F. Sieder, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Construction Division, indicating that the Cactus Ordnance Works would be converted from the production of anhydrous ammonia to that of xylidines and to provide storage for same. This communication set out the fact that the Under Secretary of War under date of June 26, signed a letter of intent to the Chemical Construction Corporation, which directed the latter to proceed immediately with the architectural, engineering, and constructural aspects of the work involved in the conversion of the Cactus Ordnance Works to the manufacture of xylidines from crude nitroxylenes based upon process designs to be provided by the Shell Chemical Company.

This communication further stated "the need of the Air Forces for xylidines is so great that instructions are hereby given to your organization to proceed with all possible dispatch with the necessary steps to convert that plant to supply ultimately 2,800 barrels of xylidines per day."

It is contemplated initially that the plant will be employed for the production of but 800 barrels of xylidines per day, but the conversion of the plant to the production of 2,800 barrels per day will be carried on to the extent that it can be done without delaying commencement of production of the 800 barrels per day.

Upon receipt of these communications the Regional Representative immediately undertook to obtain, through the Housing Division of the Eighth Service Command, information concerning the new personnel requirements, for the purpose of reinstating WHP No. 3 which he had instructed the Washington office to hold in abeyance.

Lt. Col. O'Shee, of the Ordnance Department in St. Louis, advised the Housing Officer of the Eighth Service Command on July 6, by telephone, that information concerning personnel requirements should be obtained from the plant management and commanding officer.

On July 14, the acting commanding officer of the Cactus Ordnance Works, Col. Bacher, advised the Eighth Service Command, by wire, that about 1,100 operating workers would be required to staff the Cactus Ordnance Works after conversion.

On July 29, the Regional Representative was advised by copy of memorandum from Maurice Davis to J. Bion Philipson that Lt. Col. Knight, of the Army Engineers' Office in Washington had informed him that the Corps of Engineers had awarded contracts for the construction of 300 additional family units on the reservation of the Cactus Ordnance Works.

Housing Situation

The housing situation in this locality is adequately explained under the heading of "Setting."

Housing Program

From the information available, which is somewhat limited, it appears that the housing already built and that to be built by the Engineers with ordnance funds will be sufficient to serve the needs of operating workers in that locality.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless further expansion of the Cactus Ordnance Works takes place, no more than the reported 1,100 operating workers, of which approximately 900 are expected to be in-migrants, will be required. Based upon actions already taken by the Army in the case of the station, any future needs that develop for additional housing will be handled by them directly and the National Housing Agency will not be required to concern itself with the problems involved.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for ETTER, TEXAS

STATUS	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		200	200			400						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		200	200			400						
4 Completed		200	100			300						
5 Occupied		-	100			-						
6 Vacant		-				-						
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction			100			100						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		-	100			-						

FORT WORTH, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

On December 21, 1942, WHP No. 6 was submitted, providing for 1,740 public family units, 250 public family units for Negro occupancy, 200 additional public conversions (there have been six additional programs submitted since WHP No. 6, involving transfers from public to private, and including some increase in the total amount of white housing programmed.) For a summary of the current programs, see the statistical data attached.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp.	Aircraft
Globe Aircraft Corporation	Aircraft
American Manufacturing Company	Shells
Texas Steel Company	Iron and Steel
Texasteel Manufacturing Company	Shells
McKinley Iron Works	Iron Castings
United States Quartermaster Depot	Military Installation
Air Corps Flying Training Command	Military Installation
Air Corps Technical Training Command	Military Installation
Hicks Field	Civil Contract Flying School
Tarrant Field	Army Air Base
Naval Training Station (Eagle Mt. Lake)	Navy Installation
Railroads	Transportation
Airlines	Transportation
Miscellaneous civilian Government agencies	

Setting

Fort Worth is located 32 miles west of Dallas in north central Texas, and is the principal grain and cattle market in the southwest. Its population in 1940 was 170,662. In the face of increasing labor needs and anticipated shortages, additional war activities and expansions of existing facilities have been authorized frequently since the beginning of the war program in this locality. Within the past month, arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Army Air Forces Technical Command to Fort Worth, and additional contracts have been let to increase the plant facilities at Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation. The occurrence of a poliomyelitis epidemic during the past two months has focused public attention on housing problems, although there is no apparent relationship.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The estimated labor requirements for all war activities as of October 1942, were 36,010. This reported net increase in employment, and did not include provision of replacement of selective service withdrawals. With this one adjustment, it is believed that the demand estimate mentioned above was approximately accurate. Estimate of resident labor supply as of the same

date was 19,110. Since that time, the estimates have been revised, and have fluctuated widely from month to month. It is impossible to check the accuracy of the original estimates, since no information is available concerning the number of resident workers actually hired during the intervening months. It is generally agreed, however, that the estimate of potential supply of white women workers (12,268), was much too high. Actual performance in the recruitment of local women has been disappointing. A war housing program recently prepared and not submitted to Washington showed an estimated in-migration of approximately 11,000 for the twelve month period beginning May 1, 1943. When this program was submitted to the War Manpower Commission for review, that agency indicated that the estimates for in-migration had been reduced by 2,500 during the past few days, based on very general and tentative plans for a more aggressive local manpower program. It is the independent opinion of this office that the recent program analysis showing 11,000 in-migrants from May 1, 1943, to May 1, 1944, is a more accurate forecast than that now being made by the War Manpower Commission. Translated into current predictions, this would mean approximately 7,000 in-migrants from August 1943, to May 1944, in comparison with the figure of 3,500 now being given by the War Manpower Commission.

Housing Situation

There have been numerous and constant delays in the completion of both public and private housing programs in this area. About 350 public units have been ready for occupancy for two months, except for the provision of water. It is likely that these units will have to remain vacant for another thirty or sixty days pending the installation of a pump which has not yet arrived. Private construction under the most recent quota is now well under way. Most of the units were allocated to large units, and it is believed that these projects will be completed more rapidly than any construction heretofore undertaken for the locality. Nevertheless, it is expected that the housing situation will remain very critical for at least three months. Completion of housing units of all types plus listings of available accommodations are not at all comparable with estimates of current in-migration of families. Partly for this reason and partly to avoid designation as a Group I labor market area, recruitment of personnel by Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation has practically been stopped until September 15. The units now becoming available are primarily those provided under the public conversion quota, and although these are serving a very definite need, the uniformity in size (almost all one-bedroom units), makes it difficult to use these units as effectively as might be desired.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for a summary of the status of programs to date, and for a tabular statement of the latest comprehensive program.

Current and Future Outlook

Based on the most recent employment forecasts of the regional office of the War Manpower Commission, no additional housing will be required in this locality. These estimates of necessary in-migration are not likely to be changed so long as the possible designation of Fort Worth as a Group I labor market area is pending. When this designation is made (probably in about 60 days), the estimates of in-migration will be increased. The estimates made by the regional NHA office show a need for approximately 2,000 additional units over and above those already programmed. Of this number, it is believed that 1,000 can and should be constructed by private enterprise. Three hundred additional units may be obtained by public conversion and 100 by private conversion, leaving a need for 600 additional public family units. The War Housing Committee has indicated its position that not more than 300 additional private units should be authorized, and that the remainder of the need should be provided entirely by public new construction. There is evidence, however, that a larger number of units can be constructed by private enterprise as soon as the present private construction program is a little further advanced.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program 1/

For the Period From October 1942, To October 1943

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	32,010	
Local labor supply to be available	16,700	
Number of in-migrant workers required	15,310	
In-migrant families to be housed		7,865
Extra workers in in-migrant families	3,218	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		7,865
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		1,827
Female		2,000
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		3,827
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		2,221
New private construction		3,154
Private conversion		100
Public conversion		600
New public construction		1,990
Total dwelling units to become available in period		8,065
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		4,000
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		100
Total rooms to be available in period		4,100

1/ Manpower data are taken from WIP No. 6, dated December 21, 1942. Data on housing programs are adjusted for later program revisions, but are based on the period beginning in October 1942.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program 1/

For the Period From October 1942, To October 1943

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Negro

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	4,000	
Local labor supply to be available	2,410	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1,590	
In-Migrant families to be housed		816
Extra workers in in-migrant families	376	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		816
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		298
Female		100
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		398
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		200
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		100
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		300
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		600
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		600

1/ Manpower data are taken from MHP No. 6, dated December 21, 1942. Estimates of Negro in-migration have since been reduced. Data on housing programs are adjusted for later program revisions, but are based on the period beginning October 1942.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for FORT WORTH, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	4102	2240		100	700	7142						
2 In Limited Status		250				250						
3 In Active Status	4102	1990		100	700	6892						
4 Completed	1823	924		24	103	2874						
5 Occupied	1728	784		24	55	2591						
6 Vacant	95	140			48	283						
7 Under Construction	1222	1066		9	418	2715						
8 Pre-Construction	954			4	54	1012						
9 Unused Balance	85			63	125	273						
10 Recaptured Units	129					129						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	129					129						
13 To be Recaptured	18					18						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	18					18						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	2374	1206		76	645	4301						

FORT STOCKTON, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: October 10, 1942

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

November 25, 1942, WHP No. 2 recommended 26 public dormitory (approved February 20, 1943), 10 units by public conversion and 23 units by new private construction (approved January 4, 1943). April 21, 1943, WHP 3 Limited Project Tex-41492 of 26 public units. May 18, 1943, WHP No. 3 recommended revision of Project Tex-41492 by the construction of 26 two-or-more person family units in lieu of 26 dormitory apartments (approved June 5, 1943).

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Pacific Air School Limited	Basic Flying

Setting

Fort Stockton is the only town of any consequence in Pecos County. It is the seat of the county and a trading center for a vast area in West Texas devoted principally to large scale ranching and farming. Prior to the war, the community was experiencing only the usual normal growth of any West Texas town. The population, according to the 1930 Census report, was 2,695, and the 1940 population increased to 3,294. About 60% of the population is of Latin-American origin. The 1943 Texas Almanac estimates the present population to be approximately 3,750. This increase is due wholly to the impact of the war. The Pacific Air School Limited, a Civil Contract School, was started in April, 1942, and construction has been completed. It is believed that all community facilities and utilities have been adequate to serve the increase in population, except for the lack of houses and the unsatisfactory water supply which contained a high mineral content. The water supply has been corrected by the drilling of new wells and the installation of additional pumping equipment. Adequate transportation has been provided between Fort Stockton and the school, a distance of approximately 2 miles.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Information received in October, 1942, from the operator of this school indicated that 237 civilians had already been employed. Due to the inauguration of the 75,000 Pilot Training Program, an increase in the operating personnel was necessary and an additional 180 civilians were expected. In the absence of any Bureau of Employment Security Reports it was estimated that the locality could supply not more than 53 of the required workers. It was believed that the supply was much greater, but many of these workers did not have the requisite skills and did not

FORT STOCKTON, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: October 10, 1942

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

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Increases in Employment and Investigation

Information received in October, 1942, from the operator of this school indicated that 275 civilians had already been employed. Due to the inauguration of the 75,000 Pilot Training Program, an increase in the operating personnel was necessary and an additional 180 civilians were employed. In the absence of any Bureau of Employment Security Report it was estimated that the locality could supply not more than 55% of the required workers. It was believed that the supply was much greater, but many of those workers did not have the requisite skills and did not

qualify. It was assumed, therefore, the in-migration would be 127, and these figures were later concurred in by the War Manpower Commission. No information has been received which would indicate that an additional expansion in the operating personnel would take place.

Housing Situation

Due to the heavy influx of civilians and military personnel prior to the preparation of WHP No. 2, a serious housing shortage developed. Many of the workers had to be inadequately housed while many others left the community due to the lack of suitable accommodations. At that time the Homes Registration Office only listed 5 two-room furnished apartments, 2 unfurnished houses, and 10 sleeping rooms. Most of the family units available were too small or were sub-standard, but it was assumed that these and others to become available would nevertheless be utilized. It was further expected that at least 10 of the 26 new private houses under construction would be occupied by those inadequately housed. Fifteen additional rooms were expected to become available in new and existing structures. The 26 public family units are now under construction and upon completion will greatly assist in providing accommodations for those presently inadequately housed.

Housing Program

Refer to statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for the plan of the last comprehensive program.

Current and Future Outlook

Due to the urgent need for programming assistance in other communities, and since no information has been received from the locality nor from the Eighth Service Command which would indicate that the housing units already programmed would not be sufficient to meet the needs of this community, the locality has not been visited for several months. It is expected, however, that a locality visit will be made within the next six weeks to make a redetermination of the needs. None of the 23 additional units established for new private construction have been utilized, and as this quota has been available for several months, it appears that the units will not be built. If the contemplated survey reveals that these units are not needed, the private quota will be cancelled. However, if a need does exist, an effort will be made through the cooperation of the Federal Housing Agency to solicit outside builders to absorb the quota. If this cannot be accomplished, the need will be met by recommending additional units by new public construction.

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Housing Program

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Current and Future Outlook

Due to the urgent need for programming assistance in other communities, and since no information has been received from the locality nor from the Eighth Service Command which would indicate that the housing units already programmed would not be sufficient to meet the needs of this community, the locality has not been visited for several months. It is expected, however, that a locality visit will be made within the next six weeks to make a redetermination of the needs. None of the 27 additional units established for new private construction have been utilized, and as this quota has been available for several months, it appears that the units will not be built. If the contemplated survey reveals that these units are not needed, the private quota will be cancelled. However, if a need does exist, an effort will be made through the cooperation of the Federal Housing Agency to solicit outside builders to absorb the quota. If this cannot be accomplished, the need will be met by recommending additional units by new public construction.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from November 1, 1942 to March 1, 1943

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	180	
Local labor supply to be available	53	
Number of in-migrant workers required	127	
In-migrant families to be housed		75
Extra workers in in-migrant families	27	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		17
Total families to be housed		92
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		25
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		25
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		7
New private construction		49
Private conversion		
Public conversion		10
New public construction		26
Total dwelling units to become available in period		92
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		10
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		15
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		25

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from November 1, 1942 to March 1, 1943

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Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	180	
Local labor supply to be available	53	
Number of in-migrant workers required	127	
In-migrant families to be housed		75
Extra workers in in-migrant families		27
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		17
Total families to be housed		92
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		25
Female		9
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		34
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		7
New private construction		49
Private conversion		
Public conversion		10
New public construction		24
Total dwelling units to become available in period		90
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		10
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		15
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		25

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	49	26			10	85						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	49	26			10	85						
4 Completed	24					24						
5 Occupied	24					24						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction					3	3						
8 Pre-Construction					6	6						
9 Unused Balance	23				1	24						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	2					2						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	2					2						
16 Status Unreported		26				26						
17 To come Available	25	-			10	-						

FREEPORT, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 9, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

WHP 6-P5, July 22, 1943, 100 stop-gap houses for 100 key construction workers and their families.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Dow Chemical Company	Chemical production
Dow Magnesium Company	Magnesium
Dow Styrene Company	Styrene rubber
Stone and Webster Construction Company	Construction of styrene plant
Freeport Sulphur Company	Production of sulphur

Setting

Freeport locality, including the communities of Freeport, Velasco, and Jackson Lake, is situated on the Gulf Coast some 50 miles southwest of Galveston. Pre-war activities consisted principally of the production of sulphur and its exportation. Since the war, Dow Chemical and Dow Magnesium plants have been constructed and recently the construction of the Dow Styrene plant has been started. During the early stages of construction on the Dow Chemical and Dow Magnesium plants, this area became known as one of the worst spots in the country for housing. DPC had constructed a number of box-type houses with central toilet facilities but this type of housing proved entirely inadequate. The housing units were located in a low, flat area. During most of the year workers were required to wade through mud. The mosquitoes were bad. The rain beat through the cracks of the poorly constructed units. This, with all other bad features, caused the morale of the workers to be exceedingly low. At present, many of these DPC units are being demolished.

Six hundred trailers were provided on a fairly respectable trailer lot, but with all of the effort put forth to provide housing, many of the workers were forced to live in makeshift dwellings; such as, boxes, automobiles, and, in some cases, under the viaducts. The situation in the earlier days was exceedingly bad, but today highways have been constructed. Lake Jackson, residential area, has been developed. The situation generally is greatly improved. A hurricane in 1942 also added to the misery of the workers in this area.

There has been considerable disatisfaction on the part of the citizens of Velasco, which is located closest to the Dow plants, since the FHA would not insure new constructions in that community. The reason, as given, was that Velasco was subject to floods; there was no adequate sewerage; the general nature of the town caused insuring new units a hazardous venture. Also, the FHA considered Velasco a very natural site for

FREEPORT, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Date Visited: August 9, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

WHP 6-PC, July 22, 1943, 100 stop-gap houses for 100 key construction workers and their families.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Dow Chemical Company	Chemical production
Dow Magnesium Company	Magnesium
Dow Styrene Company	Styrene rubber
Stone and Webster Construction Company	Construction of styrene plant
Freeport Sulphur Company	Production of sulphur

Setting

Freeport locality, including the communities of Freeport, Velasco, and Jackson Lake, is situated on the Gulf Coast some 60 miles southwest of Galveston. Pre-war activities concentrated principally of the production of sulphur and its exportation. Since the war, Dow Chemical and Dow Magnesium plants have been constructed and recently the construction of the Dow Styrene plant has been started. During the early stages of construction on the Dow Chemical and Dow Magnesium plants, this area became known as one of the worst spots in the country for housing. DPC had constructed a number of box-type houses with central toilet facilities but this type of housing proved entirely inadequate. The housing units were located in a low, flat area. During most of the year workers were required to wade through mud. The mosquitoes were bad. The rain beat through the cracks of the poorly constructed units. This, with all other bad features, caused the morale of the workers to be exceedingly low. At present, many of these DPC units are being demolished.

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future industrial expansion. Because of these reasons, Lake Jackson was developed some five miles to the northwest. This, without doubt, will become the future residential section for the employees of the Dow plants. It is beautifully located and much architectural control has been exercised in the laying out of new residential structures and a shopping center.

At present, the citizens of Velasco have formed a housing authority and are petitioning the FHA to locate some of the new construction units in their community. The attitude of the FHA is now about the same as it was in the early stages of development, with this exception. They are willing to process the papers for priorities for new constructions, but they are still unwilling to insure any loans for such construction.

According to the superintendent of schools in Velasco, considerable difficulty will be experienced this coming year in securing additional teachers to take care of the increased enrollment due to the fact that most of the teachers do not possess cars and cannot conveniently travel to the adjoining towns, Freeport and Lake Jackson. The housing authority in Velasco is attempting to promote a private venture which will set up a building and loan fund for private new construction.

The population trend for the Freeport area is as follows:

1920	1930	1940	1943 (Estimate)	1943 (Metropolitan Area)
1,798	3,162	2,579	8,500	15,000

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Employment data is as follows:

	Present	Peak by October 1943
Dow Chemical Company	2,100	2,250
Dow Magnesium Company	2,200	2,350
Dow Styrene Company	200	450
Freeport Sulphur	459	465
Dow Thiokol (Construction work stopped. Fifteen watchmen kept on ground.)		

Housing Situation

Below is the situation in regard to the DPC housing:

	Occupied	Vacant
1 room houses - (16' x 16') (no toilets)	235 (822 not useable)	94
1 room apartment	43	23
2 room apartment	44	0
3 room apartment	14	0
2 room houses	134	0
Barracks	185 (22 colored) (2 taken by Army)	52

These units are largely occupied by construction workers and will be razed as soon as construction workers leave. These units are not desirable for self-respecting workers. They have a bad national reputation and disapproval has been voiced by labor unions. Stone & Webster report that they cannot induce their in-migrant technical construction workers to live in them.

All of the 677 units completed under FHA are rented, except for 30 units held for sale in Freeport. No eligibles have been found who have sufficient funds; therefore, restrictions have been withdrawn making it possible for the owner to sell in the open market. There appears to be no difficulty in renting private new construction units. Of the 600 trailers, 556 are rented as of July 20, 1943, leaving 44 vacant. Last week only 28 were vacant.

It will be noted from the Status of War Housing Sheet - 287 units are to come on the market. These should be completed by September 1, 1943.

There has been considerable question in the mind of the Houston District FHA Office of the advisability of issuing the remaining 378 private new units remaining in the quota. However, in view of the new employment figures, it will be necessary to meet again with officials of the Houston District Office of the FHA to determine the extent to which that office will go with the remaining units still left in the quota. As it appears now, these and additional units will be needed for the operating employees of Dow Chemical, Dow Magnesium and Dow Styrene plants.

Assurance was given by the Dow officials that every effort would be made to induce employees now living in trailers to move out and to occupy the private new construction units, and to make room for the construction workers for the Stone & Webster Construction Company. From the number of units to become available by September 1 (287) plus the present 44 vacancies in the 600 trailers (a total of 331 dwelling units), it is evident that a shortage still exists for the 300 to 400 urgently needed skilled workers of the Stone & Webster Company. Even with the out-migration of construction workers now employed at the Dow Chemical and the Dow Magnesium plants, few dwelling units will become available as the larger proportion of these workers have been housed in the DPC housing units -- unfit for living -- and should these and other units become available and should they be acceptable, they would not be available in sufficient numbers until late this fall. Stone & Webster needs housing immediately. For this reason, 100 stop-gap housing units were programmed and approved. Mr. William Colgrove of the Dow Chemical Company is in charge of housing for the war workers and has been of great aid in securing general housing data for the various housing programs which have been written for that area.

Housing Program

WHP 5-P4 and WHP 6-P5 are special programs to meet the needs of 36 single families and 100 construction workers of the Stone and Webster Construction Company. According to WHP 5, the program appeared to be

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adequate to meet the needs of all anticipated new hires and those housed in the 600 trailers. However, at present, estimates of new hires furnished by the Dow Chemical Company, as shown in WHP 6, exceed the estimates given in WHP 5 by 543. This indicates that the present housing program will not prove adequate if 600 families now housed in the trailers are moved into the 287 private new construction units coming on the market.

To review the total housing program to date, there is the following information:

300 public family units which have been completed and are now occupied
700 trailers - 600 occupied and 100 to be provided within the next month
677 private new construction - completed and occupied
287 private new construction - to come on the market
403 private new construction - not yet issued

Construction work is now starting on 36 public dormitory units for single families. A total of 1,366 units through private new construction has been programmed. Two hundred and eighty-seven are under construction. Four hundred and three have not been started. The FHA District Office in Houston is following a "wait-and-see" policy before issuing priorities for additional units. There seems to be some doubt in their minds as to the advisability of insuring additional units in the Freeport area. Should the need be more apparent in the next two or three weeks for additional units, and should the FHA at that time refuse to insure additional units, it will then become necessary to rewrite the program and change it from private new construction to public construction.

Current and Future Outlook

Dr. Beutal, General Manager of the Dow Chemical Company, has informed the Regional NHA Office that there is every possibility of a new plant being built in this area, which would require additional personnel. Should the construction take place on the new plant, there will be no question about the need for an additional housing program. However, without giving consideration to this proposed new plant, it does appear that an additional program will be needed. A rough estimate of future requirements, which assumes that the 403 units still remaining in the quota of 1,366 will be constructed under the FHA plan, would be as follows:

200 public new units for families of three or more
36 public dormitories for single families

adequate to meet the needs of all anticipated new hires and those housed in the 600 trailers. However, at present, estimates of new hires furnished by the Dow Chemical Company, as shown in UMP 6, exceed the estimates given in UMP 5 by 543. This indicates that the present housing program will not prove adequate if 600 families now housed in the trailers are moved into the 287 private new construction units coming on the market.

To review the total housing program to date, there is the following information:

300 public family units which have been completed and are now occupied
700 trailers - 600 occupied and 100 to be provided within the next month
677 private new construction - completed and occupied
287 private new construction - to come on the market
408 private new construction - not yet issued

Construction work is now starting on 38 public dormitory units for single families. A total of 1,386 units through private new construction has been programmed. Two hundred and eighty-seven are under construction. Four hundred and three have not been started. The FHA District Office in Houston is following a "wait-and-see" policy before issuing priorities for additional units. There seems to be some doubt in their minds as to the advisability of insuring additional units in the Freeport area. Should the need be more apparent in the next two or three weeks for additional units, and should the FHA at that time refuse to insure additional units, it will then become necessary to rewrite the program and change it from private new construction to public construction.

Current and Future Outlook

Dr. Bental, General Manager of the Dow Chemical Company, has informed the Regional HHA Office that there is every possibility of a new plant being built in this area, which would require additional personnel. Should the construction take place on the new plant, there will be no question about the need for an additional housing program. However, without giving consideration to this proposed new plant, it does appear that an additional program will be needed. A rough estimate of future requirements, which assumes that the 408 units still remaining in the quota of 1,386 will be constructed under the FHA plan, would be as follows:

200 public new units for families of three or more
38 public dormitories for single families

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from April 20, 1943 to April 20, 1944

FREEPORT, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	636	
Local labor supply to be available	58	
Number of in-migrant workers required	578	
In-migrant families to be housed		431
Extra workers in in-migrant families	87	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		431
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		60
Female		36
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		96
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		119
New private construction		848
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		100
Total dwelling units to become available in period		1,067
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		50
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		10
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		36
Total rooms to be available in period		96

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from April 20, 1943 to April 20, 1944

FREEPORT, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	656
Local labor supply to be available	58
Number of in-migrant workers required	598
In-migrant families to be housed	431
Extra workers in in-migrant families	87
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	518
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	60
Female	38
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	98
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	119
New private construction	848
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	100
Total dwelling units to become available in period	1,067
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	50
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	10
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	36
Total rooms to be available in period	96

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for FREEPORT, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	1366	300	600			2266		36				36
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	1366	300	600			2266		36				36
4 Completed	691	300	600			1591						
5 Occupied	670	300	541			1511						
6 Vacant	21		59			80						
7 Under Construction	279					279						
8 Pre-Construction								36				36
9 Unused Balance	378					378						
10 Recaptured Units	1					1						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	1					1						
13 To be Recaptured	21					21						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	21					21						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	699		59			758		36				36

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PEARSONS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopped	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopped	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	1566	300	600			2466		36				36
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	1566	300	600			2466		36				36
4 Completed	691	300	600			1591						
5 Occupied	670	300	541			1511						
6 Vacant	21		59			80						
7 Under Construction	219					219						
8 Pre-Construction								36				36
9 Unused Balance	178					178						
10 Reprogrammed Units	1					1						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	1					1						
13 To be Reprogrammed	21					21						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	21					21						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	699		59			758		36				36

GAINESVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 14, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program:

April 10, 1943, WHP No. 5-P3; 260 public family units for occupancy by white civilian employees of Camp Howze and located on the camp reservation.

War Activities:

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Ground School	Military Ground Force Training

Setting:

Gainesville, Texas, the county seat of Cook County, is located in north central Texas, six miles south of the Texas-Oklahoma State Line. Agriculture is the predominant activity in the area, with some oil production in the northern portion of the county.

The 1940 population for the city of Gainesville was reported by the Bureau of the Census to be 9,915, as compared with 8,915 in 1930, or an increase of 8%, while for the county in 1940 the population was 24,909, as compared with 24,136 in 1930, or a gain of 3.2%.

There are no war activities in the community other than Camp Howze, which is of temporary construction and is expected to be abandoned immediately following the discontinuance of large ground force training and demobilization of the armed forces. The above being the case, it is not expected that the city of Gainesville will retain its present level of prosperity after the camp has been removed.

Increase in Employment and In-Migration:

The total increase in employment of war workers in this locality amounts to approximately 2,200. At the time the last comprehensive program was prepared for this locality it was reported by the WMC that 1,018 civilians were employed and 1,185 additional workers would be required during the period January 1 to June 1, 1943.

On February 6, 1943, the WMC indicated that the local supply of labor was adequate to fill the additional requirement except for sixty skilled workers, and stated that this supply was made up largely of women who have not heretofore been in the work force.

GAINESVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 14, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program:

April 10, 1943, WMP No. S-75; 260 public family units for occupancy by white civilian employees of Camp Howze and located on the camp reservation.

War Activities:

Major Establishments	Nature of Activity
U. S. Army Ground School	Military Ground Force Training

Setting:

Gainesville, Texas, the county seat of Cook County, is located in north central Texas, six miles south of the Texas-Oklahoma State Line. Agriculture is the predominant activity in the area, with some oil production in the northern portion of the county.

The 1940 population for the city of Gainesville was reported by the Bureau of the Census to be 9,918, as compared with 8,815 in 1930, or an increase of 8%, while for the county in 1940 the population was 24,908, as compared with 24,126 in 1930, or a gain of 3.2%.

There are no war activities in the community other than Camp Howze, which is of temporary construction and is expected to be abandoned immediately following the discontinuance of large ground force training and demobilization of the armed forces. The above being the case, it is not expected that the city of Gainesville will retain its present level of prosperity after the camp has been removed.

Increase in Employment and In-Migration:

The total increase in employment of war workers in this locality amounts to approximately 2,300. At the time the last comprehensive program was prepared for this locality it was reported by the WMC that 1,018 civilians were employed and 1,185 additional workers would be required during the period January 1 to June 1, 1943.

On February 8, 1943, the WMC indicated that the local supply of labor was adequate to fill the additional requirements, except for sixty skilled workers, and stated that this supply was made up largely of women who have not before been in the work force.

After considerable insistence on the part of the Commanding Officer of this station that the local labor supply could not be used, the WMC was requested to again make a careful study to determine if the in-migration as determined by February 6 was necessary. Upon making this re-study it was found that the local supply still existed but could not be used fully without the development of an intensive training and recruitment program. The time required for the development of this training and recruitment program was determined to be much greater than the period of time available prior to complete activation of the station. This being true, and in view of the urgency of the immediate need for trained workers, the estimated figure of sixty in-migrants as of February 6 was revised upward to 520 by letter from the WMC dated March 30, 1943. This letter from the WMC also set out the fact that of the workers employed as of March 30, 1943, four hundred were out-of-area workers. This, therefore, made a total of 920 in-migrant workers required for complete staffing of the station at the time of full activation.

Housing Situation:

Prior to the establishment of the war activity in this locality, a considerable number of vacanciesexisted in the Gainesville locality due primarily to the fact that the locality was of an agricultural nature. Immediately following the establishment of Camp Howze and the assignment of military personnel to the station, the housing situation began to tighten up to such an extent that as civilian worker in-migration took place, practically no desirable vacancies existed in the community.

Housing Program:

In addition to the facilities indicated in the tabular summary of housing to become available during the program period, 386 additional units have been programmed and approved, 50 for construction by private enterprise, 56 for private conversion, and 280 for new public construction, making a total of 525 family units available and to become available to accommodate the total families to be housed.

After considerable effort on the part of local citizens and the local FHA office failed to obtain any appreciable number of private conversions, WHP 5-Q3 was submitted recommending a transfer of 40 private conversions to public conversions, thereby making a total public conversion quota of 94 units and reducing the private conversion quota to 16 units. Considerable delays have been experienced in getting the 50 privately financed new units under construction due to WPB regulations which restrict the extension of utilities. An application for the entire quota was submitted early in May but has not yet been approved or officially rejected.

Current and Future Outlook:

No expansion of the war activities in this locality is anticipated. Therefore, no further essential in-migration will be necessary. It appears that the housing already programmed will be adequate to fill the needs of the community and no additional program is contemplated at this time.

