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Dorothy Switzer

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research

E. S. Wallace

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research

Warren Viessman Jr.

Nebraska Water Resources Institute

R. L. Busboom

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Bureau of Business Research

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PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH, COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

EMPLOYMENT IN EXPORT-RELATED JOBS IN NEBRASKA

How many Nebraskans are employed in export-related jobs? What percentage of the state's total private employment is attributable to export business?

These questions are raised frequently, but until recently no answers could be based on more up-to-date data than 1960 figures. Estimates of employment related to exports of goods, by state, based on data from a 1965 survey of the origins of exports, have now been provided, however, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Although unfortunately these estimates do not reflect the dramatic increases in Nebraska export business which have occurred in the past three years,¹ they are of interest not only because they are the most recent available but also because they show Nebraska's relative position with respect to other states in the West North Central Region and in the nation in each of the various categories of export-related employment. Even though the state's export business has shown marked gains recently, it is doubtful that the increases have been sufficient to effect any sharp change in distribution of employment by categories, or in the state's rank in the region and nation.

¹See "Nebraska's Agricultural Exports," *Business in Nebraska*, March, 1967, and "Survey Shows Growth of Export of Manufactured Products," *Business in Nebraska*, August, 1967.

The employment estimates include both primary and indirect employment effects of merchandise exports, with primary employment defined as the workers in an industry required to produce the item in the form in which it is exported, and indirect employment defined as related to that part of an industry's output incorporated in the exports of other industries. No breakdown of primary and indirect employment, by states, has been published, however. The state estimates of total export employment have been based on national totals for about 80 industries presented in an earlier study, with percentage distribution of employment developed for each industry and applied to these totals to derive state export employment.

The distribution of farm employment was prepared by the Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Employment was estimated initially at the national level for several groups of farm products, and these estimates were then distributed according to the regional distribution of man-hour requirements for each of the commodity groups. The resulting estimates of regional employment were allocated to the states in proportion to their share of the regional value of production for each farm commodity group. Using this procedure, it was possible to take account of differences in productivity among both commodities and regions.

(Continued on page 2)

TABLE I
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EXPORTS OF GOODS
U. S. AND SEVEN STATES OF WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION, 1965

State	Total		(Thousands of Jobs)						Export Employment as a percent of total private employment	
			Farm		Manu- facturing		All Other			
		Percent of U.S.	Percent of Total	Percent of U.S.	Percent of Total	Percent of U.S.	Percent of Total	Percent of U.S.	Median	Mean
United States	2,374		474	20.0	1,128	47.5	772	32.5	3.8	3.9
West North Central	201	8.5	86	18.1	56	5.0	59	7.6	4.3	3.6
		Percent of Region		Percent of Region		Percent of Region		Percent of Region		
Minnesota	44	21.9	15	17.4	14	25.0	15	25.4	3.6	
Iowa	39	19.4	16	18.6	14	25.0	9	15.2	4.3	
Missouri	49	24.4	11	12.7	19	34.0	19	32.2	3.0	
North Dakota	14	7.0	12	14.0	*	- -	2	3.4	8.0	
South Dakota	8	4.0	6	7.0	*	- -	2	3.4	4.6	
NEBRASKA	16	8.0	9	10.5	2	3.6	5	8.5	3.1	
Kansas	31	15.4	17	19.8	7	12.5	7	11.9	4.9	

*Less than 500 jobs

Source: Compiled and computed from Table 1, "Employment Related to Exports, by State," *Monthly Labor Review*, September, 1968.

Primary Employment in Manufacturing

Distribution of primary employment in manufacturing was derived from a special tabulation by the Bureau of the Census based on the 1966 Exports Origins Survey and the 1966 Annual Survey of Manufactures. For each establishment reporting in the survey, the ratio of exports to total shipments was calculated and used to estimate the amount of that establishment's export-related employment. These estimates were then totaled for states and industries. Indirect manufacturing employment was allotted to the states by a somewhat sophisticated technique, with the distributions generally made at the 3-digit Standard Industrial Classification level, and then totaled for each state. In deriving the distribution of other employment related to export trade, a wide variety of sources was used. Information from County Business Patterns, 1966, was the primary source for allocation of employment in construction and services, including transportation, although a separate distribution was made for employment related to ocean transportation.

