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A Statistical Survey of Voting Behavior in New Mexico

Dwight M. Ramsay Jr.

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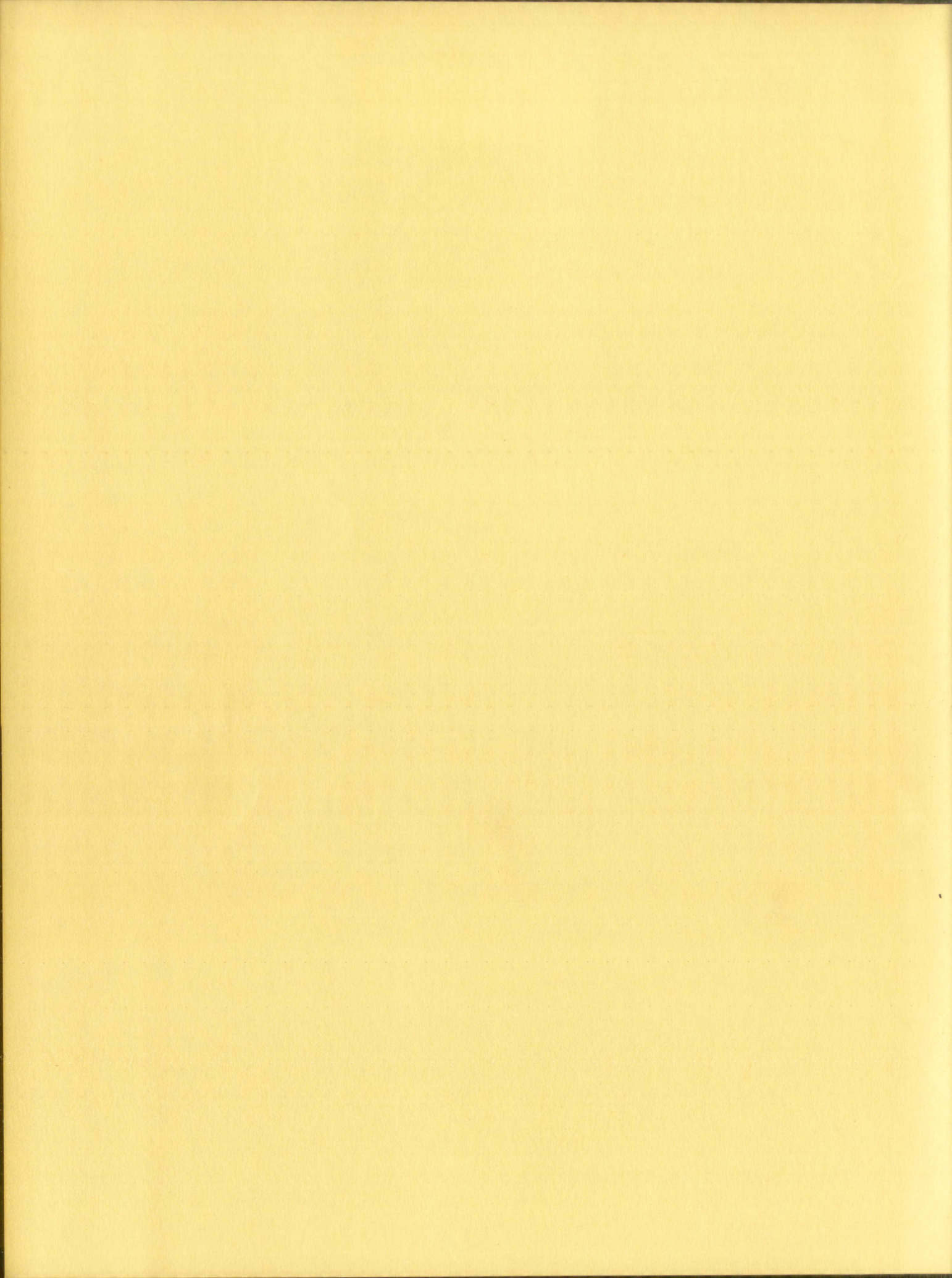
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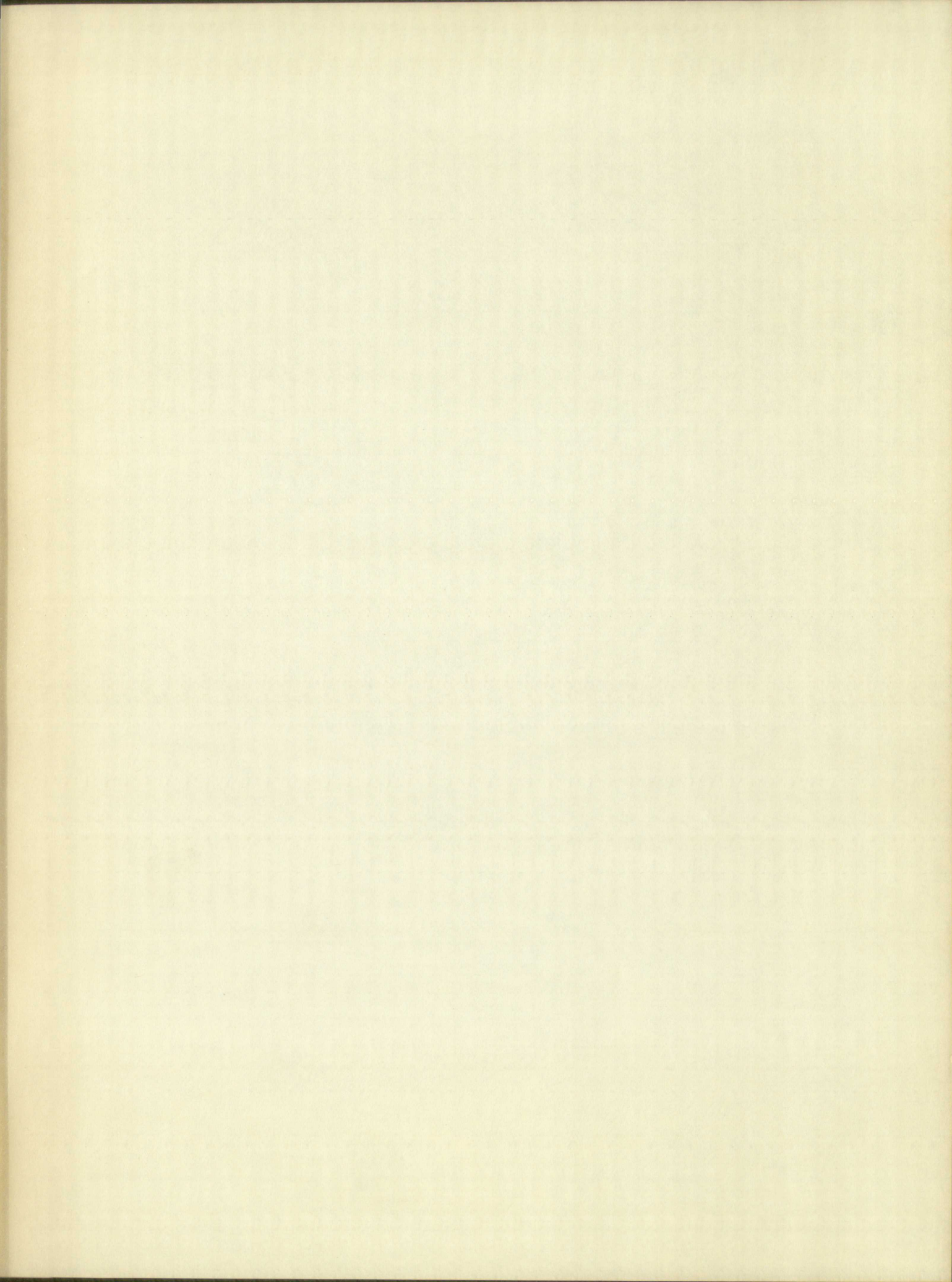
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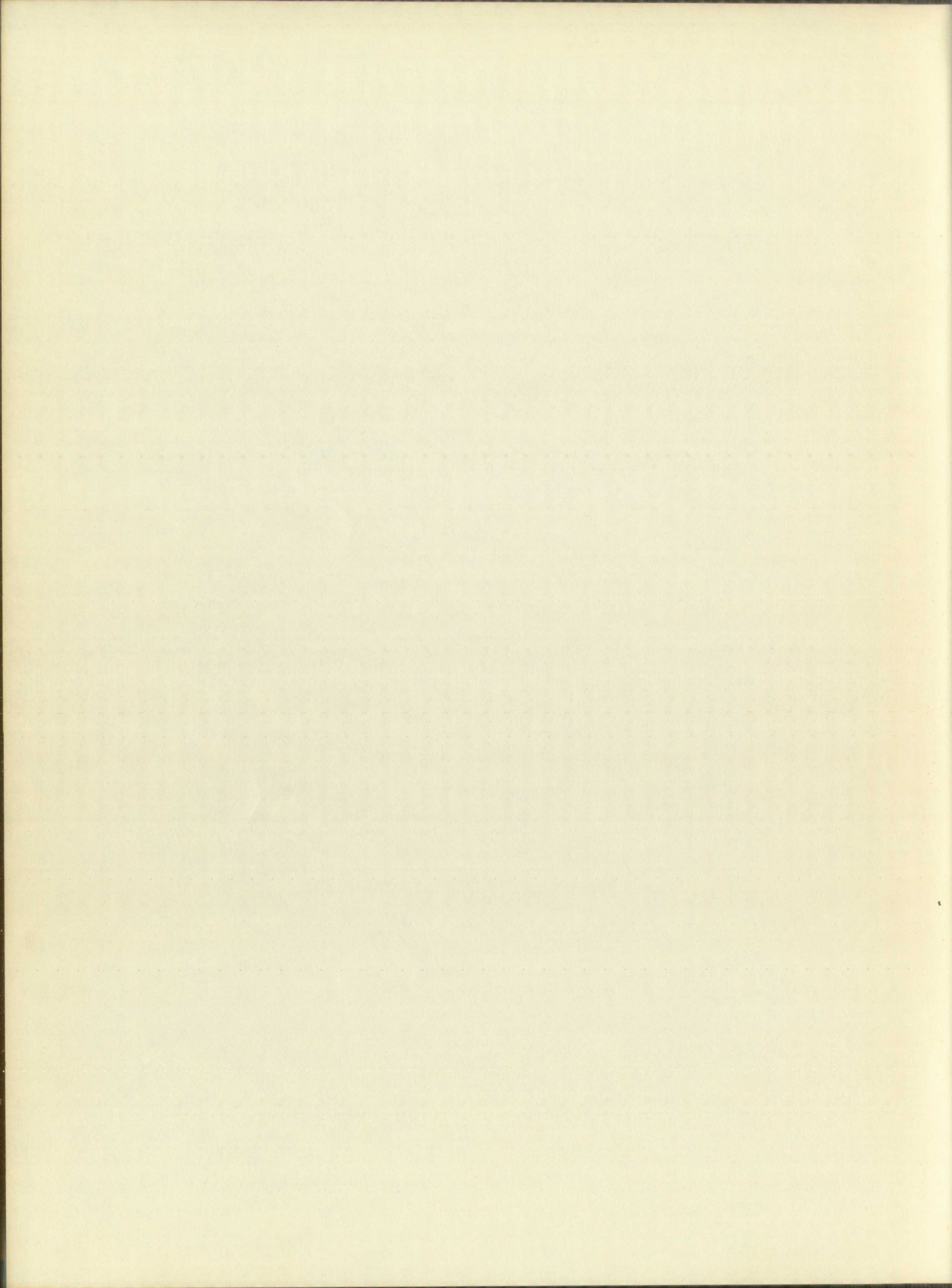
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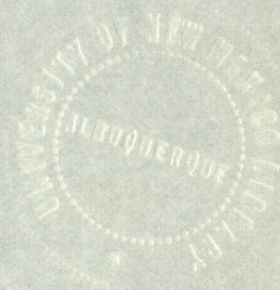
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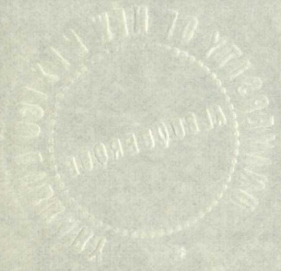
A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF VOTING BEHAVIOR
IN NEW MEXICO



MILLERS FALLS
EVERETT
A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of Government
University of New Mexico

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by
Dwight M. Ramsay, Jr.
August 1951



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IN NEW MEXICO

MILLER, PAUL

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the Faculty of the Department of Government
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BY

DAVID H. RANSOM, JR.

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This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

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MASTER OF ARTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	
Purpose	vii
Methodology	viii
Terms and Concepts	ix
I. NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS	
Morphography	1
The Transition	4
Figures	15
II. NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS: HYSTOGRAPHY	
Spanish-American Peoples and Texans	34
The Patterns	35
Summary	50
Figures	51
III. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
A Pivotal County	70
Periodicity	73
Figures	78
BIBLIOGRAPHY	83
APPENDIX I	84
APPENDIX II	208

167891

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 1952

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	
Purpose	vii
Methodology	viii
Terms and Concepts	ix
I. NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS	
Morphology	i
The Transition	4
Figures	15
II. NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS: HISTORICAL	
Spanish-American Peoples and Regions	24
The Patterns	35
Summary	50
Figures	71
III. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	
A Pivotal County	70
Periodicity	73
Figures	78
BIBLIOGRAPHY	83
APPENDIX I	84
APPENDIX II	208

1952

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDIX I TABLE

	PAGE
I. Statistics for the General Election of 1912 . .	85
II. Statistics for the General Election of 1914 . .	90
III. Statistics for the General Election of 1916 . .	95
IV. Statistics for the General Election of 1918 . .	100
V. Statistics for the General Election of 1920 . .	106
VI. Statistics for the General Election of 1922 . .	112
VII. Statistics for the General Election of 1924 . .	118
VIII. Statistics for the General Election of 1926 . .	124
IX. Statistics for the General Election of 1928 . .	130
X. Statistics for the General Election of 1930 . .	136
XI. Statistics for the General Election of 1932 . .	142
XII. Statistics for the General Election of 1934 . .	148
XIII. Statistics for the General Election of 1936 . .	154
IXV. Statistics for the General Election of 1938 . .	160
XV. Statistics for the General Election of 1940 . .	166
XVI. Statistics for the General Election of 1942 . .	172
XVII. Statistics for the General Election of 1944 . .	179
XVIII. Statistics for the General Election of 1946 . .	186
XIX. Statistics for the General Election of 1948 . .	193
XX. Statistics for the General Election of 1950 . .	200

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Statistics for the General Election of 1912 . . .	85
II. Statistics for the General Election of 1914 . . .	90
III. Statistics for the General Election of 1916 . . .	95
IV. Statistics for the General Election of 1918 . . .	100
V. Statistics for the General Election of 1920 . . .	106
VI. Statistics for the General Election of 1922 . . .	112
VII. Statistics for the General Election of 1924 . . .	118
VIII. Statistics for the General Election of 1926 . . .	124
IX. Statistics for the General Election of 1928 . . .	130
X. Statistics for the General Election of 1930 . . .	136
XI. Statistics for the General Election of 1932 . . .	142
XII. Statistics for the General Election of 1934 . . .	148
XIII. Statistics for the General Election of 1936 . . .	154
XIV. Statistics for the General Election of 1938 . . .	160
XV. Statistics for the General Election of 1940 . . .	166
XVI. Statistics for the General Election of 1942 . . .	172
XVII. Statistics for the General Election of 1944 . . .	179
XVIII. Statistics for the General Election of 1946 . . .	186
XIX. Statistics for the General Election of 1948 . . .	193
XX. Statistics for the General Election of 1950 . . .	200

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX II
TABLE

PAGE

I. Division of Vote by Descent, 1915	209
II. Spanish-American Population Estimates, 1938 and 1950	210

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

PAGE	APPENDIX II TABLE
202	I. Division of Vote by Decade, 1912
210	II. Spanish-American Population Estimates, 1938 and 1950

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I FIGURE

PAGE

I.	Line Graph of the Vote of the State of New Mexico, 1912--1950	17
II.	Line Graph of the Vote of Bernalillo County, 1912--1950	19
III.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1926	21
IV.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1928	23
V.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1930	25
VI.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1932	27
VII.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1934	29
VIII.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1936	31
IX.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1938	33

CHAPTER II FIGURES

I.	Distribution of Spanish-American Population, 1915	53
II.	Distribution of Spanish-American Population 1950	55
III.	Scatter Graph of 1916 Gubernatorial Election .	57
IV.	Scatter Graph of 1918 Gubernatorial Election .	59
V.	Scatter Graph of 1928 Gubernatorial Election .	61
VI.	Scatter Graph of 1938 Gubernatorial Election .	63
VII.	Scatter Graph of 1940 Gubernatorial Election .	65
VIII.	Scatter Graph of 1950 Gubernatorial Election .	67

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I FIGURES

I.	Line Graph of the Vote of the State of New Mexico, 1912-1950	17
II.	Line Graph of the Vote of Bexar County, 1912-1950	19
III.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1912	21
IV.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1916	23
V.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1920	25
VI.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1924	27
VII.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1928	29
VIII.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1932	31
IX.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1936	33
X.	Map of Distribution of Vote, 1940	35

CHAPTER II FIGURES

I.	Distribution of Spanish-American Population, 1915	37
II.	Distribution of Spanish-American Population, 1920	39
III.	Scatter Graph of 1916 gubernatorial election	41
IV.	Scatter Graph of 1918 gubernatorial election	43
V.	Scatter Graph of 1922 gubernatorial election	45
VI.	Scatter Graph of 1926 gubernatorial election	47
VII.	Scatter Graph of 1930 gubernatorial election	49
VIII.	Scatter Graph of 1934 gubernatorial election	51

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

CHAPTER II (CONTINUED) FIGURE

PAGE

- IX. Line Graph of the Presidential Vote of Four
Eastern New Mexico Counties and the
Presidential Vote of the State of Texas,
1912--1944 69

CHAPTER III FIGURE

- I. Line Graph of Congressional Elections and
Economic Rhythms 80
- II. Line Graph of Gubernatorial Elections and
Economic Rhythms 82

LIST OF FIGURES (CONTINUED)

CHAPTER II (CONTINUED)
FIGURE

6-01

IX. Line Graph of the Presidential Vote of 1912

Eastern New Mexico Counties and the

Presidential Vote of the State of Texas

1912-1914 69

CHAPTER III
FIGURE

I. Line Graph of Congressional Elections and

Economic Rhythms 73

II. Line Graph of gubernatorial elections and

Economic Rhythms 83

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

In looking through this study, the reader is advised that there are certain things that he will not find. He will not find any sensational revelations concerning the past voting behavior in New Mexico. The only difference between what is said here and what has been said many times before, both in the class room and in the political conference is that here all the facts are stated with the accuracy of one tenth of one percent. Also, the reader need not look for any magic formula for predicting "things to come". The science--or art--of predicting social phenomenae is a ground still only partially cleared, much less broken and under cultivation.

However, it is hoped that anyone using this study will find in it the material that it is designed to convey. Here, collected into one volume, are the statistics for three offices, U.S. Congressman, U.S. President, and Governor of New Mexico, for all the general elections since statehood. In an attempt to facilitate future studies in this field, these statistics are presented in the raw vote, total for each office for each county, and in percentage of total vote for each office and candidate. The statistics are given by counties and by state totals. The reader will also find various graphic presentation of these figures. Maps have

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been used to tell graphically the story of the decade of great transition in the voting behavior of the citizens of New Mexico. The reader will also find a number of correlations, which should be taken for what they are.

The central purpose of this study is twofold: first, to present graphically the patterns of voting in the New Mexico general elections of the last twenty years, and second, to facilitate future research in the analysis of voting behavior.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study is simple and straightforward. The election statistics were collected from the reports of the state canvassing board, most of which are found in the New Mexico Blue Books. These statistics were then given a standard treatment. For each office in each county, a total was obtained for the votes of the candidates. From this total and the returns for the individual candidates, a percentage was obtained for each candidate. Party totals are also given for the congressional elections after 1942, when New Mexico obtained its second U.S. Representative. The addition was done on an adding machine and the percentages were calculated on a Marchant calculator.