After considerable insistence on the part of the Commanding Officer of this station that the local labor supply could not be used, the WMC was requested to again make a careful study to determine if the in-migration on determined by February 6 was necessary. Upon making this re-study it was found that the local supply still existed but could not be used fully without the development of an intensive training and recruitment program. This time required for the development of this training and recruitment program was determined to be much greater than the period of time available prior to complete activation of the station. This being true, and in view of the urgency of the immediate need for trained workers, the estimated figure of sixty in-migrants as of February 6 was revised upward to 520 by letter from the WMC dated March 30, 1942. This letter from the WMC also set out the fact that of the workers employed as of March 30, 1942, four hundred were out-of-area workers. This, therefore, made a total of 920 in-migrant workers required for complete staffing of the station at the time of full activation.

Housing Situation:

Prior to the establishment of the war activity in this locality, a considerable number of vacancies existed in the Gainesville locality due primarily to the fact that the locality was of an agricultural nature. Immediately following the establishment of Camp Howze and the assignment of military personnel to the station, the housing situation began to tighten up to such an extent that as civilian worker in-migration took place, practically no desirable vacancies existed in the community.

Housing Program:

In addition to the facilities indicated in the tabular summary of housing to become available during the program period, 366 additional units have been programmed and approved, 30 for construction by private enterprise, 36 for private conversion, and 280 for new public construction, making a total of 525 family units available and to become available to accommodate the total families to be housed.

After considerable effort on the part of local citizens and the local NYA office failed to obtain any appreciable number of private conversions, HHF 6-92 was submitted recommending a transfer of 40 private conversions to public conversions, thereby making a total public conversion quota of 94 units and reducing the private conversion quota to 16 units. Considerable delays have been experienced in getting the 30 privately financed new units under construction due to WPB regulations which restrict the extension of utilities. An application for the entire quota was submitted early in May but has not yet been approved or officially rejected.

Current and Future Outlook:

No expansion of the war activities in this locality is anticipated. Therefore, no further essential in-migration will be necessary. It appears that the housing already programmed will be adequate to fill the needs of the community and no additional program is contemplated at this time.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from January 1, 1943, to June 1, 1943

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1185	
Local labor supply to be available	665	
Number of in-migrant workers required	520	
In-migrant families to be housed		360
Extra workers in in-migrant families	108	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		165
Total families to be housed		525
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		52
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		52
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		50
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		54
New public construction		35
Total dwelling units to become available in period		139
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		35
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		25
Total rooms to be available in period		60

386 additional family units have been programmed and approved for this locality. 50 for private new construction, 56 for private conversion and 280 for public construction. Total available and to become available is, therefore, 525 family units.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Progress

For the Period from January 1, 1942, to June 1, 1943

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1188	
Local labor supply to be available	828	
Number of in-migrant workers required	360	
In-migrant families to be housed		360
Extra workers in in-migrant families	108	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	165	
Total families to be housed	525	
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male	62	
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	62	
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	50	
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion	54	
New public construction	36	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	140	
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	32	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	28	
Total rooms to be available in period	60	

388 additional family units have been programmed and approved for this locality. 50 from private new construction; 38 for private conversion and 280 for public construction. Total available and to become available is, therefore, 528 family units.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GAINESVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	50	315		56	94	515		60				60
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	50	315		56	94	515		60				60
4 Completed								60				60
5 Occupied								-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction		315			35	350						
8 Pre-Construction				1	18	19						
9 Unused Balance	50			55	41	146						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	50	315		56	94	515		-				-

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GAINESVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS				
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION	
	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	50	345		56	94	545		60				60
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	50	345		56	94	545		60				60
4 Completed								60				60
5 Occupied								-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction		345			35	350						
8 Pre-Construction				1	18	19						
9 Unused Balance	50			55	41	146						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	50	345		56	94	545		-				-

GALVESTON (TEXAS CITY), Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 3, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

May 26, 1943, WHP No. 4-Q3, C2-P3; 300 trailers for use of Todd-Galveston Dry Docks and Army Air Base; transfer of 100 units from private conversions to public conversions for war industries.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Todd-Galveston Dry Docks	Ship repair and barges
Tin Processing Corp.	Tin smelter
Carbon and Carbide Chemical Co.	Mfg. of chemicals
Army and Navy (major installations)	Civilian employees
Monsanto Chemical Co.	Styrene
Pan American Refining Company	Butadiene
Republic Oil Refining Company	Refinery-Aviation Gas
Southport Petroleum Company	" " "
W. M. Kellogg	Machined Pressure Valves
Santa Fe Railway	Freight & Passenger transporting

Setting

The Galveston, Texas, locality, including all Galveston County (1940 population of county was 81173, up 26 per cent over the figure of 1930), became a primary defense center primarily from its strategic location and secondarily through expansion of industries. The principal industries of Galveston County in 1940 were shipping, manufacturing, fishing, agriculture, oil production, oil refining, tin smelter, and chemicals, and pleasure resort.

Most of the above war activities have increased their personnel considerably, the major increase having been made by Todd-Galveston Dry Docks, which industry expects an increase of 100 per cent from the present. The Army Air Base and Sub-Depot, a new installation, will require 1600 men.

The majority of the demand for employees is on the island proper, and though transportation is considered fair, more housing for workers off the island should not be contemplated. Construction of private housing is extremely slow and is the chief trouble. Recruitment of labor is practically impossible because of lack of housing. Stop-gap trailers now being opened will not be satisfactory as duration housing because of the damage done by the storm during the latter part of July. Best solution to housing shortage is public new construction on the island, because private construction has proven far too slow and commuting is difficult because of causeways with draw bridges.

GALVESTON (TEXAS CITY), Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 — Last Visited: August 3, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

May 26, 1943, War No. 4-Q3, C3-P3; 300 trailers for use of Todd-Galveston Dry Docks and Army Air Base; transfer of 100 units from private conversions to public conversions for war industries.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Todd-Galveston Dry Docks	Ship repair and barges
Tin Processing Corp.	Tin smelter
Carbon and Carbide Chemical Co.	Mfg. of chemicals
Army and Navy (major installations)	Civilian employees
Monsanto Chemical Co.	Styrene
Pan American Refining Company	Butadiene
Republic Oil Refining Company	Refinery-Aviation Gas
Southport Petroleum Company	" " "
W. L. Kellogg	Machined Pressure Valves
Santa Fe Railway	Freight & Passenger transportation

Setting

The Galveston, Texas, locality, including all Galveston County (1940 population of county was 81173, up 26 per cent over the figure of 1930), became a primary defense center primarily from its strategic location and secondarily through expansion of industries. The principal industries of Galveston County in 1940 were shipping, manufacturing, fishing, agriculture, oil production, oil refining, tin smelter, and chemicals, and pleasure resort.

Most of the above war activities have increased their personnel considerably, the major increase having been made by Todd-Galveston Dry Docks, which industry expects an increase of 100 per cent from the present. The Army Air Base and Sub-Depot, a new installation, will require 1500 men.

The majority of the demand for employees is on the island proper, and though transportation is considered fair, more housing for workers off the island should not be contemplated. Construction of private housing is extremely slow and is the chief trouble. Recruitment of labor is practically impossible because of lack of housing. Stop-gap trailers now being opened will not be satisfactory as duration housing because of the damage done by the storm during the latter part of July. Best solution to housing shortage is public new construction on the island, because private construction has proven far too slow and commuting is difficult because of causeways with draw bridges.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

Galveston became a defense center because of its industries, shipping, and military significance, and as a result has experienced a marked increase in employment in war industries. There was in 1940, and until January 1942, a surplus of labor, and there was considerable unnecessary in-migration until January 1943, at which time recruitment of labor was beginning to become difficult.

In January 1943, a new War Manpower Commission report showing a 9-month demand for 3362 workers was received, of which 2462 would be in-migrant, the local labor market being able to supply only 900 of the necessary workers. Later WMC reports have shown approximately the same in-migration. However, a new WMC report is now being prepared.

Housing Conditions

The 1940 Census revealed 24550 dwelling units in Galveston County with 1383 units vacant and for rent or sale and 1017 vacant not for rent or sale. These vacancies no longer exist and upon a recent field trip no habitable vacancies could be found and many were inadequately housed as a result of the storm. Housing at this time is critical because of delays in completion of private quota and delays in completion of the stop-gap program.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date, and tabular summary of the last comprehensive program. Since part of the in-migrant labor recruited and anticipated to be recruited will be colored, special consideration has been given Negroes in previous programs and in the program now contemplated.

Current and Future Outlook

Future in-migration has not been certain up to this time because of conflicting interpretations made by the Regional Office and State Office of War Manpower Commission and the uncertain status of the Air Base and Sub Depot. However, these differences have been worked out and the Army has confirmed the establishment of the Base and Sub Depot. A new WMC report is now in process of preparation. Some 1000 to 1500 family units will be needed for this locality in near future.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

Galveston became a defense center because of its industries, shipping, and military installations, and as a result this experienced a marked increase in employment in war industries. There was [illegible] and until January 1943, a surplus of labor, and there was considerable unnecessary in-migration until January 1943, at which time recruitment of labor was beginning to become difficult.

In January 1943, a new War Manpower Commission report showing a 9-month demand for 3362 workers was received, of which 2462 would be in-migrant, the local labor market being able to supply only 900 of the necessary workers. Later WMC reports have shown approximately the same in-migration. However, a new WMC report is now being prepared.

Housing Conditions

The 1940 Census revealed 26550 dwelling units in Galveston County with 1383 units vacant and for rent or sale and 1017 vacant not for rent or sale. These vacancies no longer exist and upon a recent field trip no habitable vacancies were found and many were inadequately housed as a result of the storm. Housing at this time is critical because of delays in completion of private quote and delays in [illegible] stop-gap program.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programs in this locality to date, and tabular summary of the last comprehensive program. Since part of the in-migrant labor recruited and anticipated to be recruited will be colored, special consideration has been given degrees in previous programs and in the program now contemplated.

Current and Future Outlook

Future in-migration has not been certain up to this time because of conflicting interpretations made by the Regional Office and State Office of War Manpower Commission and the uncertain status of the Air Base and Sub Depot. However, these differences have been worked out and the Army has confirmed the establishment of the Base and Sub Depot. A new WMC report is now in process of preparation. Some 1000 to 1500 family units will be needed for this locality in near future.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from January 1, 1943 to September 1, 1943

GALVESTON, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	2762	
Local labor supply to be available	700	
Number of in-migrant workers required	2062	
In-migrant families to be housed		1321
Extra workers in in-migrant families	226	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		310
Total families to be housed		1631
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		515
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		515
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		70
New private construction		672
Private conversion		--
Public conversion		--
New public construction		206
Total dwelling units to become available in period		948
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		400
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		100
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		--
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		49
Total rooms to be available in period		549

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from January 1, 1943 to September 1, 1943

GALVESTON, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	2762
Local labor supply to be available	700
Number of in-migrant workers required	2062
In-migrant families to be housed	1321
Extra workers in in-migrant families	286
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	310
Total families to be housed	1607
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	516
Female	0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	516
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	70
New private construction	672
Private conversion	—
Public conversion	—
New public construction	206
Total dwelling units to become available in period	948
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	400
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	100
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	—
Dormitory space available or to be available	49
Total rooms to be available in period	549

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From January 1, 1943 To September 1, 1943

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Negro

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	600	
Local labor supply to be available	200	
Number of in-migrant workers required	400	
In-migrant families to be housed		256
Extra workers in in-migrant families	44	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		256
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		100
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		100
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		228
Total dwelling units to become available in period		248
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		150
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		150

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From January 1, 1943 To September 1, 1943

GALVESTON, TEXAS

		Years
Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	600	
Local labor supply to be available	200	
Number of in-migrant workers required	400	
In-migrant families to be housed		256
Extra workers in in-migrant families	44	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		256
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		100
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		100
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		220
Total dwelling units to become available in period		240
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		150
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		150

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GALVESTON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	1113	434	1000	40	260	2847		49				49
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	1113	434	1000	40	260	2847		49				49
4 Completed	264	434		5		703		49				49
5 Occupied	264	407		5		676		-				-
6 Vacant		27				27		-				-
7 Under Construction	247		700	7	95	1049						
8 Pre-Construction	205		300	1	39	545						
9 Unused Balance	396			27	126	549						
10 Recaptured Units	152					152						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	152					152						
13 To be Recaptured	1					1						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	1					1						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	849	27	1000	35	260	2171		-				-

August 1, 1945 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GALVESTON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS								SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS			
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION					NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopgap	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	1115	434	1000	40	260	2847		49		49
2 In Limited Status										
3 In Active Status	1115	434	1000	40	260	2847		49		49
4 Completed	264	434		5		703		49		49
5 Occupied	264	407		5		676		-		-
6 Vacant		27				27		-		-
7 Under Construction	247		100	7	35	1049				
8 Pre-Construction	605		900	1	39	545				
9 Unused Balance	396			27	126	549				
10 Recaptured Units	152					152				
11 National Quota										
12 Local Quota	152					152				
13 To be Recaptured	1					1				
14 National Quota										
15 Local Quota	1					1				
16 Status Unreported										
17 To come Available	849	27	1000	35	260	2171		-		-

GATESVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 14, 1943 Last Visited: June, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 28, 1943, WHP No. 3, 35 additional units for private construction, 72 public dormitory units for white female occupancy, 80 public family units for Negro occupancy, 100 public dormitory units for occupancy by single Negro females, and 50 public dormitory units for occupancy by single Negro males.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
North Camp Hood	Replacement Training Center

Setting

Gatesville is a small incorporated town in Coryell County 39 miles west of Waco on U. S. Highway 84 with a 1940 population of 3,177. Three-fourths of the employed population of the county in 1940 were engaged in agriculture. Gatesville itself is an agricultural trading and processing center. The Replacement Training Center although under the same general command as the south camp is a separate military establishment for primary training.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

LHP No. 1, prepared in October, 1942, was based on an estimated peak civilian employment of 1,984 of which it was estimated that 1,164 workers would be in-migrants. At that time, no information was available concerning the amount of Negro in-migration that would be necessary. WHP No. 3, prepared in May, 1943, was based on an estimated peak civilian employment of 1,800 of which 540 workers would be Negro. The original estimates of local labor supply (820) included a considerable number of construction workers who, it was expected, would be available for permanent employment. Later, it was found that about half of these workers were from surrounding farms and were needed for agricultural work. Estimates of local labor supply were accordingly reduced to 400, thus increasing the necessary in-migration to 1,400 workers. The most recent information indicates that these later estimates were substantially correct. Because of the delay in completion of laundry and other camp facilities, the employment schedules have not been maintained as anticipated. However, it is now estimated that peak employment will be reached at least by October 1, 1943.

Housing Situation

During the past year, since construction of North Camp Hood was initiated, housing conditions in Gatesville and the surrounding area have been extremely critical. The Homes Registration Office operated jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Camp Billeting Office has achieved the maximum

GATESVILLE, Texas

Date of Report August 14, 1943 Last Visited June, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 28, 1943, WMP No. 3, 38 additional units for private construction, 72 public dormitory units for white female occupancy, 60 public family units for Negro occupancy, 100 public dormitory units for occupancy by single Negro females, and 50 public dormitory units for occupancy by single Negro males.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
North Camp Hood	Replacement Training Center

Setting

Gatesville is a small incorporated town in Coryell County 39 miles west of Waco on U. S. Highway 84 with a 1940 population of 3,177. Three-fourths of the employed population of the county in 1940 were engaged in agriculture. Gatesville itself is an agricultural trading and processing center. The Replacement Training Center although under the same general command as the south camp is a separate military establishment for primary training.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

LMP No. 1, prepared in October, 1942, was based on an estimated post-civilian employment of 1,984 of which it was estimated that 1,164 workers would be in-migrants. At that time, no information was available concerning the amount of Negro in-migration that would be necessary. WMP No. 3, prepared in May, 1943, was based on an estimated peak civilian employment of 1,300 of which 840 workers would be Negro. The original estimates of local labor supply (820) included a considerable number of construction workers who, it was expected, would be available for permanent employment. Later, it was found that about half of these workers were from surrounding towns and were needed for agricultural work. Estimates of local labor supply were accordingly reduced to 400, thus increasing the necessary in-migration to 1,400 workers. The most recent information indicates that these later estimates were substantially correct. Because of the delay in completion of laundry and other camp facilities, the employment schedules have not been maintained as anticipated. However, it is now estimated that peak employment will be reached at Gatesville in October 1943.

Housing Situation

During the past year, since construction of North Camp Hood was initiated, housing conditions in Gatesville and the surrounding area have been extremely critical. The Home Registration Office operated jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Camp Billeting Office has achieved the maximum

possible utilization of existing facilities. Frequent individual contacts have been made in every household in the community to insure continued utilization of all available space. The existence of a large number of construction workers and a considerable number of military personnel in the area has had a tendency to give an exaggerated picture of the civilian housing needs, but even on completion of the housing now programmed, it is expected that this community will be seriously over-crowded. Community facilities are completely inadequate to provide for the increased population and the town of Waco 39 miles away has absorbed a considerable part of the shock.

The Housing Program

WHP No. 3 mentioned above represents additions to the previous public and private programs to provide primarily for Negro workers not previously anticipated. See the status table for data on all housing programmed to date and the tabular summary for data on which the latest program was based. In view of the anticipated use of some of the public housing at McGregor, Texas by employees of North Camp Hood, consideration has been given to the possibility of reducing or cancelling the public housing approved in WHP No. 3. However, because of the uncertainty concerning the continued availability of the McGregor housing to Camp Hood workers; because of the distance of the McGregor project from Camp Hood and because of the fact that all of the family units contained in the later program are for Negro occupancy, it is not considered feasible to reduce the present program.

Current and Future Outlook

It is believed that the personnel requirements for this establishment have been determined with considerable accuracy and that no further housing will be required in the locality provided that the public projects at Gatesville are reserved for civilian workers. Since these projects are on the reservation, they will be under the management of the War Department and it is probable that some of the units will be occupied by military personnel. If so, the needs of civilian workers will not be met. Under these circumstances, we will be faced with the problem of determining whether additional housing should be programmed because of the failure of the camp officials to carry out the management policies assumed in the housing program.

possible utilization of existing facilities. Frequent individual contacts have been made in every household in the community to insure continued utilization of all available space. The existence of a large number of construction workers and a considerable number of military personnel in the area has had a tendency to give an exaggerated picture of the civilian housing needs, but even on completion of the housing now programmed, it is expected that this community will be seriously over-crowded. Community facilities are completely inadequate to provide for the increased population and the town of Yuma 30 miles away has absorbed a considerable part of the shock.

The Housing Program

WRP No. 3 mentioned above represents additions to the previous public and private programs to provide primarily for Negro workers not previously anticipated. See the status table for data on all housing programmed to date and the tabular summary for data on which the latest program was based. In view of the anticipated use of some of the public housing at McGregor, Texas by employees of North Camp Hood, consideration has been given to the possibility of reducing or cancelling the public housing approved in WRP No. 3. However, because of the uncertainty concerning the continued availability of the McGregor housing to Camp Hood workers because of the distance of the McGregor project from Camp Hood and because of the fact that all of the family units contained in the later program are for Negro occupancy, it is not considered feasible to reduce the present program.

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It is believed that the personnel requirements for this establishment have been determined with considerable accuracy and that no further housing will be required in the locality provided that the public projects at Ontaville are reserved for civilian workers. Since these projects are on the reservation, they will be under the management of the War Department and it is probable that some of the units will be occupied by military personnel. If so, the needs of civilian workers will not be met. Under these circumstances, we will be faced with the problem of determining whether additional housing should be programmed because of the failure of the camp officials to carry out the management policies assumed in the housing program.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March, 1943 To September, 1943

GATESVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1260	
Local labor supply to be available	150	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1110	
In-migrant families to be housed		540
Extra workers in in-migrant families	220	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		-
Total families to be housed		540
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		100
Female		250
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		350
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		15
New private construction		60
Private conversion		-
Public conversion		-
New public construction		465
Total dwelling units to become available in period		540
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		30
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		10
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		312
Total rooms to be available in period		352

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March, 1942 To September, 1943

GATESVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1260
Local labor supply to be available	150
Number of in-migrant workers required	1110
In-migrant families to be housed	540
Extra workers in in-migrant families	220
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	-
Total families to be housed	760
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	100
Female	250
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	350
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	15
New private construction	60
Private conversion	-
Public conversion	-
New public construction	465
Total dwelling units to become available in period	540
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	30
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	10
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	312
Total rooms to be available in period	352

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March, 1943 To September, 1943

GATESVILLE, TEXAS

Negro

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	540	
Local labor supply to be available	250	
Number of in-migrant workers required	290	
In-migrant families to be housed		100
Extra workers in in-migrant families	40	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		-
Total families to be housed		100
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		50
Female		100
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		150
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		10
New private construction		-
Private conversion		-
Public conversion		-
New public construction		80
Total dwelling units to become available in period		90
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		-
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		-
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		150
Total rooms to be available in period		150

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

[illegible]

For the Period from March, 1942 To September, 1943

[illegible]

GATESVILLE, TEXAS

[illegible]

Negro	
[illegible]	
Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	540
Local labor supply to be available	280
Number of in-migrant workers required	270
[illegible]	
In-migrant families to be housed	100
Farm workers in in-migrant families	40
[illegible]	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	140
[illegible]	
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	50
Female	100
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	150
[illegible]	
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, retirements, out-migration, etc.	10
New private construction	
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	80
[illegible]	
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	-
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	-
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	150
Total rooms to be available in period	150
[illegible]	

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GATESVILLE, TEXAS

North Camp Hood

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	60	545				605		462				462
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	60	545				605		462				462
4 Completed	2					2		240				240
5 Occupied	2					2		-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction	3	465				468						
8 Pre-Construction	24	80				104		222				
9 Unused Balance	31					31						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	58	545				603		-				-

August 1, 1965 - Status of War Housing Projects for GATESVILLE, TEXAS

North Gump Road

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Sponsor	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Sponsor	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	60	545				605		462				462
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	60	545				605		462				462
4 Completed	2					2		240				240
5 Occupied	2					2		-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction	3	445				448						
8 Pre-Construction	24	80				104		222				
9 Unused Balance	31					31						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Vote												
12 Local Vote												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Vote												
15 Local Vote												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	32	545				605		-				-

GOOSE CREEK, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 21, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 15, 1943, WHP No. 3-Q2-C2, reduced public conversion from 50 units to 0 and added this number of units to the private quota bringing the total private new construction quota to 371 units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Baytown Ordnance Works	Toluol
Humble Rubber Company (Plancor 1082)	Rubber
Humble Oil Company (Plancor 485)	Butadiene
Humble Oil Company	Aviation gasoline

The Setting

Goose Creek, Texas (Tri-Cities -- Goose Creek, Pelly, and Baytown -- combined population in 1940 was 14,341 in the three towns and 33,400 for area covering all of precinct 3 for Harris County, Texas. This was up 38 percent over 1930.) became a war activity center primarily because of its oil industry upon which the towns were founded. It is estimated, from registrations for Ration Book No. 2, that the population has increased 14.4% since 1940. This area has been affected both from in-migration for its oil industries and ordnance plant and from overflow from Houston. It also suffered much from the recent storm. Labor has become progressively harder to recruit with the depletion of the housing supply.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The Tri-Cities area prior to 1942 was chiefly an oil production and refining area. In August, 1942 we received a BES report supplemented by a U.S.E.S. Form ES-270 report which showed a necessary in-migration of 600 workers by February 28, 1943, and possibly 500 more by August 31, 1943. This is the last report we have had from the area. No further demand has been shown and it is not anticipated that there will be additional in-migration.

Housing Conditions

In 1940 the census showed that in precinct 3 there was a total of 8,932 family units in the area and that only 323 were vacant and/or for rent. In August, 1942 it could be safely stated that no vacancies existed. Many families are believed to be inadequately housed. This is especially true as a result of the storm which demolished some 20 or 30 very substandard houses in the area.

GOOSE CREEK, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 **Last Visited:** July 21, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 15, 1943, WHF No. 3-02-C2, reduced public conversion from 50 units to 0 and added this number of units to the private quota bringing the total private now construction quota to 371 units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Baytown Ordnance Works	Toluol
Humble Rubber Company (Plancor 1082)	Rubber
Humble Oil Company (Plancor 485)	Butadiene
Humble Oil Company	Aviation gasoline

The Setting

Goose Creek, Texas (Tri-Cities -- Goose Creek, Pelly, and Baytown -- combined population in 1940 was 14,341 in the three towns and 33,400 for area covering all of precinct 3 for Harris County, Texas. This was up 76 percent over 1930.) became a war activity center primarily because of its oil industry upon which the towns were founded. It is estimated, from registrations for Ration Book No. 2, that the population has increased 14.4% since 1940. This area has been affected both from migration from the oil industries and ordnance plant and from overflow from Houston. It also suffered much from the recent storm. Labor has become progressively harder to recruit with the depletion of the housing supply.

Interference in Employment and Im-migration

The Tri-Cities area prior to 1942 was chiefly an oil production and refining area. In August, 1942 we received a BES report supplemented by a U.S.E.S. Form ES-270 report which showed a necessary in-migration of 600 workers by February 28, 1943, and possibly 500 more by August 31, 1943. This is the last report we have had from the area. No further demand has been shown and it is not anticipated that there will be additional in-migration.

Housing Conditions

In 1940 the census showed that in precinct 3 there was a total of 8,932 family units in the area and that only 323 were vacant and/or for rent. In August, 1942 it could be safely stated that no vacancies existed. Many families are believed to be inadequately housed. This is especially true as a result of the storm which demolished some 20 or 30 very substandard houses in the area.

The Housing Program

See the statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date, and for the plan of the last comprehensive program.

Current and Future Outlook

Although additional in-migration at this time is doubtful in view of the uncertainty of hiring in ordnance plants, present indications are that some additional housing will be needed to meet full wartime needs and the inadequately housed. A new WMC report on this area has been requested in order to determine the extent and character of the need.

The Housing Program

See the statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date, and for the plan of the last comprehensive program.

Current and Future Outlook

Although additional in-migration at this time is doubtful in view of the uncertainty of hiring in ordnance plants, present indications are that some additional housing will be needed to meet full wartime needs and the inadequately housed. A new WMC report on this area has been requested in order to determine the extent and character of the need.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From August 31, 1942 To February 1, 1943

GOOSE CREEK, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	600	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	600	
In-migrant families to be housed		457
Extra workers in in-migrant families	45	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		457
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		110
Female		33
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		143
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
New private construction		371
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		0
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		391
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		100
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		5
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		105

Tabular Summary of Our Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From August 31, 1942 To February 1, 1943

UVALDE GREEK, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	600
Local labor supply to be available	0
Number of in-migrant workers required	600
In-migrant families to be housed	457
Extra workers in in-migrant families	45
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0
Total families to be housed	457
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	110
Female	33
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	143
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	20
New private construction	371
Private conversion	0
Public conversion	0
New public construction	0
Total dwelling units to become available in period	391
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	100
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	5
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	0
Dormitory space available or to be available	0
Total rooms to be available in period	105

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GOOSE CREEK, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	371					371						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	371					371						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	37					37						
8 Pre-Construction	172					172						
9 Unused Balance	162					162						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	371					371						

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GOOSE CREEK, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION				CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopgap	TOTAL	Private	Public	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	371			371								
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	371			371								
4 Completed -												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	37			37								
8 Pre-Construction	172			172								
9 Unused Balance	162			162								
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	371			371								

GREENVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 14, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP 2 submitted March 19, 1943, recommended the cancellation of 61 unused units in the private quota and the recapture of 74, thereby reducing the program from 210 family units for construction by private enterprise to 75. This action was predicated on information developing from a re-study of the locality conducted the early part of February, 1943.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Army Air Forces Training School	Training

Setting

The population of Greenville as reported by the 1940 Census was 13,995, as compared with 12,407 in 1930, or an increase of 12.8%.

The Air Corps Training School, located in this city, is the only major war activity and the relatively small necessary in-migration has not aggravated the housing situation a great deal, especially since there has been some migration away from the locality occasioned by workers seeking jobs in war production plants and other establishments, in Dallas and Fort Worth particularly.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

When WHP No. 1 for this locality was prepared in April, 1942, the military was considered as eligible for war housing and the labor requirements as reported as of that date by the Commanding Officer were as follows:

Commissioned officers	246
Cadets	506
Enlisted men	2,441
Civilians	277
Total	3,470

A WMC report dated February 13, 1943, established the fact that there were 563 civilians presently employed and an additional 367 would be required by July 1, 1943. Of this additional requirement of 367 workers, it was estimated by the WMC that 128 would be in-migrant; 988 would be male and 40 female.

GREENVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 14, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WMP 2 submitted March 19, 1943, recommended the cancellation of 61 unused units in the private quota and the recapture of 74, thereby reducing the program from 210 family units for construction by private enterprise to 75. This action was predicated on information developing from a re-study of the locality conducted the early part of February, 1943.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Army Air Forces Training School	Training

Setting

The population of Greenville as reported by the 1940 Census was 13,995, as compared with 12,407 in 1930, or an increase of 12.8%.

The Air Corps Training School, located in this city, is the only major war activity and the relatively small necessary in-migration has not aggravated the housing situation a great deal, especially since there has been some migration away from the locality occasioned by workers seeking jobs in war production plants and other establishments, in Dallas and Fort Worth particularly.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

When WMP No. 1 for this locality was prepared in April, 1942, the military was considered as eligible for war housing and the labor requirements as reported as of that date by the Commanding Officer were as follows:

Commissioned officers	246
Cadets	506
Enlisted men	2,141
Civilians	377
Total	3,270

A WMC report dated February 13, 1943, established the fact that there were 563 civilians presently employed and an additional 367 would be required by July 1, 1943. Of this additional requirement of 367 workers, it was estimated by the WMC that 128 would be in-migrant; 98 would be male and 40 female.

Housing Situation

It is reported by the Chamber of Commerce, which operates a listing bureau, that very few vacancies exist. Because of out-migration a considerable number of housing units are listed monthly for occupancy by in-migrant workers. While many of the listings which are registered with the bureau are private homes which have never before been rented, some are, of course, sub-standard and undesirable. Prior to the establishment of the war activity in this locality, a considerable number of vacancies existed in the community. The influx of military personnel has absorbed practically all habitable vacancies and thereby made the housing situation tight but not unbearable. In-migrant workers requiring family dwelling units are not always able to obtain the type of dwelling unit they prefer immediately after arrival, but are usually successful in finding acceptable accommodations within a reasonably short time.

Housing Program

All of the 75 units now authorized for this locality are under construction and should be completed within the next 60 days.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no contemplated expansion of the war activity. Therefore, additional employment and in-migration is not expected. Unless unforeseen demands develop there will be no need for further programming in this locality.

Housing Situation

It is reported by the Chamber of Commerce, which operates a listing bureau, that very few vacancies exist. Because of out-migration a considerable number of housing units are listed monthly for occupancy by in-migrant workers. While many of the listings which are registered with the bureau are private homes which have never before been rented, some are, of course, sub-standard and undesirable. Prior to the establishment of the war activity in this locality, a considerable number of vacancies existed in the community. The influx of military personnel has absorbed practically all habitable vacancies and thereby made the housing situation tight but not unbearable. In-migrant workers requiring family dwelling units are not always able to obtain the type of dwelling unit they prefer immediately after arrival, but are usually successful in finding acceptable accommodations within a reasonably short time.