According to the estimates, employment in Nebraska attributable to export business totaled 16,000 in 1965, of which 9,000 held agricultural export jobs, 2,000 were employed in manufacturing, and 5,000 were in all other export-related employment, encompassing forestry and fishing products, construction, mining, and services, which included the trade and transportation services. (See Table I.) In Nebraska, as well as nationally, trade and transportation services account for a large proportion of the employment in this category--over 50 percent in the nation, with jobs in these industries being concentrated in the larger states.

North Carolina, due to its tobacco production, and Texas, with its production of a wide variety of farm products, were the leading states in export-related farm employment. Other important states were Kentucky, California, Arkansas, Illinois, and Kansas. Employment in the manufacturing sector was highly concentrated in six states - Illinois, New York, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan - which accounted for over half the 1.1 million manufacturing jobs attributable to merchandise exports.

Ratios of Export to Total Employment

Nebraska export employment as a percent of total private employment was estimated as 3.1 percent, which was considerably below the U. S. median and mean, 3.8 and 3.9 percent, respectively. Of the seven states in the West North Central Region, only Missouri (3.0) had a lower ratio of export employment to total private employment than Nebraska. In other categories of export-related employment, farm, manufacturing, "all other," and total, Nebraska ranked fifth among the states in the region, with North Dakota in sixth and South Dakota in seventh place in each respect.

In the nation, Nevada had the lowest percentage of export employment as a percent of total employment, only 1.1 percent, and North Dakota had the highest, 8 percent, reflecting the relative importance of food grains in our export trade and that state's concentration on grain production. Although Nebraska was estimated to have only 9,000 in farm export jobs as compared to 12,000 in North Dakota, this state had 2,000 in manufacturing, and 5,000 in all other export-related employment, whereas North Dakota had only 2,000 export jobs other than those classified as agricultural.

For the nation, the regions, and the states an index of export change based on 1963=100 is calculated and published periodically

by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. According to the last report, which was for the year 1966, Nebraska's export index was the second best in the region, 147, and two index points above the regional figure, which was 145. There are indications that the midwest is making considerable progress in manufactured exports as all states in the region, except Kansas and South Dakota, had index points considerably above the national figure, 129.

Seminars for Nebraska Exporters

Encouragement to Nebraska export business was given late last year by a series of seminars held in Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island under sponsorship of the Kansas City Field Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Interested exporters have had an opportunity to learn about locating and analyzing potential foreign markets, establishing prospective buyer contacts, about diverse payment methods, and opportunities for overseas promotion of products. The Department of Commerce seminars also emphasized preparation and processing of export shipping and collection documents, as well as preparation of trade contact sales letters. Sample pro forma invoices and simplified terms of quotation used in international trade were distributed, and many specific new services available to prospective exporters were discussed.

Prospects for the Future

As the 1967 survey of the Bureau of Business Research revealed dramatic increases over 1965 in the state's exports of manufactured products and because preliminary results of a similar current survey indicate that the trend is continuing, it is valid to assume that Nebraska's export employment is now much greater than in the year on which the latest U. S. survey figures are based and that the employment thereby generated constitutes an increasingly significant contribution to the developing economy of the state. With the many specialized services now being made available to exporters, the growing expertise of manufacturers in competing in foreign markets, and the inventive creativity of Nebraskans in producing new products to meet new needs both at home and abroad, there is reason to believe that Nebraska's export business in manufactured products will continue to expand and that the proportion of export-generated employment will expand concomitantly.

DOROTHY SWITZER

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL TAXES

Allocation of Federal taxes among the states has recently been calculated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the figures were published in the April issue of Nation's Business. The methods of allocation used for the different taxes appear reasonable, and the tabulation seems to give a fairly realistic picture of the geographical distribution of the Federal tax burden.