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3. TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Analogy, organic or otherwise, has proven to be a dangerous type of reasoning in the social sciences. It is with some misgivings, therefore, that I embark on the sea of analogy for the purposes of classification in this study. However, by way of rationalization or self excuse, there are a few things to be said. It is my feeling that the present day social scientist is working in a dim grey dawn, groping for forms and tools which are little more than shadows on the wall of Plato's cave. What few tools we do possess in the way of common language and accepted concepts are dull and poorly made. An excellent example of this is found in this study. In Appendix I the reader will find something in the neighborhood of 3500 individual election returns, 1600 separate totals, and nearly 4000 percentages. How are these to be organized, from what point of view are they to be examined? In the words of the physical sciences, what reagents shall be used to

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In Chapter For the purposes of general classification, I have gone to the biological sciences, and have found that what appears to be a useful classification can be derived if analogy is permitted. In the first place, the body politic is not a homogenous whole. If this were true, the study of political and total social behavior of man would not only be simple, it would be unnecessary, for we would have few, if any, problems with which to deal. However, taking any sizeable group of human beings, a great amount of individual and group differentiation will be found. Also, similarities abound, and these must also concern the student of society. The analogy is simple. The area of study is one state; it is therefore the totality, or gross organic form studied here. For that reason, I have chosen the term Morphography as the term of classification in dealing with total state patterns. The state is composed of many differentiated units, in this case counties, and for the unit or state region, I have chosen the term Hystography, or the study of tissues. For the individual voter, who is not a subject for study here, 'though it would be unfortunate for us to

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lose sight of him, we might apply the term Cytography, and then proceed to use the terms and concept of the school of individual psychology. The analogy might be carried further, but it has given us terms, and that is a wise place to stop.

The reason for being concerned with terms is simple. In Chapter II, it is demonstrated that the voting pattern for the state is something more than a mere sum of the parts; it appears to be a new and different synthesis, little of which could be predicted by looking at the separate units of the state.

CHAPTER I

NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS

MORPHOGRAPHY

The voting behavior of a state is, in many ways, far more than the mere sum of its parts. By plotting only the returns for the state, one misses nearly all the significant facts of the voting behavior of the people of New Mexico. This has been referred to in the introduction, but it is well to remember that voting statistics are merely abstractions of one form of human behavior, and the further one moves from the original reality of the individual voter, the more meaning is lost. However, the morphography of voting has its value, because in its study can be seen the overall trends and patterns, which would be missed in a purely hystological study.

Some of the differences between the county patterns of voting and that which is found in the state as a whole is clearly demonstrated by comparing Figures I and II. Figure I is the graph of the state totals for the three offices; Figure II is the graph of Bernalillo county. In comparing the two, the graph of the Bernalillo county vote appears to be erratic and unstable. The three graphs for the separate offices are at times very far apart, and the variability of percentage of vote for each office from year to year is often large. In contrast, the state graphs show more consistency, both in the matter of similar percentages for the candidates of the same party, and in slower changes from election to election.

NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS

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However, there are similarities in the two figures. Note, for instance, that order of the offices is almost the same in both figures. From 1920 to 1928, the Democratic Presidential candidate ran well behind his running mates for Congress and Governor. In 1932, all this changed, and since then, with the exception of 1934, in both the State and Bernalillo County the Democratic candidate for governor has run behind his party brethren who were looking toward Washington.

More will be said of the individual county patterns in the following chapter, while here the state as an entity is more important.

Looking again at Figure I, it will be noticed that there is a considerable disruption of the state patterns during the period of 1928 to 1936. It is this transitional period that will be dealt with in some detail here, but it might be well to first summarize what has gone before.

For a more complete treatment of the voting and general political picture in the territorial days of the state, the reader is referred to The Republican Party in New Mexico by Dr. Charles B. Judah.¹ However, for our purposes here, the best summary statement is that the Territory was predominantly Republican. New Mexico went through its territorial period while the Republicans held sway over the nation, and was apparently bound to absorb much of the temper from the nation. In 1910, the Constitution for the State of New Mexico was drawn up in Santa Fe by a predominantly Republican Convention. The Constitution was ratified by a healthy majority of the voters of the state, although there seems to be

¹ Charles B. Judah, The Republican Party in New Mexico. (Albuquerque: Division of Research, Department of Government, University of New Mexico, 1949), pp. 3-7.

some question about the legality of the election.² Some reaction must have been created, for in 1912, Harvey B. Fergusson, principal opponent to the Constitution, won a plurality of the votes and went to Washington as U. S. Representative from New Mexico. However, if we consult Table I, Appendix I, we will find that this victory of the Democrats may not bear the relationship to state policy that might be easily deduced. In 1912, the Progressive Party took its toll of Republican votes in New Mexico. It totaled 12.1 percent of the state total of votes, which would probably mean that about 20 percent of the Republicans had been weaned away from their regular party. If one could assume that all the voters who went Progressive were Republicans (and that assumption is probably false), Fergusson then won by default, because the combined Republican-Progressive vote would total forty-nine per cent of the state total.

The Republicans and the Democrats fought an almost equal battle from 1912 to 1928. The Democrats did consistently better in the Congressional race, the parties split the governorship, while the Republicans drubbed the Democrats in the Presidential elections, with the exception of 1916. Third parties showed some strength during this period, obtaining 17.5 percent of the vote in 1912, six percent in 1914, and usually between one and two percent from 1916 to 1924. After that, they became a minor factor in the New Mexico elections. However, after 1928, the battle took on the character of a duel between a man armed with an automatic rifle and one armed with a pitchfork. Referring to Figure I again, one finds that not once from 1930 through 1948 did a Democratic candidate

²H. R. Committee on Territories, Constitution for Proposed State of New Mexico. (U. S. Government Printing Office, 1911).

some question about the legality of the election. Some reaction must have been created, for in 1912, Harvey B. Ferguson, principal opponent to the Constitution, won a plurality of the votes and went to Washington as U. S. Representative from New Mexico. Now even, if we consult Table I, Appendix I, we will find that this victory of the Democrats may not bear the relationship to state policy that might be easily deduced. In 1912, the Progressive Party took the toll of Republican votes in New Mexico. It totaled 12.1 percent of the state total of votes, which would probably mean that about 30 percent of the Republicans had been weaned away from their regular party. If one could assume that all the voters who went Progressive were Republicans (and that assumption is probably false), Ferguson then won by default, because the combined Republican-Progressive vote would total forty-nine per cent of the state total.

The Republicans and the Democrats fought an almost equal battle from 1912 to 1928. The Democrats did consistently better in the Congressional race, the parties split the governorship, while the Republicans dropped the Democrats in the Presidential election, with the exception of 1916. Third parties showed some strength during this period, obtaining 17.5 percent of the vote in 1912, six percent in 1916, and running between one and two percent from 1920 to 1928. After that, they became a minor factor in the New Mexico elections. However, after 1928, the battle took on the character of a duel between a man armed with an automatic rifle and one armed with a pitchfork. Referring to Eugene I again, one finds that once from 1930 through 1938 had a Democratic candidate.

for any of the three offices fail to obtain more than fifty percent of the state vote. A change had taken place, and it is this transition that is the subject of this chapter, to be told in words and maps.

I. The Transition

Except for a few passing remarks in the introduction, one hesitates to draw any lines of causation concerning voting behavior. However, it has long been recognized that there is some relationship between the economy and the political temper of the people of the United States. Fable--and fact--have it that during the great economic thunderstorm of 1929-1933, it rained brokers on Wall Street and Democrats on Washington. It also rained Democrats in Santa Fe, until 1950 when Governor Edwin Meechem fell out of the clouds. And even in that year the governor was the sole Republican elected on the state or national ticket.

Beginning with Figure III, one sees a pictorial presentation of the voting pattern for 1926 in the election for U.S. Congressman. The Republican Party was in its era of greatest power since statehood, although this strength is not reflected in the Congressional elections as well as it is in the Gubernatorial and Presidential elections. While Richard Dillon and his cohorts were drinking at the springs of victory, Juan A. Sedillo, a Republican candidate for U.S. Congress, had to be content with 48.3 percent of the state vote, and defeat. However, in Figure III is seen the general pattern that existed in the voting of the people of New Mexico during the early and middle twenties. One finds that the north central and river counties gave over fifty-five percent of their vote to the Republican candidate, while the counties

in the eastern part of the state, as well as those in the southwestern portion, voted over fifty-five percent for the Democratic party candidate. There are nearly twice as many counties in the strong Democratic group as there are in the strong Republican classification, but most of the Democratic counties are small and of sparse population. The combined total vote of Lea, Roosevelt, Quay, Curry, Harding and Hidalgo counties constitute only 9.3 percent of the state total of votes, so that the apparent territorial preponderance of the Democratic voting is greatly softened by considerations of population densities. As a contrast to the six Democratic counties noted above, the combined total vote of Santa Fe and Rio Arriba counties constitutes about thirteen percent of the total state vote. However, even with the three percent margin that these two northern counties have in terms of the total vote, the six smaller counties are their match on the basis of combined vote, because the smaller counties gave a higher percentage of their vote to Morrow than the larger counties gave to Sedillo. While Santa Fe returned sixty-five percent of its vote for Sedillo, little Lea County, possessing but eleven percent of the total vote that Santa Fe had, gave 90.7 percent of its vote to Morrow, with the result that, while Lea's total vote was only eleven percent of that of Santa Fe, the Lea County vote for their chosen candidate was fifteen percent of Santa Fe's vote for Sedillo. For an analysis of this situation, as well as pictorial presentation of intensity of party voting, see Chapter II. Referring again to Figure I in this chapter, one sees that 1926 was the mid-point in an upswing of Republican power at the polls which began in 1924 and was to reach its high water mark in 1928. The 1926 election provided

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the Republicans with only a mixed victory. Dillon polled 51.6 percent of the vote, to win by a 3771 majority, hardly an outstanding victory. John Morrow, Democratic candidate for Congress, won with 51.4 percent of the total vote, or a majority of 3358 votes. Ed. Sargent, Dillon's running mate, candidate for Lt. Governor, won with 3526 votes to spare. However, Dillon did not get an entirely Republican administration to back him up. Jennie Fortune, Democrat, was victorious in the election of Secretary of State with a 582 majority, while the office of State Treasurer also went to a Democrat, W. R. Graham, by a margin of 617 votes. Robert C. Dow, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, won his place in the sun with the minute majority of thirteen votes. It would appear that Dow took heart in this questionable victory, for he was to run again in 1928, this time against Dillon for the Governorship. The rest of the state offices went to Republicans, although only one of these succeeded in obtaining a majority of more than 3000. However, Dillon had a successful and popular administration, the state and nation were doing well, and the stage was set for 1928.

(Figure IV, 1928, Congressional Election) This election, as indicated above, marks the high point of Republican vote-getting power in New Mexico. The people of New Mexico approved Herbert Hoover with 59.1 percent of their vote, endorsed Richard C. Dillon with a comfortable 55.7 percent, and sent Albert Simms to represent their interest in the U.S. Congress with a somewhat less comfortable vote of 52.2 percent of the state total. It is interesting to note that New Mexicans were often prone to vote for a President of one party while giving a majority of their votes to a candidate for U.S. Congress running on the opposition

the Republicans with only a mixed victory. Dillon polled 51.8 percent of the vote, winning a 5711 majority, hardly an outstanding victory. John Morrey, Democratic candidate for Congress, won with 51.1 percent of the total vote, or a majority of 3358 votes. Mr. Morrey, Dillon's running mate, candidate for Lt. Governor, won with 5233 votes to none.

However, Dillon did not get an entirely Republican administration to back him up. Dennis Fortune, Democrat, was victorious in the election of Secretary of State with a 582 majority, while the office of State Treasurer also went to a Democrat, W. R. Graham, by a margin of 677 votes. Robert C. Dow, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, won his place in the run with the minute majority of thirteen votes. It would appear that Dow took heart in this questionable victory, for he was to run again in

1928, this time against Dillon for the Governorship. The rest of the state offices went to Republicans, although only one of these succeeded in obtaining a majority of more than 3000. However, Dillon had a successful and popular administration, the state and nation were doing well, and the stage was set for 1928.

(Figure IV, 1928, Congressional Election) This election, as indicated above, marks the high point of Republican vote-getting power in New Mexico. The people of New Mexico approved Herbert Hoover with 52.1 percent of their vote, endorsed Richard C. Dillon with a comfortable 55.7 percent, and sent Albert Bums to represent their interest in the U.S. Congress with a somewhat less comfortable vote of 52.3 percent of the state total. It is interesting to note that New Mexicans were urged to vote for a President of one party while giving a majority of their votes to a candidate for U.S. Congress running on the opposition

ticket. Although both Harding and Coolidge obtained majorities in New Mexico, the voters of the state gave majorities to Democrats running for Congress in 1922, 1924, and 1926. With the exception of 1920, 1926 is the only presidential election year in which the Republicans obtained a majority of votes in all three major offices. In 1916 the New Mexican voters performed as they did in 1922-1926 in relation to the President and Congress, but in reverse. They gave 50.3 percent of their vote to Wilson and 48.9 percent to Walton, the Democratic Congressional candidate, for a plurality of 0.8 percent (Eggum, the Socialist candidate, received 3.1 percent of the vote). Therefore, it is not surprising to find Simms running about seven percent behind the Presidential candidate.

On inspection, Figure IV reveals a considerable alteration of the pattern of 1926. In 1926, fifteen counties were found in the strong Democratic grouping, while only eight were listed in the Republican group. In 1928, it is found that five counties have dropped from the Democratic group of over fifty-five percent, while four have moved into the strong Republican class, giving a new ratio of twelve to ten, as against eight to fifteen in the previous election. The map of 1928 reveals a Republican state, both in area and in population. It must be remembered that this is the map of the votes for the weakest of the three Republican victories among the offices studied here. However, Figure IX in Chapter III indicates that Hoover's popularity in New Mexico is not the result of any great pro-Hoover sentiment, but rather a drastic thirty-five percent drop in the normal Democratic presidential vote in the eastern part of the state, a result, in all likelihood, of the anti-Catholic and anti-wet tendencies of the people inhabiting this area.

The New Mexico Republicans came into office in 1929 in a state of relatively great political vigor. But the economic thunderstorm, referred to above, was just over the horizon. The story of October, "in our most immemorial year," 1929, is too familiar to be related here. It might be characterized, though, with one of the most memorable understatements of all time, issued by the House of Morgan during the worst days of the crash: "There has been a disturbance on the stock market." In 1930, New Mexico joined much of the nation, and again gave the President in office a representative of the opposition party.

(Figure V, 1930 Congressional Election) This map presents a telling contrast to Figures III and IV. Only Valencia and San Miguel counties remained of the "traditional Republican" counties, although Luna County joined in this particular election. In fact, the only other counties to give even bare majorities to Simms were Lincoln with 5.17 percent, San Juan with 50.1 percent, Santa Fe with 52.4 percent and Torrance with 52.9 percent. Simms' vote dropped almost ten percent from his 1928 figure of 52.2 percent of the total vote, as he received 42.4 percent of the vote in 1930. Dennis Chavez won the election with 57.6 percent of the vote and twenty-four of New Mexico's thirty-one counties behind him. Swept along in the reaction was Clarence M. Botts, Republican Candidate for governor, who was defeated by Democratic candidate Arthur Seligman.

1930, however, was more than a mere off year swing to the party of the "outs." One barometer of national feeling is the percentage of membership of the various parties in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1928 the Republican membership in the House reached a high for the period under consideration of slightly over sixty percent. In 1930, the

the membership of the two parties was about equal, while in 1932 the Republicans returned to only about one-fourth of the total number of seats in the House. In the Presidential election, we find a similar pattern. In 1928, Hoover handed Al Smith the worst beating (Smith won only eighty-seven electoral votes) taken by a major party candidate, excepting Taft in 1912, since 1872, when U. S. Grant left Horace Greeley with only sixty-six electoral votes. Although the worst was yet to come in 1936, in 1932 Roosevelt defeated Hoover by winning 472 electoral votes, leaving Hoover with fifty-nine.

(Figure VI, 1932 Congressional Election) Here we find the Republican Counties even thinner than in the previous election, and all but four of the counties are in the "strongly Democratic" class. Roosevelt received 63.7 percent of the state vote, Seligman won over the once powerful Dillon with 55.4 percent, and Chavez bettered his running mates by obtaining 64.2 percent of the state vote. He also carried the two counties shown as "in between" on the map, Taos with 51.3 percent and Guadalupe with fifty-four percent of the vote. Where in 1930 he had carried twenty-four counties, he now had a majority in twenty-nine of the thirty-one. Only San Miguel and Valencia held the line, with Armijo receiving 55.6 percent of the vote in San Miguel and 57.3 percent in Valencia County. Although Chavez's victory was nearly complete, Seligman did not do quite as well against Dillon. Dillon carried Colfax county with 51.6 percent of the vote, Guadalupe with 50.7 percent, Sandoval with 50.3, San Miguel with 58.1 percent, Torrance with 57.5 percent, and Valencia County with 61.2 percent. Even so, his defeat in 1932 was about as great as his victory in 1928, for his 1928 opponent, Dow, polled 44.3

the membership of the two parties...
Republicans returned to...
seats in the House...
pattern. In 1928, Hoover...
only eighty-seven electoral votes...
ceasing talk in 1932...
with only sixty-six electoral votes...
in 1936, in 1932 Roosevelt...
votes, leaving Hoover with fifty-three.

(Figure VI, 1932 Congressional Election)

Republican Committee even...
but four of the counties...
Roosevelt received 57.7 percent of the vote...
once powerful nation with 52.1 percent...
majority by obtaining 61.2 percent of the vote...
two counties shown as "in between"...
and Grady with fifty-four percent of the vote...
carried twenty-four counties...
the thirty-one. Only San Miguel and Valencia held the...
receiving 52.6 percent of the vote in San Miguel and 51.3 percent in...
Valencia County. Although Chavez's victory was nearly complete...
did not do quite as well against Wilson...
with 51.6 percent of the vote, Grady with 51.1 percent...
50.3, San Miguel with 52.1 percent...
Valencia County with 61.2 percent...
as great as his victory in 1928, for the 1932 opponent, Don...

percent of the state votes, while Dillon, in 1932, bettered Dow's record by only 0.3 percent with a state percentage of 44.6. An important fact is now apparent: taking the three offices as a whole, the Democrats did better at the dawn of their new power (1932) than the Republicans did at the apex of theirs in 1928. In 1932, Chavez obtained 64.2 percent of the state vote, compared with Simms' 52.2 percent in 1928. Hoover received 59.1 percent of the total vote, but Roosevelt exceeded that mark by 4.6 percent with a state average of 63.7 of the vote in 1932. Only Dillon did better in 1928 than the Republican candidate of 1932 by obtaining 55.7 percent of the state vote, while Saligman polled 0.3 percent less with 55.4 percent. It is true, however, that while this was the beginning of a new era of Democratic power in the state, this party would not again, with the exception of Clyde Tingley's election in 1936, equal or exceed the percentages of votes obtained in the 1932 election. However, this early show of the Democrats' power at the polls did introduce the state to two decades that saw no Democrat defeated for any of these three major offices.

(Figure VII, 1934 Congressional Election) This map might be summarized by saying that there is less blue, much more white, and more red than in 1932. The Democrats did not lose this election, although their margin of victory was considerably less than it was in 1932. John J. Dempsey, Democrat, ran against M. F. Miera and won 52.1 percent of the state's vote, 12.1 percent less than Dennis Chavez had received two years before. Dempsey carried twenty counties in 1934, while Chavez carried all but two of the thirty-one counties in 1932. There were other changes worth noting. While Valencia and San Miguel counties

percent of the state vote, while the opposition party
by only 0.5 percent with a state vote of 1.5. In 1932
is now apparent: taking the three offices as a whole, the
better at the dawn of that year (1932) than the opposition
the apex of their in 1938. In 1932, however, obtained 0.5 percent
the state vote, compared with 1.5 percent in 1938. However,
59.1 percent of the state vote, but look, the opposition party
percent with a state vote of 1.5. In 1932, the opposition
did better in 1938 than the opposition party of 1.5 percent
55.7 percent of the state vote, while the opposition party
with 55.1 percent. In 1932, however, that while the opposition
ring of a new era of unbroken power in the state, this party
again, with the exception of those years in 1932, the opposition
exceed the percentage of votes obtained in the 1932 election. However,
this early state of the Democratic party, the opposition party
state to two decades, but no more devoted for eight years
three major offices.

(Figure VII, 1932 Congress and Election) This map shows
marked by saying that the state is less than, more than, or
than in 1932. The Democrats did not lose this election, although
margin of victory was considerably less than in 1932. In 1932,
Democrat, Van A. Smith, 1.5. The opposition party, however, lost
state's vote, 55.1 percent less than the Democrats had in 1932.
years before. The party carried 5.5 percent in 1932, while the
carried all but two of the three offices mentioned in 1932. These years
other changes were made. While the Democrats and the opposition

maintained their strong Republican leanings with percentages for Miera of 64.8 and 66.1 respectively, Taos regained its place among the faithful with a Republican vote of 58.9 percent. But not all went well for the Republicans in their former bailiwicks along the river. Rio Arriba, Santa Fe and Socorro, all former Republican strongholds, stuck to their post-crash deviations and returned Democratic percentages of 51.4, 50.1 and 51.0 respectively. Other former Republican stalwarts returned to the fold, though not as strongly as did Taos. Guadalupe gave 53.3 percent of its vote to the Republican candidate Miera, Mora returned only 51.4 percent, Sandoval 53.2 percent, while some of the always doubtful counties joined the Republican counties: Bernalillo 53.0 percent, Harding with 52.3 percent, San Juan with 51.2 percent, Sierra with 51.9 percent and Torrance with 50.3 percent.