Housing Program

All of the 75 units now authorized for this locality are under construction and should be completed within the next 60 days.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no contemplated expansion of the war activity. Therefore, additional employment and in-migration is not expected. Unless unforeseen demands develop there will be no need for further programming in this locality.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from February 1, 1943 to June 1, 1943

GREENVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	367	
Local labor supply to be available	239	
Number of in-migrant workers required	128	
In-migrant families to be housed		78
Extra workers in in-migrant families	25	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		78
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		10
Female		15
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		25
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		25
New private construction		75
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		100
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		25
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		25

The private quota for this locality was established May 25, 1942, at 210 units. This program dated March 13, 1943, recommends the quota be reduced to 75 by cancellation of 61 unissued units and recapture of 74 for return to national quota.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from February 1, 1943 to June 1, 1943

GREENVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	367
Local labor supply to be available	239
Number of in-migrant workers required	128
In-migrant families to be housed	78
Extra workers in in-migrant families	25
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	78
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	10
Female	15
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	25
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	25
New private construction	75
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	100
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	25
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	
Total rooms to be available in period	25

The private quota for this locality was established May 25, 1942, at 210 units. This program dated March 13, 1943, recommends the quota be reduced to 75 by cancellation of 61 unissued units and recapture of 74 for return to national quota.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for GREENVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	149					149						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	149					149						
4 Completed	50					50						
5 Occupied	50					50						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	13					13						
8 Pre-Construction	39					39						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	47					47						
11 National Quota	47					47						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	52					52						

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for **GREENVILLE, TEXAS**

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS				SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS			
	NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION	
	Private	Public Stopgap	Private	Public	Private	Public Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	143								
2 In Limited Status									
3 In Active Status	143								
4 Completed	50								
5 Occupied	50								
6 Vacant									
7 Under Construction	13								
8 Pre-Construction	33								
9 Unused Balance									
10 Accepted Units	47								
11 National Quota	47								
12 Local Quota									
13 To be Accepted									
14 National Quota									
15 Local Quota									
16 Status Unreported									
17 To come Available	52								

HARLINGEN, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 2 7, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 1-Q1, April 25, 1942, 82 private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Army Air Gunnery School	Gunnery Instruction

Setting

Harlingen is one of the principal cities of the Rio Grande Valley located within eight miles of the border. Citrus fruit and vegetables are the principal agricultural crops. This is a wholesale and retail trading center for the surrounding agricultural area. Several agricultural processing establishments are located here. It is served by the Southern Pacific and Missoui-Pacific Railroads, and U. S. Highway 83.

The population trend is as follows:

1940	1943 (March Estimate)	1943 (July Estimate)
13,306	15,000	18,000

The colored population is not over 500. A large percentage of the population is of Mexican origin. Until now there have been no major problems resulting from the establishment of the Army Gunnery School, as the majority of the civilian personnel was recruited locally.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

On April 2, 1942, there were 286 civilian employees. An additional 396 were estimated as being needed at the air field. On January 28 the estimated peak employment was set at 1,102. July 27, 1943, there were 810 employees. That number stands at present as peak employment.

Housing Situation

At the time WHP 1 was written there were few vacancies in Harlingen. All of those listed for rent were of fair quality. There is no public housing in Harlingen, although a local housing authority was appointed in February, 1942. Harlingen was designated as an area eligible for Title VI mortgage insurance on June 24, 1941.

HARLINGEN, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 2 1, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WMP No. 1-D1, April 25, 1942, 82 private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Army Air Gunnery School	Gunnery Instruction

Setting

Harlingen is one of the principal cities of the Rio Grande Valley located within eight miles of the border. Citrus fruit and vegetables are the principal agricultural crops. This is a wholesale and retail trading center for the surrounding agricultural area. Several agricultural processing establishments are located here. It is served by the Southern Pacific and Missouri-Pacific Railroads, and U. S. Highway 83.

The population trend is as follows:

1940	1943 (March Estimate)	1943 (July Estimate)
15,500	15,000	18,000

The colored population is not over 500. A large percentage of the population is of Mexican origin. Until now there have been no major problems resulting from the establishment of the Army Gunnery School, as the majority of the civilian personnel was recruited locally.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

On April 2, 1942, there were 286 civilian employees. An additional 386 were estimated as being needed at the air field. On January 28 the estimated peak employment was set at 1,100. July 27, 1943, there were 810 employees. That number stands at present as peak employment.

Housing Situation

At the time WMP 1 was written there were few vacancies in Harlingen. All of those listed for rent were of fair quality. There is no public housing in Harlingen, although a local housing authority was appointed in February, 1942. Harlingen was designated as an area eligible for Title VI mortgage insurance on June 24, 1941.

According to WHP 1 the FHA reported at the time of preparation of the housing program shows that a total of 55 houses had been started under FHA inspection, up to March 1, 1942. There was estimated that a hundred units had been added to the locality since the beginning of the war activity. The USO in Harlingen has been the principal agency sponsoring a Homes Registration Office activity.

Housing Program

The tabular summary following indicates that there will be a need for 396 hires, 304 of which will be available locally, 92 will be in-migrated. Of this number, 52 will be in-migrated and 40 were listed as in-migrants inadequately housed. Forty of the in-migrants will be singles unattached. WHP 1 recommended 82 units through private new construction which, added to the 68 quota already established, made a total quota of 150. It was estimated that there would be at least 50 rooms available to meet the needs of the estimated 40 in-migrants. At present, 60 units through private new construction have been completed and occupied, and 90 units of the 150 quota were cancelled some three months ago before the present expansion took place, resulting in housing shortage at present.

Current and Future Outlook

There have been rumors that a small expansion will take place at the Army Gunnery School in which case it will be necessary to meet the need by programming additional housing. At present, there are no vacancies and the housing situation is critical and it is our intention to write a housing program immediately recommending 50 units through private new construction to meet the need of 50 in-migrant war workers inadequately housed.

According to WMP 1 the FHA reported at the time of preparation of the housing program shows that a total of 58 houses had been started under FHA inspection, up to March 1, 1942. There was estimated that a hundred units had been added to the locality since the beginning of the war activity. The USO in Harlingen has been the principal agency sponsoring a Home Registration office activity.

Housing Program

The tabular summary following indicates that there will be a need for 396 hires, 304 of which will be available locally, 92 will be in-migrated. Of this number, 58 will be in-migrated and 40 were listed as in-migrants inadequately housed. Forty of the in-migrants will be single unattached. WMP 1 recommended 52 units through private new construction which, added to the 58 quota already established, made a total quota of 180. It was estimated that there would be at least 50 rooms available to meet the needs of the estimated 40 in-migrants. At present, 60 units through private new construction have been completed and occupied, and 90 units of the 180 quota were surveyed some three months ago before the program: the war expansion took place, resulting in housing shortage at present.

Current and Future Outlook

There have been rumors that a small expansion will take place at the Army Gunnery School in which case it will be necessary to meet the need by programing additional housing. At present, there are no vacancies and the housing situation is critical and it is our intention to write a housing program immediately recommending 50 units through private new construction to meet the need of 50 in-migrant war workers inadequately housed.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 21, 1942, to September 1, 1942

HARLINGEN, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	396	
Local labor supply to be available	304	
Number of in-migrant workers required	92	
In-migrant families to be housed		52
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		40
Total families to be housed		92
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		40
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		40
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
New Private construction		82
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		82
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		50
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		50

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 31, 1942, to September 1, 1942

HARLINGEN, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	396
Local labor supply to be available	324
Number of in-migrant workers required	72
In-migrant families to be housed	32
Extra workers in in-migrant families	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	40
Total families to be housed	72
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	40
Male	
Female	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	40
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
New Private construction	86
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	86
Room spaces available	80
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	
Total rooms to be available in period	80

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for HARLINGEN, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	150					150						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	150					150						
4 Completed	60					60						
5 Occupied	60					60						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	90					90						
11 National Quota	90					90						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

August 1, 1945 - Status of our Housing Programmed for HARLINGEN, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS				SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS			
	NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION	
	Private	Public Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	150				150					
2 In Limited Status										
3 In Active Status	150				150					
4 Completed	60				60					
5 Occupied	60				60					
6 Vacant										
7 Under Construction										
8 Pre-Construction										
9 Unused Balance										
10 Recaptured Units	90				90					
11 National Quota	90				90					
12 Local Quota										
13 To be Recaptured										
14 National Quota										
15 Local Quota										
16 Status Unreported										
17 To come Available										

HEARNE, Texas

Date of Report: August 30, 1943 Last Visited: No visit has been made.

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Enemy War Prisoner Camp	Military installation
Railroads	Railroads

Setting

Hearne is a small agricultural community in Robertson County, Texas, about 60 miles southeast of Temple. In 1940, it had a population of 3,511.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No information is available concerning the employment increases in the railroads. This information is now being secured and will form the basis of a locality analysis. The War Manpower Commission in a special labor market report indicated recently that no in-migration would be required to meet the civilian personnel requirements of the prisoner camp located in this community.

Housing Situation

No information is available concerning present housing conditions except that correspondence from local persons suggests that the situation is rather tight.

Housing Program

No program

Current and Future Outlook

It is believed that the conditions in Hearne are very similar to those in Ennis, Texas, and that increases in railroad employment will justify the construction of 10 or 20 private units.

HEARNE, Texas

Date of Report: August 30, 1943 Last Visited: No visit has been made.

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Enemy War Prisoner Camp	Military Installation
Railroads	Railroads

Setting

Hearne is a small agricultural community in Robertson County, Texas, about 60 miles southeast of Temple. In 1940, it had a population of 3,511.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No information is available concerning the employment increases in the railroads. This information is now being secured and will form the basis of a locality analysis. The War Manpower Commission in a special labor market report indicated recently that no in-migration would be required to meet the civilian personnel requirements of the prisoner camp located in this community.

Housing Situation

No information is available concerning present housing conditions except that correspondence from local persons suggests that the situation is rather tight.

Housing Program

No program

Current and Future Outlook

It is believed that the conditions in Hearne are very similar to those in Ennis, Texas, and that increases in railroad employment will justify the construction of 10 or 20 private units.

HEREFORD, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: March 3, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program:

The last program for this locality was submitted April 14, 1943, and approved May 5, 1943, for twenty-five private conversions for occupancy by in-migrant civilian employees of the Internment Camp.

War Activities:

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Internment Camp	Internment of former residents of Germany, Italy, and Japan

Setting:

Hereford is located in the southeastern part of Deaf Smith County, about thirty miles east of the New Mexico State Line on Highway 33. The community is in the center of a very large grazing land area. In recent years irrigation has been developed to the point where the area surrounding Hereford has become a large food production center, the principal crops being onions, potatoes, and other root vegetables.

The population as reported by the 1940 Census for the town of Hereford was 2,084, as compared with 2,458 in 1930. Family dwelling units reported by the Census in 1940 were 759. A survey conducted during the development of WHP No. 1 for this locality revealed that a large number of the existing residences were in bad state of repair and without adequate sanitary facilities.

Increase in Employment and In-migration:

The total employment requirement of the Internment Camp as reported to the Regional Representative by the WMC was 116 civilians, of which forty-seven were estimated to be necessarily in-migrant. It was assumed in WHP No. 1 that it would be necessary to in-migrate thirty families to obtain the estimated forty-seven workers.

Housing Situation:

The housing situation at the time of the preparation of WHP No. 1 was such that no habitable vacancies existed. This was due primarily to an influx of a considerable number of construction workers engaged in erection of the Camp.

Housing Program:

The housing program for this locality established a quota for conversion only because the FHA was unwilling to insure Title VI loans in the locality.

HEREFORD, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 **Last Visited:** March 8, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program:

The last program for this locality was submitted April 14, 1943, and approved May 5, 1943, for twenty-five private conversions for occupancy by in-migrant civilian employees of the Internment Camp.

War Activities:

Major Establishment	**Product or Activity**
Internment Camp	Internment of former residents of Germany, Italy, and Japan

Setting:

Hereford is located in the southeastern part of Deaf Smith County, about thirty miles east of the New Mexico State Line on Highway 33. The community is in the center of a very large grazing land area. In recent years irrigation has been developed to the point where the area surrounding Hereford has become a large food production center, the principal crops being onions, potatoes, and other root vegetables.

The population as reported by the 1940 Census for the town of Hereford was 3,084, as compared with 2,488 in 1930. Family dwelling units reported by the Census in 1940 were 788. A survey conducted during the development of WMP No. 1 for this locality revealed that a large number of the existing residences were in bad state of repair and without adequate sanitary facilities.

Increase in Employment and In-migration:

The total employment requirement of the Internment Camp as reported to the Regional Representative by the WMC was 116 civilians, of which forty-seven were estimated to be necessarily in-migrant. It was assumed in WMP No. 1 that it would be necessary to in-migrate thirty families to obtain the estimated forty-seven workers.

Housing Situation:

The housing situation at the time of the preparation of WMP No. 1 was such that no habitable vacancies existed. This was due primarily to an influx of a considerable number of construction workers engaged in erection of the Camp.

Housing Program:

The housing program for this locality established a quota for conversion only because the WPA was unwilling to insure Title VI loans in the locality.

Current and Future Outlook:

A recent report from the Housing Officer of the Eighth Service Command indicates that in line with the Army's general policy of reduction in military establishment civilian personnel, the number of civilian workers at this station will be reduced to thirty. This is in spite of the fact that the camp facilities are being expanded. The explanation is that internees are being used to fill jobs for which civilians were formerly employed. At the present time there seems to be no indication that additional housing will be required over and above that programmed, and it is even doubtful if the conversions will materialize, since it is becoming so difficult to obtain critical materials, particularly in isolated areas such as Hereford.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 1, 1943, To July 1, 1943

HEREFORD, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	47	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	47	
In-migrant families to be housed		30
Extra workers in in-migrant families	17	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		30
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		0
Female		0
Total unattached migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		5
New private construction		0
Private conversion		25
Public conversion		0
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		30
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		0

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 1, 1942, To July 1, 1942

HARRISON, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	47
Local labor supply to be available	0
Number of in-migrant workers required	47
In-migrant families to be housed	30
Extra workers in in-migrant families	17
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0
Total families to be housed	30
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	0
Female	0
Total unattached migrants to be housed	0
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	5
New private construction	0
Private conversion	25
Public conversion	0
New public construction	0
Total dwelling units to become available in period	30
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	0
Total rooms to be available in period	0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for HEREFORD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed				25		25						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status				25		25						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance				25		25						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available				25		25						

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for HEREFORD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS				SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS			
	NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION	
	Private	Public Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed			25		25					
2 In Limited Status										
3 In Active Status			25		25					
4 Completed										
5 Occupied										
6 Vacant										
7 Under Construction										
8 Pre-Construction										
9 Unused Balance			25		25					
10 Recaptured Units										
11 National Quota										
12 Local Quota										
13 To be Recaptured										
14 National Quota										
15 Local Quota										
16 Status Unreported										
17 To come Available			25		25					

HONDO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 28, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP 3-P1, October 23, 1942, 330 public family units, 320 public dormitories (224 are for white females, 64 for white males, and 32 for Negro females), and 145 dormitory trailers.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Army Air Force Navigation School	Navigation instruction

Setting

Hondo, county seat of Medina County, is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and U. S. Highway 90, approximately 42 miles from San Antonio. Hondo depends upon the agricultural area around it for support, no important industries or manufacturing plants being located in the town. The population of Hondo for 1940 was 2,500, and the 1943 estimate is 3,500. According to WHP No. 3, local residents stated there were only two Negro families in town. Sixty to sixty-four per cent of the population is of Mexican origin. A large in-migration of civilian war workers, plus the presence of military personnel, has caused the critical housing situation.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

According to WHP No. 3, a peak employment of 1,515 was given, the peak being reached by January 1, 1943. At the time of WHP No. 3, 716 employees were housed in Hondo and at the post. One hundred employees hired in the laundry were local women. At present, employment stands at 1,104, and the peak is estimated to be 1,200.

In-migration in WHP No. 3 was estimated as 799, 50 to be colored.

Housing Situation

There were no vacancies listed in Hondo at the time WHP No. 3 was prepared. According to the 1940 Census there were 750 dwelling units in Hondo. Sixteen were vacant; 187 needed major repairs; 545 had no bath facilities. There has been very little residential building during recent years. An investigation in March, 1942, by the Federal Housing Administration indicated that not more than 20 dwelling units had been built in this locality during the last two years.

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HONDO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 28, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Programs

WMP 3-F1, October 23, 1942; 830 public family units; 450 public dormitories (224 are for white females, 84 for white males, and 32 for Negro females), and 140 dormitory trailers.

War Activities

Major Establishments Principal Activities

Army Air Force Navigation School Navigation instruction

Setting

Hondo, county seat of Medina County, is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and U. S. Highway 90, approximately 42 miles from San Antonio. Hondo Station upon the agricultural area around it for support, no important industries or manufacturing plants being located in the town. The population of Hondo for 1940 was 2,800, and the 1943 estimate is 3,500. According to WMP No. 3, local residents stated there were only two Negro families in town. Sixty to sixty-four per cent of the population is of Mexican origin. A large in-migration of civilian war workers, plus the presence of military personnel, has caused the critical housing situation.

Employment Development and In-migration

According to WMP No. 3, a peak employment of 1,510 was given, the peak being reached by January 1, 1943. At the time of WMP No. 3, 716 employees were housed in Hondo and at the peak. One hundred employees hired in the laundry were Latin women. At present, employment stands at 1,106, and the peak is estimated to be 1,200.

In-migration in WMP No. 3 was estimated as 750, 50 to be colored.

Housing Situation

There were no vacancies listed in Hondo at the time WMP No. 3 was prepared. According to the 1940 Census there were 720 dwelling units in Hondo. Sixteen were vacant; 187 needed major repairs; 246 had no bath facilities. There has been very little residential building during recent years. An investigation in March, 1942, by the Federal Housing Administration indicated that not more than 20 dwelling units had been built in this locality during the last two years.

A program for 160 dwelling units financed with private capital was approved May 15, 1942, for this locality, and Victory Homes Incorporated was organized for the express purpose of erecting 150 houses of the 160 quota. The local businessmen of Hondo subscribed $15,000 for the corporation, forming the capital stock. An 80-acre tract of land was purchased for the site of the new homes. In August, the War Production Board disapproved an application of the water company for the extension of the water line. A new program revised the quota for private new construction, with 35 houses to be financed by private capital. This was approved September 10. On September 12, the Washington Office of the War Production Board reversed its original decision, and approved the request of the water company to lay 2,200 feet of 5½" pipe. The President and Vice-President of the Victory Homes Incorporated, on September 22, indicated a willingness to proceed with the 150 units according to original plans. The District Director of Federal Housing Administration was willing to insure 150 units, only in the event that the air field was to be permanent. No one was willing to make a statement as to such permanency. So, the program of the Victory Homes Incorporated died a natural death. Added to the difficulties was the fact that Hondo had no sewer system. Water, gas, and electricity were supplied by private corporations with the exception of a part of the electrical supply which came from a Rural Electrification Administration project.

The Chamber of Commerce has been helpful in carrying on the work of the Homes Registration Office. The USO has also contributed in taking applications and listing rooms and dwelling units which occasionally became available.

Housing Program

Statistical data show labor requirements for expansions and replacements to be 1,515, with a local labor supply of 716, leaving 799 to be in-migrated. Three hundred and sixty-six families were in need of housing. Three hundred and twenty single workers were to be in need of housing. WHP No. 1 recommended and approved 330 new family units by public construction. This number, with the 35 units through private new construction, made a total of 365 dwelling units to be made available for the 366 families estimated coming into the area. Three hundred and twenty dormitory units are recommended. There is a quota of 35 set for private new construction. There is a question as to whether this quota will be used entirely. Public family units are now completed and fully occupied.

Current and Future Outlook

It appears that the housing program as written is barely adequate. However, no new expansions which would necessitate planning an additional housing program are anticipated.

A program for 160 dwelling units financed with private capital was approved May 16, 1942, for this locality, and Victory Homes Incorporated was organized for the express purpose of erecting 160 houses of the 160 quota. The local businessmen of Hondo subscribed $15,000 for the corporation, forming the capital stock. An 80-acre tract of land was purchased for the site of the new homes. In August, the War Production Board disapproved an application of the water company for the extension of the water line. A new program revised the quota for private new construction, with 55 houses to be financed by private capital. This was approved September 10. On September 12, the Washington Office of the War Production Board reversed its original decision, and approved the request of the water company to lay 2,500 feet of 8" pipe. The President and Vice-President of the Victory Homes Incorporated, on September 22, indicated a willingness to proceed with the 160 units according to original plans. The District Director of Federal Housing Administration was willing to insure 160 units, only in the event that the air field was to be permanent. No one was willing to make a statement as to such permanency. So, the program of the Victory Homes Incorporated died a natural death. Added to the difficulties was the fact that Hondo had no sewer system. Water, gas, and electricity were supplied by private corporations with the exception of a part of the electrical supply which came from a Rural Electrification Administration project.

The Chamber of Commerce has been helpful in carrying on the work of the Homes Registration Office. The USO has also contributed in taking applications and listing rooms and dwelling units which occasionally become available.

Housing Program

Statistical data show labor requirements for expansions and replacements to be 1,818 with a local labor supply of 716, leaving 798 to be imported. Three hundred and sixty-six families were in need of housing. Three hundred and twenty single workers were to be in need of housing. WPB No. 1 recommended and approved 350 new family units by public construction. This number, with the 38 units through private new construction, made a total of 388 dwelling units to be made available for the 366 families estimated coming into the area. Three hundred and twenty dormitory units are recommended. There is a quota of 55 set for private new construction. There is a question as to whether this quota will be used entirely. Public family units are now completed and fully occupied.

Current and Future Outlook

It appears that the housing program as written is barely adequate. However, no new expansions which would necessitate planning an additional housing program are anticipated.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From October 23, 1942 to October 23, 1943

HONDO, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement		1515	
Local labor supply to be available		716	
Number of in-migrant workers required		799 1/	
In-migrant families to be housed			366
Extra workers in in-migrant families	390		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed			
Total families to be housed			366
Unattached in-migrants to be housed			320
Male	74		
Female	225		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed			320
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)			
New private construction			35
Private conversion			
Public conversion			
New public construction			330
Total dwelling units to become available in period			365
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)			
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings			
Room spaces to be added by remodeling			
Dormitory spaces available or to be available			320
Total rooms to be available in period			320

1/ 749 white, 50 colored
145 trailers

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From October 22, 1942 to October 22, 1943

KONGO, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacements	1818
Local labor supply to be available	718
Number of in-migrant workers required	700 1/
In-migrant families to be housed	564
Extra workers in in-migrant families 390	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	564
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	390
Male 94	
Female 296	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	390
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
New private construction	34
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	530
Total dwelling units to become available in period	564
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	390
Total rooms to be available in period	390

1/ 700 units, 50 sheared
140 trailers

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for HONDO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	35	330				365		320				320
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	35	330				365		320				320
4 Completed	3	226				229		320				320
5 Occupied	3	208				211		-				-
6 Vacant		18				18		-				-
7 Under Construction		104				104						
8 Pre-Construction	1					1						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	1					1						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	1					1						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	32	122				154		-				-

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Projected for HOUSTON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Projected	35	330				365		320				320
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	35	330				365		320				320
4 Completed	3	226				229		320				320
5 Occupied	3	208				211		-				-
6 Vacant		18				18		-				-
7 Under Construction		104				104						
8 Pre-Construction	1					1						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	1					1						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	1					1						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	32	122				154		-				-

CAMP HOOD, Texas

Date of Report: August 14, 1943 Last Visited: March 10, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

August 14, 1942, LHP No. 1, 480 public dormitory units, 320 no bedroom units and 385 public family units plus 385 family trailers for stopgap use.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Camp Hood	Tank Destroyer Training

Setting

The site of Camp Hood joins the corporate limits of the city of Killeen which had a population of 1,263 in 1940. The closest town of over 5,000 population is Temple 26 miles east of the camp site with a 1940 population of 15,344. The surrounding area is entirely agricultural and had had very little growth since 1930.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

LHP No. 1 prepared in August, 1942 was based on a peak civilian employment of 3,650 of which 422 were employed at that time. Of the remaining 3,228 workers, it was estimated that 1,786 could be obtained in Temple and other nearby towns. The original estimates of total personnel requirements proved to be accurate. Actual civilian employment in June, 1943 was 3,600 with an anticipated increase of 100. While there is no reliable basis for testing the estimates of necessary in-migration, it appears that this estimate was also substantially correct. In March, 1943 just before completion of the first public family units at Hood Village, a survey was made covering the commuting distance of workers employed at that time. Also, a new labor market analysis was made. When studied together, the data from these showed a housing need almost identical with that set forth in LHP No. 1 except that some Negro in-migration occurred which was not anticipated.

Housing Situation

Housing conditions in all of the surrounding communities have been extremely tight since the initiation of construction of Camp Hood. Temple, the only town of any size within commuting distance of Camp Hood, has its own housing problems in connection with the Army hospital located there. The existence of large numbers of military personnel in the area is a definite problem. Some small towns, as far as 50 miles from the camp, have been over-drowded by the influx of military families.

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War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Camp Hood	Tank Destroyer Training

Setting

The site of Camp Hood joins the corporate limits of the city of Killeen which had a population of 1,253 in 1940. The closest town of over 5,000 population is Temple 26 miles east of the camp site with a 1940 population of 15,344. The surrounding area is entirely agricultural and had had very little growth since 1930.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

LHP No. 1 prepared in August, 1942 was based on a peak civilian employment of 3,880 of which 422 were employed at that time. Of the remaining 3,238 workers, it was estimated that 1,786 could be obtained in Temple and other nearby towns. The original estimates of total personnel requirements proved to be accurate. Actual civilian employment in June, 1943 was 3,800 with an anticipated increase of 100. While there is no reliable basis for testing the estimates of necessary in-migration, it appears that this estimate was also substantially correct. In March, 1943 just before completion of the first public family units at Hood Village, a survey was made covering the commuting distance of workers employed at that time. Also, a new labor market analysis was made. When studied together, the data from these showed a housing need almost identical with that set forth in LHP No. 1 except that some Negro in-migration occurred which was not anticipated.

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The Housing Program

LHP No. 1 is the only housing program approved for this locality. For a summary of the status of this program, see the status table. The employment and housing data used in the locality analysis are summarized in the summary table.

Current and Future Outlook

Recent requests have been made by the Commanding Officer for additional housing facilities. The requests were based on the fact that a considerable number of civilian employees were housed in military barracks. This, however, was prior to the completion of the public housing units and it is believed that all of the civilian workers can be accommodated in existing housing if this housing is reserved for the exclusive use of civilian personnel. Although no official statement has been made, it is understood that plans for the management of the public housing project call for 50% occupancy by military families. Obviously under this type of management policy, the housing program will not be adequate to meet the needs of all civilian workers. If it is determined as a national policy to program additional units for civilian workers when there are existing accommodations occupied by military personnel, it is estimated that approximately 300 additional public family units and 300 additional dormitory accommodations will be recommended for this locality.

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Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From August, 1942 To November, 1942

CAMP HOOD, TEXAS

Negro and White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	3228	
Local labor supply to be available	1786	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1442	
In-migrant families to be housed		705
Extra workers in in-migrant families	257	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		-
Total families to be housed		705
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		188
Female		292
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		480
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		-
New private construction		-
Private conversion		-
Public conversion		-
New public construction		705 1/
Total dwelling units to become available in period		705
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		-
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		-
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		480
Total rooms to be available in period		480

1/ Plus 385 stop-gap units, to be removed in the near future.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From August, 1942 To November, 1942

CAMP HOOD, TEXAS

Negro and White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	3228
Local labor supply to be available	1786
Number of in-migrant workers required	1442
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Total families to be housed	705
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	188
Female	292
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	480
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	-
New private construction	-
Private conversion	-
Public conversion	-
New public construction	705 1/
Total dwelling units to become available in period	705
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	-
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	-
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	-
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	480
Total rooms to be available in period	480

1/ Plus 385 stop-gap units, to be removed in the near future.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for CAMP HOOD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		705	385			1090		478				478
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		705	385			1090		478				478
4 Completed			385			385		478				478
5 Occupied			346			346		-				-
6 Vacant			39			39		-				-
7 Under Construction		705				705						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		705	39			744		-				-

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for CAMP HOOD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	705	385				1090		472				472
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	705	385				1090		472				472
4 Completed		385				385		472				472
5 Occupied		346				346		-				-
6 Vacant		39				39		-				-
7 Under Construction	705					705						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Note												
12 Local Note												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Note												
15 Local Note												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	705	39				744		-				-

HOUSTON, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 2, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

June 21, 1943, WHP No. 5-Q3-C4, providing quota for 3800 privately financed new construction and 250 public conversions.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Cameron Iron Works	Depth Charge Projectors
Dickson Gun Plant	Gun Castings
Long Beach Mach. Works	Guns - Hydraulic Presses
McEvoy Company	Machine Guns
Reed Roller Bit Co.	Tank Transmissions
Brown Shipbuilding Co.	Navy Vessels
Houston Shipbuilding Co.	Cargo ships
Emsco Derrick & Equipment Co.	Ship Pumps - Gears
Gray Tool Company	Machine parts
Houston Oil Field Material	Ship fittings
Hughes Tool Co.	Lend Lease tools
Hunt Tool Co.	Winches-Crane parts
Oil Center Tool Co.	Rudder stocks
Texas Iron Works	Crane parts
W.K.M., Inc.	Pressure valves
Banks Moreland Co.	Field erected tanks
Dedman Foundry & Machine Co.	Steel castings
Mosher Steel Co.	Structural steel
Rheems Mfg. Co.	Steel drums and barrels
Sheffield Steel Corp.	Steel ship plates
Texas Elec. Steel Casting Co.	Steel castings
Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works	Fabric, sheet metal
Sinclair Refining Co.	Aviation gasoline
Parker Bros. Co.	Sand and gravel
A. C. Smith Corp.	Welding rods
Carson and Kaplan	Uniforms
Bemis Bros. Bag Co.	Bags
Continental Box Co.	Ordnance Material Boxes
Abercrombie-Harrison Oil Co.	Aviation gas
Lone Star Cement Co.	Cement
Trinity Portland Cement Co.	Cement
Continental Can Co.	Tin Cans
Port of Houston Iron Works	Marine repairs
Seabrook Yacht Co.	Subchasers
Earle North Co.	Ship ventilators, ladders and lockers
Walter Auska Co.	Optical instruments

HOUSTON, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 2, 1943

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Gray Tool Company	Machine parts
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Rhoads Mfg. Co.	Steel drums and barrels
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Banks Bros. Bag Co.	Bags
Continental Box Co.	Ordnance Material Boxes
Aborcrombie-Harrison Oil Co.	Aviation gas
Lone Star Cement Co.	Cement
Trinity Portland Cement Co.	Cement
Continental Can Co.	Tin Cans
Port of Houston Iron Works	Marine repairs
Southwark Valve Co.	Subcontractors
Earle North Co.	Ship ventilators, ladders and lockers
Walter Angle Co.	Optical instruments

The Setting

Houston, Texas (1940 population metropolitan district - 510,397, up 50.5 from 1930). This area early became a primary center for war activity because of its deep water port, oil and manufacturing interests. Principal war activities are shipbuilding, aircraft parts, guns, equipment, shells, tank transmissions, valves, gauges, pipe, steel, cans, and army installations. The diversified industries of this area attract large contracts and caused many plants to expand; however, the local labor market and local housing, together with defense housing, kept stride with the demand until recent months; that is, until Brown Shipbuilding Corporation and Houston Shipbuilding Corporation raised their peak employment schedules to 24,000 each. Housing is critical at this time; however, it is felt that the last program, together with the Homes Use Program carried on by the War Housing Center, will furnish all relief necessary. Transportation though crowded is deemed adequate.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Houston, possibly the most industrialized city in Texas, has experienced a marked increase in employment since 1930. In the period, 1930 to 1940, in-migrants came to Houston at the rate of 460 per month, and from 1940 to March, 1943, it is estimated that the population of Harris County (according to issuance of Ration Book No. 2 in Harris County) increased from 528,961 in 1940 to 607,033 war workers in March, 1943, or an average of 2,196 people per month. However, many of these were construction workers engaged in enlarging plants, building shipyards, refineries, houses, etc. In-migration at this time has fallen off considerably and skilled workmen are being transferred out to other localities.