According to these figures two-thirds of one percent of this burden falls on the people of Nebraska, which is slightly less than an equal share on a per capita basis. The only states that pay more than 10% each of Federal taxes are New York, with 11.75%, and California, with 11.31%. The two lowest states are Alaska, with 0.14%, and Wyoming, with 0.15%.

Exactly half the states pay less than 1% each of the Federal tax bill. Collectively these 25 states pay 11.8%, while the other 88.2% is paid by the other half of the states.

E. S. W.

THE NEBRASKA WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Mr. Warren Viessman, Jr. has recently come to the University campus to head this new Institute. We are glad to give him this opportunity to state the purposes and program of his agency.

E. S. W.

The Water Resources Research Institute is one of the 51 centers established in part by the Water Resources Research Act of 1964. These Institutes were conceived as cooperative ventures between the Federal and state governments and were assigned the primary mission of promoting a more adequate national program of water research.

The objectives of the Nebraska Institute are summarized below:

(a) to develop and conduct a program of basic and problem-oriented research which will:

(1) be directed towards the recognized research needs of the region;

(2) best utilize the capabilities of available personnel; and

(3) capitalize on the special climatologic, hydrologic, geographic, and other attributes of the state;

(b) to identify the most important water related research needs of the state, region, and nation;

(c) to identify university personnel and other scientists who have special competence to undertake worthy research related to significant water resources problems;

(d) to stimulate and coordinate research, training, and other educational activities related to water resources;

(e) to establish an effective system of communications between the Institute and state and Federal agencies, industries, educational centers, and various other organizations concerned with water resources of Nebraska. This is fundamental to the effective planning, coordination, and conduct of the research program;

(f) to train water scientists by associating students and faculty with water resources research projects, conducting seminars, and promoting interdisciplinary programs of education in the areas of water resources development, planning, and management;

(g) to provide advice and assistance on water related problems insofar as it is within the jurisdiction of the Institute;

(h) to assist researchers in preparing competent proposals for securing funding for water resources projects;

(i) to disseminate information on Institute activities to university departments, state and Federal agencies, other organizations, and the public as appears appropriate.

The Water Resources Research Institute is a relative newcomer to the University. It has no long-established tradition. This is fortunate in many respects because it permits the Institute to assume a unique position relative to the development of a comprehensive and imaginative program of research--a program unbounded by the biases and limitations of any particular discipline or group of scientists. The Institute is not part of an established area such as civil engineering, agricultural economics, or sociology, to name just a few. Because of this independence, it can take a fresh, unbiased look at water resources research and attempt to approach the broader problems that reach beyond the pure technologic and into the fields of political science, sociology, economics, and many other areas.

The Institute can fairly assess the various existing water resources research programs of the University and appropriately assist in coordinating their research activities when it is considered that such coordination would achieve greater economies and efficiencies in the individual research programs. The Institute can

also identify those researchers who, regardless of departmental affiliation, have a common area of research interest and can assist in uniting them in a consolidated research effort relative to significant problems which their special competence ideally equips them to study. It can assemble the interdisciplinary research teams that will be needed to undertake the kind of many-faceted regional research projects which will have particular value to state and Federal agencies concerned with area-wide water resources planning and development. This special ability of the Institute to draw on all of the faculties of the University permits it to exceed greatly the potential of more specifically oriented departments for the development of truly unbiased and broad-gauged research programs. At the same time, the Institute retains the ability to call on the expertise of the various departments to assist in their particular sectors of competence.

The research programs of the Institute will complement those now existing and will be coordinated with, rather than in competition with, those long-established special programs already developed to an optimum degree.

Some areas of research need which are under consideration by the Water Resources Research Institute include the following:

- (1) increased productivity of the Sandhills;
- (2) evaporation and transpiration reduction;
- (3) conjunctive use of water;
- (4) artificial recharge;
- (5) improved methods for conveying irrigation water;
- (6) models for centralization of data collection, analysis, storage, and retrieval;
- (7) waste-water reuse;
- (8) economics of pollution abatement and recreation;
- (9) land-water relationships specifically as they affect soil erosion;
- (10) legal and economic aspects of water importation;
- (11) ground water quality;
- (12) relationship of agricultural chemicals to the water quality of surface and ground waters;
- (13) pollutional aspects of animal feed lots;
- (14) eutrophication of impounded surface waters.