How are these many changes since 1928, and the changes in the pattern from 1932 to 1934. A partial explanation of the change in the total pattern is offered by Charles B. Judah:³

By 1934 Seligman was dead and Cutting had captured the Republican party, or what was left of it, but though he managed to get himself re-elected to the U.S. Senate, it was at the expense of the party. Of the native counties, only Valencia and San Miguel returned the usual handsome majorities; four others, Dona Ana, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe and Socorro, were carried by Clyde Tingley, Democratic candidate for governor. Thus four years of revolt had broken the tradition of Republican party loyalty. Cutting himself could not put humpty dumpty together again, and after his death the situation worsened.

This explanation relates to the factionalism within the Republican party in the state. There are other considerations to be made. The nation was going strongly Democratic, and what ever causes there were for

³Judah, op. cit., p. 13.

maintained their strong traditional position with respect to the
of 61.8 and 66.1 respectively, and obtained the same results
ful with a Republican vote of 51.3 percent, but the vote fell to
the Republicans in 1954. Former Senator John F. Kennedy, who
Santa Fe and Socorro, all former Republican strongholds, were
post-war deviation and returned to the Republican column in 1954.

and 51.0 respectively. Other former Republican strongholds returned to
the fold, though not as strongly as the local Republican vote
cent of its vote to the Republican column. The vote fell to 48.1
51.4 percent, Santa Fe 53.7 percent, and Socorro 51.4 percent.
counties joined the Republican column: Santa Fe 51.4 percent, Socorro
the vote 52.3 percent, Santa Fe 53.7 percent, and Socorro 51.4 percent.
cent and Socorro with 50.3 percent.

How are these new changes since 1952, and the changes in the
pattern from 1952 to 1954? A small examination of the county in the
total pattern is shown in Exhibit 1.

In 1954 the vote was held and the results were as follows: the
can party, in which was 51.3 percent of the total vote, and the
self-reliant party, in which was 48.7 percent of the total vote.
party. Of the five counties, Santa Fe, Socorro, and Santa Fe
turned the local Republican majority. Santa Fe, Socorro, and Santa Fe
Ariz., Santa Fe and Socorro, were elected by the Republican
county candidate for Governor. The vote was 51.3 percent of the total
broken the tradition of Republican party victory. Santa Fe, Socorro,
could not be brought back to the Republican column, and the results
slightest victory.

This explanation is given to the following: Santa Fe, Socorro,
can party in the state. The vote of the Republican party is shown
nation was going strongly forward, and what was a small victory.

this certainly had their effect in New Mexico. There was the growing invasion from the East, to be dealt with in the next chapter, but the relative vote is of importance here. In 1926, the combined congressional vote of Chaves, Curry, Eddy, Lea, Quay and Roosevelt counties was 13,207, or 12.3 percent of the state vote. By 1936 the combined vote of these six eastern counties was 30,871, which increased their relative importance in the state by 5.9 percent, giving them 19.2 percent of the total state vote. However, it is well to note that, also by the mid-thirties, the residents of the "East Side" were no longer the unwavering Democrats they were a decade before, and this factor somewhat weakened their effect on the total vote in the state. Although the Republicans have long used the Texas invasion as an excuse for their defeats, it is recognized that without the help of the eastern counties, Mechem would have had a great deal of trouble winning the 1950 election, and, for that matter, Albert K. Mitchell would not have obtained 47.7 percent of the state vote in 1938.

As for an explanation of the 1934 election in respect to the losses suffered by the Democrats in comparison with the 1932 and 1936 elections, one finds more difficulty. 1934 was a non-Presidential year, and one would normally expect some drop in the vote for the party in power, but ten percent is a bit drastic to be explained by this alone. In New Mexico, on the basis of Figure I, the normal expectation would be about five percent. The explanation of this particular election will probably have to await further research.

(Figure VIII, 1936 Congressional Election) Comparing this map with the map of the 1932 elections, one finds three less strongly

Democratic counties, and no strong Republican counties. The most notable change took place in San Miguel County. In 1932 San Miguel gave 55.6 percent of its vote to the Republican candidate for Congress, in 1934 the percentage was raised to 66.1. In 1936 it returned just under fifty-five percent to the Democratic candidate, Dempsey. Valencia, the most loyal of all Republican counties, also broke with the past and gave 53.2 percent of its vote to the Democratic congressional candidate, as well as majorities to the Democratic gubernatorial and Presidential candidates.

For that matter, M. Ralph Brown, Republican candidate for Congress, carried only two counties, Socorro and Taos, both by the infinitesimal vote of 50.1 percent. This means that about a dozen votes kept the Republican from losing every county in the state. Among the three offices, the Democrats did about as well as they did in 1932. Dempsey obtained 63.2 percent of the state total, Clyde Tingley, candidate for governor, bettered Seligman's performance of 1932 by 2.1 percent by winning 57.5 percent of the state totals, while the electors for Roosevelt walked off with 63.2 percent, providing the most consistent Presidential-Congressional vote ever to be given in New Mexico, a phenomenon that will probably never occur again, because such perfect consistency is only problematical.

The 1936 election represents the acme of Democratic vote-getting power, as 1928 did for the Republicans. However, while a long and bitter draught of defeat awaited the Republicans after 1928, the Democratic cup of victory continued to run over, albeit less copiously, for another five elections.

Democratic candidate, ...
notable change ...
gave 55.6 percent of the vote to the ...
in 1938 the percentage was ...
under fifty percent for the ...
the most loyal of all ...
and gave 55.2 percent of the vote to the ...
date, as well as ...
this candidate.

For ...
carried only ...
vote of 50.1 percent. ...
publican ...
the ...
65.2 percent of the ...
bettered ...
percent of the ...
with 65.2 percent ...
national vote ...
probably never ...
problematic.

The 1938 election ...
power, as 1938 ...
thought of defeat ...
of victory ...
elections.

(Figure IX, 1938 Congressional Election) This map represents the general pattern in the state after the voting had "settled down" into a new pattern after the great transition reviewed above. This election is presented from another point of view in the next chapter, and few comments are needed here. The only strongly Republican county here is Mora, but Mora, it might be noted, has the habit of being rather inconstant. San Miguel is still safely in the harbour of Democratic Party, while Valencia turned slightly Republican in the gubernatorial race to give Mitchell 51.6 percent of its vote, while maintaining its newly acquired Democratic leanings by casting 51.1 percent of its votes for Dempsey in the Congressional election.

(Figure 11, 1938 Congressional election) This map shows the
general pattern of the vote after the "New Deal" party
a new pattern after the great migration moved north. The election
is presented from another point of view. The map shows, and the
comments are needed here. The only strictly national party was the
more, but more, it might be noted, that the party of the
stand. San Rafael is still active in the history of the party.
while Valerius turned slightly. The party of the
give Mitchell 55, 50 percent of the vote, while the remaining 45
during Democratic leadership by center 55, 50 percent of the vote for
Demsey in the Congressional election.

FIGURES

15

FOR

CHAPTER I

Titles and Legends Appear on
Page Preceeding each Figure

Tables and legends appear on
these preceding pages.

CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I

LINE GRAPH
of
THE VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO
1912--1950

Expressed in Terms of Democratic Percentage of Total Vote
1912--1924

Expressed in Terms of Democratic Percentage
of Two Party Vote
1926--1950

LEGEND

Red Graph
Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for U.S. Congress

Blue Graph
Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for Governor of New Mexico

Green Graph
Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for President of the United States

Source
Appendix I, Tables I--XX

LINE GRAPH

of

THE VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

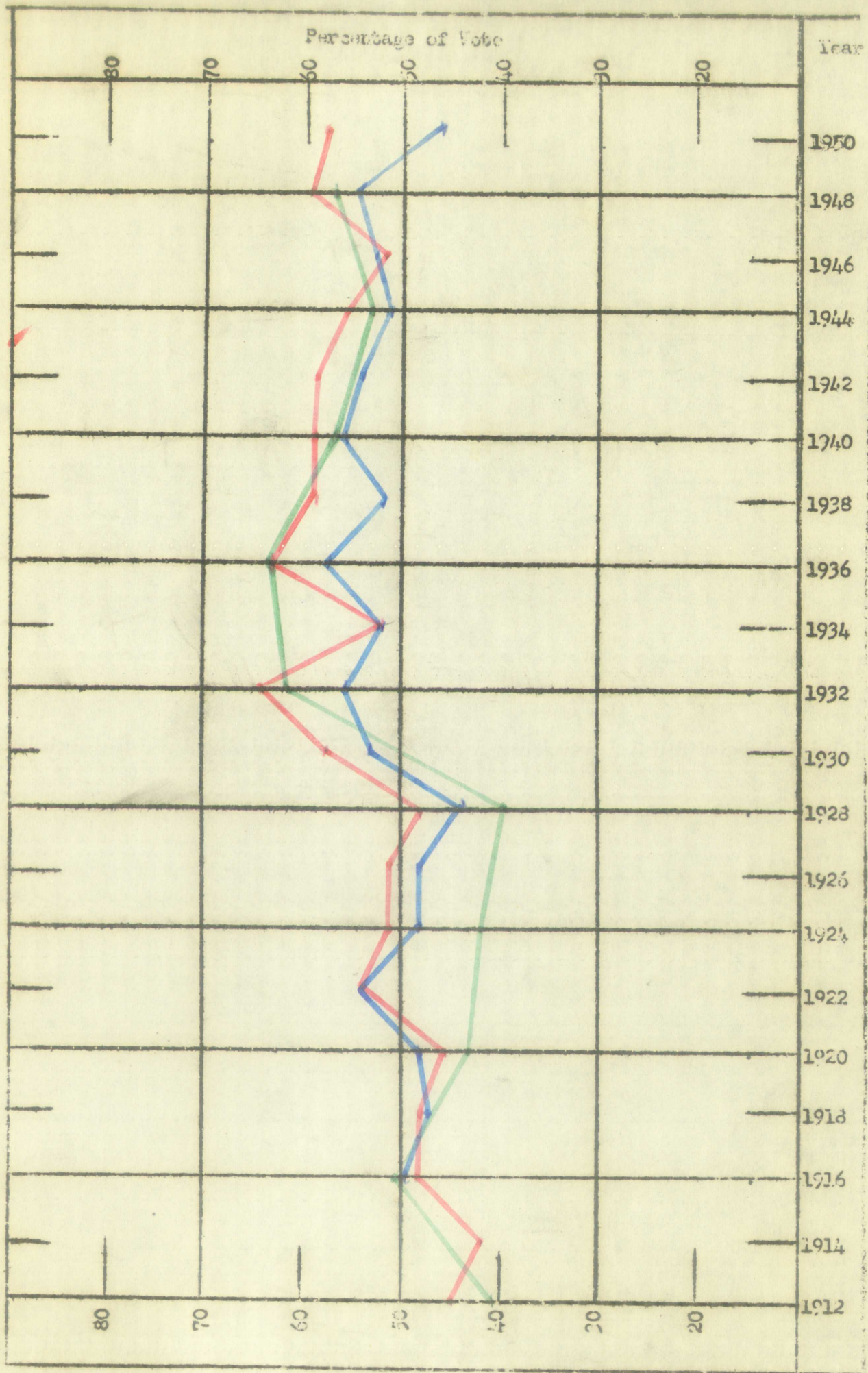
1912-1950

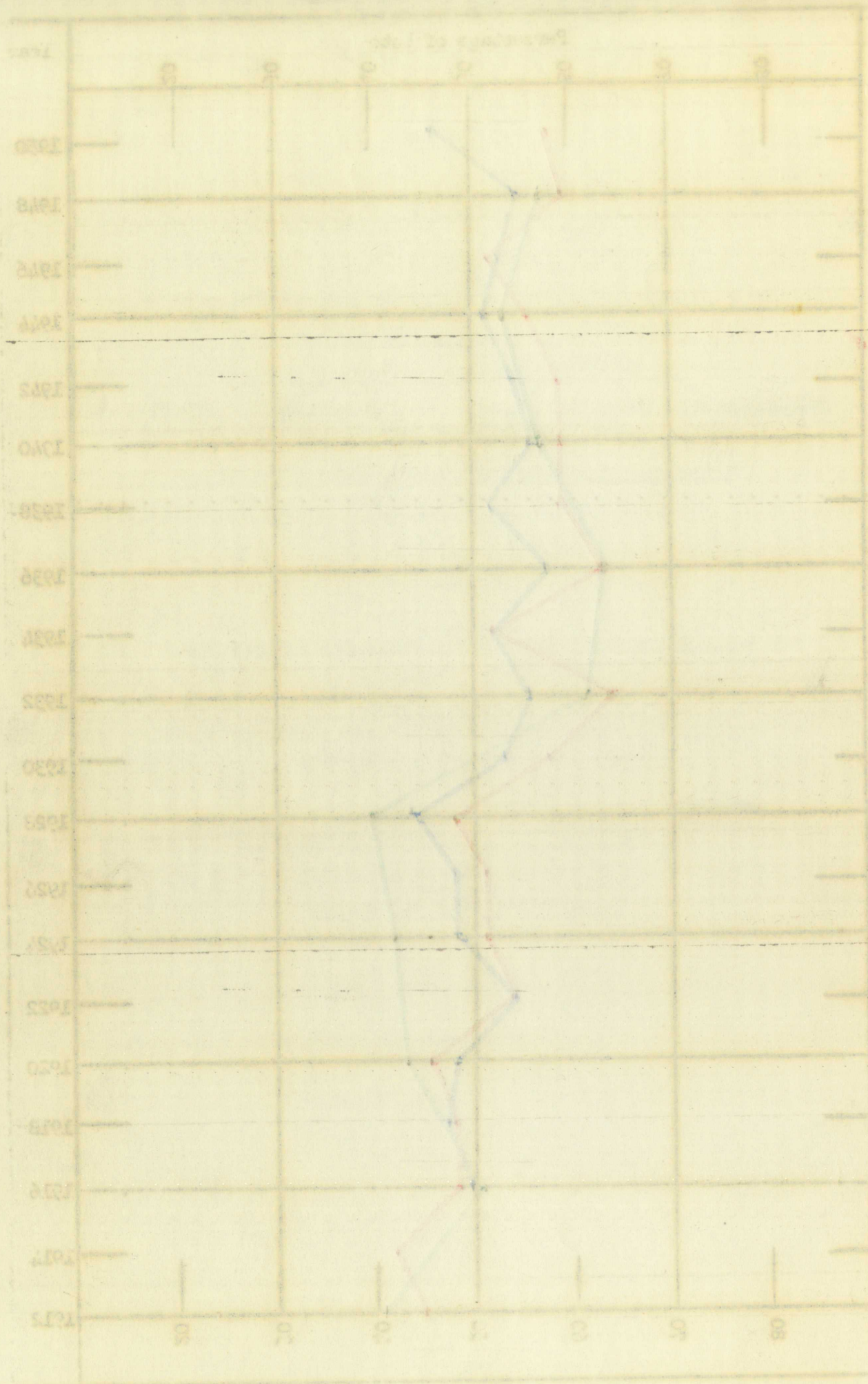
Expressed in Terms of Democratic Percentage of Total Vote
1912-1924Expressed in Terms of Democratic Percentage
of Two Party Vote
1926-1950

LEGEND

Red Graph
Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for U.S. CongressBlue Graph
Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for Governor of New MexicoGreen Graph
Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for President of the United StatesSource
Appendix I, Tables I--XX