This locality is identical with all other Texas coastal and port cities in that plant expansion and new shipbuilding industries overloaded local labor supply and resulted in extremely heavy in-migration. Unquestionably the local labor supply could have taken care of all plant expansion with the exception of the 48,000 workers needed for the Brown and Houston Shipyards. The War Manpower Commission is keeping check on developments together with field representative and if any additional in-migration develops a new program will have to be written. This is anticipated.

Housing Conditions

A vacancy ratio of 5 percent in April, 1940 has declined to approximately .3 percent and during the same period some 15,000 new units have been produced and absorbed. Many families are believed to be inadequately housed. Much success has been had through share-the-home programs.

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The Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and the plan of the last comprehensive program. Since sufficient rooms were available for single workers no consideration was given to these in-migrants. All consideration was given to white and Negro family units based on percentage of employment.

Current and Future Outlook

In the past there has been a great deal of unnecessary in-migration into this area and future in-migration is somewhat doubtful. In all probability some additional housing will be needed for inadequately housed and skilled or technical workmen that will be needed to bring war plants' employment up to peak. Determination of the volume and character of need of such housing must await the future labor situation, which at this time is very uncertain because of cancellation of contracts and completion of construction work in the area. At present family dwelling units are practically nonexistent. The situation is being greatly relieved through the War Housing Center and Selective Service. The latter is producing approximately 2 units out of every 10 persons drafted.

The Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and the plan of the last comprehensive program. Since sufficient rooms were available for single workers no consideration was given to those in-migrants. All consideration was given to white and Negro family units based on percentage of employment.

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Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From June 1, 1943 To June 1, 1944

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	19,997	
Local labor supply to be available	8,000	
Number of in-migrant workers required	11,997	
In-migrant families to be housed		8,160
Extra workers in in-migrant families	2,037	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		8,160
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		800
Female		1,000
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		1,800
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		1,130
New private construction		1,634
Private conversion		110
Public conversion		800
New public construction		436
Total dwelling units to become available in period		4,360
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		2,000
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		100
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		2,100

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From June 1, 1943 To June 1, 1944

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement		19,997
Local labor supply to be available		8,000
Number of in-migrant workers required		11,997
In-migrant families to be housed		8,160
Extra workers in in-migrant families		2,037
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		8,160
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male	800	
Female	1,000	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		1,800
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		1,130
New private construction		1,634
Private conversion	110	
Public conversion	800	
New public construction	436	
Total dwelling units to become available in period		4,110
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		2,000
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		100
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		2,100

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for HOUSTON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	7650	786		110	1050	9596						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	7650	786		110	1050	9596						
4 Completed	2158	350		19	146	2673						
5 Occupied	2148	350		18	92	2608						
6 Vacant	10			1	54	65						
7 Under Construction	414	436		20	389	1259						
8 Pre-Construction	1262			36	205	1503						
9 Unused Balance	3745			35	310	4090						
10 Recaptured Units	171			5		176						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	171			5		176						
13 To be Recaptured	71					71						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	71					71						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	5502	436		92	958	6988						

INGLESIDE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: Never Visited

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

June 28, 1943, WHP-91, private conversion providing rooms for 10 single female workers.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Humble Oil and Refinery Company	High Octane gasoline

Setting

Ingleside is the site of a Humble Company refinery, located approximately 15 miles east of Corpus Christi and close to the coast in San Patricio County. Population of Ingleside for 1940 was 1,100, and for 1943 is estimated to be around 2,200. There are no particular problems here. The housing program was written primarily to provide housing facilities for 10 laboratory technicians who were single in-migrant females.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

At the time WHP-91 was prepared, the employment at the Humble Oil and Refinery Company plant was 409. Only 10 single females were needed for laboratory work.

Housing Situation

No vacancies were reported in Ingleside. The quality of houses was slightly below fair. Practically no building has taken place during the war period. There is no War Housing Center or HRO.

Housing Program

The statistical data following shows an expansion of 10, all of which are in-migrant single females. In order to take care of this number, 10 units through private conversion are recommended.

Current and Future Outlook

No further expansions are anticipated. Therefore, no housing will be needed.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan And Program

For the Period From May 28, 1943 To May 28, 1944

INGLESIDE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	10	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	10	
In-migrant families to be housed		
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		10
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		10
Dwelling units vacant	)	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	)	
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		10
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		10
Room spaces available	)	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	)	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan And Program

For the Period From May 28, 1943 To May 28, 1944

INGLESIDE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	10
Local labor supply to be available	0
Number of in-migrant workers required	10
In-migrant families to be housed	
Extra workers in in-migrant families	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	
Female	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	10
	10
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
New private construction	
Private conversion	
Public conversion	10
New public construction	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	10
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	
Total rooms to be available in period	

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for INGLESIDE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed										10		10
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status										10		10
4 Completed										5		5
5 Occupied										5		5
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance										5		5
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available										5		5

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for INGLESIDE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopped	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopped	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed										10		10
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status										10		10
4 Completed										5		5
5 Occupied										5		5
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance										5		5
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available										5		5

KATY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: March 1, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

March 1, 1943, WHP No. 1-Q1, 15 family units for private new construction to rent from $31.00 to $39.00.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	Gas cycling plant

Setting

Katy, Texas is an unincorporated village -- not reported in the 1940 Census -- with an estimated population of 500. Its principal activities are cattle raising, rice farming and some oil production. Katy, being only 30 miles from the industrial city of Houston, Texas, has been drained of surplus labor.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Katy, a rural community, has experienced no marked increase in population. However, there has been some in-migration of laborers for the Humble's plant, 2-1/2 miles north of Katy.

Housing Conditions

Vacancies in Katy are non-existent.

The Housing Program

See statistical data for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for the plan of the last comprehensive program. Since all in-migration was skilled, white, male operators, no housing was programmed for any other group.

Current and Future Outlook

Housing in Katy at present is possibly tight but sufficient, and unless further expansion of the above activity takes place, or new activities come into the area, no additional housing will be necessary.

KATY, Texas

Date of Report August 1, 1942 Last Visited March 1, 1942

Date, Number and Nature of Lease Program

March 1, 1942, WPP No. 1-Q1, 15 family units for private new construction to rent from $31.00 to $39.00.

Key Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	Gas cycling plant

Setting

Katy, Texas is an unincorporated village not reported in the 1940 Census -- with an estimated population of 500. Its principal activities are cattle raising, rice farming and some oil production. Katy, being only 30 miles from the industrial city of Houston, Texas, has been drained of surplus labor.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Katy, a rural community, has experienced no marked increase in population. However, there has been some in-migration of laborers for the Humble's plant, 3-1/2 miles north of Katy.

Housing Conditions

Vacancies in Katy are non-existent.

The Housing Program

See statistical data for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for the plan of the last counterfactive program. Since all in-migration was skilled, white, male operators, no housing was programmed for any other group.

Current and Future Outlook

Housing in Katy at present is possibly tight but sufficient, and unless further expansion of the above activity takes place, or new activities come into the area, no additional housing will be necessary.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 1, 1943 To Duration

KATY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	15
Local labor supply to be available	0
Number of in-migrant workers required	15
In-migrant families to be housed	
Extra workers in in-migrant families	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0
Total families to be housed	15
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	0
Female	0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	0
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
New private construction	15
Private conversion	0
Public conversion	0
New public construction	0
Total dwelling units to become available in period	15
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	0
Total rooms to be available in period	0

The isolation of this plant and the nature of the work of 15 skilled in-migrant workers necessitates their being housed adjacent to the cycling plant as they are subject to 24 hour call.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 1, 1942 To Duration

BATY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	15
Local labor supply to be available	0
Number of in-migrant workers required	15
In-migrant families to be housed	
Extra workers in in-migrant families	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0
Total families to be housed	15
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	0
Female	0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	0
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
New private construction	15
Private conversion	0
Public conversion	0
New public construction	0
Total dwelling units to become available in period	15
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	0
Total rooms to be available in period	0

The isolation of this plant and the nature of the work of 15 skilled in-migrant workers necessitates their being housed adjacent to the oyesting plant as they are subject to 24 hour call.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for KATY, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	15					15						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	15					15						
4 Completed	12					12						
5 Occupied	10					10						
6 Vacant	2					2						
7 Under Construction	3					3						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	5					5						

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Projectmed for KATY, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total projectmed	15					15						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	15					15						
4 Completed	12					12						
5 Occupied	10					10						
6 Vacant	2					2						
7 Under Construction	3					3						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	5					5						

KENEDY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: May 13, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 1-QI, July 19, 1943, 50 private new construction

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Various oil companies now drilling. The exact names of the companies which will be carrying on oil operations are not known.	Oil well operations

Setting

Kenedy is the principal commercial center for Karnes County with dairying as its chief industry. Other industries include a potato chip plant, a mattress factory, a cottonseed oil mill, a compress, gins, and a bakery. Hot wells located here are visited by many tourists. Kenedy is also the location of an alien detention camp employing between 80 and 87 civilians. Two highways and one railroad, T. & N.O., serve Kenedy.

The population trend for Kenedy is as follows:

1910	1920	1930	1940	1943 (Estimate)
1,147	2,015	2,610	2,891	3,600

Principal problem in Kenedy has been one of housing shortage due to the large number of oil drillers in the locality.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Some 12 or 15 oil companies and drilling companies are carrying on drilling operations at the present time, and the number of permanent oil operators will depend entirely upon the number of wells discovered. It is estimated at present that not more than 50 oil drillers and their families will be in-migrated. The alien detention camp does not indicate that there will be any increase in employment there.

Housing Situation

There are no vacancies in Kenedy. The Chamber of Commerce is conducting the Homes Registration Office activities. The quality of the houses available for rent is fair.

KENEDY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: May 15, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WPB No. 1-G1, July 19, 1943, 60 private new construction

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Various oil companies now drilling. The exact name of the companies which will be carrying on oil operations are not known.	Oil well operations

Setting

Kenedy is the principal commercial center for Karnes County with dairying as its chief industry. Other industries include a potato chip plant, a mattress factory, a cottonseed oil mill, a compress, gins, and a bakery. Hot wells located here are visited by many tourists. Kenedy is also the location of an alien detention camp employing between 60 and 87 civilians. Two highways and one railroad, T. & N.O., serve Kenedy.

The population trend for Kenedy is as follows:

1910	1920	1930	1940	1943 (Estimate)
1,147	2,015	2,610	2,891	3,600

Principal problem in Kenedy has been one of housing shortage due to the large number of oil drillers in the locality.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Some 12 or 15 oil companies and drilling companies are carrying on drilling operations at the present time, and the number of permanent oil operators will depend entirely upon the number of wells discovered. It is estimated at present that not more than 50 oil drillers and their families will be in-migrated. The alien detention camp does not indicate that there will be any increase in employment there.

Housing Situation

There are no vacancies in Kenedy. The Chamber of Commerce is conducting the House Registration Office activities. The quality of the houses available for rent is fair.

Housing Program

WHP 1-Q1 estimates labor requirements to be 50, all of which are to be in-migrants with families. Fifty units through private new construction are recommended to meet this need.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no indication that further housing will be required to meet the needs of the various oil companies operating in this area.

Housing Program

WMP 1-03 estimates labor requirements to be 50, all of which are to be in-migrants with families. Fifty units through private new construction are recommended to meet this need.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no indication that further housing will be required to meet the needs of the various oil companies operating in this area.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From July 19, 1943, to July 19, 1944

KENEDY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	50	
Local labor supply to be available		
Number of in-migrant workers required	50	
In-migrant families to be housed		50
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		50
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant)		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
New private construction		50
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		50
Room spaces available)		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		0

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From July 15, 1943, to July 15, 1944

KENEDY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	50
Local labor supply to be available	
Number of in-migrant workers required	50
In-migrant families to be housed	50
Extra workers in in-migrant families	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	50
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	
Female	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	0
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
New private construction	50
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	50
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	
Total rooms to be available in period	0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for KENEDY, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	30			20		50						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	30			20		50						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	30			20		50						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	30			20		50						

KINGSVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 9, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

March 18, 1943, WHP No. 2-Q2 - 85 private new construction, WHP No. 2-P1 - 200 public family units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station	Flying Instruction
Radio Monitoring Station	Listening Post
Texas College of Arts and Industries	Instruction
Missouri-Pacific Railroad	Transportation

Setting

Kingsville, the seat of Kleberg County, is located 40 miles southwest of Corpus Christi, approximately 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Kingsville is the chief trading center for many cattle ranches. This is the site of the famous King Ranch, which is now owned and operated by the Kleberg family. The principal industry is cattle production. Other industries include oil production, a cotton textile mill, and divisional offices and shops of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. This is also the site of the Texas College of Arts and Industries. Kingsville is served by the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, Missouri-Pacific bus lines, and one main highway. A local bus line running from Kingsville to the Auxiliary Air Field, a distance of three miles, has been inaugurated since the beginning of the war activities in this area.

Population trand for Kingsville is as follows:

	1920	1930	1940	(Estimate) 1943	(Metropolitan) 1943
Kingsville			7,782	10,000	12,500
Kleberg County	9,240	11,368	10,090		

The racial composition is as follows: Anglo-American; 50%, Latin-American, 45%; and Negro, 5%. The increased population is due primarily to the establishment of the Radio Monitoring Station and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station. While the Missouri-Pacific Railroad has increased its volume

KINGSVILLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 **Last Visited:** August 9, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Priorities

March 18, 1943, WPB No. 2-02 - 85 private new construction, WPB No. 2-P1 - 200 public family units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station	Flying Instruction
Radio Monitoring Station	Listening Post
Texas College of Arts and Industries	Instruction
Missouri-Pacific Railroad	Transportation

Setting

Kingsville, the seat of Kleberg County, is located 40 miles southeast of Corpus Christi, approximately 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Kingsville is the chief trading center for many cattle ranches. This is the site of the famous King Ranch, which is now owned and operated by the Kleberg family. The principal industry is cattle production. Other industries include oil production, a cotton textile mill and division offices and shops of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. This is also the site of the Texas College of Arts and Industries. Kingsville is served by the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, Missouri-Pacific bus lines and one main highway. A local bus line running from Kingsville to the Auxiliary Air Field, a distance of three miles, has been inaugurated since the beginning of the war activities in this area.

Population trend for Kingsville is as follows:

	1920	1930	1940	1943 (Estimate) (Metropolitan)
Kingsville		7,722	10,000	12,500
Kleberg County	9,240	11,958	16,000	

The racial composition is as follows: Anglo-Americans, 50%; Latin-Americans, 45%; and Negro, 5%. The increased population is due primarily to the establishment of the Radio Monitoring Station and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station. While the Missouri-Pacific Railroad has increased its volume

of freight and passengers for this area, its labor requirements for the expanded program show demand for only 30 workers. The principal problem in Kingsville has been the shortage of housing.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 2 shows a total demand of 430 employees, with 340 necessary in-migrants. According to the May report, the peak was set at 398, with the employment at that time being 361. No information has been received to date which changes this figure.

Housing Situation

WHP No. 2 indicated that 10 dwelling units were to become vacant during the period, and that there were no vacancies with the exception of 34 rooms at the beginning of the period. During 1940, 16 houses were constructed; during 1941, 29; and during 1942, 56 - a total of 101. These included units of all types costing a thousand dollars or more. In 1940 there were 60 vacant units which had been absorbed by the time WHP No. 2 was written. A Homes Registration Office has been operated under the sponsorship of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Housing Program

The tabular summary indicates peak employment at 430, with 340 being required from the outside area. Two hundred and thirty-seven were listed as in-migrant families yet to come into the area, 23 were in-migrant families inadequately housed, making a total of 260 families needing housing facilities. Thirty-four unattached in-migrants were to be housed. It was estimated that 53 existing dwelling units would become available; 85 units were to be made available through private enterprise; 10 units through private conversion; and 200 units through public new construction - making a total of 348 family units. This housing seems to be more than adequate to meet the need. Thirty-four rooms were available or were to become available to meet the need for single unattached in-migrants.

WHP No. 2 indicated that 35 units established in the private new construction quota would be re-captured to the National pool. This has been done, and according to the last FHA reports, 25 units have been completed and 25 units are under construction.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansions are anticipated and the program as written appears to be adequate.

of freight and passengers for this area, the labor requirements for the expanded program show demand for only 30 workers. The principal problem in Kingsville has been the shortage of housing.

Increases in Employment and Immigration

WMP No. 2 shows a total demand of 430 employees, with 340 necessary in-migrants. According to the May report, the peak was set at 392, with the employment at that time being 361. No information has been received to date which changes this figure.

Housing Situation

WMP No. 2 indicated that 10 dwelling units were to become vacant during the period, and that there were no vacancies with the exception of 34 rooms at the beginning of the period. During 1940, 16 houses were constructed; during 1941, 29; and during 1942, 76 - a total of 121. These included units of all types costing a thousand dollars or more. In 1940 there were 60 vacant units which had been absorbed by the time WMP No. 2 was written. A House Registration Office has been operated under the sponsorship of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Housing Program

The tabular summary indicates peak employment at 430, with 340 being required from the outside area. Two hundred and thirty-seven were listed as in-migrant families, yet to come into the area, 23 were in-migrant families immediately needed, making a total of 260 families needing housing facilities. Thirty-four unattached in-migrants were to be housed. It was estimated that 43 existing dwelling units would become available; 85 units were to be made available through private enterprise; 10 units through private construction; and 200 units through public new construction - making a total of 348 family units. This housing seems to be more than adequate to meet the need. Thirty-four rooms were available or were to become available to meet the need for single unattached in-migrants.

WMP No. 2 indicated that 25 units established in the private new construction quota would be re-assigned to the National pool. This has been done, and according to the last TWA report, 23 units have been completed and 25 units are under construction.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansions are anticipated and the program as written appears to be adequate.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from March 18, 1943 to March 18, 1944

KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	430	
Local labor supply to be available	90	
Number of in-migrant workers required	340	
In-migrant families to be housed		237
Extra workers in in-migrant families	306	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		23
Total families to be housed		260
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		34
Male	14	
Female	20	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		34
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		53
New private construction		85
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		200
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		298
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		14
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		10
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		10
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		34

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Programs

For the Period From March 18, 1943 to March 18, 1944

KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	430	
Local labor supply to be available	90	
Number of in-migrant workers required	340	
In-migrant families to be housed		237
Extra workers in in-migrant families	306	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		23
Total families to be housed		260
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		34
Male	14	
Female	20	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		34
Dwelling units vacant		59
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		
New private construction		85
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		
New public construction		200
Total dwelling units to become available in period		294
Room spaces available		14
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		10
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		10
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		34

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	85	200		10		295						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	85	200		10		295						
4 Completed	25					25						
5 Occupied	25					25						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	25	200				225						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance				10		10						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	35					35						
14 National Quota	35					35						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25	200		10		235						

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Stopgap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total programmed	85	200			10	295						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	85	200			10	295						
4 Completed	25					25						
5 Occupied	25					25						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	25	200				225						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance					10	10						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	35					35						
14 National Quota	35					35						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25	200			10	235						

LAKE CREEK PLANT, Montgomery County, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 23, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 3, 1943, WHP 1-Q1, 12 family dwelling units for whites for private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Superior Oil Company	Recycling plant
Humble Oil & Refining Company	Gasoline
Columbian Carbon Company	Carbon products
Naval Air Port	Emergency air port

Setting

The Lake Creek Plant locality includes all of Montgomery County, Texas. The peacetime activities of this locality were farming, ranching, oil production, oil refining, timber cutting, and saw milling. Its war activities consist of expansion of all phases of the oil industry and lumber industries. Employment went up in these activities and declined in the farming and ranching. Chief problem is housing for the oil field workers and the construction workers on the Naval Air Port at Conroe, county seat of Montgomery County, Texas.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

On May 1, 1943, we were furnished with a report from the Superior Oil Company showing a need for 55 workers for the recycling plant, located 18 miles southwest of the city of Conroe. Twelve of these workers were to be transferred from California, and because of the nature of their position would of necessity have to be stationed on the premises. The Houston office of the USES stated that all other workers could be supplied from the locality.

Housing Situation

There were no vacancies at Lake Creek, the only housing being five Superior Oil Company houses for key personnel, all of which were occupied. However, there were some six vacancies in the city of Conroe at that time.

LAKE CREEK PLANT, Montgomery County, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 23, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 3, 1943, WF 1-01, 12 family dwelling units for whites for private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Superior Oil Company	Recycling plant
Humble Oil & Refining Company	Gasoline
Columbian Carbon Company	Carbon products
Naval Air Port	Emergency air port

Setting

The Lake Creek Plant locality includes all of Montgomery County, Texas. The peacetime activities of this locality were farming, ranching, oil production, oil refining, timber cutting, and saw milling. The war activities consist of expansion of all phases of the oil industry and lumber industries. Employment went up in these activities and declined in the farming and ranching. Chief problem is housing for the oil field workers and the construction workers on the Naval Air Port at Conroe, county seat of Montgomery County, Texas.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

On May 1, 1943, we were furnished with a report from the Superior Oil Company showing a need for 55 workers for the recycling plant, located 18 miles southwest of the city of Conroe. Twelve of these workers were to be transferred from California, and because of the nature of their position would of necessity have to be stationed on the premises. The Houston office of the USES stated that all other workers could be supplied from the locality.

Housing Situation

There were no vacancies at Lake Creek, the only housing being five Superior Oil Company houses for key personnel, all of which were occupied. However, there were some six vacancies in the city of Conroe at that time.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for plan of last program.

Current and Future Outlook

Although the extent of future in-migration remains in doubt, present indications are that some housing in addition to that already programmed will be required upon completion of the naval airport and the Columbian Carbon Company's Plant.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for plan of last program.

Current and Future Outlook

Although the extent of future in-migration remains in doubt, present indications are that some housing in addition to that already programmed will be required upon completion of the naval airport and the Columbian Carbon Company's Plant.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from May 1, 1943 to May 31, 1943

LAKE CREEK PLANT, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	55	
Local labor supply to be available	43	
Number of in-migrant workers required	12	
In-migrant families to be housed	12	
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		0
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		0
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		0
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		0
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		0
Room spaces available		0
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		0

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from May 1, 1943 to May 31, 1943

LAKE CREEK PLANT, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	55
Local labor supply to be available	43
Number of in-migrant workers required	12
In-migrant families to be housed	12
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	0
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	0
Female	0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	0
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
New private construction	0
Private conversion	0
Public conversion	0
New public construction	0
Total dwelling units to become available in period	0
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	0
Total rooms to be available in period	0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TEXAS
Lake Creek Plant

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	6					6						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	6					6						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	6					6						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	6					6						

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TEXAS
Lake Creek Plant

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS				SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS				
	NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	6				6					
2 In Limited Status										
3 In Active Status	6				6					
4 Completed										
5 Occupied										
6 Vacant										
7 Under Construction										
8 Pre-Construction										
9 Unused Balance	6				6					
10 Recaptured Units										
11 Multiple, Note										
12 Local, Note										
13 To be Recaptured										
14 Multiple, Note										
15 Local, Note										
16 Status Unreported										
17 To come Available	6				6					

LAMESA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 5, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program.

The last program for this locality, PPQM 1, approved September 26, 1942, for 30 units for construction by private enterprise. WHP 2-P1, approved May 13, 1943, 75 trailers cancelled. WHP 3-Q1-Second Revision, approved June 9, 1943, increasing rentals on 15 units from under $31.00 to $31.00 to $39.99 and 15 units decrease from $40 to $50 to $31 to $39.99.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Civilian Contract Flying School	Cadet training

Setting

Lamesa, the seat of Dawson County, is located on the southern edge of the Great Plains of West Texas. Principal activities in the locality are cotton oil mills, cotton compress, nine cotton gins, a powdered egg processing plant, and several other small industries. Population as reported by the 1940 census was 6,038, as compared with 3,528 in 1930, or 71% increase. The principal war activity being a flying school, necessary in-migration has been light. Therefore, new residential construction has been less than normal. This being the case a small backlog of new construction should prevail after the emergency. There has been no industrial conversion in the locality for war production. Therefore, re-conversion program after the emergency will not be necessary.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

Total employment of civilian workers by the war activity in this locality will be 220, of which 165 can be obtained locally, thereby making it necessary to in-migrate only 55 workers, most of which are skilled mechanics and instructors.

Housing Situation

At the present time it is extremely acute and no habitable vacancies exist. However, units already programmed and now under construction by private enterprise in this locality are expected to be adequate to serve all of the necessary in-migrant needs.

Housing Program

The Tabular Summary herein indicates that 15 of the 55 in-migrant workers can be accommodated in existing units and the remaining 30 workers are to be accommodated in new privately financed family units now under construction.

LAMESA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 8, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

The last program for this locality, WPGM 1, approved September 26, 1942, for 30 units for construction by private enterprise. WMP 3-P1, approved May 12, 1943, 75 trailers cancelled. WMP 3-G1-Second Revision, approved June 9, 1943, increasing rentals on 15 units from under $21.00 to $21.00 to $29.95 and 18 units decrease from $40 to $30 to $21 to $19.95.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Civilian Contract Flying School	Cadet training

Setting

Lamesa, the seat of Dawson County, is located on the southern edge of the Great Plains of West Texas. Principal activities in the locality are cotton oil mills, cotton compress, mine cotton gins, a powdered egg processing plant, and several other small industries. Population as reported by the 1940 census was 8,028, as compared with 6,928 in 1930, or 71% increase. The principal war activity being a flying school, necessary in-migration has been light. Therefore, new residential construction has been less than normal. This being the case a small backlog of new construction should prevail after the emergency. There has been no industrial conversion in the locality for war production. Therefore, re-conversion program after the emergency will not be necessary.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

Total employment of civilian workers by the war activity in this locality will be 220, of which 180 can be obtained locally, thus leaving 40 necessary to in-migrate only 30 workers least of which requires artificial accounts and instructors.

Housing Situation

As the present time it is extremely acute and no habitable vacancies exist. However, with already programmed and now under construction by private enterprise in this locality are expected to be adequate to serve all of the necessary in-migrant needs.

Housing Program

The Tabular Summary herein indicates that 15 of the 30 in-migrant workers can be accommodated in available vacancies. The remaining 15 workers can be accommodated in new privately financed family units now under construction.

Current and Future Outlook

It appears that the program for this locality will be adequate to serve all of the needs and no additional program will be required unless unforeseen expansion of activities in the locality takes place.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from March 21, 1942 To September 4, 1942

LAMESA, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	220	
Local labor supply to be available	165	
Number of in-migrant workers required	55	
In-migrant families to be housed		55
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		*
Total families to be housed		55
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		55
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		25
New private construction		30
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		55
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		0

Bahnier Recovery of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from March 31, 1942 To September 4, 1942

LAGUNA, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	250
Local labor supply to be available	140
Number of in-migrant workers required	55
In-migrant families to be housed	55
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	
Total families to be housed	
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	
Female	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	25
New private construction	30
Private conversion	
Public conversion	
New public construction	
Total dwelling units to become available in period	55
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	
Total rooms to be available in period	0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LAMESA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	30					30						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	30					30						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction	15					15						
9 Unused Balance	15					15						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	30					30						

August 1, 1949 - Status of Net Housing Programmed for LAMESA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS				SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS			
	NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION	
	Private	Public Stock	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	30				30			
2 In Limited Status								
3 In Active Status	30				30			
4 Completed								
5 Occupied								
6 Vacant								
7 Under Construction								
8 Pre-Construction	15				15			
9 Unused Balance	15				15			
10 Recaptured Units								
11 National Quota								
12 Local Quota								
13 To be Recaptured								
14 National Quota								
15 Local Quota								
16 Status Unreported								
17 To come Available	30				30			

LA PORTE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 22, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 23, 1942, PPQM No. 1, 10 private conversions for families of 3 or more and 231 family units. This program was not approved.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc.	Shipbuilding

The Setting

La Porte, Texas was a typical coastal village with a population of 3,072. It had no industries of its own; however, quite a few of the residents worked for the oil companies in Goose Creek, Baytown, and Pelly and a few commuted to Houston, Texas.

The town was principally supported by farming and ranching interests and summer tourist trade. With the expansion of the oil industries in the vicinity and the ordnance plant at Baytown the city of La Porte rapidly reached the point of saturation with respect to its housing accommodations through the overflow of the adjacent towns. Then with the establishment of the San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc. (a concern building concrete oil barges, about 4 miles west of La Porte) the situation began to become critical in the latter part of 1942 at which time a private priority quota memorandum was written to provide accommodations for 450 in-migrants for this barge construction. This program was not approved (see memorandum from J. Bion Philipson to Willard F. Day, dated December 4, 1942) on the grounds that the concern was within commuting distance of Houston, which city had a surplus of labor.

At the time of the cancellation of the contract with the San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc. a program was in the process of preparation. However, with the cancellation of the contract there will be no need for housing until a new contract has been granted to this company or their successors.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

La Porte, Texas at the time of last visit was anticipating a necessary in-migration of 455 additional workers to staff the San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc. However, with the cancellation of its contract there will be a layoff schedule. This concern now employs 1,780 white males, 90 white females, and 1,175 Negroes. On the 30th day of July, 1942 its total employees numbered only 800. The majority of these workers commute from Houston, Texas.

La PORTE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 **Last Visited:** July 22, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 23, 1942, PPOM No. 1, 10 private conversions for families of 3 or more and 231 family units. This program was not approved.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
San Jacinto Shipbuilders, Inc.	Shipbuilding

The Setting

La Porte, Texas was a typical coastal village with a population of 3,072. It had no industries of its own; however, quite a few of the residents worked for the oil companies in Goose Creek, Baytown, and Pelly and a few commuted to Houston, Texas.

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Housing Conditions

No vacancies. Most of the units are suitable. However, there were at least 100 families inadequately housed prior to last month's storm and the storm probably raised this figure to at least 150.

The Housing Program

The housing program was deferred as requested by Mr. Philipson. However, with the closing of Houston as an open labor market any additional employees of necessity will be in-migrants and housing will have to be provided for them.

Current and Future Outlook

No information is obtainable with reference to what will be done with this shipyard. The only information obtainable is that the barges now on the ways will be completed. Hence, no forecast as to future needs can be made.

Housing Conditions

No vacancies. Most of the units are suitable. However, there were at least 100 families inadequately housed prior to last month's storm and the storm probably raised this figure to at least 150.

The Housing Program

The housing program was deferred as requested by Mr. Philipson. However, with the closing of Houston as an open labor market any additional employees of necessity will be in-migrants and housing will have to be provided for them.