Warren Viessman, Jr.

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309-10 Social Science Building, City Campus, Lincoln, Nebraska
Member, Associated University Bureaus of Business and Economic Research

Director
Associate Director
Statistician
Editorial Assistant

Dr. E. S. Wallace
Dr. Edward L. Hauswald
Dr. Alfredo Roldan
Mrs. Dorothy Switzer

Graduate Research Assistants

Michael Cleary David Habr Fred Schroeder

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Business Summary

Nebraska and U.S. physical and dollar volume indexes for February, 1969, reflect marked increases in the general level of business activity, both from February, 1968, and from January to February, 1969. Compared to their levels of the same month last year, the State's February dollar volume index rose notably more than did that for the U.S. Likewise, both the Nation's and the State's physical volume indexes moved up over last year and over last month. Again, the State's index rose more than that of the U.S. The well-known rising level of prices continued to effect

a greater rise in the dollar volume indexes. The increase in the State over last year is in large part due to major increases in construction and electricity produced.

In general, the State's business indicators record favorable conditions for March, 1969. With regard to retail activity, however, retail sales rose from February to March less than seasonally expected. March, 1969, retail sales levels were nevertheless above March, 1968.

City-wise, however, about one-half of the cities showed lower retail sales in March, 1969, than in March, 1968. Lincoln recorded a large gain over March, 1968, being up about 15 percent.

All figures on this page are adjusted for seasonal changes, which means that the month-to-month ratios are relative to the normal or expected changes. Figures in Table I (except the first line) are adjusted where appropriate for price changes. Gasoline sales for Nebraska are for road use only; for the United States they are production in the previous month.

R. L. BUSBOOM

I. NEBRASKA and the UNITED STATES

II. PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS Percentage of 1948 Average

FEB Business Indicators	Percent of 1948 Average		Percent of Same Month a Year Ago		Percent of Preceding Month	
	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.	Nebraska	U.S.
	Dollar Volume of Business	370.9	390.3	118.6	110.3	110.1
Physical Volume of Business	231.1	239.6	107.7	104.8	106.9	103.0
Bank debits (checks, etc.)	257.9	401.7	98.7	116.6	106.7	101.0
Construction activity	420.5	174.3	155.9	103.9	115.8	100.8
Retail sales	162.0	187.1	104.5	101.1	104.8	100.3
Life insurance sales	401.2	489.8	102.5	96.1	108.0	111.5
Cash farm marketings	159.7	164.6	100.6	101.2	117.2	117.9
Electricity produced	428.8	500.8	114.6	104.4	100.2	102.5
Newspaper advertising	173.2	166.8	99.7	106.1	96.5	103.0
Manufacturing employment	177.0	131.0	105.2	102.8	101.8	100.4
Other employment	149.7	171.9	104.1	103.6	101.6	100.6
Gasoline sales	281.3	236.5	99.0	107.4	130.5	101.6

Month	Nebraska	U.S.
	1968-69	1968-69
February	214.5	228.5
March	197.6	225.6
April	201.1	225.7
May	204.0	227.4
June	212.8	228.1
July	211.8	230.8
August	216.7	280.7
September	213.2	227.9
October	209.8	232.6
November	201.4	231.1
December	203.6	232.9
January	216.1	232.7
February	231.1	239.6

III. RETAIL SALES for Selected Cities. Total, Hard Goods, and Soft Goods Stores. Hard Goods include automobile, building material, furniture, hardware, equipment. Soft Goods include food, gasoline, department, clothing, and miscellaneous stores.