RECEIVED
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LINE GRAPH

of

THE VOTE OF BERNALILLO COUNTY

1912--1950

Expressed in Terms of Democratic Percentage of Total Vote
1912--1924

Expressed in Terms of Democratic Percentage
of Two Party Vote
1926--1950

LEGEND

Red Graph

Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for U.S. Congress

Blue Graph

Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for Governor of New Mexico

Green Graph

Percentage of Vote for Democratic Candidate
for President of the United States

Source

Appendix I, Tables I--XX

FIGURE 11

LINE GRAPH

of

THE VOTE OF BERNARDINO COUNTY

1912-1920

Expressed in terms of Democratic percentage of total vote
1912-1920

Expressed in terms of Democratic percentage
of total vote
1912-1920

LEGEND

Red strip

Percentage of vote for Democratic Candidate
for U.S. Senator

Blue strip

Percentage of vote for Democratic Candidate
for Governor of the State

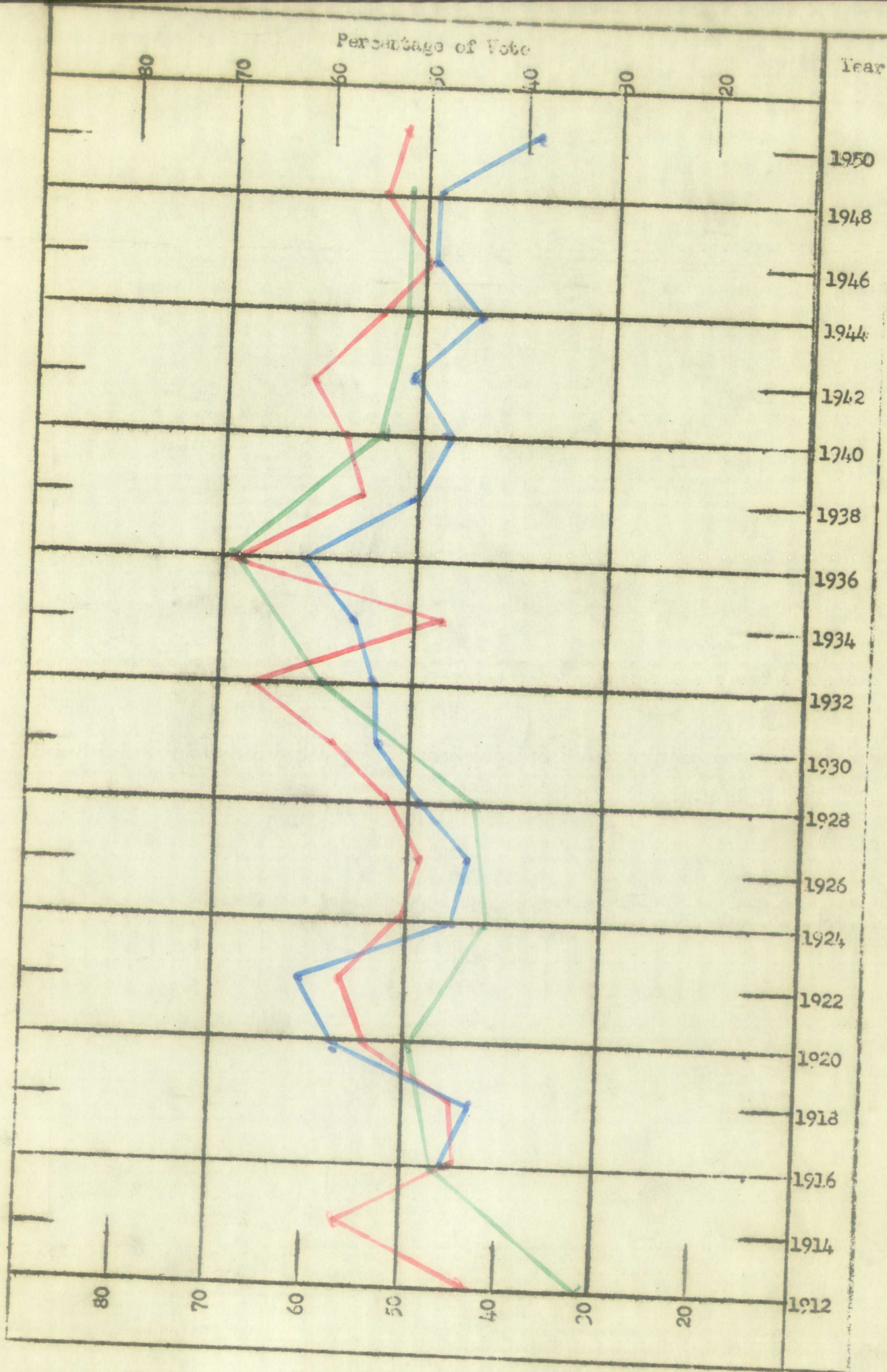
Green strip

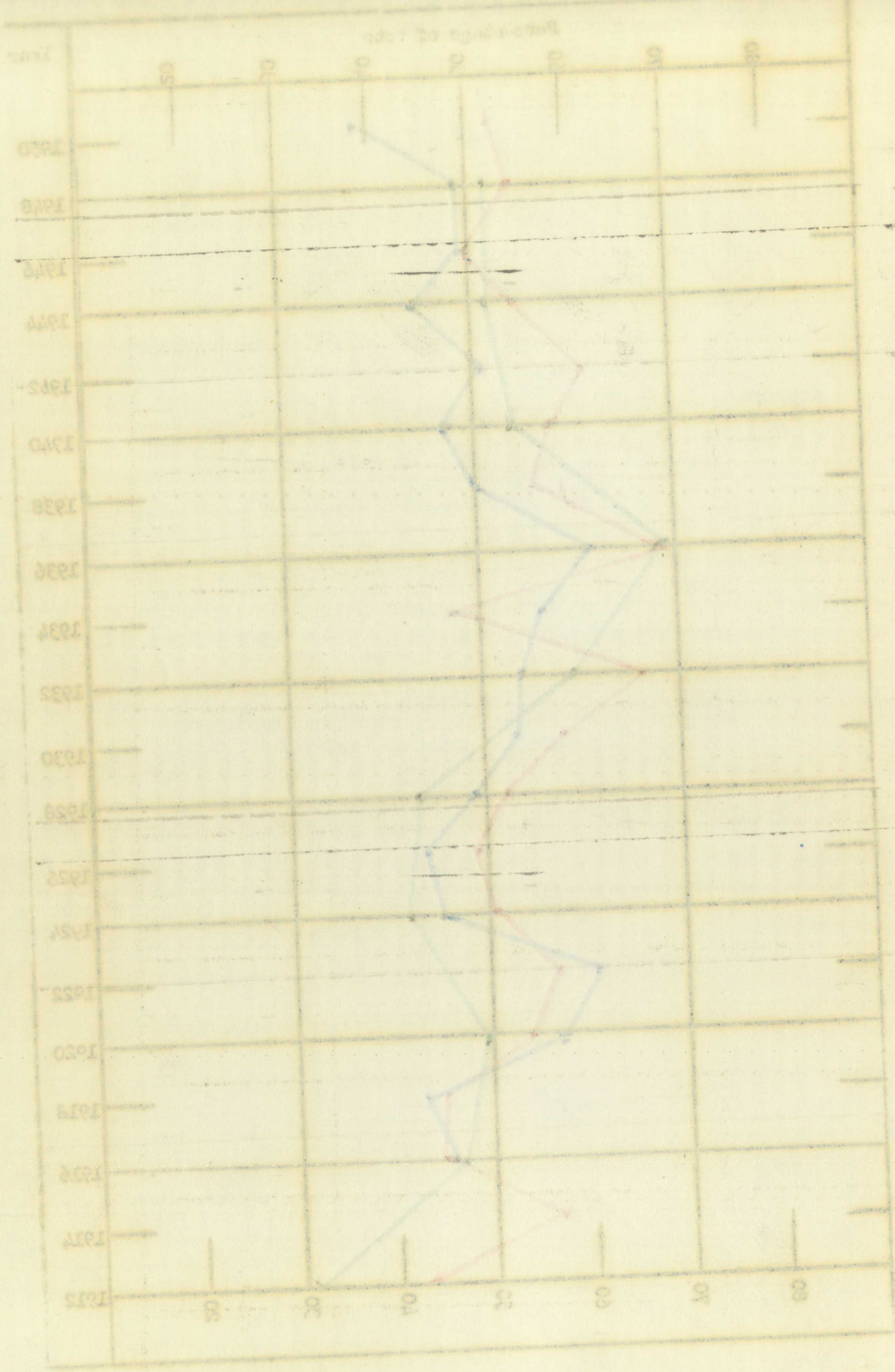
Percentage of vote for Democratic Candidate
for President of the United States

Source

Appendix I, Tables 1-10

TABLE
BASE
CONTENT





MAP

of

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1926

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table VIII

W.V.

1964

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTES BY COUNTY
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1964

Legend

Red areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

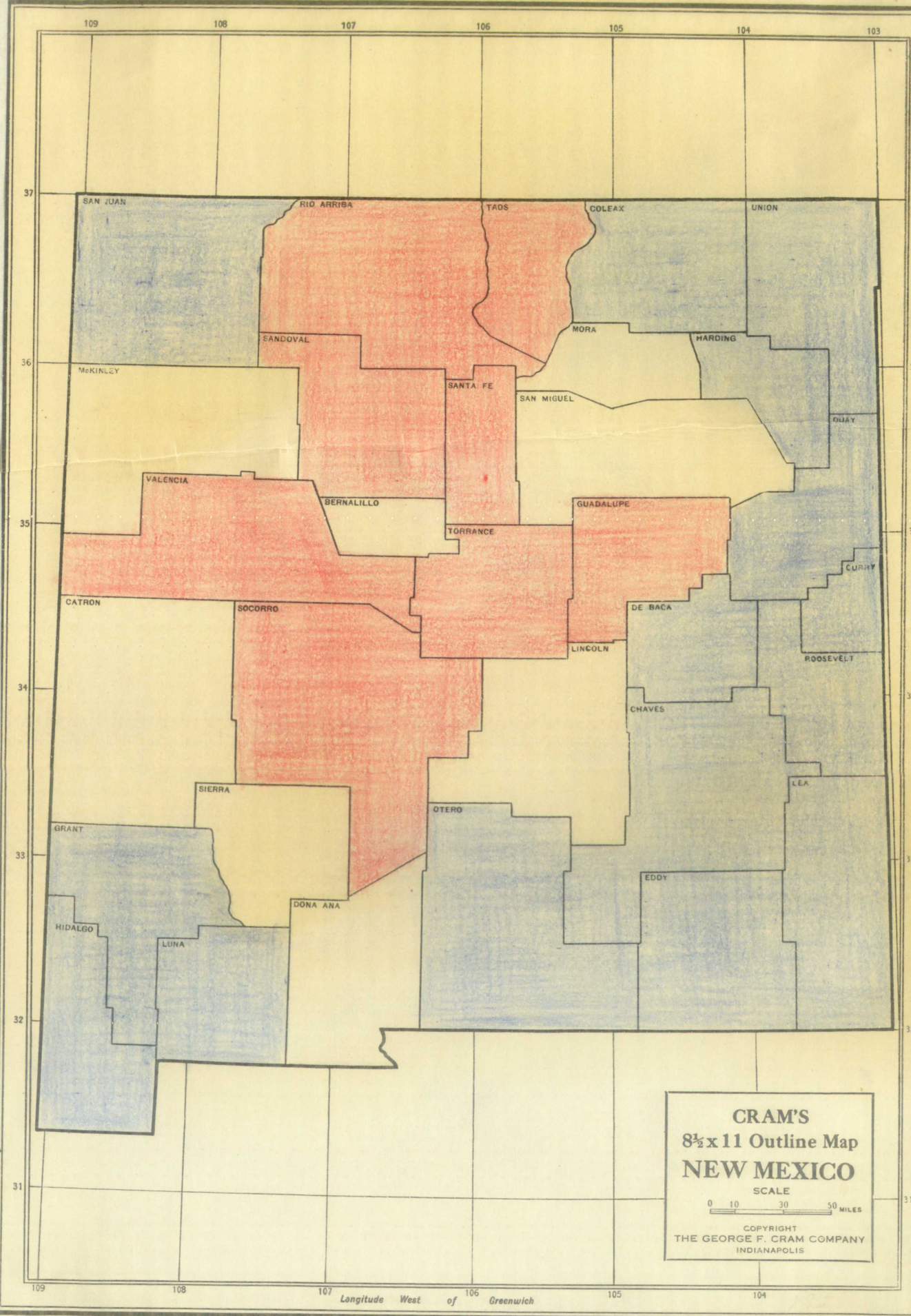
Blue areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix 1, Table VII

UNCLASSIFIED
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21742



CRAM'S
8½ x 11 Outline Map
NEW MEXICO

SCALE
0 10 30 50 MILES

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THE GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS

MAP

of

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1928

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table IX

FIGURE IV

MAP

of

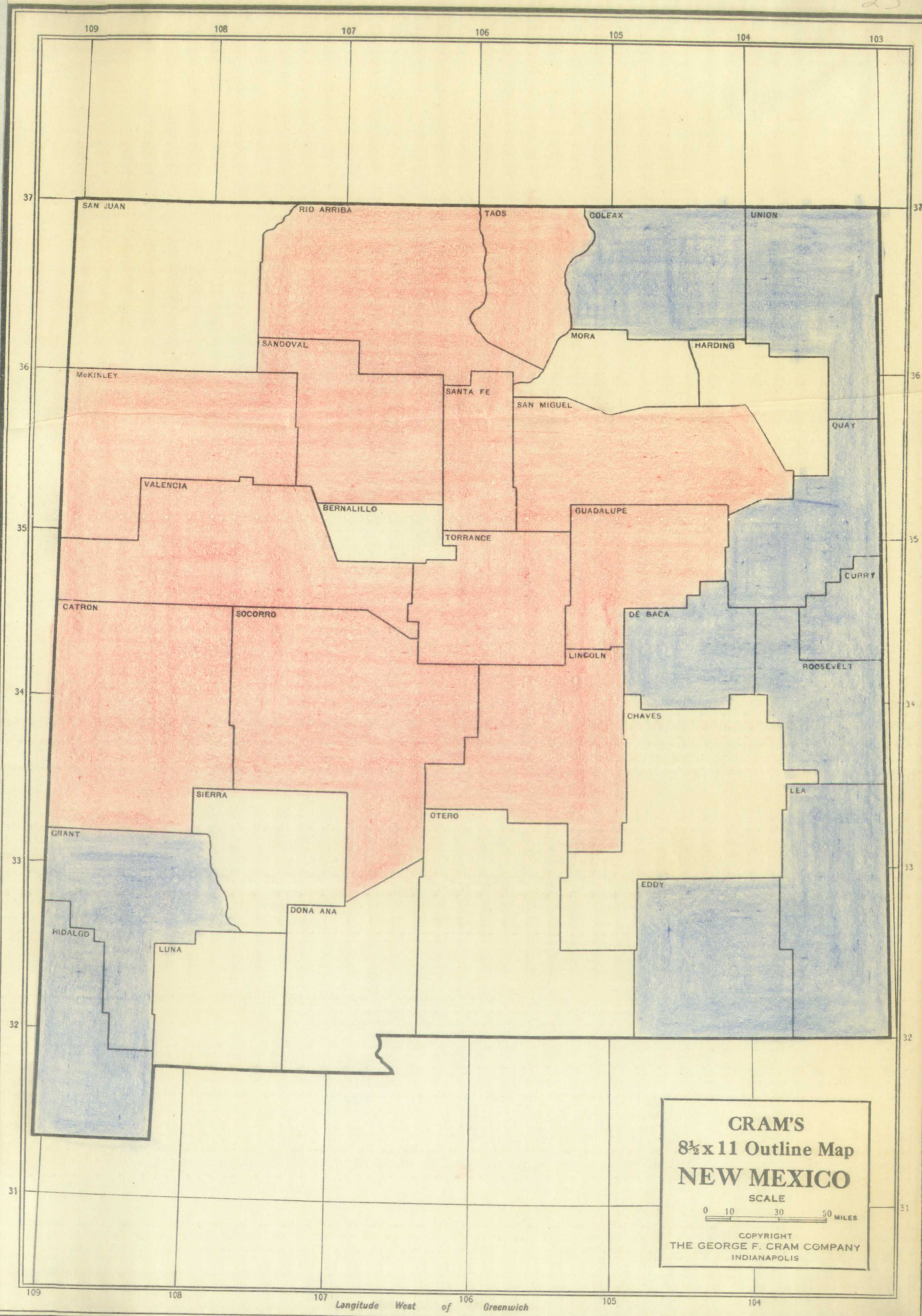
THE DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1932

LEGEND

Red Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source
Appendix I, Table IX



MAP

of

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1930

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table X

MAP

of

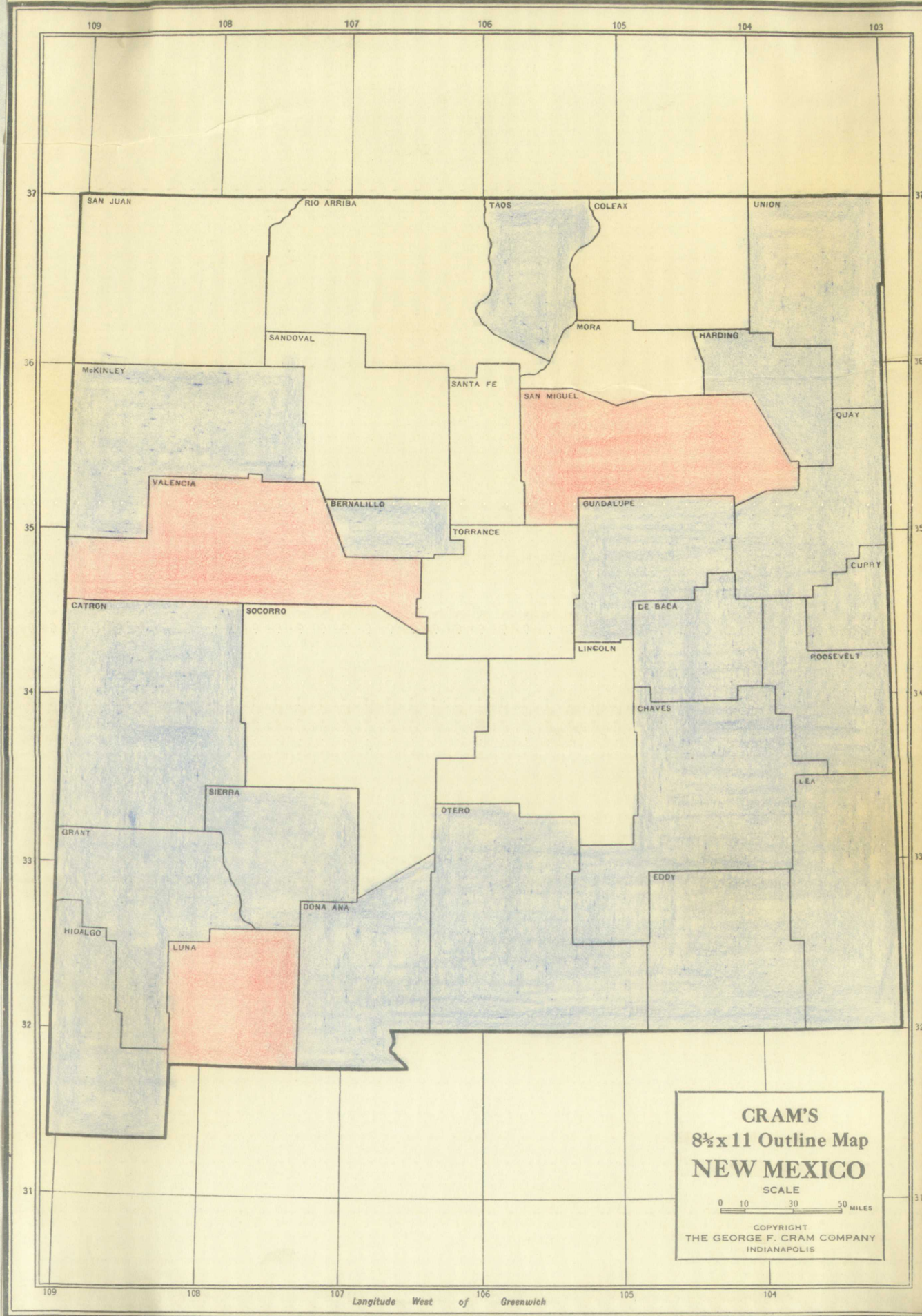
DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1970

LEGEND

Red Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source
Appendix I, Table X



CRAM'S
8½ x 11 Outline Map
NEW MEXICO

SCALE
0 10 30 50 MILES

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THE GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS

MAP

of

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1932

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table XI

FIGURE VI

MAP

OF

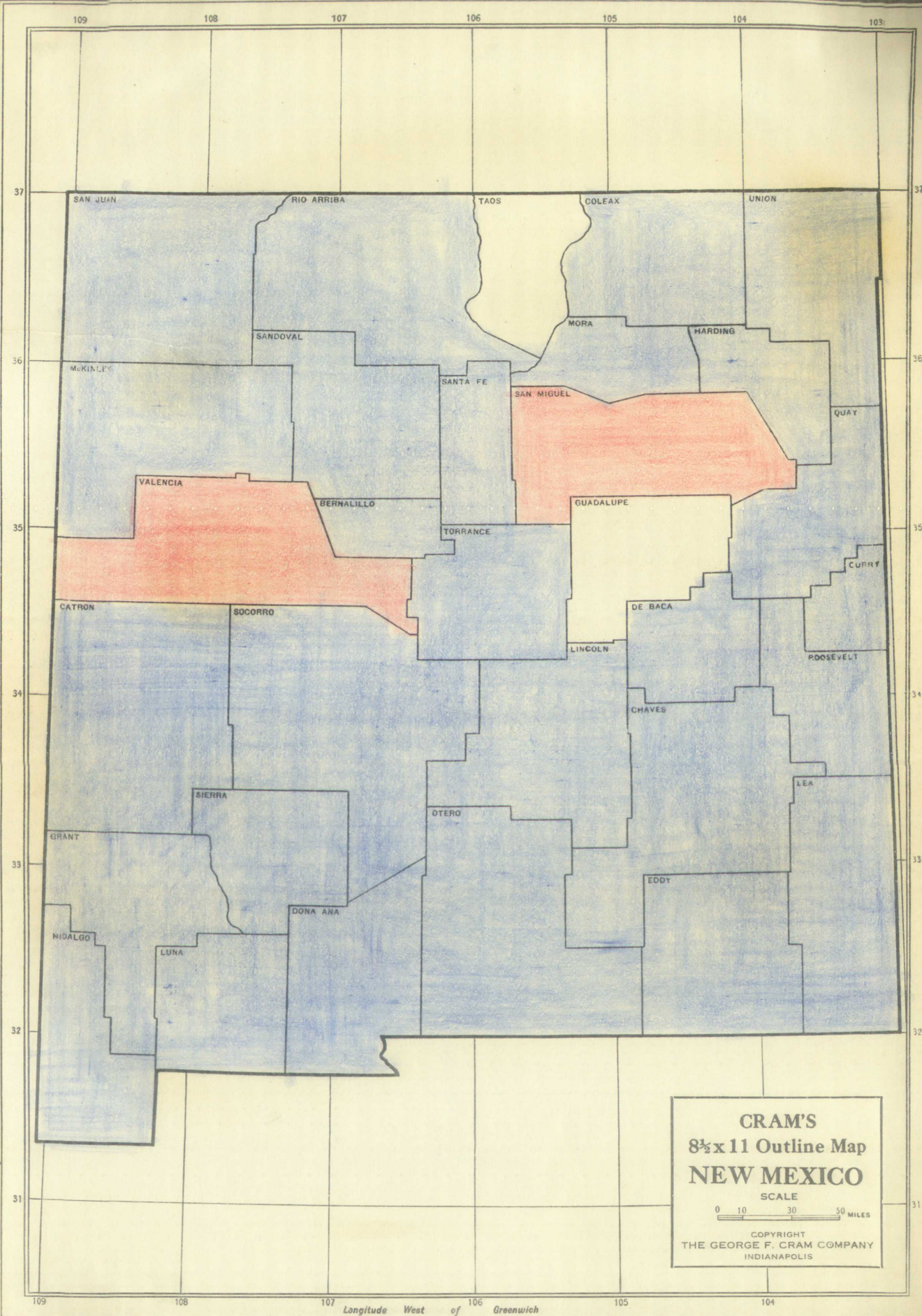
DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1932

LEGEND

Red Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-Five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-Five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source:
Appendix I, Table XI



1932

MAP

of

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1934

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table XII

MAP

OF

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTY
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1934