Current and Future Outlook

No information is obtainable with reference to what will be done with this shipyard. The only information obtainable is that the barges now on the ways will be completed. Hence, no forecast as to future needs can be made.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From September 3, 1942 To December, 1942

LA PORTE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1,114	
Local labor supply to be available (Houston)	664	
Number of in-migrant workers required	450	
In-migrant families to be housed		241
Extra workers in in-migrant families	24	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		241
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		63
Female		22
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		85
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		111
New private construction		0
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		0
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		111
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		61
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		33
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		1
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		95

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From September 3, 1942 To December, 1942

IN PORTE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1,114
Local labor supply to be available (Houston)	664
Number of in-migrant workers required	450
In-migrant families to be housed	241
Extra workers in in-migrant families	24
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0
Total families to be housed	241
Unattached in-migrants to be housed	
Male	63
Female	22
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	85
Dwelling units vacant	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	111
New private construction	0
Private conversion	0
Public conversion	0
New public construction	0
Total dwelling units to become available in period	111
Room spaces available	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	61
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings	33
Room spaces to be added by remodeling	1
Dormitory spaces available or to be available	0
Total rooms to be available in period	95

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LA PORTE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed					10	10						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status					0	0						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available					0	0						

August 1, 1945 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LA PORTE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS				SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS			
	NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION		CONVERSION	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
1 Total Programmed			10	10				
2 In Limited Status								
3 In Active Status			0	0				
4 Completed								
5 Occupied								
6 Vacant								
7 Under Construction								
8 Pre-Construction								
9 Unused Balance								
10 Recaptured Units								
11 National Quota								
12 Local Quota								
13 To be Recaptured								
14 National Quota								
15 Local Quota								
16 Status Unreported								
17 To come Available			0	0				

LAREDO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 30, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

October 17, 1942, WHP No. 1, 96 public dormitory units, 32 dormitory apartments, 175 family dwelling units, 100 trailers, 25 private new construction were recommend in PPQM No. 2. 10 public conversions were recommended in WHP No. 4-C1.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Fort McIntosh Army Air Force Flexible Gunnery School	Established Calvary Post Flying and Gunnery Instruction

Setting

Laredo, county seat of Webb County, the most important port of entry to Mexico, is located on the Rio Grande River 154 miles from San Antonio, Texas, and 145 miles from Monterrey, Mexico. Here begins the Pan American Highway which now runs down through Central America. There are a few industries here which include a straw hat factory operated by an American of Mexican descent, an antimony smelter, an oil refinery, meat packing and canning plants. Agricultural products include citrus fruits and winter vegeatbles. During recent years Laredo has become an important tourist center. During the war there has been a large expansion of the antimony smelter. Freight warehouses, which handle shipments to Mexico, have been overloaded causing much delay in shipments. Population trend is as follows:

1920	22,710
1930	32,618
1940	39,274
1943 Estimated	44,000

85% of the population is of Mexican origin with 156 Negroes in the entire Webb County. No particular problems have arisen in the Laredo locality except that of a general housing shortage.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 1, Laredo locality, shows labor requirements to be 900, 350 available locally and 550 required to be in-migrated. In April 1943, the peak employment was estimated at 1006. At present the peak employment is given as 1020, with 820 being the employment on July 31, 1943.

LAREDO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 30, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

October 17, 1942, WRP No. 1, 96 public dormitory units, 32 dormitory apartments, 176 family dwelling units, 100 trailers, 25 private new construction recommend in PPCM No. 2. 10 public conversions were recommended in WRP No. 4-C1.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Fort McIntosh	Established Calvary Post
Army Air Force Flexible Gunnery School	Flying and Gunnery Instruction

Setting

Laredo, county seat of Webb County, the most important port of entry to Mexico, is located on the Rio Grande River 154 miles from San Antonio, Texas, and 145 miles from Monterrey, Mexico. Here begins the Pan American Highway which now runs down through Central America. There are a few industries here which include a straw hat factory operated by an American of Mexican descent, an antimony smelter, an oil refinery, meat packing and canning plants. Agricultural products include citrus fruits and winter vegetables. During recent years Laredo has become an important tourist center. During the war there has been a large expansion of the antimony smelter. Freight warehouses, which handle shipments to Mexico, have been overloaded causing much delay in shipments. Population trend is as follows:

1920	22,710
1930	32,618
1940	39,274
1943 Estimated	44,000

85% of the population is of Mexican origin with 155 Negroes in the entire Webb County. No particular problems have arisen in the Laredo locality except that of a general housing shortage.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

WRP No. 1, Laredo locality, shows labor requirements to be 900, 350 available locally and 550 required to be in-migrated. In April 1943, the peak employment was estimated at 1000. At present the peak employment is given as 1020, with 830 being the employment on July 31, 1943.

Housing Situation

During the last three months there have been no vacancies. Quality of those that are rented is fair. 1940 census gives the following information regarding housing in Laredo:

Total Dwelling Units	8,978
Vacant for rent or sale	365
Number having more than 1.51 persons per room	3,077
Number needing major repair	3,478
Number with no bath facilities	6,188

There is a public housing authority in Laredo which operates 272 dwelling units completed September 1941, without priorities assistance from the National Housing Agency but limited to occupants earning a maximum of $900.00 a year. In 1941, it is estimated 87 houses were built. In 1942, approximately 40 houses were built. Approximately 60 houses a year had been built during the four years preceding WHP No. 1. There has been a great amount of difficulty in securing rooms in Laredo until the last two months. The Chamber of Commerce has been operating a Homes Registration Office which has been of considerable service in the housing program. More recently the local USO has been doing the major Homes Registration Office work. Last report from the USO showed that a survey recently made indicated 1,275 officers and enlisted men living in Laredo.

Housing Program

Table No. 2 estimates 550 in-migrants, 330 of which will be in-migrant families and 220 unattached. In order to meet the housing needs of this number of in-migrants, it was estimated that 130 dwelling units were vacant, 25 units were programmed for private new construction, 10 units were established for public conversion, 207 new public construction units were also recommended and approved, making a total of 372 family dwelling units. The program indicated there were 120 rooms available while 96 dormitory units were recommended in WHP No. 1, making a total of 216 units available for single in-migrant war workers.

Current and Future Outlook

While the peak employment of civilians is now 120 higher than the original peak estimated in WHP No. 1, it appears that the housing program as written will be entirely adequate. No future war housing programs are anticipated.

Housing Situation

During the last three months there have been no vacancies. Quality of those that are rented is fair. 1940 census gives the following information regarding housing in Laredo:

Total Dwelling Units	8,978
Vacant for rent or sale	365
Number having more than 1.51 persons per room	3,077
Number needing major repair	3,478
Number with no bath facilities	6,188

There is a public housing authority in Laredo which operates 272 dwelling units completed September 1941, without priorities assistance from the National Housing Agency but limited to occupants earning a maximum of $900.00 a year. In 1941, it is estimated 87 houses were built. In 1942, approximately 40 houses were built. Approximately 60 houses a year had been built during the four years preceding WMP No. 1. There has been a great amount of difficulty in securing rooms in Laredo until the last two months. The Chamber of Commerce has been operating a Home Registration Office which has been of considerable service in the housing program. More recently the local USO has been doing the major Home Registration Office work. Last report from the USO showed that a survey recently made indicated 1,200 officers and enlisted men living in Laredo.

Housing Program

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Current and Future Outlook

While the peak employment of activities is now 120 higher than the original peak estimated in WMP No. 1, it appears that the housing program as written will be entirely adequate. No future war housing programs are anticipated.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From October 16, 1942 to October 16, 1943

LAREDO, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	900	
Local labor supply to be available	350	
Number of in-migrant workers required	550	
In-migrant families to be housed		330
Extra workers in in-migrant familes		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		330
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		220
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		220
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		120
New private construction		25
Private conversion		
Public conversion		10
New public construction		207
Total dwelling units to become available in period		362
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		120
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		96
Total rooms to be available in period		216

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LAREDO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	25	204	100		10	339		96				96
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	25	204	100		10	339		96				96
4 Completed			100			100		96				96
5 Occupied			100			100		-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction	1	204				205						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	24				10	34						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25	204			10	239		-				-

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LAREDO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION				CONVERSION		NEW CONSTRUCTION				CONVERSION	
	Private	Public	Stopgap	TOTAL	Private	Public	Private	Public	Stopgap	TOTAL	Private	Public
1 Total Programmed	25	204	100	329	10			96		96		
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	25	204	100	329	10			96		96		
4 Completed			100					96		96		
5 Occupied			100					-		-		
6 Vacant								-		-		
7 Under Construction		1	204	205								
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance		24		24	10							
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		25	204	229	10			-		-		

LONGVIEW, Texas

Date of Report: August 13, 1943 Last Visited: May 12, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 18, 1943, WHP No. 2, 25 private conversions (these conversions were assumed in the Locality Analysis of WHP No. 1 but were not officially programmed at that time).

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Harmom General Hospital	Army hospital
Texas and Pacific Railroad	Railroad
Oil pipe line pumping station	Oil

Setting

Longview increased in population from 5,036 in 1930 to 13,758 in 1940 resulting from the development of the East Texas oil fields during the early 1930's. A large volume of building activity took place during these years of expansion and in 1940 when oil activities had been reduced, there was an 8% housing vacancy. A 1500 bed hospital of temporary construction has been completed and in use since April, 1943. This hospital is not likely to be kept in permanent use after the war. Longview is a junction point on the Texas & Pacific Railroad and there has been considerable increase in railroad employment, although the exact amount is not known.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The estimated peak civilian employment is 750. However, actual known requirements as of February, 1943, were for 616 workers. Longview is an area of labor surplus and an area in which considerable out-migration has taken place during the past year. There is more than sufficient labor available to meet the numerical requirements of the hospital, but there are 87 specific positions for which the local USES office reports there are no qualified resident workers. Part of the labor market area as defined by the USES may be beyond reasonable commuting distance and it is possible that as many as 50 of the workers secured in the local labor market may require housing closer to their place of employment. Records of turnover and absenteeism of civilian workers in the hospital will be used as a basis for making this determination.

LONGVIEW, Texas

Date of Report: August 13, 1943 **Last Visited:** May 12, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 18, 1943, WMP No. 2, 25 private conversations (these conversations were assumed in the Locality Analysis of WMP No. 1 but were not officially programmed at that time).

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Harmon General Hospital	Army hospital
Texas and Pacific Railroad	Railroad
Oil pipe line pumping station	Oil

Setting

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Housing Situation

As indicated above, there was a vacancy rate of approximately 8% in 1940. This rate remained approximately the same until the spring of 1942. At that time work was begun on the construction of the hospital and in addition, Longview began to absorb workers employed at Daingerfield and Karnack. By December, 1942, vacant family units had been reduced to a minimum (10 units estimated). Because of some unfavorable experience in the late '30's immediately following the oil boom, the FHA is quite conservative in its estimates of the amount of housing permanently required. It is doubtful whether the FHA would be willing to insure more than the 25 units for private construction that are already programmed.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for a summary of the only comprehensive program analysis for this locality and for a tabular summary of all housing programmed in this locality to date.

Current and Future Outlook

Because of the influx of military personnel stationed at the Army hospital, the housing situation in Longview is likely to remain very tight through the duration of the war unless permission is later given for the programming of housing of military families. Present information indicates that the current programs will meet all anticipated needs for civilian personnel. During the last visit to this locality, the Commanding Officer requested that temporary housing accommodations be provided for visitors to patients in the hospital. This is not permissable under present programming policies, but the presence of visitors in the locality is certain to have a significant effect on the housing situation.

Housing Situation

As indicated above, there was a vacancy rate of approximately 8% in 1940. This rate remained approximately the same until the spring of 1942. At that time work was begun on the construction of the hospital and in addition, Longview began to absorb workers employed at Bainbridgeville and Harrock. By December, 1942, vacant family units had been reduced to a minimum (10 units estimated). Because of some unfavorable experiences in the late '20's immediately following the oil boom, the VHA is quite conservative in its estimates of the amount of housing permanently required. It is doubtful whether the VHA would be willing to insure more than the 25 units for private construction that are already programmed.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for a summary of the only comprehensive program analysis for this locality and for a tabular summary of all housing programmed in this locality to date.

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Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from December, 1942 to April, 1943

LONGVIEW, TEXAS

Negro and
White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	616	
Local labor supply to be available	529	
Number of in-migrant workers required	87	
In-migrant families to be housed		70
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		70
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		7
Female		10
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		17
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
New private construction		25
Private conversion		25
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		70
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		17 1/
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		17

1/ Minimum estimate.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from December, 1942 to April, 1943

LONGVIEW, TEXAS

	Negro and White	
Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	616	
Local labor supply to be available	529	
Number of in-migrant workers required	87	
In-migrant families to be housed		70
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		70
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male	7	
Female	10	
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed	17	
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		20
New private construction		25
Private conversion		25
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		70
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	17 1/	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		17

1/ Minimum estimate.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LONGVIEW, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	25			25		50						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	25			25		50						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	11					11						
8 Pre-Construction	14					14						
9 Unused Balance				25		25						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25			25		50						

LUBBOCK, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 3, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 2, March 13, 1942, 140 public units for construction by FWA-PBA; 130 units for construction as USHA-aided; 255 units for construction by private enterprise. Subsequently, on May 1, 1942, WHP No. 2 Addendum No. 1 cancelled 140 units for construction by FWA-PBA. May 20, 1942, PPQM No. 1, approved for 112 additional units for construction by private enterprise, making a total private quota of 297 units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School	Pilot training
U. S. Army Advanced Glider School	Glider pilot training

The Setting

Lubbock, the seat of Lubbock County, is situated on the south plains of West Texas. It is principally a residential and commercial city. Located in the city is Texas Technological School, a growing educational institution serving the western section of the state. It is a trading center for a very large and extremely productive agricultural area. Its population as reported by the 1940 Census was 31,853, as compared with 20,520 in 1930. The 1940 Census gave for the city of Lubbock 9,111 residential family units. There being practically no industrial war production in the locality, no industrial conversion problem will exist after the war. Normal growth of this community prior to the war was such that more than 500 houses per year were built and sold. Since the beginning of the emergency only 297 privately built and 130 USHA-aided housing units have been erected. Therefore, the new construction during the emergency period has been less than the normal construction for a four-year period prior to the emergency. This being the case, the city of Lubbock should provide a very substantial backlog of residential construction after the war. This is especially true since the population has continued to grow so far throughout the emergency at the same rate as the four-year period just prior to the emergency.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No increase in employment or additional in-migration of essential war worker civilians is expected unless new war activities are established or existing ones are increased.

Housing Conditions

Because of the continued growth in so-called non-essential population in this locality the housing situation has become extremely acute. In

fact, it has developed to the point that the shortage of housing for these non-essential people is causing a very marked inflation in the real estate market.

The Housing Program

The housing program for this locality is sufficient to accommodate all necessary in-migrant war workers. However, the constantly increasing demand created by the continued growth of population has resulted in the housing situation being more acute at present than at any other time since the beginning of the present emergency.

Current and Future Outlook

It does not appear that any additional housing will be required for necessary in-migrant war workers but unless some consideration is given to the so-called non-war worker for additional housing this community will become increasingly critical of the National Housing Agency and its established policies.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LUBBOCK, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	297	130				427						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	297	130				427						
4 Completed	210	130				340						
5 Occupied	210	130				340						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	87					87						
11 National Quota	87					87						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

LUFKIN, Texas

Date of Report: August 13, 1943 Last Visited — Not Known

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

June 20, 1942, PPQM No. 1, 40 family units for new private construction. This program was to close out the private quota with the number of priority certificates which had been issued up to that date.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company	Machine parts
Texas Foundry Company	Machine parts
Standard Fence Company	Packing crates
Southland Paper Mills, Inc.	Kraft fibre

Setting

Lufkin with a population of 9,567 in 1940 is the county seat of Angelina County. It is a wholesale and retail center with a number of small industrial establishments including lumber mills, creosoting plants, wood manufacturing plants, foundries, packing plant, etc.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The latest program report dated June 3, 1942 shows an anticipated net increase of 250 workers in war industries for which there was a reported local supply of 1500 workers. The opening of the Southland Paper Mills will call for some labor not previously anticipated but these requirements are included in the recent labor market report which indicates that no in-migration will be necessary.

Housing Conditions

No information is available concerning the current housing situation. Recent correspondence from local sources indicates that there are very few vacancies, if any.

The Housing Program

See statistical data attached hereto for a summary statement of the status of all housing programmed in the locality and for a summary of the Locality Analysis on which the last program was based.

Current and Future Outlook

On the basis of anticipated employment increases, several of the war industries in Lufkin have recently requested that additional housing be provided and the War Manpower Commission has been requested to make a reexamination of possible need for in-migration. It is very unlikely that any in-migration will be found necessary and correspondingly that any additional housing will be recommended.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from June 1942 to June 1943

LUFKIN, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	250	
Local labor supply to be available	1500	
Number of in-migrant workers required	None	
In-migrant families to be housed		
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		None
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		None
Dwelling units vacant	)	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	)	
New private construction		40
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		40
Room spaces available	)	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	)	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for LUFKIN, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	40					40						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	40					40						
4 Completed	13					13						
5 Occupied	13					13						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	27					27						
11 National Quota	27					27						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

MC GREGOR, Texas

Date of Report: August 12, 1943 Last Visited: July 24, 1943

Date, Number and Nature of Last Program

July 20, 1943, WHP No. 4. This program was for record purposes only in order to reflect errors and to show lack of execution of certain parts of the previous programs. As revised, the program consists of 456 dormitory units for occupancy by single persons, 250 public family units, 51 private new family units and 100 public trailers.

War Activity

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Bluebonnet Ordnance Plant	Ordnance

Setting

McGregor is located 19 miles west of Waco. It is essentially an agricultural trading center with a population in 1940 of 2,062. The Bluebonnet Ordnance Plant site includes approximately 25,000 acres of land south of the town of McGregor.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

The ordnance plant was put into production very rapidly and a peak personnel of nearly 6,000 workers was reached within a few weeks after the plant went into production. The actual available labor supply in McGregor was less than 100 but the plant drew very heavily on labor from Waco which for housing purposes was considered to be a part of the local labor market. WHP No. 1 assumed a total of 4061 workers available within reasonable commuting distance of the plant. At the time this program was prepared, it was very seriously questioned both by the regional office and by the Employment Service whether or not this amount of labor could be secured on a permanent basis within reasonable commuting distance. Recent experience suggests that additional housing would have been required if the plant had maintained operations at peak level. In June, 1943 a large scale reduction in personnel was initiated. During the month of June, employment was decreased from 5,579 to 3,914 and since that time has still further reduced. Future changes in personnel are not predictable but consideration is being given to the conversion of part of the plant to some other use and if this is accomplished, some increase in personnel may be anticipated.

Housing Conditions

There was no available housing in McGregor at the time the plant was completed and the 250 public trailer units were the only part of the housing program completed in time to serve the needs of the plant. The program was submitted in October, 1942 and the trailers were in place ready for occupancy in April, 1943, approximately 45 days before the reduction in personnel was initiated. At present there are about 150 vacancies in the

duration family units. Of these, 35 are needed for housing Bluebonnet employees who are now occupying trailer units. The remaining duration units will be made available for civilian personnel at North Camp Hood. The distance to North Camp Hood is approximately 20 miles but adequate public transportation is available and it is believed that all of the units at McGregor will be occupied by eligible war workers. There has been great pressure in this area for the use of war housing units by military personnel. When the initial arrangements were made to allow workers from North Camp Hood to occupy the vacant units at McGregor, the billeting officer at the north camp reported that these units were not needed immediately for civilian workers but there was an urgent need for their use by military personnel. Therefore, it was agreed to allow the military families to occupy the trailer units at McGregor pending the removal of these trailers. Now considerable pressure is being exerted by Congressman Poage and others to leave the trailer units at McGregor until furnished family units can be provided for both the civilian and military families now living in the trailers. We have not agreed to this proposal but it is likely that a strong protest will be made to the Washington office when the FPHA gives notice to the military families now in the trailers that they will have to find other accommodations.

The Housing Program

See the tabular summary and table following for a digest of programming data. Experience in this locality points up very well the need for a two-fold policy in the provision of war housing -- conservative programming, quick construction. In this case the programming was very conservative in view of the peak employment estimates, yet it is only by coincidence it is possible to make effective use of the housing now that employment has been substantially reduced. The housing program was prepared and approved approximately 8 months in advance of the peak need but was not completed in time to serve this need. This could very easily result in a strong unfavorable public reaction to the NHA program and would be difficult for NHA to defend its position even though the delays in construction may have been entirely unavoidable.

Current and Future Outlook

As pointed out above, there is no need for additional housing in this locality. During the past 3 months, joint visits have been made to the locality with representatives of the Management Division of FPHA in order to tie in the management policies with changing conditions of need. These joint determinations of management policies have been made in complete harmony with FPHA. Because of the close relationship between programming and management, questions of jurisdiction have been subordinated. We plan to continue these frequent visits in order to insure the most effective use of the housing that has been completed and to avoid criticism insofar as possible.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From September, 1942 To March, 1943

MCGREGOR, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	5,069 1/	
Local labor supply to be available	4,061	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1,008	
In-migrant families to be housed		601
Extra workers in in-migrant families	207	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		601
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		40
Female		160
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		200
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		50
New private construction		51
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		250 2/
Total dwelling units to become available in period		351
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		456
Total rooms to be available in period		456

1/ Since March, 1943 employment has been decreased by approximately 3,000. Although the approved program does not meet the indicated need for 601 family accommodations, the reduction in employment has resulted in a current surplus of family accommodations.

2/ 250 family trailers were programmed for stop-gap accommodations; of these, 150 already have been programmed for removal, and the remaining 100 units will be recommended for removal in the near future.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for McGREGOR, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	51	250	200			501		456				456
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	51	250	200			501		456				456
4 Completed	29	250	200			479		456				456
5 Occupied	29	48	187			264		-				-
6 Vacant		202	13			215		-				-
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	22					22						
11 National Quota	22					22						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		202	13			215		-				-

MCKINNEY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: April 30, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program:

No program.

War Activities:

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Ashburn Hospital	Military patients

Setting:

The city of McKinney is located in Collin County approximately thirty-three miles north of Dallas, on U. S. Highway 75 at the intersection of State Highway 24. The population as reported by the 1940 Census was 8,555, as compared with 7,307 in 1930, or an increase of 17%. The number of dwelling units indicated by the 1940 Census was 2,583. The Ashburn Hospital is the only war activity in this locality, and its establishment has necessitated the in-migration of but a very few civilian workers. The principal demand for housing in the locality is created by a considerable number of in-migrant Army doctors attached to the hospital staff. In most instances, these officers have been able to obtain satisfactory living quarters from existing facilities in the community.

Increase in Employment and In-Migration:

None is anticipated.

Housing Situation:

Existing housing facilities in this community seem to be adequate to serve the demands as known today.

Housing Program:

No program has been submitted for this locality.

Current and Future Outlook:

Unless the hospital is greatly expanded and/or other war activities are established in the locality, it appears that no housing program will be required.

MARFA-ALPINE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 8-9, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

November 16, 1942, WHP No. 2 recommended the construction of 192 dormitories, 108 two-person family units (approved January 18, 1943) and 170 3-or-more person family units (approved February 12, 1943), also 20 units by public conversion. January 29, 1943, WHP No. 3 recommended the reduction of public conversion quota to 10 units and the establishment of a private conversion quota of 10 units. (This program was approved as WHP No. 4). March 10, 1943, WHP No. 5 recommended 50 trailers for stop-gap housing. April 13, 1943, WHP No. 6 recommended an additional 25 trailers for stop-gap housing. July 29, 1943, WHP No. 4-Q2 (Revised) recommended the recording of the new private and private conversion quotas on Form NHA 11-10. (Approval pending)

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Marfa Army Flying School	Advanced Flying
Fort D. A. Russell	Army
Sul Ross College	WAC Training Unit

The Setting

Marfa and Alpine are located in the extreme southwest part of Texas in the Big Bend country. As Fort D. A. Russell is located at Marfa, the Marfa Army Flying School is located between Marfa and Alpine and Sul Ross College is located at Alpine, the locality only includes and is named after these two communities. The population of the two towns in 1930 was 7,404 and increased to 7,671 in 1940 according to the Census reports. It was estimated that the population of these communities and that of the immediate area was approximately 9,500, and about 40% of this number is of Latin-American origin. Fort D. A. Russell was established years ago and has had no material effect upon the increase of population of Marfa since the outbreak of the war except for the in-migration of military personnel. Due to the increase of war activities, in the establishment of Marfa Army Flying School in June, 1942, the locality has experienced a substantial increase in population. However, no exact data are available. General information obtained in the communities indicates an approximate increase of 2,500. On June 1, 1943, a unit of 600 WAC's moved into Sul Ross College in Alpine and took over the dormitories and several family units owned by the college. The occupants were evicted, which aggravated the housing shortage for a few weeks. Such evictees have since been accommodated in existing facilities or trailers or have left the community entirely, as suitable quarters could not be found.

Housing Situation

With in-migration of military and civilian personnel into the locality, an acute housing shortage has developed. As far back as May 1, 1942, only two family units were vacant. Since then, many units have become available due to out-migration but have been readily absorbed. In the preparation of WHP No. 2, it was assumed in the absence of any accurate housing survey that at least 60 additional rooms and 15 family units would become available for in-migrant workers. Five new houses were also expected through new private construction. Many families were required to live in hotel rooms, tourist courts, or sub-standard units and were inadequately housed.

The Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed to date and for the plan of the last comprehensive program. The 75 trailers were approved and installed as stop-gap housing and are to remain in the locality until such time as the 170 public family units have been completed.

Current and Future Outlook

Although a tight housing shortage exists, it is now being relieved as families are moving into the new public family units recently completed. Unless there is an increase in the number of civilians required in the operation of the various war activities, it is not believed that it will be necessary to program additional houses.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From July 3, 1942 To January 1, 1943

MARFA-ALPINE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	925	
Local labor supply to be available	269	
Number of in-migrant workers required	715	
In-migrant families to be housed		320
Extra workers in in-migrant families	109	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		320
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		114
Female		172
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		286
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		15
New private construction		5
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		10
New public construction		278
Total dwelling units to become available in period		318
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		90
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		192
Total rooms to be available in period		282

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MARFA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	5	278	75	10	10	378		195				195
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	5	278	75	10	10	378		195				195
4 Completed			75	2		77		195				195
5 Occupied			75	2		77		-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction		170			7	177						
8 Pre-Construction	2				3	5						
9 Unused Balance	3			8		11						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported		108				108						
17 To come Available	5	-		8	10	-		-				-

MARSHALL-KARNACK, Texas

Date of Report: August 14, 1943 Last Visited: May 5, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

April 17, 1942, PPQM No. 1, 125 units for new private construction. (PPQM No. 2, approved August 10, 1942, revises rental ranges of PPQM No. 1)

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Longhorn Ordnance Works (Monsanto Chemical Company)	TNT

Setting

There are four towns in the vicinity of the Ordnance plant. Karnack is adjacent to the plant site. It is a town of less than 100 population (estimated). Marshall, about 15 miles southwest of the plant, had a population of 18,401 in 1940. Waskom, 15 miles to the southeast, had a 1940 population of 564. Jefferson, approximately 12 miles northwest of the plant, had a population in 1940 of 2,797. The plant is located just off Caddo Lake in Harrison County.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Total civilian requirements including those of the U. S. Ordnance Department were estimated at 1700 in April, 1942, when PPQM No. 1 was being developed. Actual employment has exceeded these estimates. In June, 1943, employment was 1,734 exclusive of the Ordnance Department personnel. No decreases in employment are anticipated. It was originally estimated that 996 workers could be obtained from within reasonable commuting distance (primarily from the four towns mentioned above) and that the remaining 704 workers would have to be in-migrant. This also would have been a reasonably accurate estimate except for the fact that the in-migrants did not migrate. A survey made by the plant manager at the request of the regional office in June, 1943, showed that a large number of employees were commuting daily from points which would ordinarily be considered excessive distances from the plant. The same survey, however, showed that only about 15% of those commuting excessive distances would move from their present residences regardless of the availability of housing facilities close to the plant.

Housing Situation

Early in 1942, when the plant was placed under construction, housing conditions in all of the surrounding towns were extremely tight. A considerable number of private conversions were made, mostly without any priorities assistance. They were made primarily to accommodate construction workers and their availability for permanent use was not taken into account at the time the housing program was prepared. In March, 1943, it was reported that over 300 converted furnished apartments were available in Marshall. Although this report was probably somewhat exaggerated, the report of the Homes Registration Office showed 144 family dwelling units listed on March 20, 1943, which tends to confirm the existance of an excessive number of vacancies. No reports are made to the regional NHA office on the occupancy of dormitory units located at Ordnance plants. It is known, however, that the occupancy record for the dormitory project at Karnack is very poor.

Housing Program

See tabular summary following for the status of the housing programmed and for a tabular summary of the data on which the last comprehensive program was based. Actual experience has shown this program to be excessive in terms of war housing standards of need. The program was developed on the same basic assumptions that were used in other war localities and except for the dormitory units constructed by the War Department, the program would have been substantially right if the "in-migrants" had migrated.

Current and Future Outlook

There is every reason to expect that the private new dwellings constructed in Marshall with priorities assistance will be occupied. It is estimated that 50 of these units will be occupied by present workers who are commuting excessive distances. The remaining units no doubt will be occupied by families living in Marshall or other surrounding towns, but who desire to have more adequate housing accommodations. Occupancy standards in this locality will have to be somewhat relaxed in order to insure complete occupancy of the war housing units.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from April, 1942 to April, 1943

MARSHALL-KARNACK, TEXAS

Negro and
White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1700	
Local labor supply to be available	996	
Number of in-migrant workers required	704	
In-migrant families to be housed		426
Extra workers in in-migrant families	150	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		426
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		28
Female		100
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		128
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		28
New private construction		125
Private conversion		...
Public conversion		50
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		203
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		300
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		288
Total rooms to be available in period		588

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for KARNACK, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	125					125		288				288
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	125					125		288				288
4 Completed	48					48		288				288
5 Occupied	14					14		-				-
6 Vacant	34					34		-				-
7 Under Construction	77					77						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	111					111		-				-

MEXIA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: No visit has been made to this locality.

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program has been written for this locality.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Enemy Detention and War Prisoner Camp	Military Installation
T. & N. O. Railroad	Transportation
B. R. I. Railroad	Transportation

Setting

Mexia, approximately 50 miles east of Waco, in Limestone County, Texas, had a population of 6,410 in 1940. Mexia is a small industrial town and the railroads are its main activity.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

A labor market statement dated May 11, 1943, indicated the total employment of the Emeny Detention and War Prisoner Camp would be 149, and that all workers would be secured in the local labor market area.

Housing Situation

The labor market report referred to above indicated that approximately 25 family units and 100 rooms were available in the event that in-migration of workers would be necessary. Informal reports from other persons who have visited this locality confirm the fact that some housing is available in the locality.

Housing Program

No program has been written for this locality.

Current and Future Outlook

It is expected that no housing will be needed in this locality.