MAR City	No. of Reports	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			Percent of Preceding Month	MAR City	No. of Reports	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			Percent of Preceding Month
		Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods				Total	Hard Goods	Soft Goods	
THE STATE	784	104.1	100.0	105.2	99.2	Fremont	30	111.4	114.2	108.8	99.9
Omaha	83	102.7	98.2	106.3	103.6	Fairbury	24	108.0	113.8	101.4	170.3
Lincoln	70	115.0	123.9	107.7	102.2	Norfolk	34	97.2	97.4	97.1	97.0
Grand Island	30	96.9	90.5	102.6	95.4	Scottsbluff	36	109.3	120.3	99.8	94.2
Hastings	31	99.8	92.5	106.1	93.2	Columbus	25	106.4	105.6	107.3	97.5
North Platte	19	122.5	137.5	108.5	99.8	McCook	19	102.4	99.4	105.6	111.6
						York	24	90.9	89.0	92.6	103.5

IV. RETAIL SALES, Other Cities and Rural Counties

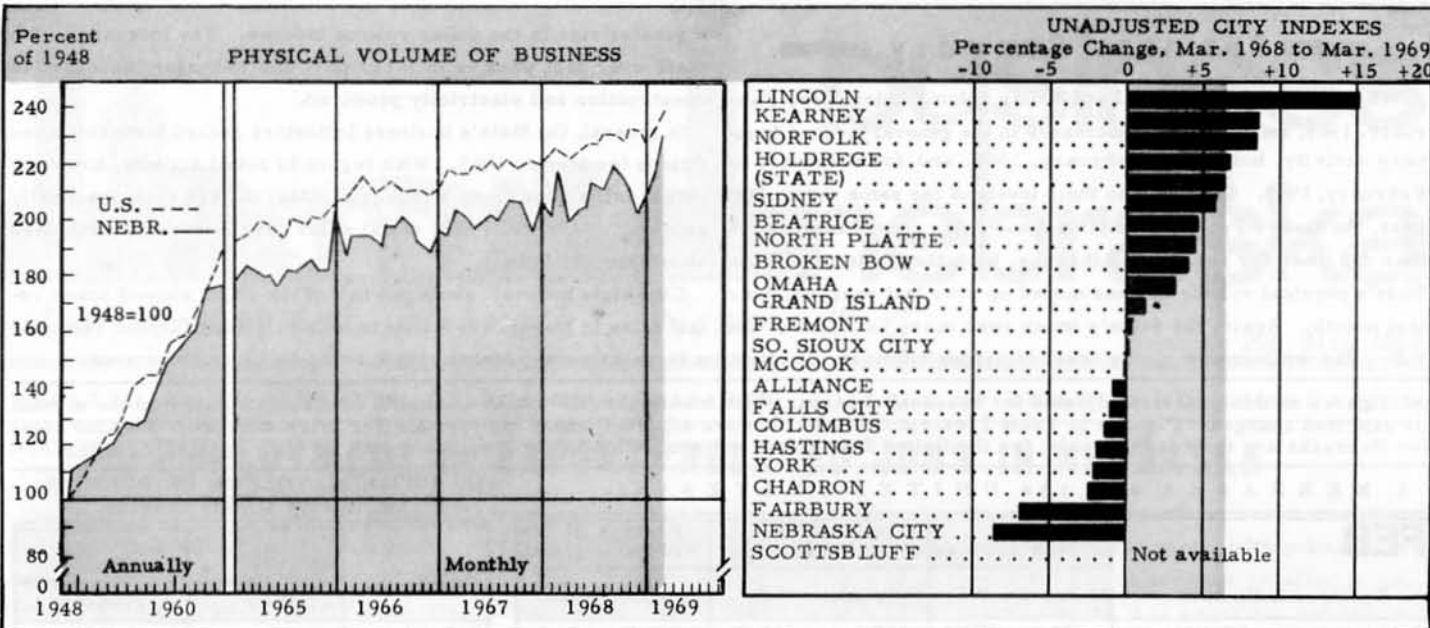
V. RETAIL SALES, by Subgroups, for the State and Major Divisions