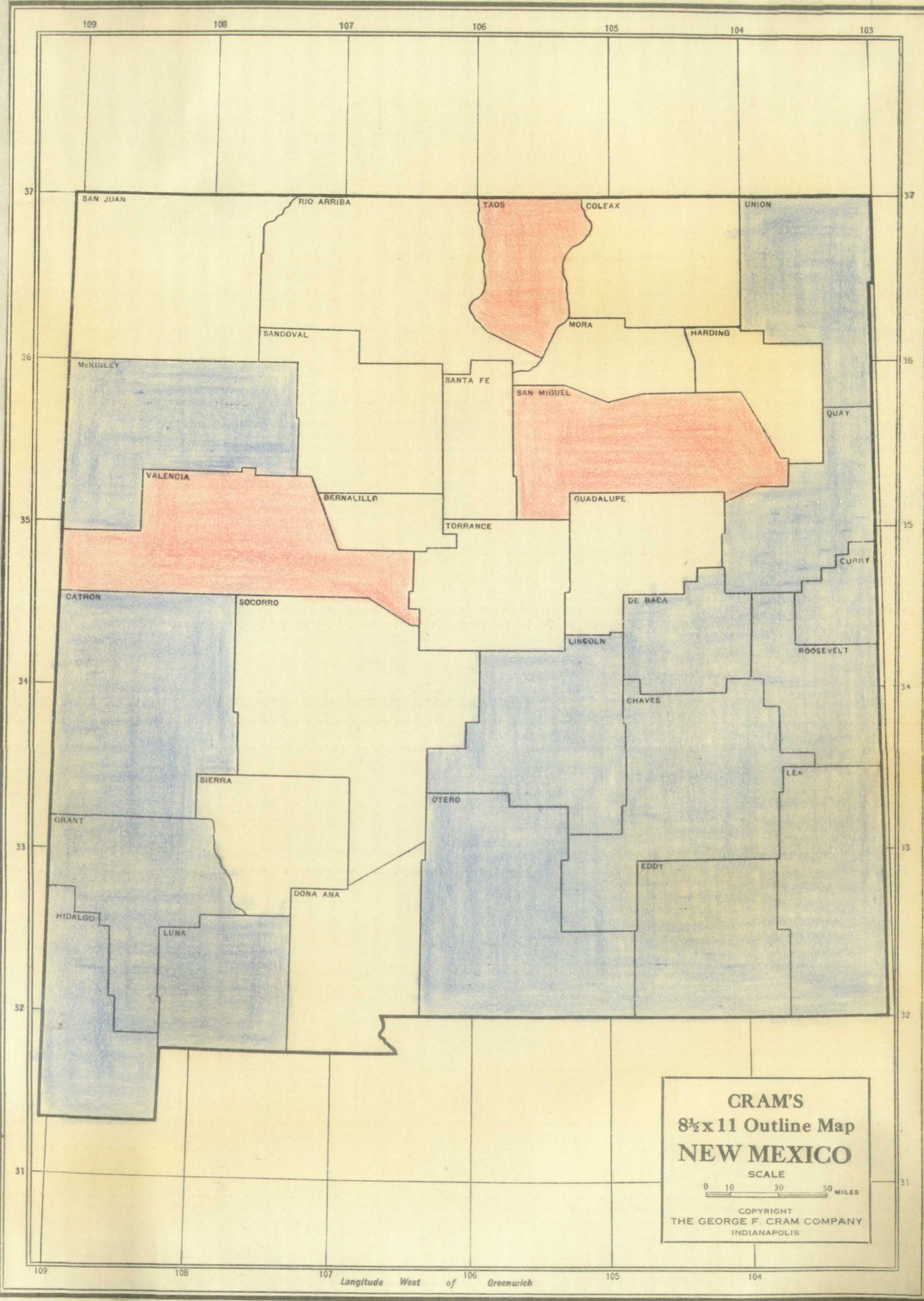
LEGEND

Red Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source
Appendix I, Table XII

WILLIS E.
BEEBE
1935



1934

FIGURE VIII

30

MAP

of

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1936

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table XIII

FIGURE VIII

MAP

of

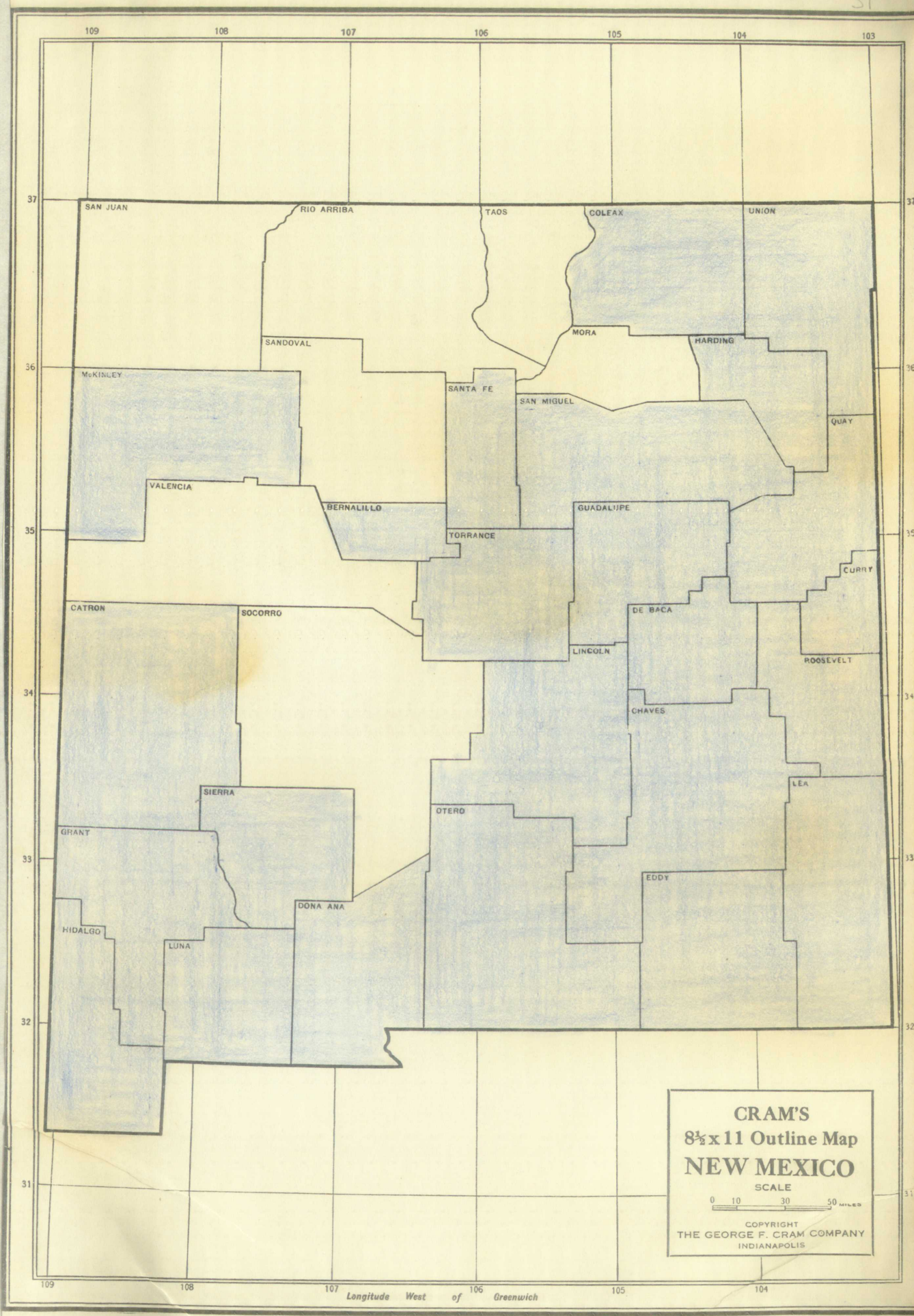
DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1936

LEGEND

Red Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas
Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source
Appendix I, Table XIII



1736

2477
V. E. R.
CO. 1377

MAP

of

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTY VOTE BY COUNTIES
FOR THE U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF 1938

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Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Republican Candidate for U.S. Congress

Blue Areas

Counties Voting Fifty-five Percent or more for the
Democratic Candidate for U.S. Congress

Source

Appendix I, Table XIV

FIGURE IX

MAP

of

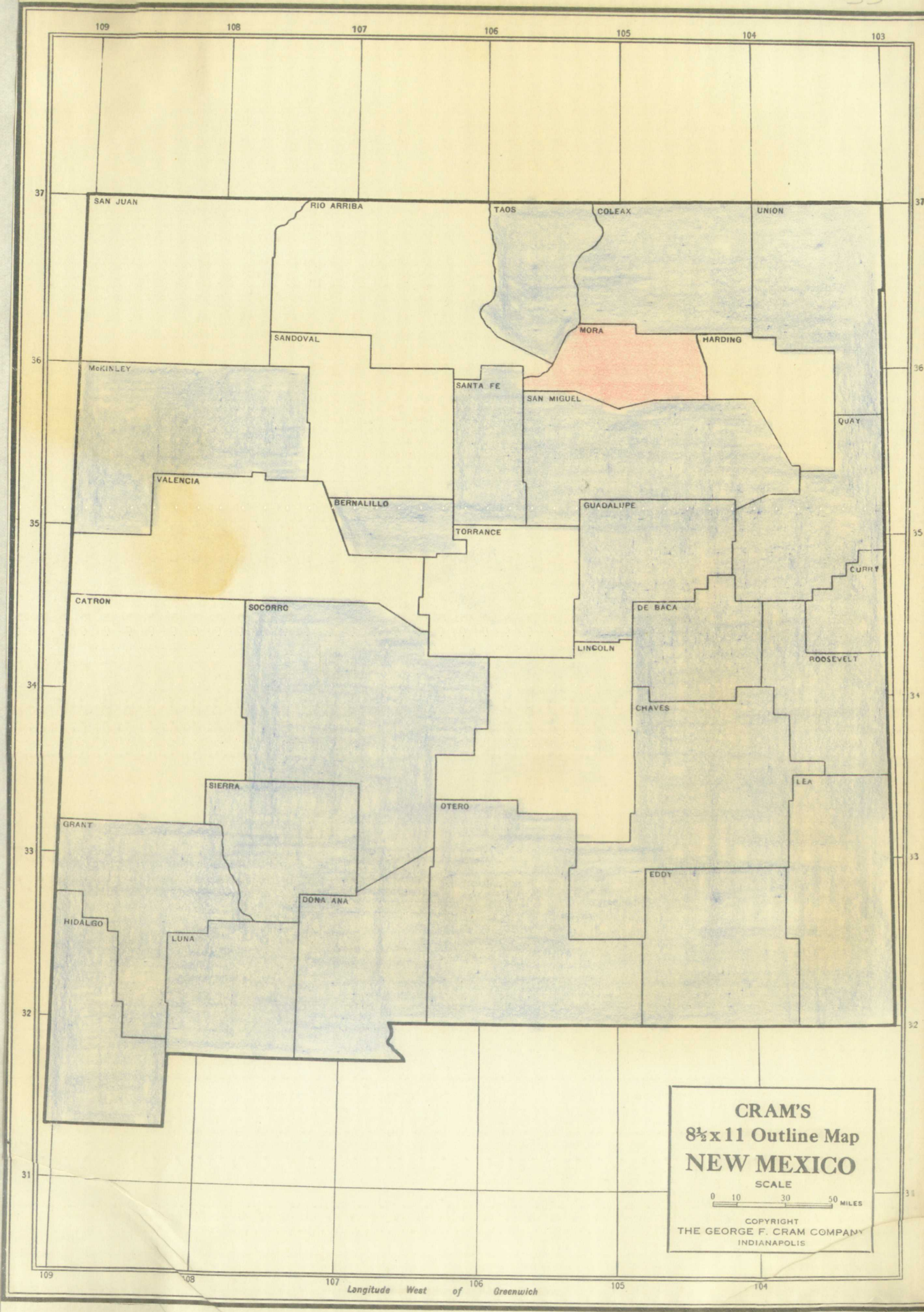
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NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS

Hystography

Spanish-American Peoples and Texans

Now that the patterns taken from the point of view of the state as an organic whole have been examined briefly, it might be well to take a closer look at some of the important groupings of the peoples of the State of New Mexico.

Broadly speaking, there are two groups of people that have long interested the politician and political analyst in New Mexico. The first group are those generally designated by the term "Spanish-speaking peoples" or "Spanish-Americans". Often, too, they are referred to as "natives" because they were here long before the "Anglo" settled in New Mexico. Although there appears to be a great deal of confusion about "race", "culture" and "language" in relation to the Spanish-Americans, it will suffice here to say that the criteria used by those doing research which provided the relative population figures used here regard the Spanish-Americans as essentially a linguistic group. Most of the research done on this matter uses names as the criteria for classifying an individual as Spanish-speaking or otherwise. In general, the greatest concentrations of Spanish-speaking peoples are found along the Rio Grande and in the north-central portion of the state; this being the area of

NEW MEXICO VOTING PATTERNS

Hysteresis

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settlement during the days of Spanish rule.

The second group dealt with in this chapter is composed mostly of expatriated Texans. Again, this group is hard to define and isolate, but it is common knowledge that the majority of people living in the counties in the south-central and south-eastern parts of the state are either from Texas or are the progeny of Texans.

The grouping appearing in this chapter may seem at first to be an anachronism. However, on closer examination an interesting relationship is apparent: the seemingly wide divergencies between the two groups in political--more specifically, in voting--behaviour, actually appear to be related functions, and placing the two groups together on relative scales, gives a little clearer concept of what the patterns of each have been.

II. THE PATTERNS

Figures I and II in this chapter convey a general picture of the population concentrations of the Spanish-speaking peoples in New Mexico. Figure I is based on the figures obtained from the New Mexico Blue Book of 1915 (for the complete figures, see Table I, Appendix II).. Figure II is based on the estimates for 1950 found in Table II, Appendix II. First of all, in comparing Figure I of this chapter with Figures III and IV of Chapter II,

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we find that, in general, the areas of greatest concentration of Spanish-speaking people (indicated by the red areas --over seventy percent Spanish-speaking) coincide with the counties in which the Congressional vote for the Republican candidates was over fifty-five percent of the total county vote (also indicated in red on the map). It is also found that two of the counties possessing a high percentage of Spanish-speaking people also maintained their fairly strong Republicanism the longest during the transitional period of 1928-1936. However, as will be seen presently, this traditional bent toward the Republican Party has not been maintained in later years, although this party has regained strength as a whole.

It has long been held, as mentioned before, that the Spanish-speaking peoples were traditionally Republican. The territorial history tells us (Chapter II) that the dominant party at the time of statehood was the Republican Party. Many explanations have been given for the supposed strong Republicanism of the "natives". The most commonly heard analysis uses the concept of the semi-feudal relationship existing between the land owners and the Spanish-speaking tenants and laborers. Essentially, this assumes a rico-peon relationship, with the peon accepting the dictates of the rico without question. There is much evidence to indicate that such a relationship probably did exist.

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Assuming this relationship, the reasoning continues with the fact that nearly all of the ricos were Republicans, and therefore, the Spanish-speaking peoples whom they dominated absorbed the habit of voting for the Republican candidates. Turning to the sociologist, one finds that the culture of the Spanish-Americans, particularly that of Mexico, is essentially a folk culture with the authoritarianism that goes with most folk cultures. This characterization would lead us to believe that the members of this culture would accept the dictates of the person in whom authority was vested (in this case the land owner) and follow them to the letter. It has been said that Soloman Luna, political boss and large landowner in Valencia County, voted his peons as well as his sheep. These views have long been held in New Mexico, but there is certain evidence to indicate that they may not be entirely true.

With such a picture of the culture pattern of the Spanish-speaking peoples, that is, an essentially authoritarian folk culture, one would be cued to look for certain things in the pattern of voting among such peoples. One of the first things that a statistician would look for in an authoritarian culture or institution would be the familiar "J" curve in the matter of attitudes or opinions. A "J" curve, of course, indicates a high degree of conformity to accepted norms, and one might well assume that, with

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the assumptions outlined above, he could expect to find a "J" curve in a graph of the voting behavior of the Spanish-American peoples, particularly those who lived in areas of homogeneous population. Figures III-VIII are scatter graphs with the percentage of Spanish-speaking population plotted along the abscissa and the Republican percentage of total votes plotted along the ordinate.

On examining these graphs, it is found that there is indeed, a "J" curve in evidence, particularly in Figures III and IV. The curve gets less steep through Figures V and VI, and is not apparent in Figure VIII. As is stated above, one would expect to find the "J" with the authoritarian culture pattern, which, in this case would be in the area of high concentration of Spanish-speaking peoples, which, on Figures III through VIII falls of the right hand side of the graph. However, it is immediately noted that the steep part of the "J", or area of high conformity, falls not at the right, but rather on the left side of the graph. One will also note that the counties making up the steep curve of the "J" are those counties commonly referred to as the "East Side", which are the counties inhabited to a great degree by the Texans, referred to above.

With this lack of expected behavior, or voting pattern, what is found relating to the Spanish-American counties? Taking the ~~six~~ graphs in chronological order,

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(Figure III: 1916 Gubernatorial Election). This election actually gives a negative correlation between percentage of Republican vote and percentage of Spanish-American population in the higher ranges of Spanish-American percentages, although the correlation is very high in the lower ranges, dominated by the south-eastern counties. It would be well to note the names of the candidates in this election, for there is a possibility that the individual, as well as the party, is an important factor in the voting behavior of New Mexico citizens. In the 1916 election, the Democratic Candidate was DeBaca, and the Republican was Bursum. One might then expect that the Spanish-Americans would be weaned away from their Republican leanings, and that the "east siders" who have a reputation for having an aversion to Spanish-speaking peoples would be deflected from their normally heavy Democratic voting. Comparing Figure III with Figure IV, this is found to be the case, but with an interesting difference in degree. Taking the counties falling into the 70--100 percent Spanish-American class, one finds that in 1918 they gave about 10 percent more of their vote to Larrazola, the Republican candidate, than they did to Bursum in 1916. However, the 1918 election is not a perfect comparison on this score, for there were Spanish-American gubernatorial candidates on both tickets. On the other hand,

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in looking at the "east side", a slight decrease in the percentage of Republican vote for 1918 over 1916 is found, but not nearly the difference that is found in the Spanish-American counties. This might indicate that the "east side" citizens were more closely tied to party than were the Spanish-American of the relatively homogeneous counties. There is one Spanish-American county that is worthy of notice, and may be the source of much of the opinion about Spanish-American voting patterns. That county is Valencia, which is seen as a lone dot in the upper right hand corner of Figures III, IV and V. If all of the high percentage of Spanish-American counties had a similarly high percentage of Republican vote, the expected "J" curve would have been obtained. Another interesting fact is apparent concerning Valencia County. While most of the Spanish-American counties shifted their vote considerably between the 1916 and the 1918 elections, Valencia gave approximately the same percentages in both elections, behavior which was similar to that of the East Side counties.

(Figure IV, 1918 Gubernatorial Election). Most of the significant characteristics of this graph have been mentioned before and compared in the preceding paragraph. However, this graph does give a slight positive correlation between percentage of Spanish-American population and the Republican percentage of vote, where Figure III does not.

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The curve of the "J" is even of a steeper inclination in Figure IV, probably because there was no satisfactory choice between the two Spanish-American candidates, therefore usual party voting was the order of the day. There are factors to be taken into consideration other than major party vote. First might be the matter of relative numbers of persons voting in the elections being considered. The total state vote of 1918 was only seventy-one percent of the total vote of 1916, therefore one would expect a somewhat similar drop in the counties. This might be accounted for by the facts that 1918, as well as being a war year, was an "off year", that is, one in which there was no Presidential Election. But there is another aspect to this twenty-nine percent drop in the vote, an aspect that might reveal further insight on this matter of "racial" voting. While the vote in the state as a whole was seventy-one percent of the 1916 figure, in Roosevelt County it was only fifty-two percent, in Eddy County, forty-eight percent, and forty-six percent in Chaves County. This would indicate that the non-voting in 1918 was relatively higher in these east side counties than it was in the state as a whole. On the other hand, Valencia, San Miguel and Santa Fe Counties obtained respectively, eighty-one, seventy-six and seventy-two percent of their 1916 vote, which indicates that non-voting was lower in these counties than in the state average. The possible

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explanation of this phenomenon has already been suggested: neither major party candidate was satisfactory to many of the inhabitants of the South-eastern part of the state, so they stayed away from the polls; while both candidates were satisfactory to the Spanish-speaking people, they were somewhat above average in their attendance at the polls.