MIDLAND-ODESSA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 22, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 23, 1941, WHP No. 1 recommended 125 public units and 350 new private units. (Approved 1-22-1942) On May 7, 1942, WHP No. 1 (Rev.) cancelled the 125 new public units. On July 28, 1942, the private quota was reduced by 272, or to 78 units. On April 30, 1943, FPQM No. 1 was revised only to the extent of increasing the number of units in the higher rental bracket. (Approval pending)

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Midland Bombardier School	Air Corps
Several major oil companies	Oil field supply and production

The Setting

The Midland Bombardier School is located equi-distant between the two towns of Midland and Odessa, and the locality is composed of, and named after, these two communities. Prior to the war the principal industries included cattle raising, agriculture, and oil production. Although oil is not produced in Midland County, production is on the increase in Ector County in which Odessa is located. The two towns are the distributing centers for oil field supplies in an area extending over a 100 mile radius. It is also in the center of the Permian Basin oil field. Odessa alone has 58 nationally-known oil field supply houses in addition to 235 firms that are directly connected with the oil industry.

According to the Census report, the population of the locality was 7,891 in 1930 and 18,925 in 1940. The 1943 Texas Almanac estimates the population of Odessa to be approximately 12,000 or an increase of 2,648 since 1940. No information is available on the increase at Midland, but it is believed to be comparable to the increase of Odessa. The population increase is a direct result of the impact of the Midland Bombardier School, construction of which started on August 1, 1941. Activation started on or about February 1, 1942.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, 90 oil wells were being drilled in the distribution area of the oil well supply houses in the locality. Six months ago this activity dropped to only eight wells, and to step up activity in undeveloped areas, the Government has agreed to pay 75% of the cost of wild cat drilling. The oil field industry is rapidly on the increase and is expected once again to become an important industry in the community. This is already evidenced by the large number of

workers coming to the locality in connection with the oil industry.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

First reports received in 1941 in connection with the Advanced Flying School indicated that 100 civilian workers would be required. The activity was later changed to the Midland Bombardier School and employment increased materially. On April 7, 1943, this office received a report from the Eighth Service Command which indicated the results of a survey made on January 18, 1943. 1,056 were employed at that time and an additional 566 or a total of 1,622 were expected by June 1, 1943. The labor market report received from the War Manpower Commission, dated March 31, 1943, indicated that an in-migration of 160 would be necessary to meet the labor needs of this activity. No information has been received in regard to the labor demand or supply of workers for the oil industry.

Housing Situation

A survey made during the latter part of 1941 revealed a total of 290 vacancies in the locality. A recheck on July 22, 1943, indicated only 12 family units and 5 single rooms were listed as available with the Homes Registration Office. At the end of the reporting period on July 20, 48 applications for family accommodations were on file, however, none were listed as single rooms. The situation is becoming more acute each day due to the influx of workers to be hired in the oil industry and at the Bombardier School.

The Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in the locality to date.

Current and Future Outlook

Informal information obtained from the newspaper indicates that an Air Support Command Base will be built near Midland. If this becomes a reality, additional employees may become necessary, which would further aggravate the housing problem. Another survey of the locality is contemplated within the next six weeks to make a determination of the housing needs. No estimate can be made of the number of houses which will be required; however, it is believed that if the need is not too great, most of it can be met by new private construction.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MIDLAND, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	78					78						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	78					78						
4 Completed	34					34						
5 Occupied	34					34						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	24					24						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	16					16						
10 Recaptured Units	4					4						
11 National Quota	4					4						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	40					40						

MINERAL WELLS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: April 20, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 3, May 15, 1943, reducing private priority quota from originally 225 approved units to 75.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Army (Camp Wolters)	Ground troop training
Bateman Steel Mill	Heat treated coal drawn chrome-moly steel

The Setting

Mineral Wells, located in Palo Pinto County approximately 40 miles west of Fort Worth, is normally a health resort. Its chief source of support prior to the establishment of its war activities was derived from tourist trade, agriculture and livestock. Its population as reported by the 1940 census was 7,890, as compared to 5,986 in 1930, or an increase of 32%. The 1940 census also showed 1,932 family dwelling units.

The one industrial war activity in this locality (Bateman Steel Mill) will employ only about 200 workers, most of whom will be obtained locally. Therefore, no great industrial conversion problem will prevail in this locality after the war. 200 of the total 275 family units provided in this locality are public units and unless considerably more industrial activity is developed in the area they will materially affect real estate values of the community if they are permitted to remain standing.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No additional in-migration will take place in this locality unless additional war activities are established or existing activities are expanded. In line with the Army's present policy of reducing civilian personnel of the military stations, some decrease in the total personnel of Camp Wolters may be expected.

Housing Conditions

Except for military families, the demand for housing in this locality is relatively light. Civilian employees of both the steel mill and Camp Wolters are given preference in the public housing and more of the time when vacancies occur no civilian applications are on file. Therefore, they are filled with military families.

The Housing Program

Housing programmed for this locality is expected to be adequate to serve all necessary war worker in-migration for the duration.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless additional activities are established in this locality and present activities are materially increased the existing program will be adequate to serve all of the community's needs.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	75	200				275						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	75	200				275						
4 Completed	24	200				224						
5 Occupied	24	200				224						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	1					1						
8 Pre-Construction	12					12						
9 Unused Balance	2					2						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	36					36						
14 National Quota	36					36						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	15					15						

MISSION, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 29, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

March 21, 1942, WHP No. 1-Q1, 72 private new construction (quota established for Mission, Pharr, McAllen and Edinburg)

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Moore Air Field	Flying instruction

The Setting

The Mission locality is composed of the cities of McAllen, Mission, Edinburg and Pharr. The cities are within 10 to 20 miles from Moore Field with McAllen receiving the larger impact from military personnel due to more adequate hotel facilities. There has been no particular problem in regard to housing as various communities around Moore Field have been able to meet the labor demands caused by the development of the flying field and also there were a number of vacant units at the beginning of the war activity. Some difficulty arose the latter part of 1942 when approximately 1,000 Negroes were moved to Moore Field. The principal problem in this connection was to find adequate recreation facilities for the Negroes. This was difficult due to the fact that the Negro population in this entire area is exceedingly small. The problem was finally solved by the establishment of a colored U.S.O. unit which operates in Edinburg, Mission and McAllen. These communities lie in the choice Rio Grande Valley citrus-growing section and are served by the Southern Pacific and Missouri-Pacific Railroads, U. S. Highway 81 and 83. The principal industry of this locality is the growing of citrus fruit.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 1 written April 24, 1942, indicated there were 126 in-migrants yet to come into the area. 128 in-migrants were listed as already present. These were housed in existing dwellings. The peak employment was reached in June. 795 were employed at this time. The new peak as given for September is 679.

Housing Situation

When WHP No. 1 was written, there were 54 vacancies. The quality of these vacancies was fair. During 1941, 45 standard dwelling units were built in McAllen, Mission and Edinburg. Title VI mortgage insurance was made available December 8, 1941. Records of the FHA show that from that time up to March 1, 1942, 31 houses had been started under the FHA inspection. During the period ending March 21, 1942, certificates for

64 dwelling units had been issued. Since March 21, 1942, to April 24, 1942, the date of WHP No. 1, 63 additional units had been approved. Of the total of 127 dwelling units, 42 are for McAllen, 35 for Mission and 50 for Edinburg. According to WHP No. 1, it was estimated that approximately 150 standard dwelling units had been added to the supply by private enterprise. 120 of these units were estimated to be occupied by war workers. Edinburg, Mission and McAllen operated recreation centers through community financing. These centers gave assistance to the in-migrants in room and house hunting. Chambers of Commerce also operated Homes Registration Offices.

The Housing Program

WHP No. 1 estimated that there were 54 vacancies in existing structures which left a net need of 72 dwelling units to house the 128 in-migrants yet to come. No estimate was given as to the rooms available but it was assumed that there were sufficient numbers to meet the needs of all single in-migrants. There was a total of 106 single in-migrants. To date no difficulty has been experienced in finding rooms and there has been very little difficulty in finding desirable dwelling units. The Chamber of Commerce at McAllen, for example, has on an average of from five to ten dwelling units listed for rent each month.

Current and Future Outlook

No additional housing needed.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From April 24, 1942 To September 1, 1943

MISSION, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	128	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	128	
In-migrant families to be housed		128
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		128
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		80
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		80
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		54
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		54
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		125
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		125

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MISSION, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	136					136						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	136					136						
4 Completed	70					70						
5 Occupied	70					70						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	48					48						
11 National Quota	48					48						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	18					18						
14 National Quota	18					18						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

OLNEY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943

Last Visited: No visit has yet been made to this locality, but steps have been taken to obtain information concerning personnel requirement.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Naval Air Base	Training

Setting

Olney is located in the northwestern part of Young County, approximately 45 miles south and slightly west of Wichita Falls. The 1940 Census reported a population of 3,497, as compared with 4,138 in 1930, a decrease of 641, or 18%. The housing census in 1940 indicated 1,051 dwelling units and of 1,022 reporting 572 needed major repairs or had no private bath.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No information has been obtained to indicate what the employment requirement of the war activity will be. Therefore, the increase in employment and in-migration cannot be estimated at this time.

Housing Situation

While the 1940 census reveals that there has been approximately an 18% reduction in the population, it is reported to this office by the local Chamber of Commerce that no vacancies exist at the present time, and that if any in-migration for operation of the war activity is to be necessary, some housing will necessarily have to be provided.

Housing Program

No program has been prepared for this locality.

Current and Future Outlook

On July 16, the Regional Representative requested from the 8th Naval District, New Orleans, information concerning the Naval requirement for personnel at this station. On the 19th of July, the District Civilian Personnel Officer of the 8th Naval District in his reply to this request stated that his office had made a request of the Navy Department for these estimates and that upon receipt of same they would supply the information to the Regional Representative. As yet, no further information has been received from the 8th Naval District.

PALACIOS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 LASt Visited: April 30, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 21, 1942, WHP 1, 228 temporary public dormitory units, 64 dormitory apartments, 134 public family dwelling units, 182 public trailers, 50 private new construction (The 64 temporary dormitory apartments have been suspended and probably will not be needed.)

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Camp Hulen	Anti-aircraft Instruction

Setting

Palacios, located on the Gulf Coast midway between Corpus Christi and Houston, was the site of a National Guard camp prior to the war. Palacios is a small community; the population, according to the 1940 Census, was 2,288, which was an increase of 970 over the 1930 Census. The estimated population for 1943 is 4,586. Palacios is also the site of a Baptist Encampment which attracts several thousand people each summer. The only industry located here is a small shrimp canning plant. Generally speaking, Palacios was a quiet, backward Gulf Coast community where older people decided to spend their declining years.

During the construction of Camp Hulen in the early part of 1941, there was very little paving in the area and no recreation facilities, all of which contributed adversely to the morale of the military forces. In addition to the shortage of housing facilities and the lack of public utilities of all kinds, military forces were further aggravated by sniping merchants who had moved in to make a killing on the increased population. It was not long before Palacios became known as the "hell hole of the South."

The climax to the many problems confronting both the military and civilian personnel of Camp Hulen was the severe hurricane which struck the community during the summer of 1942 and caused the complete evacuation of the town and camp. Much damage was done.

Today, however, the situation has been entirely changed. Through the FWA and WPA, utilities have been constructed, streets have been paved, and Camp Hulen has become one of the most attractive camps in the State of Texas. Recreation facilities have been added, too, by the construction of type A recreation building sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, which is operated by the USO. Recreation buildings were also constructed in nearby towns, mainly Bay City, El Campo, and Port Lavaca.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

On April 1, 1943, the peak employment was set at 1,300. Recent reports indicate that the peak will be 1,062, caused by the recent reduction in civilian employment throughout the various army establishments. Six hundred and six is given as the number needing housing facilities. Of this number, 356 were expected in-migrants, 165 were commuting excessive distances and 85 were listed as workers who would resign unless housing was furnished them. Of this number 268 were in families and 254 were single persons.

Housing Situation

From the very beginning of the construction program at Camp Hulen, there have been no vacancies. The houses available were of fair quality. According to WPA vacancy survey of November 1941, there were 850 dwelling units of which 625 were for white occupancy. Military personnel and many of the civilian in-migrant war workers were forced to find living accommodations in nearby communities. Practically no private construction of dwelling units took place between 1940 and 1942. The Chamber of Commerce and the USO have been helpful in conducting a Homes Registration Office.

The Housing Program

WHP 3-C1 called for 20 units through public conversion. This program was recently cancelled due to the fact that private owners could make more money renting their dwelling units room by room than they could by converting them into family apartments.

The housing program recommended a total of 594 units to meet the needs of 606 as shown in WHP 1. The 228 dormitory units appear to be adequate to meet the needs of the 254 estimated single workers. At present, there is every indication that the 134 family units now being completed and the 50 private new construction units will not be rented rapidly. Therefore, it can be assumed that the program with respect to meeting the needs of family units is adequate. Forty-three of the private new construction units are yet to come on the market.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansion in the program at Camp Hulen is anticipated. Therefore, no future housing program is being planned.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From December 21, 1942 to December 21, 1943

PALACIOS, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and repla cement	616	
Local labor supply to be available	254	
Number of in-migrant workers required	362	
In-migrant families to be housed		262
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		250
		512
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		125
Female		129
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		254
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft with-) drawals, out-migration, etc.)		0
New private construction		50
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		134
Total dwelling units to become available in period		184
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals,) out-migration, etc.)		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		228
Total rooms to be available in period		228

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PALACIOS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	56	198	182			436		224				224
2 In Limited Status		64				64						
3 In Active Status	56	134	182			372		224				224
4 Completed	7	134	182			323		224				224
5 Occupied	7	39	182			228		-				-
6 Vacant		95				95		-				-
7 Under Construction	36					36						
8 Pre-Construction	4					4						
9 Unused Balance	9					9						
10 Recaptured Units	11					11						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	11					11						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	49	95				144		-				-

PAMPA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 16, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 4, approved June 5, 1943, for 100 additional family units for construction by private enterprise and 50 family trailers as stop-gap housing.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Army Air School	Training
Cabot Company	Carbon black and gun barrels

The Setting

Pampa, the seat of Gray County, is located in the Panhandle of Texas at the junction point of Highways 50, 152, 18, and 273. It is the shipping center for wheat and livestock and is considered a large commercial oil center in that it is located inside and about the middle of the Panhandle Oil field. Main industries relate to petroleum refining, carbon black plants and oil refinery. The population as reported by the 1940 Census was 12,895, as compared with 10,470, or an increase of 2,425. The 1940 housing census gave for the city of Pampa 3,998 family dwelling units. The only war activity in the locality that may present an industrial conversion problem after the war is that of the Cabot Company Gun Barrel Plant. It is expected, however, that the production of this plant can be easily and quickly converted to the production of oil field supplies and will, therefore, not present any great problem for the community. New construction family units to accommodate the necessary in-migrant workers has not been much greater than normal construction in the locality. Therefore, no oversupply of housing units is expected to prevail after the emergency. This is particularly true because a very large number of Pampa citizens were, prior to the present emergency and still are, housed in substandard housing.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

It is reported in the last program for this locality that the expected increase in employment for all war activities in the locality by July 1, 1943, was set at 838, of which 382 were estimated to be necessary in-migrants. No increase beyond this estimate is anticipated.

Housing Conditions

Due to an influx of military families and other necessary civilian in-migration for operation of the Air School and other war activities in the locality practically no habitable vacancies exist in the locality.

The Chamber of Commerce operates a Homes Registration Office for the purpose of listing vacancies which result from transfers and out-migration but because of the acute housing shortage very few listings are received.

The Housing Program

All of the 50 new units by private enterprise indicated in the tabular summary following have been completed and occupied. Practically none of the private conversion units have been applied for but all of the public conversion units will be completed and ready for occupancy at an early date. Of the 100 additional units for construction by private enterprise approved for this locality, priority applications have been filed on 50, while a private builder is now in the process of working out priority application for the remaining 50 units.

Current and Future Outlook

The locality is experiencing at the present time an extremely crowded condition but it is expected that with completion of the housing units mentioned above, this situation will be relieved and that no additional housing will be required for the locality.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May 1, 1943 To July 1, 1943

PAMPA, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	838	
Local labor supply to be available	456	
Number of in-migrant workers required	382	
In-migrant families to be housed		263
Extra workers in in-migrant families	79	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		263
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		20
Female		20
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		40
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		63
New private construction		50
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		40
New public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		163
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		40
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		40

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PAMPA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	150		50	10	40	250						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	150		50	10	40	250						
4 Completed	50			2	2	54						
5 Occupied	50			2		52						
6 Vacant					2	2						
7 Under Construction			50		16	66						
8 Pre-Construction					15	15						
9 Unused Balance	100			8	7	115						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	100		50	8	40	198						

PARIS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 13, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

The last and only program for this locality, approved June 3, 1942, established a quota of 260 units for construction by private enterprise.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Camp (Camp Maxey)	Troop training

The Setting

Paris is located in northeast Texas about 109 miles northeast of Dallas and 15 miles south of the Texas-Oklahoma State Line. It is the county seat of Lamar County and ranks 20th in the State as to population. The 1940 Census indicated a population of 18,678, as compared with 15,649 in 1930, an increase of 19.4%. The census also reported 5,328 dwelling units for the city. It is a retail trading center for an area with a radius of approximately 50 miles and its principal industries are processing cotton products, wood products, flour mills, and vinegar factory. Livestock, dairying, and agriculture represent substantial activities in the area. The principal war activity in the area being a military establishment, industrial conversion problems after the emergency will not prevail to a very great extent. Necessary in-migration having been limited during the emergency period has prevented the necessity of building a large number of family units. Therefore, the community after the emergency should represent a relatively large backlog for new residential construction.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

At the time PPQM No. 1 for this locality was approved, June 3, 1942, it was estimated that 1500 civilian employees would be required. From time to time this figure has been revised by the Housing Officer of the 8th Service Command, and it was reported on March 5, 1943, by the War Manpower Commission that 2,000 civilian employees would be required for operation of Camp Maxey. A memorandum attached to this report stated that the Army's estimates were that employment might reach 2,725 civilians by the time peak operation was reached. No date of this peak operation was given in the report.

A more recent report from the Housing Office of the 8th Service Command indicates that the personnel which now stands at approximately 1800 will be reduced immediately to 1500 and that the authorization for the station has been officially set at 1,000. This drastic reduction in personnel is in line with the stated policy of the Army of reducing personnel at all stations to a bare minimum.

Housing Conditions

The housing situation in this locality is extremely crowded due primarily to the influx of military families whose heads are attached to Camp Maxey. There seems to be practically no demand on the part of necessary in-migrant civilians.

The Housing Program

In view of the reported reduction in personnel requirement at this station, it appears that the total quota will not be required for the in-migrant employees of the principal war activity. However, the present policy of expanding the Locality List will increase the civilian demand and need for housing in this locality. A new survey will be conducted at an early date to determine the effect of the reported reduction in personnel and the probability is that a program recommending reduction in quota will be required.

Current and Future Outlook

As already indicated, a reduction in the war activity personnel is expected. Therefore, no additional essential in-migration will take place in this locality. Also the future recommendations for the locality are expected to result in a reduction of the present quota.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PARIS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	260					260		49				49
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	260					260		49				49
4 Completed	29					29		49				49
5 Occupied	29					29		-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction	12					12						
8 Pre-Construction	63					63						
9 Unused Balance	156					156						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	231					231		-				-

PECOS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 25, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

January 19, 1943, WHP No. 2 recommended 450 public units, of which number 268 are dormitories. Ten units were also recommended through public conversion and the new private quota was reduced from 25 units to 15 units and a private conversion quota of 10 units was established. 440 new public units were actually approved on February 25. On March 12, 1943, WHP No. 3 recommended the construction of 38 dormitory apartments in lieu of 76 dormitories. On May 14, 1943, WHP No. 4 cancelled the private conversion quota of 10 units and reestablished a new private quota of 25 units. This program was approved as WHP No. 2-Q1 (Revised) on May 24, 1943. Units programmed to date, therefore, include 192 public dormitories, 210 public family units, 10 units by public conversion and 25 units by new private construction.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Pecos Army Flying School	Basic training

The Setting

Pecos, seat of Reeves County, is located in the Trans-Pecos region of southwest Texas. It is the largest community within a radius of 75 miles and is a wholesale distribution center for the surrounding county which is devoted to cattle raising and farming. The population of Pecos, as reported by the 1940 Census, was 4,855, an increase of 46.9% over that of 1930. The population of Reeves County was 8,006, an increase of 44.9% during the same period. Due to the establishment of war activities in this locality, Pecos has experienced an increase in population. More authentic information on this subject is reported by the 1943 Texas Almanac which indicates the present population as 6,500.

Construction of the Air Base started on June 1, 1942, and has been completed except for auxiliary buildings. It is located 2.2 miles southwest of Pecos, and adequate bus service is provided for the transportation of war workers to and from the Base. It is believed that community facilities and utilities will be taxed to the limit due to the establishment of the war activity in this locality.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

A letter dated June 16, 1942, from the West Coast Air Force Training Center indicated that a total of 361 civilian operative workers would be required at peak operation. Of this number it was estimated that only 86 workers would be in-migrant. Information received from the Commanding Officer on January 11, 1943, indicated that 440 civilian workers had already been hired and that a total of 1,016 would be

employed at full activation. A total of 576 additional workers, therefore, were required. 125 families were inadequately housed and are included in the need. In the preparation of WHP No. 2, it was estimated that the local labor supply would not exceed 90, and this estimate was concurred in by the War Manpower Commission.

Housing Situation

According to the survey made by the local Chamber of Commerce as of April 10, 1942, available accommodations were as follows: 11 apartments, 15 houses, and 106 rooms. In making a survey of the locality on January 11, 1943, the Chamber of Commerce reported no listing of vacant units for the past two months. The local newspapers report that they had not carried an advertisement for a vacancy for approximately the same length of time. It was assumed, however, that through additional crowding it would be possible to accommodate at least 65 single workers in existing facilities.

The Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for the planning of the last comprehensive program.

Current and Future Outlook

The 210 public family units are to be completed in the very near future, and it is believed that these units will come very near satisfying the housing demand. The 195 dormitories were completed sometime ago, but last reports from the Corps of Engineers indicate that only 109 are occupied. The Commanding Officer and the Post Engineer advised that the employment of single workers, both male and female, was becoming quite difficult. In addition a social problem has developed in that many of the single workers have married since moving into the dormitory, thereby creating an increased demand for family units. Difficulty has also developed in that four females have been unable to live together in one room. To overcome this difficulty, it has been necessary to permit only two girls to live in one room, thereby reducing the occupancy to 50%. The inability to hire sufficient single workers, coupled with the social problems mentioned above, makes it apparent that the dormitories will not be fully utilized. To gain maximum utilization of these facilities, it may be advisable to convert 120 of the dormitories into approximately 30 family units and leave 72 dormitories for single occupancy. Information received from the Eighth Service Command indicates, however, that the War Department will not permit the conversion of these units. They have further indicated that if the units cannot be utilized, the space should be used for storage, etc. This is certainly not consistent with our housing program, and although we have not been formally advised on this policy, to agree with it would result in the waste of critical materials and the waste of public funds.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From January 16, 1943 To March 1, 1943

PECOS, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	576	
Local labor supply to be available	90	
Number of in-migrant workers required	486	
In-migrant families to be housed		120 1/
Extra workers in in-migrant families	68	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		125
Total families to be housed		245
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		175
Female		83 2/
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		258
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		0
New private construction		25
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		10
New public construction		210
Total dwelling units to become available in period		245
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		65
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		192
Total rooms to be available in period		257

1/ It was originally estimated that there would be 82 in-migrant families to be housed. WHP No. 3 recommended the construction of 38 dormitory apartments in lieu of 78 dormitories. 120 in-migrant families, therefore, are indicated.

2/ This figure is the remainder after deducting the 78 singles who were later estimated to come as married couples.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PECOS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	25	210			10	245		195				195
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	25	210			10	245		195				195
4 Completed								195				195
5 Occupied								-				-
6 Vacant								-				-
7 Under Construction		210				210						
8 Pre-Construction	25					25						
9 Unused Balance					10	10						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25	210			10	245		-				-

PHILLIPS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 21, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

April 29, 1942, PPQM No. 1, established a private quota of 42 units for this locality.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Phillips Petroleum Company Refinery	100-Octane Gasoline Production

Setting

Phillips townsite adjoins the city of Borger and the Phillips Petroleum Company Refinery, and was established by the Phillips Petroleum Company as a housing camp for employees of the company only. This townsite has been completely developed, except for approximately 14 lots on which the Phillips Petroleum Company is now building 4-room units out of private quota established for them in the Borger locality. For the purpose of programming, this locality is now considered within the Borger locality.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Considerable employment and in-migration is expected in this locality and is treated under the analysis for the Borger locality.

Housing Situation

All housing in the townsite is occupied by employees of the Phillips Petroleum Company and no vacancies exist.

Housing Program

As explained under the setting, this locality has now been combined with the Borger locality, and no additional program will be prepared for the townsite of Phillips.

Current and Future Outlook

Since the locality has been combined with the Borger locality, no discussion of this section is necessary.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PHILIPS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	42					42						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	42					42						
4 Completed	42					42						
5 Occupied	42					42						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

PYOTE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Date Visited: June 25, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

October 27, 1942, WHP No. 1 recommended 448 public dormitories and 71 public family units. Approved December 12, 1942. January 26, 1943, WHP No. 2 recommended 75 trailers as stop-gap housing. Approved February 6, 1943.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Pyote Army Air Base	Advanced Flying

Setting

In 1927 Pyote became a boom town of some 10,000 people and was a shipping point for new oil fields located at Wink and Kermit, Texas. Two years later the oil fields were exhausted, and the oil well supply houses moved to Monahans and other fields of oil activity. As a result, the town was abandoned. Commercial buildings and homes were moved to other nearby towns and today the only remaining structures include not more than 5 commercial buildings and a few oil field shacks containing one or two rooms. The only remaining building of permanent construction is a combination grade and high school with a capacity of 1,000 students.

The 1930 Census indicated the population of Pyote to be 1,097 and only 201 in 1940. In December of 1942 the consensus of local opinion was that the population was less than 100. Within a radius of 30 miles of Pyote are located the following communities: Monahans, Wink, Kermit, and Wickett.

The combined population of these communities in 1930 was 5,876 and in 1940 was 9,434. The indicated increase is a result of increased oil field activities.

Oil is the chief industry of Ward County in which Pyote is located, and Monahans, 15 miles east, is the shipping center. The raising of livestock ranks second and farming third.

The locality has experienced a sharp increase in population during the past year as a result of the establishment of the Pyote Army Air Base; however, no information is available as to the extent of this increase. The construction of the base started on September 1, 1942, and has been completed. The base has a complement of 1,200 officers and 6,300 enlisted men. The lack of community facilities has created a major problem in this locality making it difficult to recruit sufficient civilian labor to man the station.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Estimates received from the Commanding Officer in October, 1942, indicated that 950 civilian workers would be required. It further indicated that female workers would be utilized to the maximum and that 590 would be hired, most of whom would be single. On May 12, 1943, a letter from the Eighth Service Command indicated that a total of 1,497 civilian workers would be required at peak operation. On May 27, 1943, revised figures were received from the Eighth Service Commandwhich indicated that 1,259 civilians would be required. On May 18, 1943, a letter was received from the War Manpower Commission which indicated that 690 employees had been hired as of July 1, 1943, and that 345 workers could be obtained locally and that an in-migration of 219 would take place. In making a survey in June the Commanding Officer advised that he was unable to hire additional workers in the community and that already it had been necessary for him to discharge many local workers because their services were unsatisfactory. It is incredible to believe that 345 workers can be obtained locally as reported by the War Manpower Commission.

Housing Situation

There are no vacant habitable units in Pyote. The nearest town to this war activity is Monahans, 15 miles east of Pyote. According to the 1940 Housing Census Report of the 1,269 dwelling units in Monahans, 505 were occupied by owners, 634 by tenants, and 130 were vacant. Of this total number 505 were in need of major repairs or were substandard. The following is an inventory (1940 Census) of the dwelling units within a reasonable commuting distance:

Total Number of Units	4,389
Number Needing Major Repairs and Substandard	2,220
Number of Units with 1.51 Persons or More Per Room	934

As of August 15, 1942, the Chamber of Commerce listed a total of 101 vacant rooms and dwelling units. By September 5, 1942, this number was reduced to 47 units, and as of October 10, 1942, only 11 rental units of all types were available.

With the influx of several thousand military and civilian personnel into the locality, the housing situation has become extremely acute. It is noted that many of the workers are living in overcrowded conditions or in substandard units while many others are driving excessive distances and are inadequately housed. This condition, plus the lack of adequate community facilities such as stores, recreation facilities, etc., is having a material effect upon the morale of the civilian workers.

The Housing Program

Refer to statistical data attached for the plan of the last comprehensive program and for the status of all housing programmed to date in this locality. The Commanding Officer and the Post-Engineer recently estimated at least 75% of the dormitories would be occupied; however, more recent

information received from this source through the FPHA indicates that the dormitories are not being readily occupied. The dormitories were completed during the first week of August and sufficient time has not elapsed to determine the per cent of occupancy that will be gained. The 71 family units are being readily absorbed.

Current and Future Outlook

There is an apparent urgent need for the construction of additional family units for this military activity. These accommodations are needed to accommodate those who are inadequately housed as well as the in-migrants expected within the next 6 months.

Prior to the approval of the 448 dormitories, a recheck was made with Captain Luebke, Civilian Personnel Officer, to determine the likelihood of recruiting a sufficient number of single workers to fill these units. Captain Luebke reported that over 400 applications had already been received from single in-migrant workers and reported that no difficulty would be experienced in maintaining a 100% occupancy of the dormitory units. The program was approved as recommended. The applications mentioned above were received 8 months ago, and it is quite evident that the units would have been filled if construction had been completed immediately thereafter. Inasmuch as the units became available 8 months after the applications had been received prior to completion of the units, the applicants were employed elsewhere and are not now available. This condition, though apparently unavoidable, has resulted in the loss of single workers, which, in turn, has created a serious occupancy problem. To gain maximum utilization of the units already constructed, it will be advisable to convert this space into family units; however, this matter is subject to the approval of the War Department in whose hands these units have been placed. It is estimated that at least 250 public family units will be required, and of this number 25 can be made available by new private construction in Monahans and the balance of the need must be met through new public construction.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From October 9, 1942 to December 1, 1942

PYOTE, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement		950	
Local labor supply to be available		150	
Number of in-migrant workers required		800	
In-migrant families to be housed			71
Extra workers in in-migrant families	29		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed			0
Total families to be housed			71
Unattached in-migrants to be housed			
Male			165
Female			535
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed			700
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.			0
New private construction			0
Private conversion			0
Public conversion			0
New public construction			71
Total dwelling units to become available in period			71
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.			252
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings			
Room spaces to be added by remodeling			
Dormitory spaces available or to be available			448
Total rooms to be available in period			700

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for PYOTE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		71	75			146		448				448
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		71	75			146		448				448
4 Completed			75			75						
5 Occupied			54			54						
6 Vacant			21			21						
7 Under Construction		71				71		448				448
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		71	21			92		448				448

QUITMAN, Texas

Date of Report: August 13, 1943 Last Visited: May, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 4, 1943, WHP No. 1, 10 units new private construction.

War Activity

Oil Production

Setting

Quitman, with approximately 700 inhabitants, is the seat of Wood County. Oil activities in the area have declined during the past several years and population has decreased correspondingly. Wildcat drilling operations now under way have already resulted in the discovery of several producing wells.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

There have been several hundred additional workers recently brought into this general area as a result of drilling operations. These activities, of course, are of a temporary nature and it is expected that not more than 25 permanent operating workers will have to be brought into the area. As a matter of fact, the number of permanent in-migrant workers may be considerably less than this, depending on the extent of new discoveries.