MAR Locality	No. of Reports	Percent of Same Month A Year Ago	Percent of Preceding Month
Kearney	15	102.1	101.0
Alliance	28	88.1	104.5
Nebraska City	21	92.4	99.4
Broken Bow	15	87.6	90.4
Falls City	18	98.0	105.8
Holdrege	16	96.8	101.9
Chadron	20	95.8	86.2
Beatrice	18	97.2	110.7
Sidney	25	104.0	98.5
So. Sioux City	8	93.2	100.2
Antelope	10	75.1	80.3
Cass	22	88.7	90.3
Cuming	11	95.0	101.0
Sand Hills**	22	96.6	90.6
Dodge***	10	100.7	76.4
Franklin	10	99.2	101.2
Holt	15	104.0	98.5
Saunders	14	97.5	83.2
Thayer	8	109.8	100.9
Misc. Counties	53	120.3	106.4

MAR Type of Store	Percent of Same Month a Year Ago			
	Nebraska	Omaha and Lincoln	Other Cities	Rural Counties
ALL STORES****	104.1	107.7	103.7	100.9
Selected Services	110.8	122.0	104.8	105.5
Food stores	105.5	110.2	102.2	104.1
Groceries and meats	105.2	106.4	102.0	107.3
Eating and drinking pl.	103.2	112.4	101.7	95.4
Dairies and other foods	113.9	126.0	104.6	111.1
Equipment	96.7	100.2	96.4	93.6
Building material	97.4	113.2	95.1	83.8
Hardware dealers	95.9	97.5	88.8	101.4
Farm equipment	86.2	75.9	87.6	95.0
Home equipment	102.5	100.9	105.8	100.9
Automotive stores	102.6	110.5	108.3	89.0
Automotive dealers	103.9	107.8	110.4	93.5
Service stations	102.0	121.3	100.2	84.4
Miscellaneous stores	105.4	105.7	105.1	105.3
General merchandise	103.3	112.0	100.5	97.4
Variety stores	98.5	95.5	97.8	102.2
Apparel stores	112.6	103.4	130.5	103.9
Luxury goods stores	117.4	90.4	112.9	149.0
Drug stores	107.4	106.6	109.3	106.3
Other stores	89.6	115.5	63.0	90.2

**Hooker, Grant, Dawes, Cherry, and Sheridan Counties
***Outside Principal City

****Not including Selected Services



Figures on this page are not adjusted for seasonal changes nor for price changes. Building activity includes the effects of past as well as present building permits, on the theory that not all building is completed in the month the permit is issued. R. L. B.

VI. CITY BUSINESS INDICATORS

Percent of Same Month a Year Ago

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	106.4	110.5	98.6	104.1	88.0	116.2	38.8	179.3	112.6
Beatrice	104.7	121.1	68.8	97.2	105.8	121.7	47.9	107.3	108.6
Omaha	103.2	114.4	117.3	102.7	109.5	98.5	87.8	102.1	97.8
Lincoln	115.1	112.6	140.7	115.0	NA	117.7	70.8	125.3	97.3
Grand Island	101.2	98.2	61.4	96.9	129.4	108.7	96.9	107.2	102.5
Hastings	98.0	104.5	14.8	99.8	93.0	151.3	74.6	94.6	116.7
Fremont	100.3	102.5	40.8	111.4	100.9	NA	86.4	111.4	NA
North Platte	104.5	100.3	162.0	122.5	115.6	110.6	67.6	91.5	89.0
Kearney	108.6	104.0	373.9	102.1	NA	113.4	72.2	115.1	NA
Scottsbluff	NA	NA	NA	109.3	NA	130.9	NA	NA	116.0
Norfolk	108.5	96.6	124.8	97.2	NA	145.5	96.2	114.2	114.2
Columbus	98.6	105.2	53.0	106.4	NA	131.2	83.0	99.7	NA
McCook	99.9	107.0	36.5	102.4	101.6	141.0	NA	95.2	95.6
Sidney	105.8	112.8	33.5	104.0	89.2	123.2	100.5	323.9	NA
Alliance	99.1	83.4	101.0	88.1	105.1	136.7	86.4	111.5	102.1
Nebraska City	91.3	95.4	30.7	92.4	104.3	98.2	82.9	86.0	NA
So. Sioux City	100.1	130.1	20.8	93.2	103.3	103.9	NA	NA	NA
York	97.8	104.3	87.1	90.9	NA	152.9	93.1	108.5	96.0
Falls City	98.9	93.6	64.6	98.0	109.6	110.1	94.4	113.0	89.8
Fairbury	93.0	93.1	73.0	108.0	110.4	NA	82.5	97.0	88.8
Holdrege	106.8	109.7	52.3	96.8	116.0	112.2	97.1	108.4	115.0
Chadron	97.5	107.4	95.5	95.8	96.8	125.0	100.0	95.4	NA
Broken Bow	104.0	155.0	6.0	87.6	123.1	134.9	87.7	102.0	103.4