Another aspect of any election has been neglected here: third parties. It is to these groups that the dissatisfied voter will turn when the major parties fail to offer him what he wants. With the exception of 1912, referred to in Chapter II, third parties have been almost exclusively the province of the east side--and in some cases Bernalillo County. In 1916, N. A. Wells ran on the Socialist ticket against E. C. De Baca and Holm Bursum. Well's state percentage of total vote was 3.2 percent, but this does not tell the full story. In Rio Arriba County he obtained 0.0 percent of the vote, 0.6 in Santa Fe County, 0.0 in Sandoval, 0.8 percent in Valencia, 0.6 percent in San Miguel and Socorro. On the eastern side of the state, however, the Socialist candidate for Governor fared somewhat better. In Chaves County he received 6.2 percent of the county vote, 5.1 in Eddy, 10.0 in Quay, 10.1 in Roosevelt, and managed to roll up 18.4 percent of the vote in Curry County. In the east side counties of Quay, Eddy, Chaves, Curry, and Roosevelt, the vote for Wells averaged 8.3 percent of the

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total. Probably one of the most plausible explanations for this Socialist vote in essentially conservative counties is to be found in the matter of candidates. De Baca, the Democrat, being a Spanish-American, would have been unsatisfactory to many of the voters in this area, and the Republican Party, being the party of the Spanish-Americans, as well as that of Lincoln and the Reconstruction, was equally abhorrent to them. In 1918, the situation, as mentioned above, was even less appealing to the east side voters, so many of them stayed away from the polls; at least considerably more did so in this area than in the state as a whole. Neither did the people of this area vote as strongly for the Socialists as they did in 1916, although we find this area to again be above the state average. A. H. Moulton, the Socialist candidate for Governor in 1918, polled only 1.8 percent of the state vote, while he obtained 4.9 percent of the vote in Curry, 5.9 percent in Quay, 4.0 percent in Roosevelt, but only 1.6 percent in Eddy, 0.5 percent in Lea, and 2.2 in Chaves County. The extremely low total vote may help to explain the lack of strong third party voting in these counties in this election.

(Figure V, 1928 Gubernatorial Election). This particular year was chosen from this decade because it represents the acme of Republican strength in the race for governor (cf. Figure I, Chapter II). Here, if any place, one might expect to find the "traditional Republicans" of the northern and river counties rallying to their party's cause. However, on

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inspecting Figure V, there is no "J" curve in evidence on the right hand side of the graph, and only a slight positive correlation between the degree of Republican voting and the percentage of Spanish-American population in the higher ranges. This lack of positive correlation is due, in part, to the fact that the rest of the counties of the state returned a larger Republican percentage than they did in the two previous elections studied. At the same time, it is found that there has been only a slight increase in the percentage of Republican vote in the counties on the right hand side of the graph. Valencia County maintains her position in giving close to eighty percent of her vote to the Republican candidate, but, if the assumptions above concerning this county are correct, this is to be expected. By 1928, third parties had become a dead issue in New Mexico elections, and have not been included in this study. While little important change is noticed in the Spanish-American counties in 1928, the picture on the east side has changed considerably since the 1916-1918 elections. The "J" curve has softened and is on the road to oblivion. Roosevelt, although still among the two counties returning the least Republican percentage in the state, advanced from about fifteen percent Republican vote to over thirty percent in this respect. Chaves County, which gave only about thirty percent of its vote to the Republican candidates in

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1916 and 1918, voted 59.4 percent in favor of Richard C. Dillon in 1928. There was no so-called "racial" issue in 1928: Dillon ran against Robert C. Dow. Various explanations might be advanced concerning the obvious estrangement of the south-eastern counties from the Democratic Party. One such explanation is that Dillon and Bronson Cutting joined forces in the Republican party to form the most powerful political alliance seen within that party in the recent history of the state. Dillon, in addition, had behind him one of the most popular administrations in the history of New Mexico. The nation was riding a wave of economic expansion, and the Republicans, both in New Mexico and elsewhere, were riding on the very crest. It may be significant that the Spanish-American counties, who were probably benefiting the least from the economic situation, did not show more interest than they did in the political party which was being held happily responsible for the state of the nation. While their support was still there, its percentage pales before the metamorphosis that had occurred in the eastern part of the state.

With Dillon's second term came the deluge. The total state pattern of this era was the subject of the last chapter and will not be reiterated here.

(Figure VI, 1938 Gubernatorial Election). The economic and political thunderstorm had just about run its course a

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decade after the great Republican victory of 1928. The forces of that party had fought and split, and its second golden age in New Mexico was little more than a subject for nostalgia. The state had settled down into a new pattern of voting, indeed, the entire political thinking of the nation had changed considerably in ten years. Figure VI bears little resemblance to the graphs that have preceded it. The "J" is all but gone from the left hand side of the graph, and the positive correlation has completely disappeared from the right. Even Valencia county had fallen from its lonely post to join its brother counties near the fifty percent line. In the higher ranges of Spanish-American percentages, the correlation with Republican voting has become negative, while the counties of "little Texas" have softened much in their formerly rigid Democratic voting habits, at least in relation to the governor. Chaves county gave a higher percentage of its vote to Albert K. Mitchell, the Republican candidate, than did the Spanish-American peoples of Rio Arriba, Socorro, Guadalupe, Taos, or San Miguel counties. Roosevelt and Quay counties were not far behind, and Valencia returned only 0.9 percent more of her vote to Mitchell than did Chaves County. However, Mitchell was a popular Republican candidate for governor, as Republicans went in those days. He obtained 47.7 percent of the total state vote, against

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Miller's 42.5 percent in 1936 and Miera's 44.4 percent in 1940. The 1938 election represents a weakening of traditional patterns on both ends of the scale: the Spanish-American voted very close to the state average, and the people of the eastern part of the state were willing to vote for a Republican, even though the Democratic candidate, Miles, was not objectionable, at least in relation to his heritage. We might well take note of this anti-Miles sentiment expressed in the east side of the state in relation to the 1950 election.

(Figure VII, 1940 Gubernatorial Election). This graph reveals a more familiar pattern than did the last one. The "east side" again forms the "J" in the trend line while there is again the slight positive correlation at the right hand side of the graph. In explaining this rather noticeable departure from the pattern of 1938, a plausible reason might be found in the fact that Miles, a relatively unpopular candidate in the eastern counties in the preceding election, was running against Maurice Miera, a Spanish-American who, while the east siders gave their support to Miles, found more friends in the Spanish-American counties than his predecessor Mitchell had obtained.

After 1940, came the war, and another decade of Democratic victories. By 1950, the Governor's Mansion had not been inhabited by a Republican for two decades, and the

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After 1940, came the war, and another decade of Democratic victories. By 1950, the Governor's Mansion had not been inhabited by a Republican for two decades, and the

general expectation was that this time would be lengthened by another two years. However, when the returns were in, it was quite evident that something unexpected had happened, and that the Governor's Mansion would again open its doors to a Republican. John E. Miles had taken the second worst licking for a Democratic gubernatorial candidate since statehood, being exceeded in poor performance only by Robert Dow in 1928, when the Republican Party, as we have noted before, was in its heyday.

(Figure VIII, 1950 Gubernatorial Election). Although the comparison between Dow and Miles may be drawn on the basis of percentage of votes received, the similarity in the patterns of the two elections ceases there. In 1950, there is an obvious negative correlation between percentage of Republican vote and percentage of Spanish-American population over sixty percent. In the "over sixty" percent group, only Spanish-American Valencia and Mora counties gave over fifty percent of their vote to Mechem. In 1928, only Mora County gave much under sixty percent of its vote to Dillon. Mechem's strength came from two principal quarters: he carried Roosevelt (which was only thirty percent for Dillon), and Chaves, just missed carrying Quay County, and found strong opposition in only one east side county-- Lea. Moreover, Mechem took 61.9 percent of the vote in Bernalillo County, which contributes about twenty percent of the total state vote, while Dillon carried Bernalillo

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County by a bare 0.4 percent. One finds, in comparing Figure VIII with the other graphs, that the greatest similarity is found in Figure VI, referred to above. In 1938, as noted, Mitchell did not have the Spanish-speaking peoples with him, neither did he have the East Siders strongly against him. However, he did not have Bernalillo County with him, but an additional thirteen percent there would probably have won him the election. If nothing else, the 1950 election demonstrates that, to some degree at least, the Texas Democrats have lost some of their aversion to the Republican Party, and the Spanish-Americans have lost much of their love for it.

By way of rounding out this brief analysis of the Spanish-American and Texan vote, it might be well to include a graph of an entirely different nature to provide another insight into the voting habits of the New Mexican Texans. Figure IX speaks for itself, in about the highest correlation obtainable on social data. The red line is the presidential vote of Curry, Eddy, Lea, and Roosevelt counties, and the blue line is the presidential vote of the State of Texas.

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This chapter was begun as a search for some indications of the political manifestations of an authoritarian folk culture in the counties possessing a high percentage of Spanish-speaking population. Such indications were slight, if found at all. A high degree of conformity was, on the other hand, discovered among expatriated Texans of the state. In both cases, whatever conformity in the matter of party voting was found in the early elections after statehood, it seems to have disappeared to a great extent. However, the "Anti-Spanish-American" proclivities of the Texans seems to be still with them, while the "anti-Anglo" leanings of the Spanish-speaking people appear to be diminishing. The primary elections provide a better laboratory in which to examine the "racial" voting of the state, and a thorough analysis of this phenomenon will probably have to wait until the primaries are examined.

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FIGURES

51

FOR

CHAPTER II

Titles and Legends appear on
Page preceeding each Figure

Titles and legends appear on
page preceding each figure

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI

DISTRIBUTION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
BY COUNTIES
1915

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of Seventy Percent or more

Blue Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of Fifty to Seventy Percent

Green Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of Twenty-five to Fifty Percent

White Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of less than Twenty-five Percent

Source

New Mexico Blue Book for 1915, p.142
Cf. Appendix II, Table I

1952

INVESTIGATION OF THE
1952

1952

1952

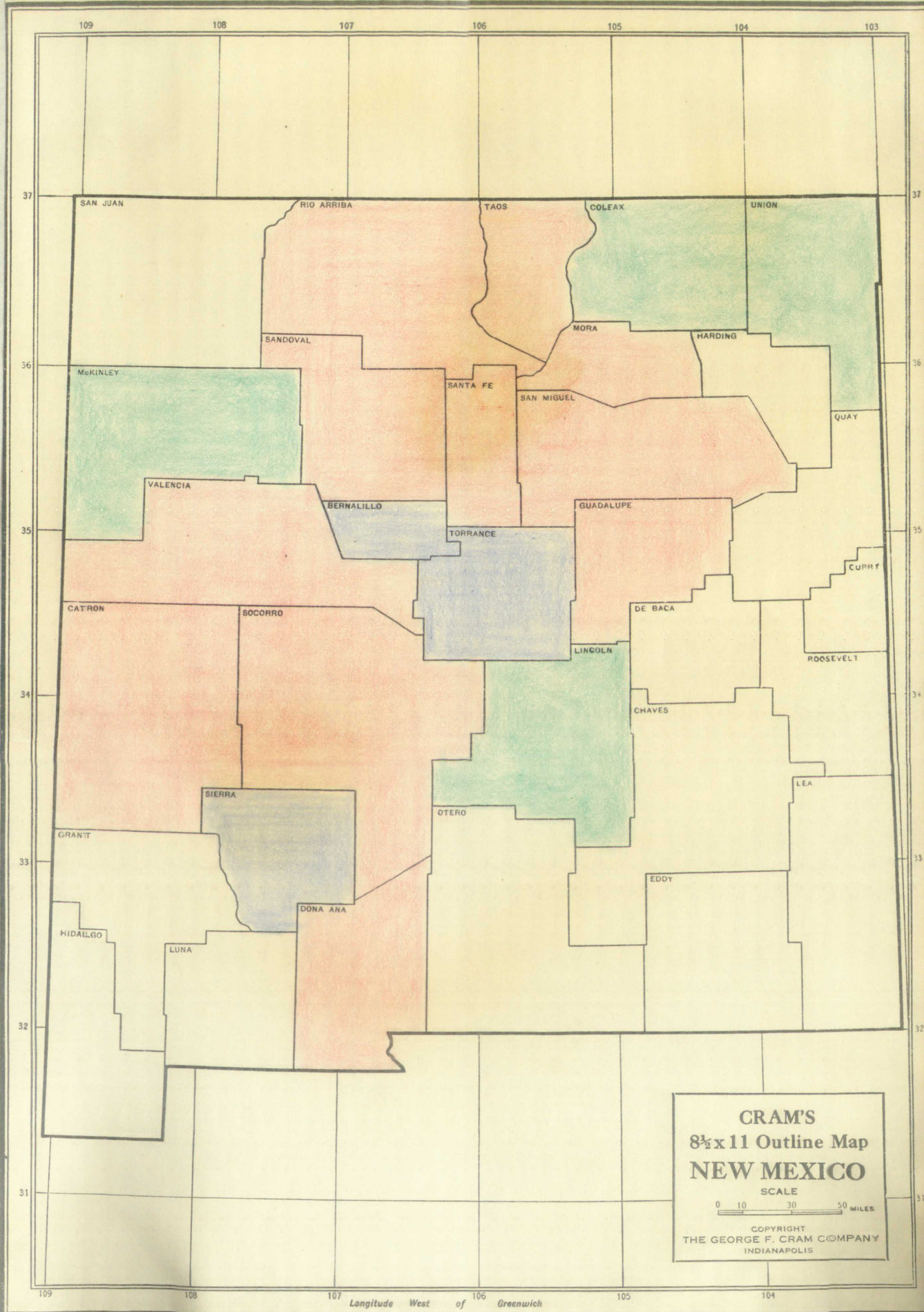
1952

1952

1952

1952

1952



DISTRIBUTION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
BY COUNTIES
1950

LEGEND

Red Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of Seventy Percent or more

Blue Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of Fifty to Seventy Percent

Green Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of Twenty-five to Fifty Percent

White Areas

Counties with a Spanish-American Population
of less than Twenty-five Percent

Source

Estimates by Lyle Saunders
Cf. Appendix II, Table I.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
BY COUNTRY
1973

Notes:

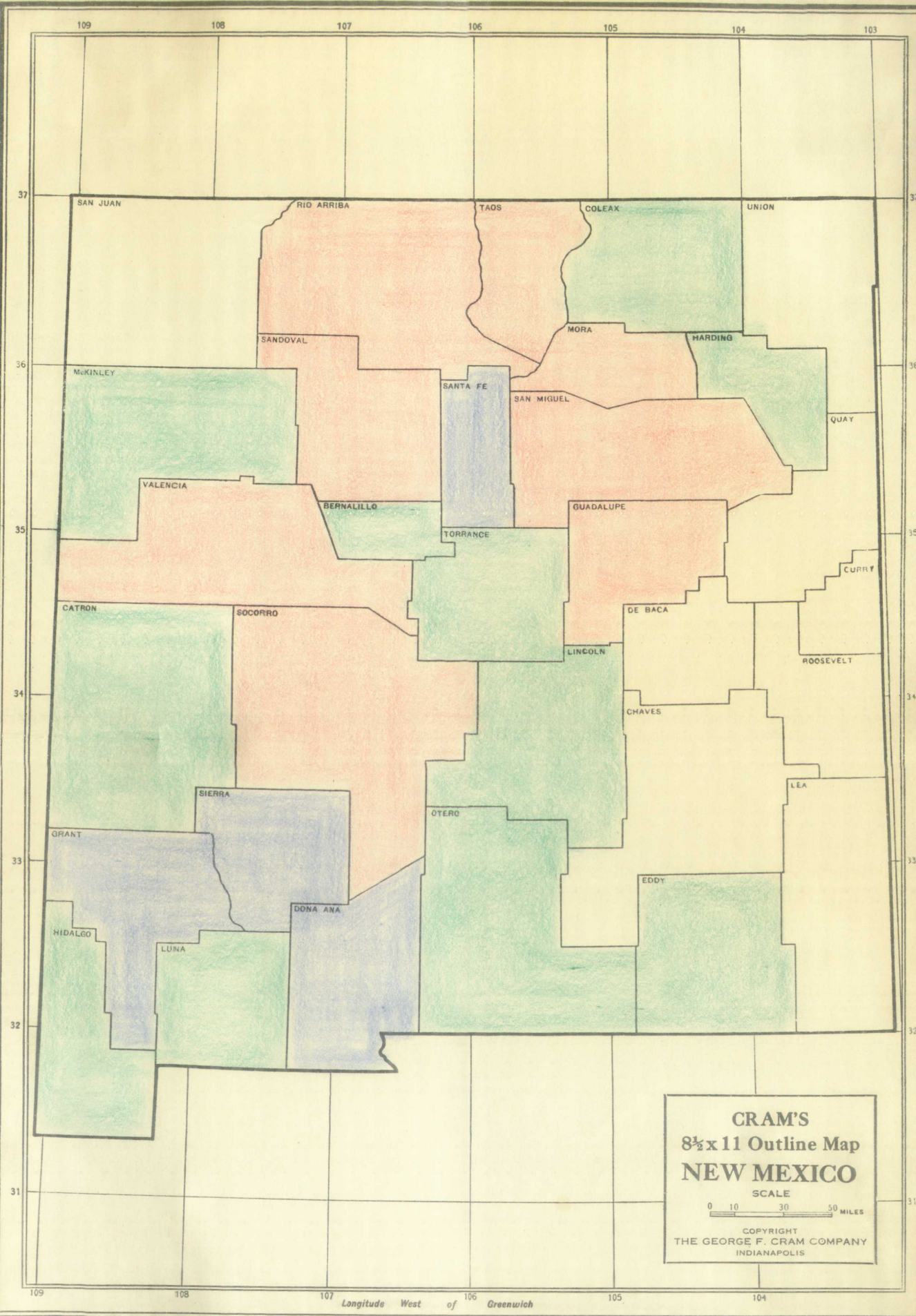
1. This table
contains with a Spanish-american population
of twenty percent or more.

2. This table
contains with a Spanish-american population
of twenty percent or more.

3. This table
contains with a Spanish-american population
of twenty-five to thirty percent.

4. This table
contains with a Spanish-american population
of less than twenty percent.

Source:
Compiled by the author
from U.S. Census Bureau, 1973.



SCATTER GRAPH

OF

1916 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND

Abscissa

Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate

Republican Percentage of Vote

Source

Appendix I, Table III
Appendix II, Table I

SCATTER GRAPHS

OF

1916 CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTY

LEGEND

Abscissa
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table III
Appendix II, Table I