Housing Situation

Because of the influx of drilling workers, the housing situation in Quitman is presently very tight. However, oil drilling workers are accustomed to living under unfavorable housing conditions and there is no reason to believe that the drilling operations will be hampered because of the lack of housing.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for a summary of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for a summary of the data comprising the locality analysis. Although the program for 10 private units was approved in May of this year, no applications have been filed with the FHA and it appears quite likely that none of the units will be constructed. Because of the uncertainty of the need, it does not appear desirable to revise the program in order to insure construction of the 10 units.

Current and Future Outlook

If there are no applications for construction under the present quota by October, 1943, and if there is no change in the picture, with respect to need, the present program will be cancelled.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from May, 1943 to March, 1944

QUITMAN, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	25	
Local labor supply to be available		
Number of in-migrant workers required	25	
In-migrant families to be housed		25
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		25
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		0
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant	)	
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	)	15
New private construction		10
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		25
Room spaces available	)	
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.	)	
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		—
Total rooms to be available in period		—

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for QUITMAN, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	10					10						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	10					10						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	10					10						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	10					10						

SAN ANGELO, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: May 5, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 22, 1943, WHP No. 3. This program established a new private conversion quota of 35 units, a public conversion quota of 16 units, and a new private quota of 25 units. (Approved 6-3-1943)

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Army Air Forces Basic Flying School Goodfellow Field	Basic Training
San Angelo Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School	Advanced Training

The Setting

Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries of San Angelo and the surrounding country. According to the Census of 1940, the population of this community was 25,802, which was an increase of 2% over that of 1930. Tom Green County increased from 36,033 in 1930 to 39,302 in 1940, an increase of 9%. Due to the impact of war activities in this locality, San Angelo has experienced a substantial increase in population. Exact figures on the increase of population of the community are not known; however, the County increased from 39,750 in 1942 to 42,405 in 1943. This estimate is based on the number of Sugar Ration Books issued. The Basic Flying School is located 2½ miles south of San Angelo, and the Advanced Flying School is located 10 miles southwest. Adequate transportation is provided to each school. San Angelo has been able to accommodate the two war industries insofar as labor is concerned; however, recent expansion has necessitated in-migration of some skilled classes. The community is no longer able to absorb the in-migration that will take place. Housing of military personnel and their families is the major problem.

Increases in Employment and In-migration:

On March 31, 1942, headquarters of Goodfellow Field reported a total civilian employment of 580. A survey made on February 6, 1943, indicated that employment would reach a peak of 1,439 workers on August 1, 1943. On April 9 information was received from the Commanding Officer at the Advanced Air Base which indicated that 612 civilian operative workers had already been employed. Subsequent information received from the War Manpower Commission indicated that a total of 2,539 civilian workers would be hired by both schools at peak operation on November 15, 1943. San Angelo has been a fertile labor field, and as a result, has furnished considerable labor for war activities in other localities. Hundreds of

local citizens have been trained in the Sub-depot at Goodfellow Field and subsequently out-migrated. Since January 1, 1943, 511 civilian workers in the locality have been hired and transferred to the plants of the Kaiser Company, Demus and Burger Company, and Ford at Willow-Run. Information received from the War Manpower Commission, dated May 15, 1943, indicated that the local labor supply was adequate to meet all anticipated demands except for 75 skilled workers who were not available and must be in-migrants.

Housing Situation

The Board of City Development made a housing survey in San Angelo on April 9, 1942, and found a total of 131 vacant family units and 100 single room accommodations. On August 9, 1942, reports indicated that only 31 family units were available. The housing situation in this locality has been extremely tight for the past eight months and near the point of impeding the efforts of the two war activities. Periodical surveys in recent months reveal an acute housing shortage. As of May 22, only 4 apartments were available, and these were restricted to couples only, and only 12 single rooms were listed. This shortage has been created not only by an in-migration of civilian workers but also by military personnel. According to figures received from the two Air Schools, approximately 1,768 officers and enlisted men are living off the post with their families and have taken accommodations which could otherwise have been made available for civilian operative workers. During the reporting period ending July 20, the Homes Registration Office reports that no family units of any type were listed; however, through concerted drives, listings were obtained for 45 single room accommodations. It was further reported that 70 applications for housing accommodations which could not be satisfied were on file at the end of the period.

The Housing Program

See the following statistical data for status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and tabular summary for last comprehensive program. WHP No. 3 recommended a total of 76 units to accommodate those who are commuting excessive distances and inadequately housed, in addition to essential in-migrant war workers.

Current and Future Outlook

No information has been received to the effect that there will be an expansion over and above figures already obtained. The housing problem has been more serious due to the military personnel and their families living off the post, and it is expected to remain so as long as military personnel is permitted to bring their families with them. Although we are not concerned with the housing of these families, they continue to absorb units which otherwise could be occupied by civilian war workers. If this condition continues, it may be necessary to program additional housing. WHP No. 3 recommended 35 units to be provided through private

conversion and although this assistance has been available since June 8, the program has been none too successful. If the quota has not been exhausted by September 15, it may be advisable to cancel the unused portion and increase the new private quota by a like number. It is believed that private enterprise will absorb any new quota established for this locality. The public conversion of 16 units has already been utilized.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May 15, 1943 to November 15, 1943

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	488	
Local labor supply to be available	413	
Number of in-migrant workers required	75	
In-migrant families to be housed		67
Extra workers in in-migrant families	0	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		15
Total families to be housed		82
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		8
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		8
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		31
Private conversion		35
Public conversion		16
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		82
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		7
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		15
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		22 1/

1/ WHP No. 3 assumed a surplus of single room accommodations would become available.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	81	100		35	16	332						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	81	100		35	16	332						
4 Completed	46	100				146						
5 Occupied	46	100				146						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction	12			1		13						
9 Unused Balance	13			34	16	63						
10 Recaptured Units	7					7						
11 National Quota	7					7						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	3					3						
14 National Quota	3					3						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	25			35	16	76						

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 27, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

August 7, 1943, WHP 4 250 public conversions, 50 private conversions and 700 private new construction.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
American National Red Cross	Service - first aid
Army Map Service	Mapping
Braniff Airways	Transportation
Brooks Field	Flying instruction
Brooks General Hospital	Hospital
Camp Bullis	Bivouac
Camp Stanley	Motor transport
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company	Terminal point & transportation
District Engineer	Headquarters, engineers office
Field Engineers Offices	Engineering administration
Fort Sam Houston	Administration, training, shops
Fort Sam Houston Finance Offices	Finance administration
General Depot	Warehouse
Headquarters, 3rd Army	Administration
I. G. N. Railroad	Terminal point and transportation
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad	" " " "
Military District	
Normoyle Quartermaster	Motor Transport School - motor repair facilities
Randolph Field	Flying instruction
San Antonio Arsenal	Storage
San Antonio Air Depot (Kelly Field)	Flying instruction & shops
San Antonio Cadet Center	Induction center & basic training
San Antonio Ordnance Center	Storage
San Antonio Quartermaster Depot	Supplies
San Antonio Recruiting Office	Recruitment
Southern Pacific Railroad	Terminal point & transportation
Stinson Field	Flying instruction
Wm. R. Holt Machinery Company	Construction equipment

Setting

Ever since the establishment of Randolph Field in the late 1920's, San Antonio has been known as an aviation center. This program has been greatly increased by the establishment of new fields and expansion of old fields during the present war. Even before San Antonio became an air center, it has been known as a military headquarters by virtue of the fact that this is the site of Fort Sam Houston. During peacetime activities,

San Antonio has had a large number of regular Army personnel, which has created a general attitude of indifference on the part of the citizens of San Antonio toward military personnel. During the war, however, this attitude has changed considerably.

Due to the fine climate and general interest and attractiveness of San Antonio, many of the wives of military personnel have taken up permanent residence here, while their husbands have been moved elsewhere. This fact has caused considerable crowding, and has made it difficult for essential in-migrant war workers to find adequate housing. The problem of overcrowding is also made more acute by the presence of large numbers of tourists.

There are very few major industrial plants located in the area, but there are a number of small plants now engaged in war work. These plants include flour mills, railroad shops, small iron and steel factories, a large pecan shelling plant, several large breweries, and numberous Mexican food factories.

San Antonio is served by several main highways, the Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and M.K.&T. railroads, and the Braniff Airways.

The population trends are as follows:

	1920	1930	1940	1943
City	161,379	231,542	253,854	291,854
Metropolitan Area		279,271	319,010	394,482
County	202,096	292,533	338,176	430,000

The 1940 Census showed 33,113 foreign-born and a Negro population of 21,202.

In addition to a housing shortage, there has been a problem of transportation. According to a transportation survey made in cities with over 200,000 population, San Antonio buses are carrying more people per bus than any other city in the United States. According to this survey, bus riding in San Antonio has increased 137.47 per cent. In Washington, D.C., which is notably crowded, the survey shows an increase in bus riding of only 96.09 per cent.

The principal problem in connection with the San Antonio locality has been the difficulty of determining the exact situation of the essential war workers and their housing requirements. WMC reports have indicated that this is a surplus labor area, which has added to the difficulty in justifying additional housing. The problem of securing definite information on in-migration, labor demands, etc. has been made difficult also because of the large number of military establishments, each with rapidly changing programs.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No large increases in employment and no in-migration are indicated for the various military installations in the San Antonio area. The present civilian personnel at the various San Antonio military installations is as follows:

Military Installation	Total Civilian Employment at Present
Brooks Field	1,015
District Engineer Office	2,443
San Antonio Air Depot	22,500
Fort Sam Houston	2,600
Randolph Field	1,020
San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center	1,500
San Antonio Ordnance Center	3,001
San Antonio Quartermaster Depot	4,223
Camp Stanley	1,200
Stinson Field	600
San Antonio Arsenal	3,389
Brooks General Hospital	950
San Antonio District Recruiting Office	33
Fort Sam Houston Finance Office	200
Army Map Service	300
Normoyle Quartermaster - Motor Transport School - Motor Repair Facilities	3,768
Total	48,742

Housing Situation

The present housing situation in San Antonio is extremely critical. According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, there was a gross vacancy during the last week of March of 1.2 per cent. The habitable rental vacancy was .5 per cent. The average size of the habitable vacancies was 2 rooms and two-thirds of these were not equipped with heating, electric lights, running water, flush toilets, etc. The average monthly rental was $20. Of the non-rental vacancies, one-tenth of them were for sale, the remainder being held off the market for undisclosed reasons.

Vacancy Trends for San Antonio

Date of Survey	Gross Vacancy	Habitable for Rent
October, 1941	1.3	0.6
April, 1942	1.1	0.7
March, 1943	1.2	0.5

According to a survey completed July 30, 1943, at Kelly Field, which included 1,874 civilian employees, nine percent, or 176 of the personnel are living in dwellings where the occupancy density is more than 1.5.

Forty-four per cent were living in quarters where the occupancy was less than .75. Taking this as a fairly accurate picture of the housing conditions of all of the 48,742 civilian employees of military establishments in and around San Antonio, 4,386 civilian employees were determined to be living in overcrowded conditions, while 21,446 civilian employees were living in quarters where the occupancy density is less than .75.

Private Building

Year	Number of Units Built
1940	2,592
1941	2,554
1942	1,462
1943 (First half)	521
	7,129

In 1940, according to the Bureau of Census, the total number of dwelling units was 69,731. There were 54,549 dwelling structures.

The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has been operating a Homes Registration Office, which has been of considerable service in centralizing listings and applications for the military and war workers of the San Antonio area. However, only one person has been employed to operate this program, and it has been inadequate from the point of view of conducting Homes Use campaigns. There is at present an application in Washington requesting that a War Housing Center be established in San Antonio.

The Housing Program

WHP No. 4, San Antonio locality, now in Washington waiting approval, recommends the following: 250 public conversions, 50 private conversions, 700 private new construction. Prior to this program a quota of 2,200 units for private new construction had been approved, of which number 1,416 have been completed. There is at present one vacancy, and there are 719 to come on the market. Public building includes 501 family units and 450 dormitories, making a total of 951 public war housing units constructed in the San Antonio area since 1940.

The present program now in Washington is justified on the basis of civilian war workers now inadequately housed. This program assumes in the "Determination of Net Housing Requirements" that approximately 60% of the 4,386 civilian war workers now living in over-crowded dwelling units can be moved into dwelling units that are now not overcrowded. The assumption that 60% of those overcrowded can be moved into uncrowded housing facilities may be in error, in which case it may become necessary to write a new program.

Current and Future Outlook

From every indication, it does not appear there will be any great expansion in war activities at the various military installations in and around San Antonio. No in-migration has been reported, which means that additional housing can be justified only on the grounds of providing housing

facilities for those inadequately housed. As stated in the above discussion, our estimate of 60% of those now inadequately housed, who can be moved into uncrowded dwelling units, may be entirely too large a percentage, in which case it will be necessary for us to revise our estimates of housing requirements. Our opinion is that one more program, recommending between 500 and 1,000 units for private new construction, will be necessary.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From August 1, 1943 to August 1, 1944

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	0	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	0	
In-migrant families to be housed		0
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		3386
Total families to be housed		3386
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		500
Female		500
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		1000
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		1419
Private conversion		50
Public conversion		250
New public conversion		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		1719
Room spaces available		2000
Room Spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		667
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		2667

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	2200	501				2701		456				456
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	2200	501				2701		456				456
4 Completed	1547	501				2048		456				456
5 Occupied	1546	501				2047		-				-
6 Vacant	1					1		-				-
7 Under Construction	375					375						
8 Pre-Construction	260					260						
9 Unused Balance	18					18						
10 Recaptured Units	556					556						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	556					556						
13 To be Recaptured	3					3						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	3					3						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	657					657		-				-

SAN MARCOS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: May 17, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 17, 1942, WHP No. 3-C1, 68 public conversions

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Army Air Flying School	Navigation instruction

The Setting

San Marcos, county seat of Hayes County, located in central Texas between Austin and San Antonio, serves the surrounding agriculture and livestock raising territory. Here are located the Southwest State Teachers College and several minor industries. San Marcos is served by the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, the MK&T Railroad and U. S. Highway 81. Population of San Marcos, according to the 1940 Census, is 6,006 which was an increase of 17% over that of 1930. The only major problem after the establishment of the Army Air Forces School was the shortage of housing.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 1 showed 650 in-migrants expected in the San Marcos area with the peak employment given as 1,100. No increases in employment have been reported since WHP No. 1.

Housing Situation

There are no vacancies at present but, according to a survey conducted in May, 1942, there were the following listings:

Rooms	Apartments	Houses
230	106	13

During 1941 there were 34 new dwelling units constructed, 17 of which cost above $500.00 each. During the first two months of 1942 permits were issued for one house costing $2500.00 and for seven shacks costing $300.00 or less. The quality of the habitable housing listed for rent is only fair. The Chamber of Commerce has been conducting an HRO.

The Housing Program

The total housing program for the San Marcos area includes the following:

50 private new construction
68 public conversions
150 public family units.

The public project at present is just being completed and all of the public conversions and private new construction units have either come on the market or are to come on the market shortly. This makes a total of 268 units through new construction which added to the available units through existing structures as indicated at the beginning of the activity makes a total of 619 units to meet the need of 650 in-migrants. From every indication, by conversation with the Commanding Officer at the Air Field and with the Chamber of Commerce officials, the program appears to be adequate.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansion of the present activity at the Air Field is expected, therefore, no further war housing programs appear to be necessary.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From November 5, 1943 To November 5, 1944

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1100	
Local labor supply to be available	450	
Number of in-migrant workers required	650	
In-migrant families to be housed		480
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		480
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		70
Female		100
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		170
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		119
New private construction		50
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		68
New public construction		150
Total dwelling units to become available in period		387
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		230
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		230

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for SAN MARCOS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	50	150			68	268						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	50	150			68	268						
4 Completed	3				5	8						
5 Occupied	3				0	3						
6 Vacant					5	5						
7 Under Construction	1	150			51	202						
8 Pre-Construction					6	6						
9 Unused Balance	46				6	52						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	47	150			68	265						

SHERMAN-DENISON, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: April 30, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

The last program for this locality approved May 12, 1942, established a quota of 266 units for construction by private enterprise. May 18, 1943, WHP No. 3-Q2 officially closed the quota at 162 units which had been constructed to that date.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Basic Flying School (Perrin Field)	Pilot training

The Setting

The cities of Sherman and Denison are both located in Grayson County approximately 10 miles apart, with Sherman being 66 miles north of Dallas and the county seat of Grayson County. The locality is situated in the center of a large diversified farming area in which dairy products, livestock and poultry predominate. There is a diversity of industry in the two cities. In Sherman, the larger of the two communities and the more important, is the processing of cereals, while in Denison is located car ships of the MK&T Railroad and the nearest point to the large hydroelectric flood control dam on the Red River, approximately 4 miles northwest of the city. The population of Sherman as reported by the 1940 census was 17,176, as compared with 15,713 in 1930, or an increase of 9.2%. The 1940 Denison population was 15,581, as compared with 13,850 in 1930, or an increase of 12.5%. Grayson County as a whole enjoyed a 5.6% increase in population during the same period. The 1940 census also indicated 5,305 family dwelling units for Sherman and 4,755 for Denison. The war activities in this locality have not required the construction of more than a normal number of new residential family units. Therefore, the area should provide a considerable backlog for such construction in the postwar period. The principal war activity being of a military nature, no difficult conversion problems will prevail after the emergency.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Present civilian employment at the Air School is reported to be 937 and no increase is expected.

Housing Conditions

The housing situation is one that might be classified as tight but not extremely acute. Practically no habitable vacancies exist at the present time, but with absolutely no anticipated in-migration it is safe to assume that the relatively crowded conditions will be relieved at least to some extent by out-migration from the community.

The Housing Program

As already pointed out, the last program for this locality reduced the private quota from 266 units to 162, the number of units actually constructed, and no additional quota is expected to be required.

Current and Future Outlook

No expansion of the war activity in this locality is expected. Therefore, no in-migration will be required. The out-migration occasioned by withdrawals for Selective Service and also married men seeking employment in war activities in other localities will no doubt result in a sufficient number of vacancies in the locality to completely relieve the relatively crowded conditions.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for SHERMAN-DENISON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	162					162						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	162					162						
4 Completed	143					143						
5 Occupied	143					143						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction	5					5						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	14					14						
14 National Quota	14					14						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	5					5						

SNEED PLANT, Moore County, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 16, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program:

The last program for this locality was submitted July 13, 1943, and approved July 16, 1943, for twenty family units, to be constructed by the Phillips Petroleum Company with their own funds, as camp housing units.

War Activities:

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Phillips Petroleum Company Refinery	Synthetic rubber component

Setting:

This plant is located in an isolated area of Moore County, approximately three miles south of the intersection of the Stinnett-Dumas Highway and the western Moore County line. No community whatsoever exists in the area, and it is approximately 25 miles to Dumas and about 15 miles to Stinnett, both of which are extremely crowded resulting from the establishment of war activities in the vicinity of both.

Increase in Employment and In-migration:

The locality being isolated, as indicated above, there is no local labor available and it is estimated that twenty-six operating workers will be required to staff the refinery after operation is begun.

Housing Situation:

No housing exists in the community at the present time. The housing programmed indicated in the tabular summary herein is intended to accommodate all of the workers to be employed at this plant.

Current and Future Outlook:

Since the housing units programmed for this locality are to be constructed by the using agency with their own funds, it is expected that they will be provided as needed. Unless unexpected expansion of this activity is authorized, there will be no further need for housing.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From July 15, 1943, To November 1, 1943

SNEED PLANT, MOORE COUNTY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	26	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	26	
In-migrant families to be housed		20
Extra workers in in-migrant families	6	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		20
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Male		0
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
New private construction		20
Private conversion		0
Public conversion		0
New Public construction		0
Total dwelling units to become available in period		20
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		0
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		0
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		0
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		0
Total rooms to be available in period		0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for MOORE COUNTY, TEXAS
Sneed Plant

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	20					20						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	20					20						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	20					20						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	20					20						

STAMFORD, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: Early part of 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 2, approved February 26, 1943, established public quota for construction by DPC of 46 family units, 10 public conversions, and cancelled private quota of 35 family units.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Civilian Contract Flying School	Cadet training

The Setting

Stamford, the county seat, is located in the extreme northern part of Jones County. It was a growing residential town before the present emergency. It is a prosperous commercial center for agriculture and cattle raising and is surrounded by a large oil production center. The 1940 census of Stamford gave a population of 4,810, as compared with 4,005 in 1930, or an increase of 17%. The 1940 census also indicated 1,330 family units in the city of Stamford. There being no industrial development and war production in the locality there, of course, will not be any industrial conversion problems after the war. The relatively small in-migration has not required the construction of a large number of residential units. Therefore, the community should provide a small backlog of new residential construction after the war.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Present employment at the Air School is 475 and no additions are expected since the peak employment has past.

Housing Conditions

It is reported by the local Chamber of Commerce that even though the units indicated in the tabular summary of this analysis have been completed and occupied, no habitable vacancies exist. However, it is not expected that additional housing will be required.

The Housing Program

The housing program for this locality appears to be adequate to fill all of the in-migrant needs.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless unforeseen expansion of the war activity in this locality takes place, no additional units will be required.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From December 15, 1942 to March 1, 1943

STAMFORD, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	194	
Local labor supply to be available	80	
Number of in-migrant workers required	114	
In-migrant families to be housed		66
Extra workers in in-migrant families	26	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		66
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		23
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		23
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		10
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		10
New public construction		46
Total dwelling units to become available in period		66
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		23
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		83

New public construction was by DPC.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for STAMFORD, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		46			10	56						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		46			10	56						
4 Completed					3	3						
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant					3	3						
7 Under Construction					3	3						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance					4	4						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported		46										
17 To come Available		-			10	-						

STUDY BUTTE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 10, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program has been written for this locality.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Texas Mercury Company	Mercury

Setting

Study Butte is located in the extreme southern tip of the Big Bend country in southwest Texas. It is a small mining camp with a population of approximately 150 people. The only industry is the mining and production of mercury. Approximately 75 flasks of mercury have been produced on the average per month, and production is expected to increase to 100 to 150 flasks. Seventy-nine workers were employed as of June 10, and due to increased production, an additional 50 workers were anticipated. All were expected to be in-migrants.

Housing Situation

The only houses in the locality are those which have been built by the Texas Mercury Company and are of the adobe type. Only one house was vacant on the date of the survey. It has been the practice of the mining company to permit new workers to take sufficient time on company pay to build an adobe house for their own occupancy. With fifty additional workers expected into the locality, an urgent need developed for accommodations, and five adobe houses were under construction. In due time it was expected that a sufficient number of adobe houses would be built to accommodate all in-migrants. The problem developed in this locality was the need of some type of stop-gap housing until such time as these houses could be built.

The Housing Program

No War Housing Programs have been written for this locality. As there was an urgent need for stop-gap housing and the lack of time would not warrant the recommendation of trailers, an attempt was made to secure the use of CCC buildings or army tents. Both of these attempts failed, and no provisions have been made for any type of stop-gap housing.

Current and Future Outlook

The Manager of the Texas Mercury Company advised that if immediate action could not be taken and if accommodations could not be provided within two weeks, any accommodations provided at some later date would be of no avail. He advised that they would continue to construct adobe houses, and it was expected that these would be provided in time to accommodate the in-migrant war workers. It is not believed that it will be necessary to write a program for this locality.

SWEENEY, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: No Visit

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

On December 1, 1942, WHP No. 2-P1 and 3-P2, provided for a total of 252 public family units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
J. S. Abercrombie Company	High Octane Gasoline
Harrison Oil Company	High Octane Gasoline

Setting

Sweeney is a small town located in Brazoria County on the Missouri-Pacific line, approximately 65 miles southwest of Houston and 18 miles east of Bay City, Texas. It is an unincorporated town with a population estimated at 300, and is served by the Coast Highway (Texas State Highway 35) which runs approximately 3½ miles north of the community.

On March 22, a contract was signed by the Defense Plants Corporation to build a refinery--Plancor 880--with Federal funds of approximately $15,000,000 for the manufacture of aviation gasoline. The major problem of this area was to provide housing for the operators of the oil plant. There were no existing housing units available.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP 3-P2 considers only 30 key employees. WHP No. 2 showed a total demand of 446 with in-migration of 391. Of this number there were 63 singles and 287 families. No changes have taken place since the program was written.

Housing Situation

WHP No. 2 showed that there were 63 rooms available in Brazoria County. There were 35 vacant dwellings in the county, and 12 new houses were expected to come on the market, making a total of 47 dwelling units. The quality of the houses was sub-standard. It was reported in WHP No. 2 that no residential building had been done in recent years. There were no War Housing Center or Homes Registration Office activities.

Housing Program

Statistical data attached summarize WHP 2-P1 and show that the labor requirements for expansion and replacement total 476. 55 of such workers are available locally, leaving the number of in-migrant workers required at 421. 258 of these, representing 317 workers, are to be housed. 63 are single in-migrants. To meet this housing

need of in-migrants, WHP No. 2-P1 estimated that there were 47 dwelling units and 35 rooms available. WHP 2-P1 and WHP 3-P2 recommended the construction of 252 public family units.

Current and Future Outlook

There has been no change in the employment schedule, and the housing program as written appears to be entirely adequate. Therefore, no additional housing will be required.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from December 1, 1942 to December 1, 1943

SWEENEY, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement		476	
Local labor supply to be available		55	
Number of in-migrant workers required		421	
In-migrant families to be housed			258
Extra workers in in-migrant families	317		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed			
Total families to be housed			258
Unattached in-migrants to be housed			
Male			51
Female			12
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed			63
Dwelling units vacant)			35
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)			
New private construction			12
Private conversion			
Public conversion			
New public construction			252
Total dwelling units to become available in period			299
Room spaces available)			35
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)			
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings			
Room spaces to be added by remodeling			
Dormitory spaces available or to be available			
Total rooms to be available in period			35

Estimate includes 20 Negroes
Analysis includes WHP 3-P2

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for SWEENEY, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed		252				252						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status		252				252						
4 Completed												
5 Occupied												
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction		252				252						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available		252				252						

SWEETWATER, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 6, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

The first and last program for this locality was submitted August 6 and approved August 18, 1943. This was an interim program establishing a quota of 20 public conversion units.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Civilian Contract Flying School	Training female ferry command pilots

Setting

Sweetwater is located in the northern part of Nolan County approximately 40 miles west of Abilene on U. S. Highway 80. The population of Sweetwater as reported by the 1940 Census was 10,367, as compared with 10,848 in 1930, a decrease of 481. The combined population of Nolan and Fisher Counties in 1940 was 30,241, as compared with 34,686 in 1930, a decrease of 4,445 or 12%. The 1940 Census also indicated that in the city of Sweetwater there were 2929 dwelling units. This decrease in population for the area is attributed to adverse farming conditions occasioned by droughts in the area and also low prices for agriculture and livestock. Like all other West Texas communities, the community is rapidly recovering from these setbacks because of more favorable weather and prices in the last few years.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

A recent report from the operators of the war activity in this locality, which has not yet been certified by the War Manpower Commission, indicates that approximately 100 in-migrant civilian workers will be required when the activity is in complete and full operation. Upon receipt of certification by the WMC of the necessary in-migration, an additional program will be prepared for this locality.

Housing Situation

Because a considerable number of workers have been in-migrated to the locality by the war activity the city of Sweetwater has become extremely crowded and no habitable vacancies exist at the present time. It is very doubtful if all of this in-migration has been necessary since the Employment Service has reported a large local supply of labor that could be utilized if proper training programs for the training and upgrading of workers had been initiated at the beginning of the operation.

Housing Program

The program submitted for this locality was an interim program and therefore information for the tabular summary was not developed. Upon receipt of complete reports of labor requirement and supply, a comprehensive program will be developed and submitted for the locality.

Current and Future Outlook

It appears on the basis of unofficial information at hand that the necessary in-migration to this locality will be approximately 100 workers. Most of these in-migrant workers will be highly skilled mechanics and instructors and it is not expected that any appreciable number of extra workers per family will accompany the in-migrants to the locality. Therefore, the need for housing will be almost one unit for each in-migrant worker. Current reports are that a considerable number, approximately 100, are inadequately housed to the extent that there are families living in hotel rooms, tourist courts, and some sub-standard housing units. The probability is that at least 100 additional family units, including the 20 already programmed for this locality, will be required.

TEMPLE, Texas

Date of Report: August 12, 1943 Last Visited: March 11, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

May 20, 1943, WHP No. 3, 95 private family units for Negro occupancy, 5 private conversions for white occupancy, 15 private conversions for Negro occupancy, private conversions to provide accommodations for 30 single Negroes.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
McCloskey General Hospital	Military
Temple Army Air Base	Military
American Desk Manufacturing Co.	Shipping crates

The Setting

In 1940 Temple had a population of 15,344. It is located on U. S. Highway 81 between Waco and Austin and prior to the war was primarily a hospital and agricultural trading center. Temple was not significantly affected by war activities until early in 1942 when construction was started on Camp Hood. During the early period of construction, the camp headquarters were located in Temple. Prior to completion of the camp, construction was begun on the original 1500-bed section of the McCloskey General Hospital.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

In June, 1942 there were 10,000 construction workers employed at Camp Hood and 2300 on construction of the hospital in Temple. Inasmuch as there were no other towns of any considerable size in the vicinity of either of these two operations, Temple absorbed most of the shock of in-migration for construction work. Recruitment of operating personnel for Camp Hood and McCloskey Hospital was begun in August, 1942 almost simultaneously with the peak construction employment. About this same time, a considerable number of privately constructed war housing units became available. These were programmed for civilian employees of McCloskey General Hospital. However, through the strenuous efforts of the Camp Hood billeting officer, practically all of the private units were occupied by military families. Between March 1, 1943 and June 1, 1943, employment at the Army hospital increased from 380 to 750. It is expected that the peak employment now estimated at 1200 will be reached by September 30. Inasmuch as a large part of the construction labor was recruited in Bell and adjoining counties, it was anticipated that all of the unskilled jobs at the hospital could be filled from the resident labor supply. Actually, however, the resident supply used for construction purposes was a seasonal supply consisting largely of agricultural workers, some of whom let their farms

lie idle during the 1942 farming season. Actual recruitment experience showed that very few of the hospital workers could be obtained locally. Another factor in this was the fact that the Civil Service Commission had completely drained the local supply of clerical and semi-skilled workers in the staffing of Camp Hood. Estimates of peak civilian employment for the Army hospital have been increased periodically over a period of 18 months. In March, 1942 it was estimated that 850 civilian employees would be required at the hospital and the first locality housing program was based on this estimate. In March, 1942 the War Department furnished a complete manning table showing a need for 992 civilian workers. The latest information from the War Manpower Commission indicates a necessary peak employment of 1200. These increases are based on expansions of the hospital facilities.