Percent of Preceding Month (Unadjusted)

State or City	City Index	Bank Debits	Building Activity	Retail Sales	Electricity Consumed	Gas Consumed	Water Pumped	Postal Receipts	Newspaper Advertising
The State	108.9	108.0	90.0	117.3	103.6	87.3	106.6	128.9	122.7
Beatrice	108.4	116.2	78.9	131.5	92.8	80.0	115.7	108.9	136.7
Omaha	107.0	105.5	84.0	122.0	106.7	88.9	108.1	107.8	128.9
Lincoln	107.7	103.1	102.3	120.1	96.9	83.1	105.6	148.5	119.8
Grand Island	110.0	107.8	78.7	111.9	113.5	88.6	106.6	118.1	130.5
Hastings	105.3	109.0	72.3	109.7	101.6	100.8	95.4	112.0	168.7
Fremont	113.6	111.1	66.8	117.2	108.5	NA	117.7	117.6	NA
North Platte	106.0	112.6	72.4	118.4	92.9	86.0	111.4	120.6	107.3
Kearney	113.1	110.7	122.9	118.7	67.4	90.6	110.0	123.6	NA
Scottsbluff	96.2	99.3	96.7	111.0	109.7	83.8	98.9	90.1	87.9
Norfolk	109.1	103.2	106.4	114.3	107.4	104.5	115.3	108.5	121.2
Columbus	109.4	108.1	114.5	114.3	104.1	78.8	111.0	NA	NA
McCook	108.7	114.9	72.5	132.5	96.6	97.1	NA	114.2	133.9
Sidney	100.9	109.5	101.9	117.0	91.2	86.3	84.8	268.6	NA
Alliance	104.9	126.1	63.0	124.2	88.0	92.4	105.2	103.5	118.5
Nebraska City	87.8	97.3	74.1	117.0	82.2	84.0	75.1	109.2	NA
So. Sioux City	93.0	112.2	66.9	118.6	85.6	81.3	NA	NA	NA
York	103.7	121.9	65.5	123.4	80.5	101.5	88.4	111.4	113.6
Falls City	109.6	119.3	88.9	124.2	106.0	88.0	114.6	106.7	110.9
Fairbury	121.7	124.5	334.7	201.4	110.0	NA	128.0	112.6	105.0
Holdrege	104.7	118.1	64.4	119.8	107.4	76.0	112.2	110.2	89.1
Chadron	90.9	99.3	93.4	101.4	79.0	79.9	106.6	78.6	NA
Broken Bow	107.9	112.8	157.1	107.1	106.7	85.8	115.3	104.9	92.7

PROMOTIONS TO FULL PROFESSOR

Three members of the faculty of the College of Business Administration were promoted recently to the rank of full professor. A brief biographical sketch of each is given below.

PROFESSOR IWAND

Dr. Thomas Iwand, who has been an associate professor of economics since he joined the University of Nebraska faculty in 1967, currently engaged in research on problems in the theory of the managerial firm. Before coming to Nebraska, Professor Iwand was an associate professor of economics at Pennsylvania State University from 1964 to 1967, had been a visiting associate professor at the University of Minnesota in the academic year 1963-64, and for four years previous to that time had been an assistant professor at Pennsylvania State.