Housing Conditions

For a number of years, Temple has been developing as a hospital center. As a result, there has been a relatively large amount of rental housing constructed primarily to serve hospital patients and visitors. This housing was, of course, taken up immediately at the beginning of construction by permanent residents and is no longer available to private patients who may desire to live in the vicinity of the hospitals during treatment. As yet, there has been only a very small amount of war housing available to civilian employees of the hospital. However, there is no evidence that recruitment of personnel has been seriously handicapped because of the lack of housing. This is evidenced by the sharp increase in employment between March and June of 1943. Early in 1942, the Chamber of Commerce at Temple established a Homes Registration Office. This office operated with moderate effectiveness over a period of approximately six months. At that time, the Chamber of Commerce indicated that since there were no available vacancies and that practically no vacancies were occurring, they felt that the cost of operating the Homes Registration Office was not justified. It is believed that the amount of new housing required in this locality will be substantially reduced if a strenuous effort is made to capture all available vacancies for in-migrant civilian workers. However, because of the predominance of military personnel in the area, such a program would not be undertaken with local sponsorship and could not be effective except as strictly a federal government operation. Insofar as the Army hospital is concerned, there is a serious question as to whether it would be desirable to exclude military personnel from available vacancies. In fact, this is a locality where there would appear to be a justification for programming new war housing for the permanent military complement. Although the housing situation in Temple has been considerably relieved since the completion of most of the construction work in the area, it is still very serious.

The Housing Program

Housing conditions among Negro workers are particularly acute. Although a total of 120 new Negro units have been programmed for this locality, there is a serious question as to whether this number will

actually be constructed. At present, applications for priorities have been made for approximately 45 units. See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date and for the plan of the last comprehensive program.

Current and Future Outlook

There are three primary problems in the future outlook for this locality. (1) The current housing programs are based on a peak employment of 1,000 which is 200 less than the most recent estimates and it is likely that the total program will have to be increased to take care of additional civilian personnel. (2) As indicated above, there is a question as to whether the Negro housing already programmed will be constructed by private enterprise and it is entirely possible that approximately 75 units now programmed for private construction will have to be reprogrammed for public construction. (3) As patients begin to arrive at the hospital, there is a noticeable influx of families who desire to live in the vicinity of the hospital. It is roughly estimated that when the hospital is filled to capacity, there may be as many as 500 to 1000 families of patients attempting to find accommodations for periods up to six months. Under present policies, there is no way in which such accommodations can be provided.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 15, 1943 To September 1, 1943

TEMPLE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	373	
Local labor supply to be available	25	
Number of in-migrant workers required	348	
In-migrant families to be housed		195
Extra workers in in-migrant families	78	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		195
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		25
Female		50
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		75
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		23
New private construction		167
Private conversion		5
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		195
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		80
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		80

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From March 15, 1943 To September 1, 1943

TEMPLE, TEXAS

Negro

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	325	
Local labor supply to be available	50	
Number of in-migrant workers required	275	
In-migrant families to be housed		145
Extra workers in in-migrant families	55	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		145
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		20
Female		60
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		80
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		10
New private construction		120
Private conversion		15
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		145
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for TEMPLE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	330			50		380						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	330			50		380						
4 Completed	87					87						
5 Occupied	87					87						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	95					95						
8 Pre-Construction	52					52						
9 Unused Balance	96			50		146						
10 Recaptured Units	2					2						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	2					2						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	243			50		293						

TERRELL, Texas

Date of Report: August 12, 1943 Last Visited: 1941

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

December 3, 1941, PPQM No. 1, 20 private units, revised May 18, 1943 to close out quota at 24 units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Royal Air Force Training School	RAF Installation

The Setting

Terrell is located approximately 32 miles directly east of Dallas on U. S. Highway 80 and has a population of 10,481 (1940 Census). The RAF Flying School was established in August, 1941 and has continued its operations since that time on a relatively stable basis.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

No comprehensive locality analysis has been made for this locality. Information contained in a docket analysis dated November 21, 1941 indicated that peak employment had already been attained and that there were 223 civilian workers employed. A later program report dated May 17, 1942 indicates that civilian employment had increased to 315. The majority of these workers, however, were reported to be living in Dallas and commuting to their work. No later information is available regarding civilian personnel.

Housing Conditions

Very little information is available concerning present housing conditions since the locality has not been visited for over a year. A recent report from the Chamber of Commerce manager indicated that the turnover of personnel had caused some tightening up of housing conditions and suggested that a further survey of housing needs be made.

The Housing Program

See the statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in the locality to date and for a summary of the last program analysis.

Current and Future Outlook

No information is available at present to indicate whether or not any additional housing will be needed in this locality. However, because of the nearness of the city of Dallas and because of the further fact that most of the civilian workers have been drawn from Dallas, it is not expected that any acute housing situation will be developed. A field visit will be made in the near future.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From November, 1941 To March, 1942

TERRELL, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	32	
Local labor supply to be available		
Number of in-migrant workers required	32	
In-migrant families to be housed		20
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		20
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		
New private construction		24
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		24
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		INA
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		INA
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		INA
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		INA
Total rooms to be available in period		INA

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for TERRELL, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	24					24						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	24					24						
4 Completed	20					20						
5 Occupied	20					20						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	4					4						
11 National Quota	4					4						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

TEXARKANA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: August 5, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

April 5, 1943, WHP No. 6 - 260 public family dwelling units for Negro occupancy; 207 private family dwelling units for Negro occupancy; 300 private family dwelling units for white occupancy. The white units were not approved. All the units approved were to be built in New Boston.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Lone Star Ordnance Plant	Shell loading
Red River Ordnance Depot	Motor, tank and small arms repair; ordnance training

Setting

Texarkana, located in northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, had a 1940 population of 28,840 and a 1930 population of 27,366. The city is one of the most important railroad centers in the southwest and is an important retail and wholesale trading center for a large area. New Boston, County seat of Bowie County, is located about 22 miles west of Texarkana and at the edge of the Red River Ordnance Depot. Population of New Boston in 1940 was 1,100 and present population is estimated at 3,000. Texarkana is estimated to have increased in population since 1940 by about 10,000.

The City of Texarkana needed some activity since it had many vacancies and could absorb a large increase in population. This activity came suddenly with the establishment of the two ordnance plants in the area. The plants being located about 11 and 16 miles from the city, transportation problems were serious from the start of construction. With employees being able to obtain gasoline and tires for commuting, and with additional equipment provided for public transportation, there is no serious transportation problem in the locality at the present time.

The problem of military personnel is not as serious as in some localities, but has presented difficulties. Ordnance troops are trained at the Red River Ordnance Depot. Many of the officers and a complement of enlisted men are permanent at the Depot and these men have moved their families into the area.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Estimates of employment demands and in-migration made previous to the last comprehensive program were made in consultation with officials of the ordnance plants and the USES. For the last comprehensive program, the War Manpower Commission certified in-migration as 500 Negro male workers and 1,490 white workers, 200 of which were expected to be female workers and 1,290 male workers. These estimates were based upon peak employment at Red River Ordnance Depot of 8,343 and peak employment at Lone Star Ordnance Plant of 8,700. Recently the Red River Ordnance peak was cut to 3,871. It is reported that the peak at Lone Star will shortly reach about 12,000 and there are indications that the Red River peak will increase at an early date.

Housing Situation

At the time of the last comprehensive program, the Homes Registration Office reported 200 furnished rooms and 26 dwelling units vacant in Texarkana. There were no Negro houses available, with the majority of Negro in-migrant workers living in substandard housing. There were no vacancies in Hooks or New Boston.

Previous to the beginning of construction of the defense activities in the area, there were many vacancies as noted above. These quickly vanished with the coming of large construction crews and many houses were repaired and converted to make room for additional workers. There are no vacancies in Texarkana proper at the present time, although there are many vacancies (as shown on tables) at Hooks in the public project and at Wake Village, a private project just outside Texarkana. A public conversion program was cancelled recently after about 150 units were either completed or in the process of being completed and too far along for cancellation.

A War Housing Center office has been established in Texarkana, and has done a considerable volume of work since activation. Indications point to a large in-migration in connection with a new peak at Lone Star Ordnance Plant and this will put an additional burden on the staff of the Center.

Housing Program

See statistical data following for the status of all housing programmed in this locality to date, and for the plan of the last comprehensive program. The housing program approved has definitely not provided housing for Negro worker families. During the course of programming, 200 family public units, 200 dormitory apartment public units, 260 family public units and 207 private family units have been recommended. Actually none of these projects has been started, although frequent requests have been made for action. The 260 unit public project has

been placed in limited status on account of a change in peak at Red River Ordnance Depot. The 207 unit private project has been recommended by the regional office, but has recently been frozen by the Washington office. The need for this project was based upon inadequate housing of Negroes presently employed at Red River Ordnance Depot, which is a permanent station, and had no relation to in-migration in the future. This project was approved April 30, 1943, but was never started because FWA insisted water and sewer would not be provided until FHA decided to insure the loans and FHA insisted that the loans would not be insured until FWA provided water and sewer facilities.

Current and Future Outlook

Peak employment at Red River Ordnance Depot was recently cut back from 8,343 to 3,871. There are indications now that this total will be increased as the activities of this station have not been decreased and the Commanding Officer states that it is impossible to put out the work without the necessary manpower. Some private contracting of activities might result, but these activities will require manpower, the only difference being the workers will be on private payrolls instead of on public payrolls.

The peak at Lone Star Ordnance Plant was given as 8,700 in the last comprehensive program, but there are indications that the peak will be near 12,000 in the near future. It is understood the War Manpower Commission is preparing a new certification for this activity which will be available within a few days. It is known that the USES office has orders for 1,000 workers which are being recruited as rapidly as possible. It is said that about 800 of these workers will be in-migrant workers, of which about 300 will be in-migrant male Negro workers. There being no Negro housing facilities available, the recruitment of these Negro workers will be difficult, according to advices of the local USES manager.

There is a considerable number of vacancies at the 800 unit public demountable housing project at Hooks. These units have been completed about 45 days and at this writing (August 28), 239 are occupied. Furniture will arrive shortly for 75 units. Applications for furnished units have always been more than places available. With a tendency to restrict gasoline for commuting, especially for new workers, with the start of the school term and the coming of winter, it is estimated that 400 of these units will be occupied by October 1. In-migrancy in connection with Lone Star activities will probably bring in an additional 100 families for a total of 500 units. With about 250 units available in Wake Village, a private housing project adjoining Texarkana, it is estimated that 300 houses could be moved from Hooks without taking undue chances of not having houses available for these activities.

The Commanding Officer of the Texarkana Ordnance Center insists that housing units at Hooks and Wake Village do not meet the needs of Red River Ordnance Depot, for the reason that they are located too far away and are not the type needed, this station being a permanent station. He states that permanent arsenal employees want permanent type homes and will not move into Hooks units or 20 miles away into Wake Village. The Commanding Officer also states that no provision has been made for Negro housing for employees at Red River Ordnance Depot, although such employees constitute 44% of the station force.

With the exception of Negro units, no housing program is contemplated for this locality between now and June 30, 1944.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from March 15, 1943 to August 1, 1943

TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Negro

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	2,200	
Local labor supply to be available	1,700	
Number of in-migrant workers required	500	
In-migrant families to be housed		339
Extra workers in in-migrant families	136	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		575
Total families to be housed		914
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		68
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		68
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		
New private construction		207
Private conversion		
Public conversion		25
New public construction		260
Total dwelling units to become available in period		492
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		25
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		50
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		75

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from March 15, 1943 to August 1, 1943

TEXARKANA, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	4,040	
Local labor supply to be available	2,550	
Number of in-migrant workers required	1,490	
In-migrant families to be housed		1,051
Extra workers in in-migrant families	200	
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		1,126
Total families to be housed		2,177
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		587
Female		100
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		687
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		25
New private construction		676
Private conversion		
Public conversion		225
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		901
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		900
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		40
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		940

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for TEXARKANA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	1049	1914	100		250	3313						
2 In Limited Status		190				190						
3 In Active Status	1049	1724	100		250	3123						
4 Completed	567	1464	100		9	2140						
5 Occupied	389	782	51			1222						
6 Vacant	178	682	49		9	918						
7 Under Construction	126				89	215						
8 Pre-Construction	21	260			121	402						
9 Unused Balance	333				31	364						
10 Recaptured Units												
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	2					2						
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota	2					2						
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	660	942	49		250	1901						

TYLER, Texas

Date of Report: August 13, 1943 Last Visited: July 30, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Camp Fannin	Army installation

The Setting

Tyler is the largest community in the East Texas oil field area. Its population increased from 17,113 in 1930 to 28,279 in 1940. Camp Fannin, a replacement training center (branch immaterial) is located 14 miles north of Tyler.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

Initial reports from the War Department indicated that a total civilian personnel of over 2,000 workers would be required. However, information obtained during the last visit to this locality indicated that the present authorized personnel is 972. The Commanding Officer, the Civil Service representative in the area, and the local U.S.E.S. manager all agreed that all of the labor can be obtained locally with the possible exception of 25 or 30 technical workers. Unless there is a substantial increase in the authorized civilian personnel, no significant in-migration is expected.

Housing Conditions

In 1935 and 1936, building permits were issued for almost 1200 new residences. Since that time, the rate of new residential construction has fallen off. The total number of residential permits issued from 1935 through 1940 was 2,746. In 1940, the vacancy rate in Tyler was 5.4%. Because of the influx of military personnel, the housing situation has tightened up considerably in the past few months. A Homes Listing Office is operated by the Chamber of Commerce and on July 30, the Chamber of Commerce manager reported that no listings for family accommodations were on hand, but that there were a considerable number of applications for accommodations primarily from military personnel.

The Housing Program

No program has been prepared for this locality. See statistical data following for a summary of the most recent locality analysis.

Current and Future Outlook

There is no prospective need for housing in this locality unless a considerable expansion in war activities should occur. At a meeting in the locality on July 30, 1943, attended by the Commanding Officer of Camp Fannin and representatives of the National Housing Agency, Office of Price Administration, Eighth Service Command, Civil Service Commission and Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously agreed, (except by the Chamber of Commerce manager,) that no war housing would be needed. The Chamber of Commerce manager asked only for private conversions.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From May, 1943 to September, 1943

TYLER, TEXAS

Negro and White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	972	
Local labor supply to be available	942	
Number of in-migrant workers required	30	
In-migrant families to be housed		30
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		
Total families to be housed		30
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		5
Female		5
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		10
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		50
New private construction		
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		50
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		200
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		200

UVALDE, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: June 28, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP 1-Q1, March 21, 1942, 20 private new construction.

War Activity

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Hangar 6, Incorporated	Flying Instruction

Setting

Uvalde, county seat of Uvalde County and home town of former Vice President John Garner, is situated on U. S. Highway 90, approximately 75 miles west of San Antonio. Agriculture is the principal industry. As shown by the following, diversification in farming practices reaches a high point of development: 1,000,000 - 2,000,000 pounds of honey shipped yearly; mohair, corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, hay, spinach, onions, poultry, cream, are all big money crops. Uvalde is the principal trading and shipping point for Uvalde County. According to the 1940 Census, Uvalde had a population of 6,759, which was an increase of 20.6 over the 1930 population of 5,286. A large percentage of the population is of Latin-American origin.

Of the 1,730 total residential units, 4.4 per cent were listed in 1940 as being vacant. However, this was not a true picture because of the uninhabitable units. Most of those vacant were small Mexican shacks. According to information provided in the justification for WHP 1, written November 12, 1941, there was only one vacant house in town and that remained vacant only three days.

Hangar 6 is a civil air flying school. The only problem in the development of the flying school has been that of housing shortage.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

There are at present 425 employed at Hangar 6 and the peak is estimated to be 472. WHP 1 showed the then present personnel to be 87. It was expected that by the end of February, 1942, the employment would reach 125 to 150.

Housing Situation

There are no vacancies. The quality of the houses that have been for rent is good. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 38 houses built between the period of January 1 to September 1, 1941. The Chamber of Commerce has conducted the Homes Registration Office activities.

Housing Program

According to WHP 1-Q1, labor requirements for expansion and replacement as indicated on the tabular summary of this report showed 27 would be needed. All of this number would be in-migrated and all of them would be with families. It was estimated that there would be 22 vacant dwelling units. The program originally called for 40 new units through private construction, but this figure was reduced to 20, making a total of 42 units to meet the needs of 27 in-migrants.

Current and Future Outlook

The housing shortages in Uvalde have been caused by the military and civilian personnel of Hondo Air Field and of Fort Clark at Brackettville. It is assumed that when the housing needs in these two areas have been met, there will be a few housing units released in Uvalde. Local contractors have not taken advantage of the 20 quota approved for private new construction as only three units have been completed, leaving a balance of 17 in the quota. According to the FHA District Office in San Antonio, this quota will be absorbed within the near future. When these units come on the market it does not appear that any future additional housing program will be needed in Uvalde.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from March 21, 1942 to September 1, 1942

UVALDE, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	27	
Local labor supply to be available	0	
Number of in-migrant workers required	27	
In-migrant families to be housed		27
Extra workers in in-migrant families		
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed	0	
Total families to be housed		27
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		
Male		0
Female		0
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		0
Dwelling units vacant) Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		22
New private construction		20
Private conversion		
Public conversion		
New public construction		
Total dwelling units to become available in period		42
Room spaces available) Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.)		
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		0

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for UVALDE, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	20					20						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	20					20						
4 Completed	3					3						
5 Occupied	3					3						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	17					17						
10 Recaptured Units	2					2						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	2					2						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	17					17						

VERNON, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: Early part of 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 2-Q2, approved May 18, 1943, reduced outstanding private quota of 35 units to 12, which had been constructed to that date.

War Activities

Major Establishment	Product or Activity
Civilian Contract Flying School	Cadet training

The Setting

Vernon, the seat of Wilberger County, is located approximately 50 miles west of Wichita Falls just south of the Oklahoma State Line. During the period from 1920 to 1930 this community experienced an oil boom which caused considerable expansion of its population. The 1940 Census report gave the Vernon population as 9,277, as compared with 9,137 in 1930. The 1940 census also indicated 2,719 family dwelling units. The city of Vernon is surrounded by a rich and highly productive agricultural area and cattle raising is also a major activity. No major industrial war activity is established in the locality, therefore, no industrial conversion problems will prevail after the war.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The war activities of this locality have long since reached their peak of employment and no increase or additional in-migration is expected.

Housing Conditions

Although very few habitable vacancies exist at the present time, it is expected that out-migration resulting from withdrawals by Selective Service and other reasons will result in sufficient vacancies to enable the community to go through the emergency without any additional housing units.

Current and Future Outlook

No war activity expansion or increase in employment and in-migration is expected in the locality. Therefore, it may be considered dormant for the remainder of the duration.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for VERNON, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	12					12						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	12					12						
4 Completed	2					2						
5 Occupied	2					2						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction												
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	10					10						
11 National Quota	10					10						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available												

VICTORIA, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: July 3, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 4-P2, February 2, 1943 - 48 public dormitory apartments, 64 family units with two persons each, 207 public family units for families of 3 or more.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Foster Field	Flying Instruction
Aloe Field	Flying Instruction

Setting

Victoria, county seat of Victoria County, is located 129 miles southwest of Houston, approximately 110 miles northeast of Corpus Christi. It is served by U. S. Highway 87 and by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its industries include oil refineries, several sand and gravel companies, a cheese plant, cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, cotton compresses, a meat packing plant, machine shop, pecan shelling plant, food processing plant, a foundry, oil well supply houses, and railroad shops. Victoria is an old city, with many millionaires. It has many fine homes with attractive streets bordered with beautiful trees.

The population trend for Victoria is as follows:

1920	1930	1940	1943 Estimate
5,957	7,421	11,566	15,000

Composition of the population as reported by the 1940 Census is as follows: Male, 5,593; female, 5,973; total white, 9,977; Negroes, 1,586; other races,3. Median school years completed by persons of 25 years of age - 8.5. Until the establishment of the second air field, Aloe Field, there were no particular problems in connection with the war activities. However, with the construction of Aloe Field, an immediate housing shortage developed which has continued until the present.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

WHP No. 1 estimated the labor requirement to be 2,433. In July 31, 1943, there were 700 employed at Aloe Field, with a peak being set at 764. One thousand were employed at Foster Field with a peak at 1,013, making a total of 1,700 employed on July 31, 1943, with a peak set at 1,777.

Housing Situation

The 1940 Census gave the following information regarding the housing situation in Victoria:

Total structures	2998	No. with No Private Bath	1486
Total dwelling units	3479		
Owned or occupied	1360		
Tenant occupied	1934		
Vacant, For Sale, or For Rent	154		

The Homes Registration Office, operated by the Chamber of Commerce listed 259 vacant rooms, and no vacant dwelling units. There were 250 applications for dwelling units and 80 applications for rooms. Private construction for 1941 included 1,397, and 7 garage apartments, 10 of which were listed as sub-standard. Included in the 139 houses were 24 dwelling units built under Title VI.

There is a local housing authority in Victoria, which operates 100 public family units. These were declared eligible to officers and enlisted men of the first three grades.

Homes Registration Office operated by the Chamber of Commerce has been of significant aid in solving the housing problem in Victoria.

Housing Program

WHP No. 4-P2 shows a labor demand of 2,433 with 1,650 being available locally, leaving 783 to be in-migrated. 473 of these are in families and 310 are singles. To meet the housing need WHP No. 4-P2 showed 40 existing dwelling units vacant; 24 were to come on the market through private new construction, 60 were to be available through public conversion, and 319 family units were to be made available through public construction. It was estimated that there were 130 rooms available. The program also recommended 192 dormitories, 96 of which were approved, but were later changed to 48 dormitory apartments.

Current and Future Outlook

Inasmuch as the peak employment now stands at 1,777, while WHP No. 4-P2 estimated the peak at 2,433, it appears that the housing program will be entirely adequate. No additional housing, therefore, will be needed.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period From February 2, 1943, to February 2, 1944

VICTORIA, TEXAS

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	2,433	
Local labor supply to be available	1,650	
Number of in-migrant workers required	783	
In-migrant families to be housed		473
Extra workers in in-migrant families		0
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		0
Total families to be housed		473
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		310
Male		60
Female		250
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		310
Dwelling units vacant		
Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		40
New private construction		24
Private conversion		
Public conversion		60
New public construction		319
Total dwelling units to become available in period		443
Room spaces available		
Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		130
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		
Total rooms to be available in period		130

192 dormitories proposed. Not approved.
96 dormitories approved, but changed to 48 dormitory apartments

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for VICTORIA, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	24	419			60	503						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	24	419			60	503						
4 Completed	13	100			4	117						
5 Occupied	13	100				113						
6 Vacant					4	4						
7 Under Construction		319			57	376						
8 Pre-Construction												
9 Unused Balance	11					11						
10 Recaptured Units	12					12						
11 National quota												
12 Local quota	12					12						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National quota												
15 Local quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	11	319			61	391						

WACO, Texas

Date of Report: August 25, 1943 Last Visited: June, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

November 16, 1942, WHP No. 2, 150 public conversion units.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
Blacklands Flying School	Military installation
Waco Army Air Field	Military installation
Motor Vehicle Depot	Military installation
Garment and Textile Industries	Uniforms, tents, cots, mattresses, etc.
Railroads	Transportation

Setting

Waco is located in McLennan County, 97 miles south of Dallas, and is the largest city in an area of intense military and industrial war activity. It had a population of 55,982 in 1940. In relation to its size, Waco's war activities are small. However, because of the close proximity to Camp Hood, Bluebonnet Ordnance Plant and the McCloskey General Hospital, Waco has been very forcefully affected by the war program. It has been particularly affected by the influx of military personnel into nearby Army installations.

Increases in Employment and In-migration

The necessary in-migration into Waco has not been affected thus far by the expansion of the Garment and Textile Industries as nearly all of the additional labor for these industries has been obtained locally. At the time the last program was prepared, it was estimated that 1,240 additional workers would be required in the three military establishments mentioned above. Comparison of peak employment estimates made in November, 1942, with actual employment in July, 1943, is made in the following table tabulation:

Activity	November Estimate of Peak Employment	Actual Employment July, 1943
Waco Army Air Field	928	865
Blacklands Flying School	1050	958
Motor Vehicle Depot	80	INA

In terms of total manpower, there was a surplus of available labor in Waco at the time WHP No. 2 was prepared. However, it was estimated that only 372 workers with the necessary qualifications could be obtained locally. All available information indicates that this estimate was reasonably accurate. Since this program was prepared, there have been some substantial reductions in the textile industries. The layoffs have been primarily

among women workers who are a part of the normal labor supply and who are not readily available for other types of employment. Nevertheless, there is still a substantial surplus of available manpower in this locality. The Illinois-Owens Glass Company has recently been authorized by the War Production Board to complete a glass bottle plant on which construction was begun prior to the war. This company plans to begin operating on November 1, 1943. Of the total personnel of 250, 50 workers will have to be brought in from other plants operated by this company. The remaining personnel will be obtained locally.

Housing Situation

Since the beginning of construction of the several war activities in the vicinity of Waco, housing conditions have been very tight. Had it not been for the very effective operation of the War Housing Center, practically no housing would have been available for in-migrant civilian workers. Without any large housing program of its own, Waco absorbed the major part of the in-migration during the past year for the entire area including McGregor, Gatesville and Temple. Now that the housing programs for these surrounding areas are being completed, the housing situation in Waco has been somewhat relieved. However, there is still an acute shortage of dwelling units for families with children. The public conversion units are in general too small to accommodate the types of families for which the need is most acute, and in spite of the tight conditions, some difficulty is being experienced in finding eligible workers to occupy these units.

The Housing Program

See statistical data following for the summary of the status of all programs to date and for a tabular summary of the last comprehensive analysis.

Current and Future Outlook

Considerable difficulty will be experienced in finding housing accommodations for the 50 in-migrant families required in connection with the glass plant, and it is possible that some additional private housing will be required in order to meet this need. Otherwise, Waco has passed its most critical period. It is expected that housing conditions will continue to improve slightly during the next few months.

Tabular Summary of War Housing Plan and Program

For the Period from November, 1942 to June, 1943

WACO, TEXAS

White

Labor requirements for expansion and replacement	1240	
Local labor supply to be available	372	
Number of in-migrant workers required	868	
In-migrant families to be housed		
Extra workers in in-migrant families	153	498
In-migrant families in the area but inadequately housed		-
Total families to be housed		498
Unattached in-migrants to be housed		217
Male		
Female		
Total unattached in-migrants to be housed		217
Dwelling units vacant; Dwelling units to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		124
New private construction		217
Private conversion		10
Public conversion		150
New public construction		-
Total dwelling units to become available in period		501
Room spaces available; Room spaces to be available from draft withdrawals, out-migration, etc.		550
Room spaces to be available in new dwellings		
Room spaces to be added by remodeling		
Dormitory spaces available or to be available		100
Total rooms to be available in period		650

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for WACO, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	358				150	508		100				100
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	358				150	508		100				100
4 Completed	288				107	395		100				100
5 Occupied	288				58	346		-				-
6 Vacant					49	49		-				-
7 Under Construction	48				34	82						
8 Pre-Construction	19					19						
9 Unused Balance	3				9	12						
10 Recaptured Units	75					75						
11 National Quota												
12 Local Quota	75					75						
13 To be Recaptured												
14 National Quota												
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	70				92	162		-				-

WICHITA FALLS, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: February 18, 1943

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

WHP No. 1, approved July 1, 1941, for 175 public family units to be constructed by FWA, 530 family units, construction by private enterprise. WHP No. 2-Q1 approved May 24, 1943, closed private quota at 213 family units, the number constructed.

War Activities

Major Establishments	Product or Activity
U. S. Army Air Technical School	Air technical training

Setting

Wichita Falls is located in the north central part of Texas, ten miles south of the Oklahoma State Line, 120 miles northwest of Fort Worth, and 155 miles southwest of Oklahoma City. The city experienced a tremendous growth in the decade 1920 to 1930 due to the discovery of major oil deposits in Wichita Falls County, resulting in a feverish development of oil land. There has been no influx of population since 1930 comparable to that which characterized its growth in the preceding decade. The population as reported by the 1940 Census was 45, 112, as compared to 43,690 in 1930, an increase of only 3.3% during that period. Residential family units reported by the 1940 Census were 13,408. No appreciable expansion or conversion of the industrial activities in the locality have taken place during the emergency. Therefore, no industrial conversion will prevail after the war. All of the housing programmed for this locality has been for occupancy by civilian employees and military families of the Air Technical School. Therefore, if this activity is discontinued after the war the city is apt to find itself with a surplus of housing unless the petroleum industry is expanded locally to a greater extent than now seems possible.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

No increase in employment or additional in-migration is contemplated in this locality. The Air Technical School has long since reached its peak of operation and in line with the War Department's present policy personnel requirement is expected to be reduced.

Housing Situation

A considerable number of habitable vacancies is reported to exist at the present time. However, there is a constant cry on the part of local builders for additional quota to permit further building in the community. Aside from the military families, there is no demand for additional housing in this locality.

Housing Program

The housing program for this locality is more than adequate to serve its necessary in-migrant workers.

Current and Future Outlook

Unless the Air Technical School is greatly expanded there will be no additional requirement for war workers in the locality, and out-migration is expected to result in an ever increasing number of family unit vacancies.

August 1, 1943 - Status of War Housing Programmed for WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

STATUS	FAMILY DWELLING UNITS						SINGLE ACCOMMODATIONS					
	NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION			NEW CONSTRUCTION			CONVERSION		
	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL	Private	Public	StopGap	Private	Public	TOTAL
1 Total Programmed	187	175				362						
2 In Limited Status												
3 In Active Status	187	175				362						
4 Completed	131	175				306						
5 Occupied	131	175				306						
6 Vacant												
7 Under Construction	4					4						
8 Pre-Construction	4					4						
9 Unused Balance												
10 Recaptured Units	5					5						
11 National Quota	5					5						
12 Local Quota												
13 To be Recaptured	43					43						
14 National Quota	43					43						
15 Local Quota												
16 Status Unreported												
17 To come Available	8					8						

YOAKUM, Texas

Date of Report: August 1, 1943 Last Visited: No Visit

Date, Number, and Nature of Last Program

No program written yet.

War Activities

Various oil well drilling crews, oil operation to follow. No definite names of companies yet obtainable.

Setting

Yoakum sprawls on the county line separating DeWitt and Lavaca Counties. T. & N. O Railroad lines from the north and northeast meet at this point, approximately 15 miles northeast of Cuero. This a farm product and retail center, and its principal industries include a leather tanning plant, milk and meat plant, mattress factory, gins, cotton seed oil mills, basket factory and a monument plant. According to correspondence recently received from Chamber of Commerce, there is a housing shortage existing now in that locality. No other problems have been reported.

Increase in Employment and In-migration

No definite information regarding the increases due to oil operation is yet available. It was indicated by the Manager of the Chamber of Commerce that some 20 or 30 families would probably be moved into the area.

Housing Situation

According to the building permit figures, the construction of 13 family units was authorized in 1941, and no units were authorized in 1942. From 1935 through June 30, 1941, the Federal Housing Administration accepted only 18 Title II small home mortgages for insurance in DeWitt and Lavaca Counties combined. This indicated a relatively static community as far as building activity is concerned. Further information from the 1940 Housing Census indicates that only 36 of the 1399 dwelling units in the city in 1940 were built subsequent to 1934. Of the total dwelling units in 1940, 587 were in DeWitt County and 812 were in Lavaca County. 257 were occupied by non-whites, 567 needed major repairs, 178 had six rooms, 127 had seven rooms or more, and 28 were vacant. A relatively large proportion of dwelling units with high room counts would indicate a good conversion potential.

Current and Future Outlook

Out estimate is that 10 private conversions and 10 public new construction units will be adequate to meet the housing need.