Professor Iwand was graduated from the University of Nebraska with high distinction and the B.S. degree in 1955 and with the M.A.



degree in 1956 in the fields of economics and history. His master's thesis was on the topic "The Theory of Foreign Exchange Control." He was awarded the Ph.D. degree from the University of Oregon in 1959, his dissertation topic being: "Studies in the Theory of Capital." He holds membership in the American Economic Association, the Royal Economic Society, and the Econometric Society.

At the University Dr. Iwand teaches courses for senior and graduate students in micro theory, macro theory, and monetary theory, conducts seminars on the same topics, and also teaches intermediate economic theory.

Dr. Robert H. Raymond

Dr. Robert H. Raymond, who received the B.S. and M.A. degrees from the University of Nebraska and the Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University, has been on the faculty of the University since 1958 and was named chairman of the department of accounting when the College of Business Administration was reorganized last year.

A native Nebraskan, Professor Raymond received the B.S.B.A. degree in 1946 and two years later was granted a C.P.A. certificate by the state. Upon graduation he began a career as a public accountant which continued until he became an instructor in accounting at Dana College in September, 1955. After two years there, Dr. Raymond served as an assistant professor at Midland College during academic 1957-1958. He joined the University faculty as an instructor in accounting the following year and in 1959 was awarded the M.A. degree by this institution. Professor Raymond was on leave of absence during 1961-1962 to study at Michigan State University (from which he received the doctoral degree in 1964). At the end of the leave he returned to Nebraska as an instructor in accounting, became an assistant professor two years later, and in 1966 was promoted to associate professor.

Professor Raymond is the organizer and editor of the Nebraska CPA Magazine, has contributed articles to a number of professional journals, and in 1967 was awarded the Lybrand Certificate of Merit by the National Association of Accountants for his outstanding contribution to accounting literature.

His professional interests include active roles in the Midwest

Business Administration Association, the American Accounting Association, and the American and the Nebraska societies of C.P.A.'s. In 1968 Professor Raymond was the recipient of a research grant from the Touche, Ross, Bailey, & Smart Foundation. Dr. Raymond has taken part as a leader in a number of continuing professional education programs, including the Great Plains Federal Tax Institute and "Horizons for a Profession" Seminars for accounting teachers in Nebraska colleges and universities.

Dr. Raymond has given papers at meetings such as those of the Kansas State University Tax Planning Conference, the Omaha-Lincoln Society of Financial Analysts, and the Nebraska Society of Public Accountants.

PROFESSOR THOMPSON

Dr. Gerald E. Thompson, who joined the faculty of the Department of Economics in 1954, earned three degrees at the University of Iowa, the B.A. in 1947, the M.A. in 1948, and the Ph.D. in 1953. Before coming to the University of Nebraska he served at the University of Toledo as instructor in economics, 1950-1951, and assistant professor, 1951-1954. During academic 1953-1954 he was acting chairman of the department.

At the University of Nebraska Professor Thompson served as an assistant professor of economics from 1954 to 1961 and has been an associate professor from 1961 to the present. He was a Fellow at the Institute of Basic Mathematics for Application to Business at Harvard University 1959-1960 on a Ford Foundation Fellowship, and in 1965-1966 he was a visiting associate professor of statistics at the University of Michigan.

Listed in American Men in Science, Professor Thompson holds membership in a number of honorary and professional organizations including: Omicron Delta Epsilon, Beta Gamma Sigma, Delta Sigma Pi, the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association, and the Midwest Economics Association. He served as editorial adviser to the editor of the American Economic Review, 1968-1969. Currently he is engaged in



research on decision under uncertainty and is preparing a forthcoming book, Linear Programming, for the Macmillan Company.

Professor Thompson is the author of articles that have appeared in the American Economic Review and the Review of Economics and Statistics, and is the author of two sections, "The Multiplier Theory and Its Evolution" and "The Multiplier in Lancaster County, Nebraska," in one of the most popular bul-

letins in the Bureau of Business Research series of research bulletins, No. 63, The Community Economic Base and Multiplier, which is still in demand eleven years after publication.

Dr. Thompson teaches courses in Statistics for Decision-making, Linear Economic Models, and Production, Pricing, and Distribution, and has a seminar in Research Methods.