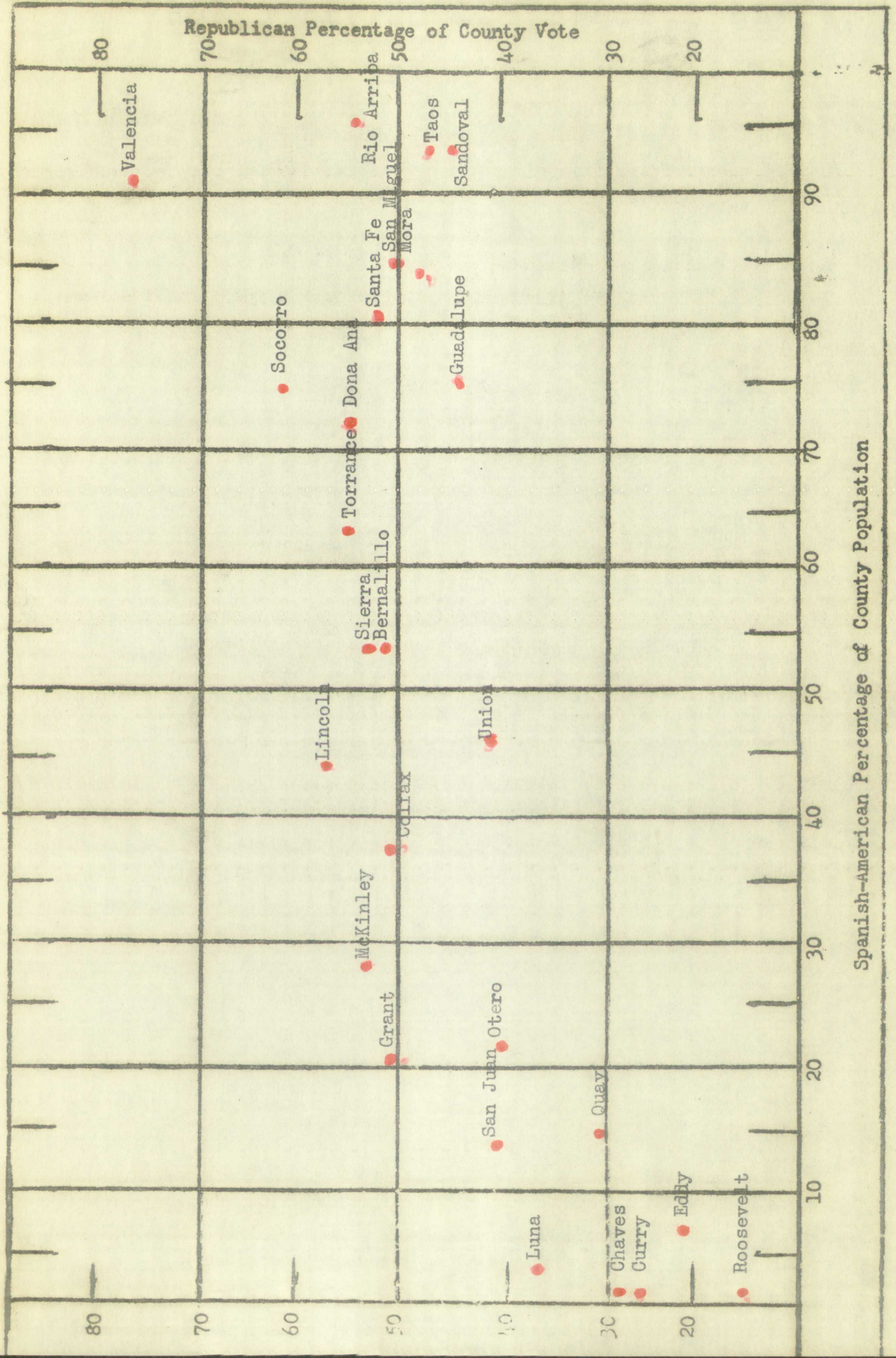
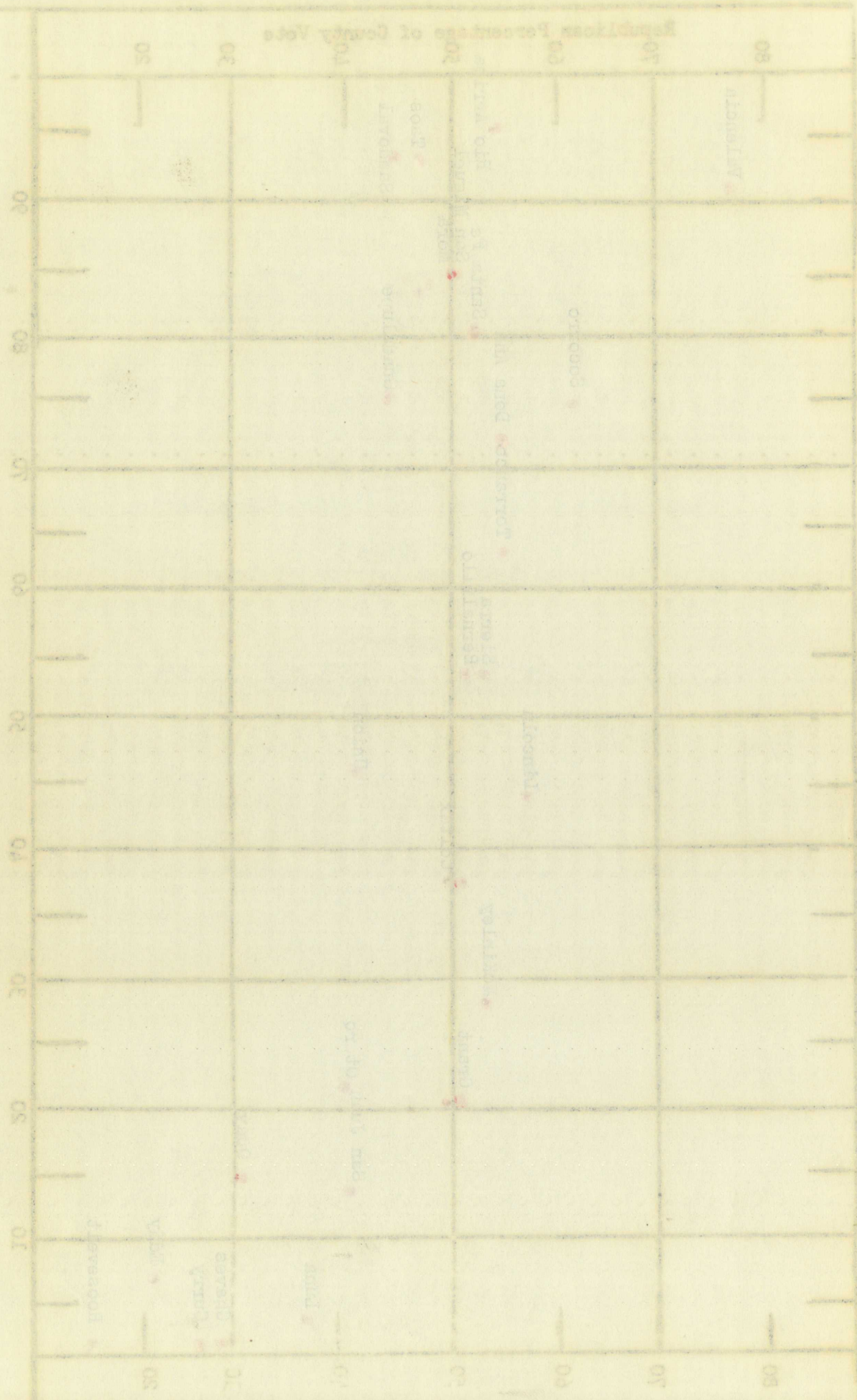


График-карта по проценту в составе населения



SCATTER GRAPH
OF
1918 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND

Abscissa
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table IV
Appendix II, Table I

SCATTER GRAPHS

OF

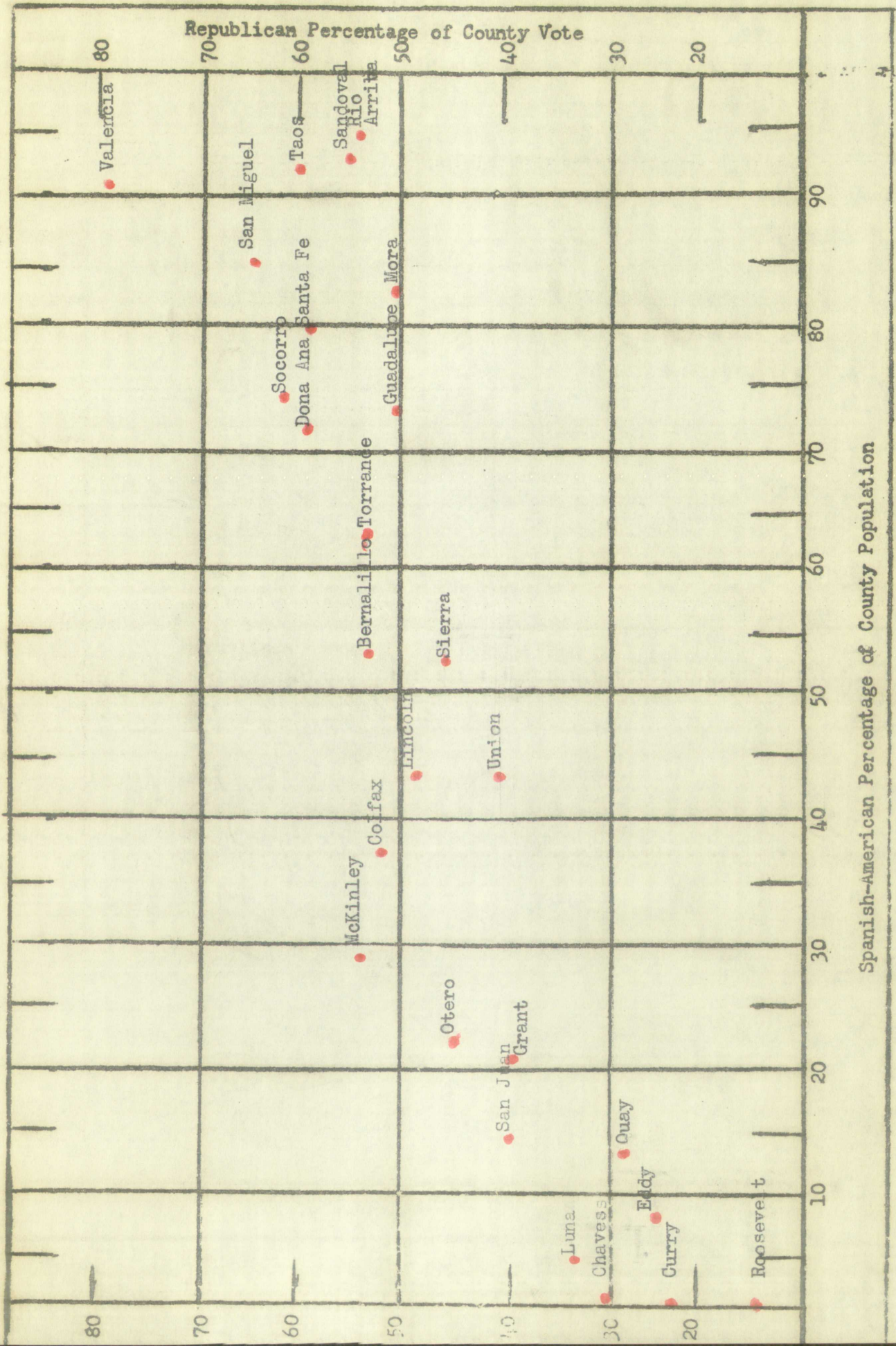
1918 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTRY

LEGEND

Abacuses
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table IV
Appendix II, Table I



SCATTER GRAPH

OF

1928 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND

Abscissa

Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate

Republican Percentage of Vote

Source

Population figures estimated on the basis
of 1915 and 1938 Figures

Appendix I, Table IX

FIGURE V

SCATTER GRAPH

OF

1928 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

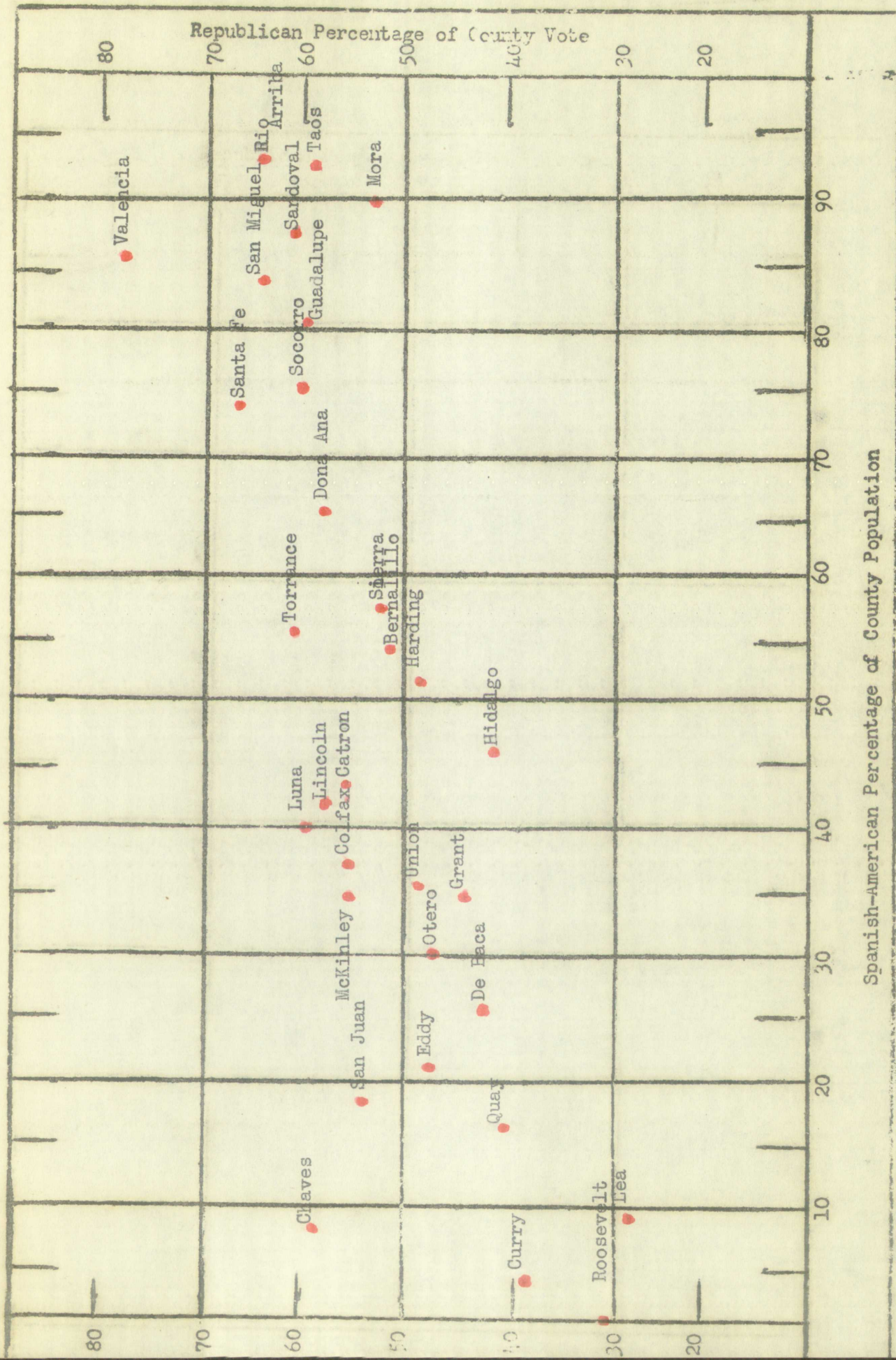
LEGEND

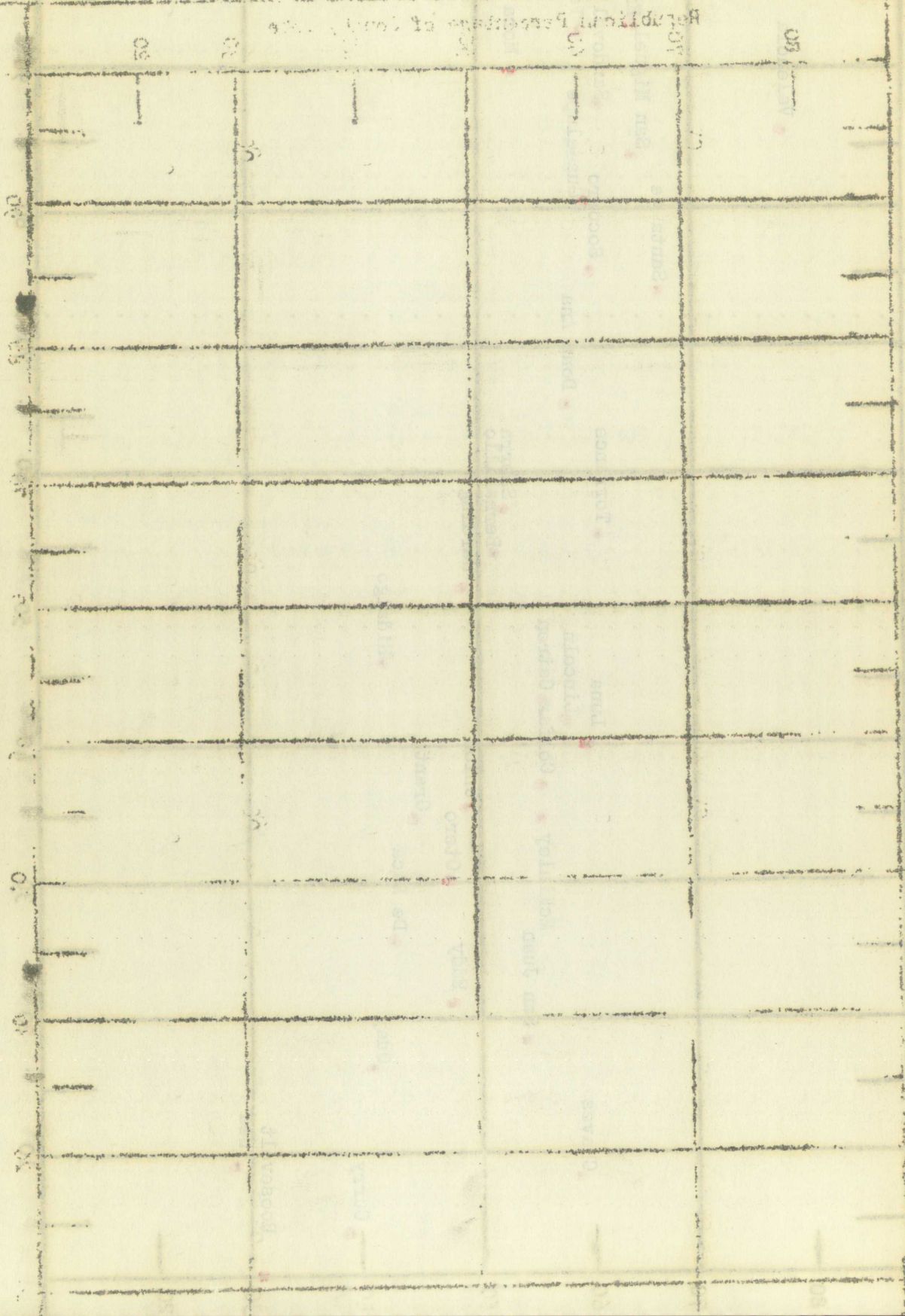
Abscissa
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Population figures estimated on the basis
of 1915 and 1938 figures

Appendix I, Table IX





Percentage of Total Vote

Percentage of Total Vote

SCATTER GRAPH

OF

1938 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND

Abscissa

Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate

Republican Percentage of Vote

Source

Appendix I, Table XIV

Appendix II, Table II

SCATTER GRAPHS

OF

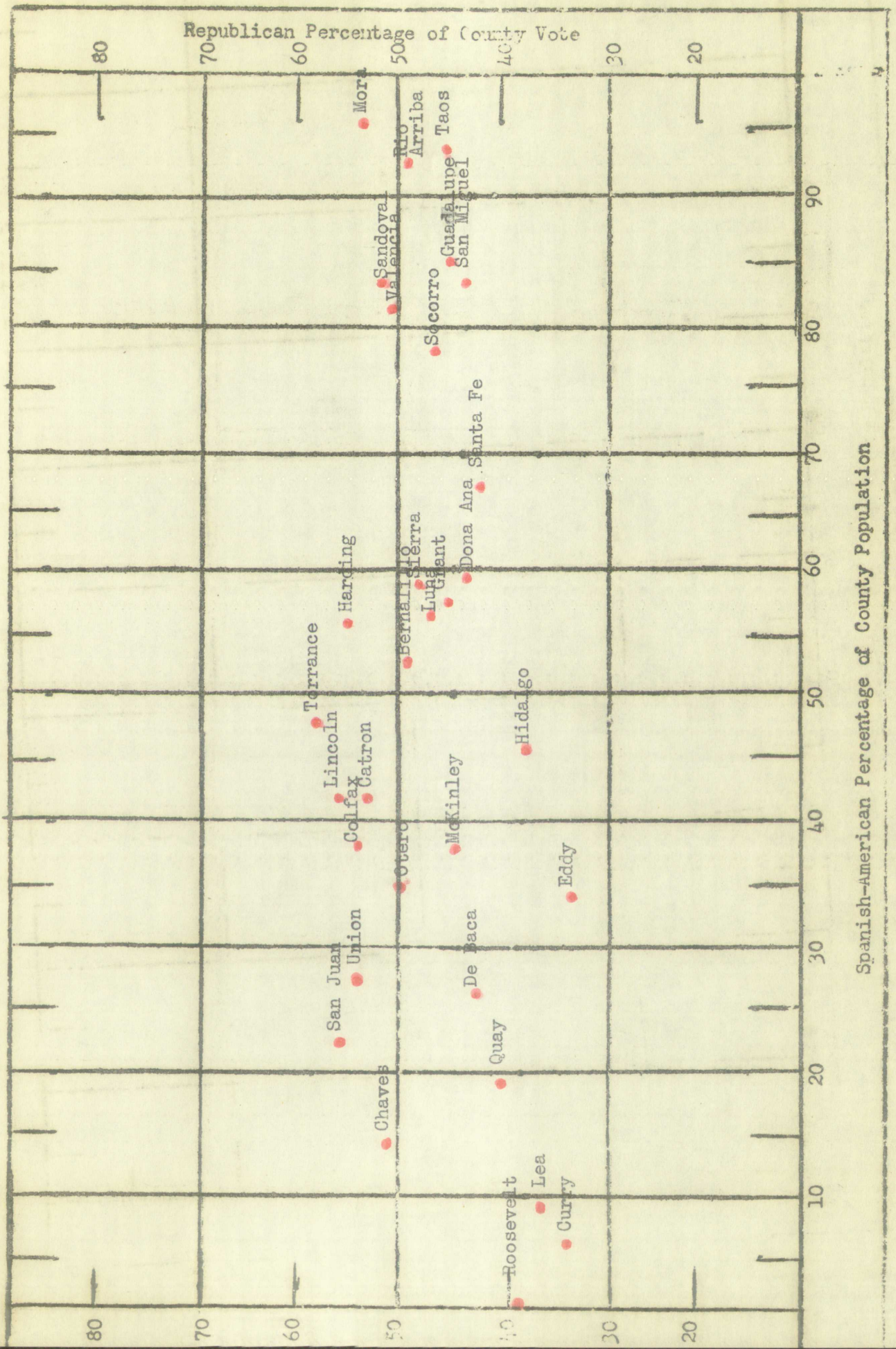
1938 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTY

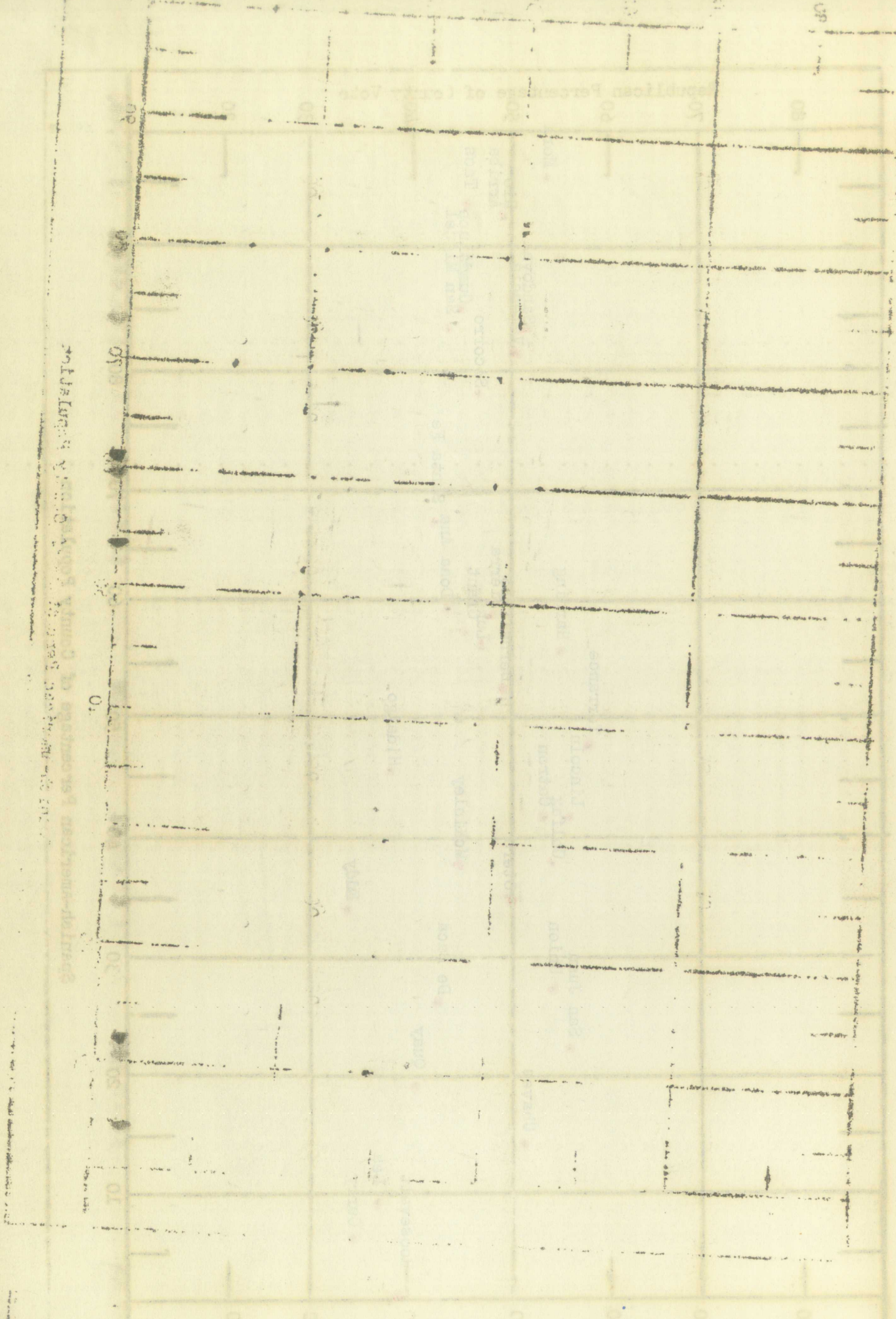
LEGEND

Abcissa
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table XIV
Appendix II, Table II





Percentage of Total Vote

0

20

40

60

80

100

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

90

100

SCATTER GRAPH
OF
1940 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND

Abscissa
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table XV
Appendix II, Table II

SCATTERED GRAPH

OF

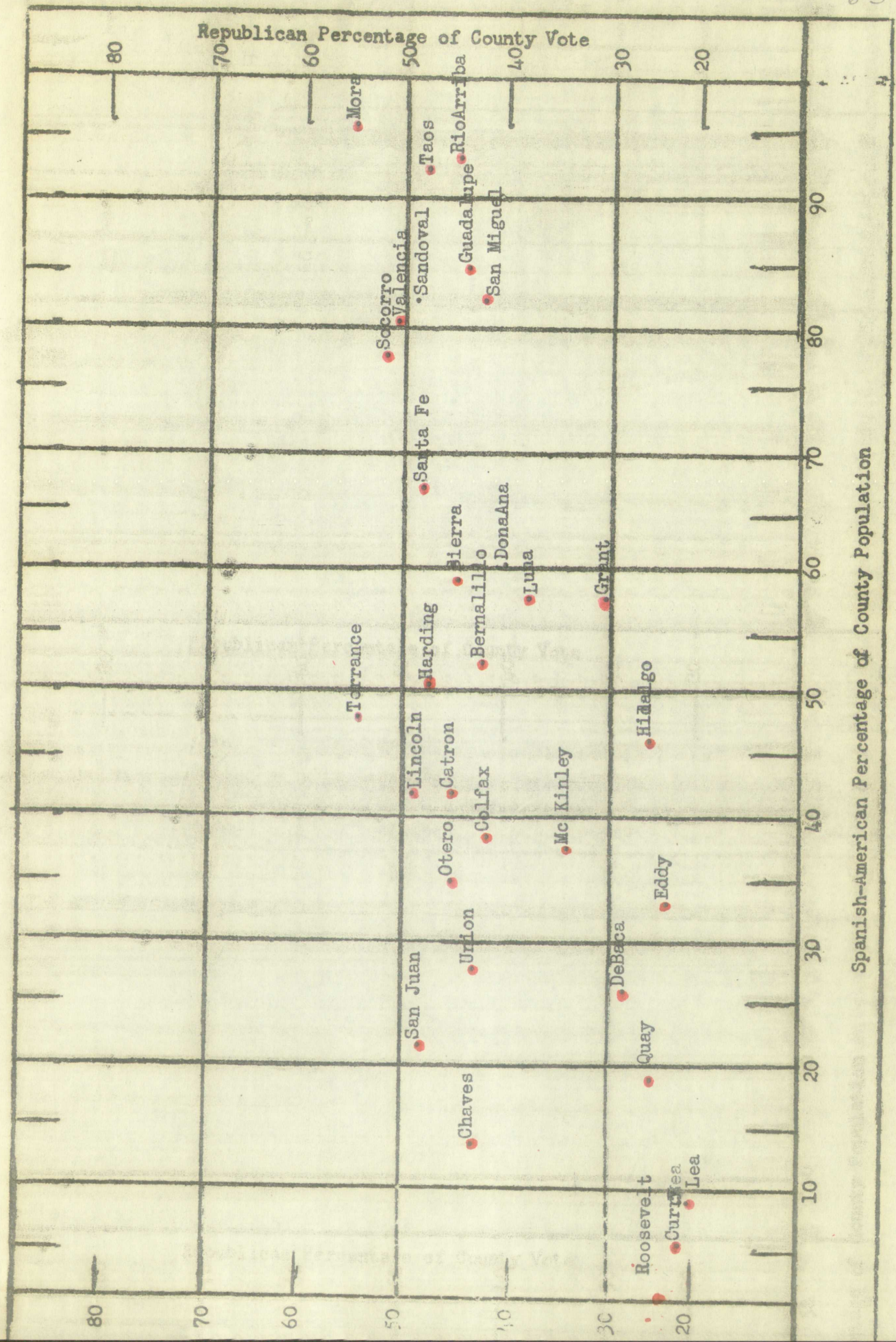
1940 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTRIES

LEGEND

Abscissa
Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table XV
Appendix II, Table II



SCATTER GRAPH

OF

1950 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION
SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTIES

LEGEND

Abscissa

Percentage of Spanish-American Population

Ordinate

Republican Percentage of Vote

Source

Appendix I, Table XX

Appendix II, Table II

FIGURE VIII

SCATTER GRAPHS

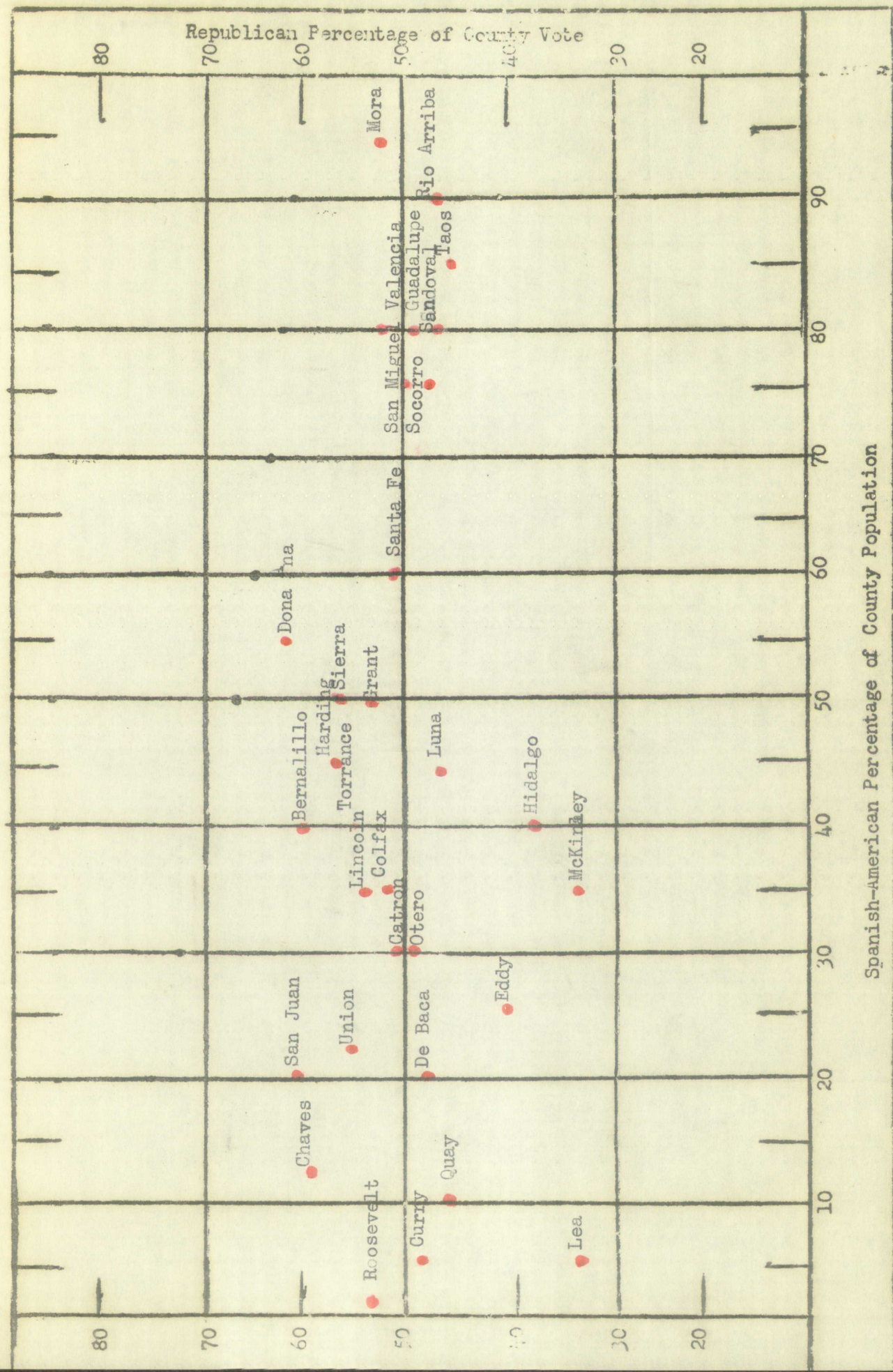
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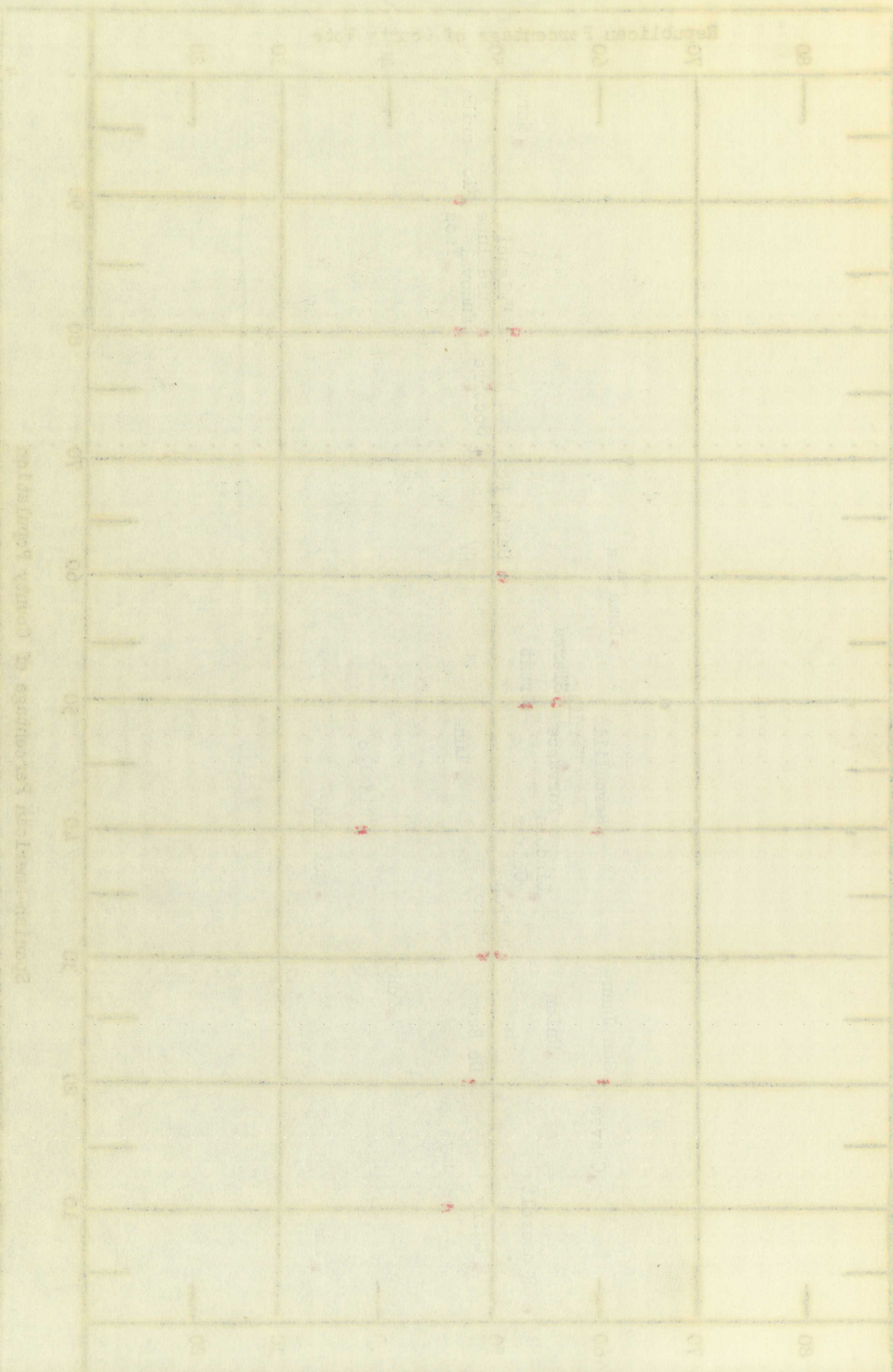
1950 SUBNATIONAL ELECTIONS
SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERCENTAGE
OF SPANISH-AMERICAN POPULATION
TO PERCENTAGE OF REPUBLICAN VOTE
BY COUNTY

LEGEND

Abolition
Percentage of Spanish-American Population
Ordinate
Republican Percentage of Vote

Source
Appendix I, Table XX
Appendix II, Table XX





LINE GRAPH

OF

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF FOUR EASTERN
NEW MEXICO COUNTIES AND THE PRESIDENTIAL
VOTE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF DEMOCRATIC PERCENTAGE OF VOTE
1912-1944

LEGEND

Red Graph

The Combined Presidential Vote of
Curry, Eddy, Lea and Roosevelt Counties

Blue Graph

The Presidential Vote of the State of Texas

Source

Appendix I

Bean, L.H., How to Predict Elections, p. 87

LINE GRAPH

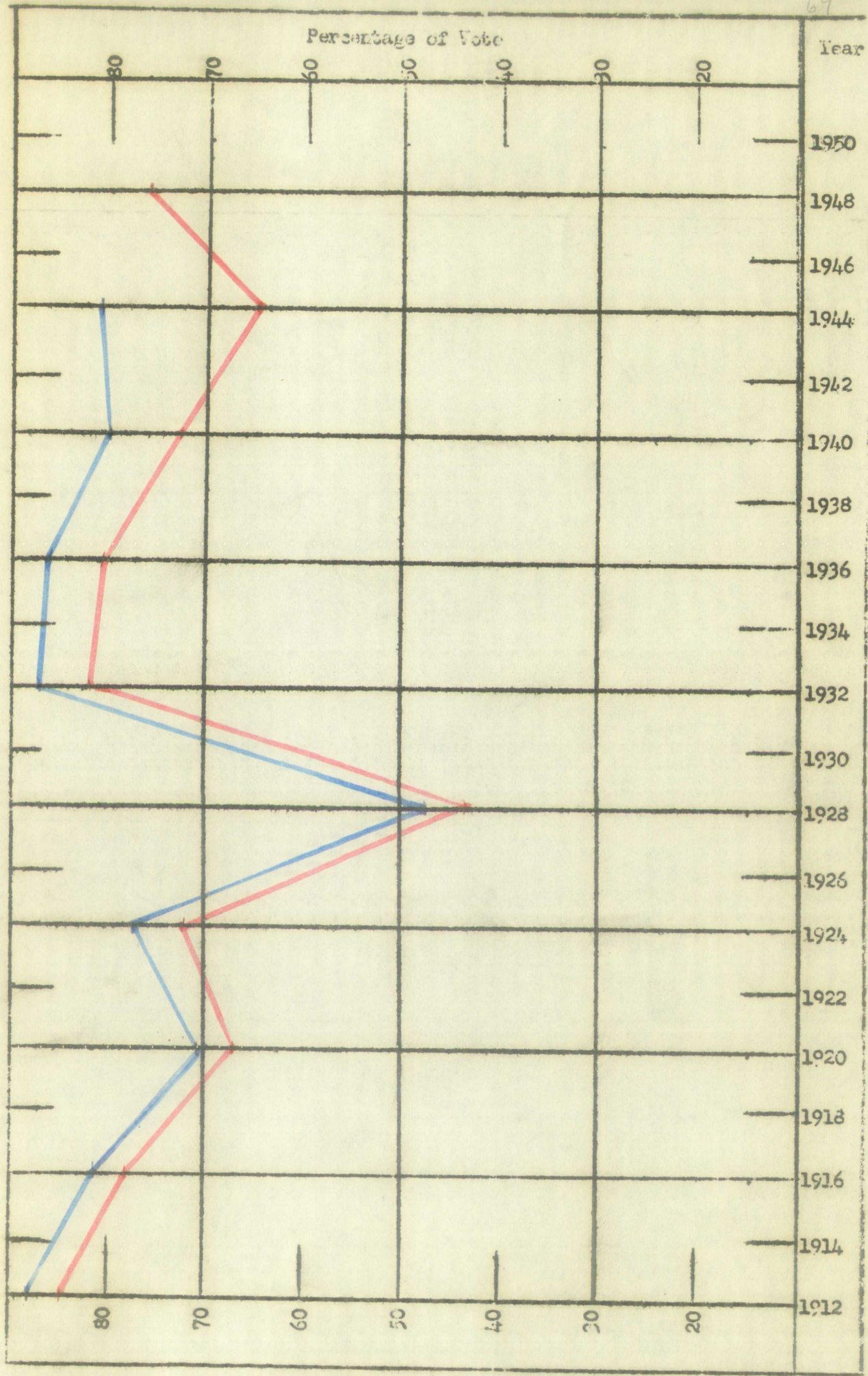
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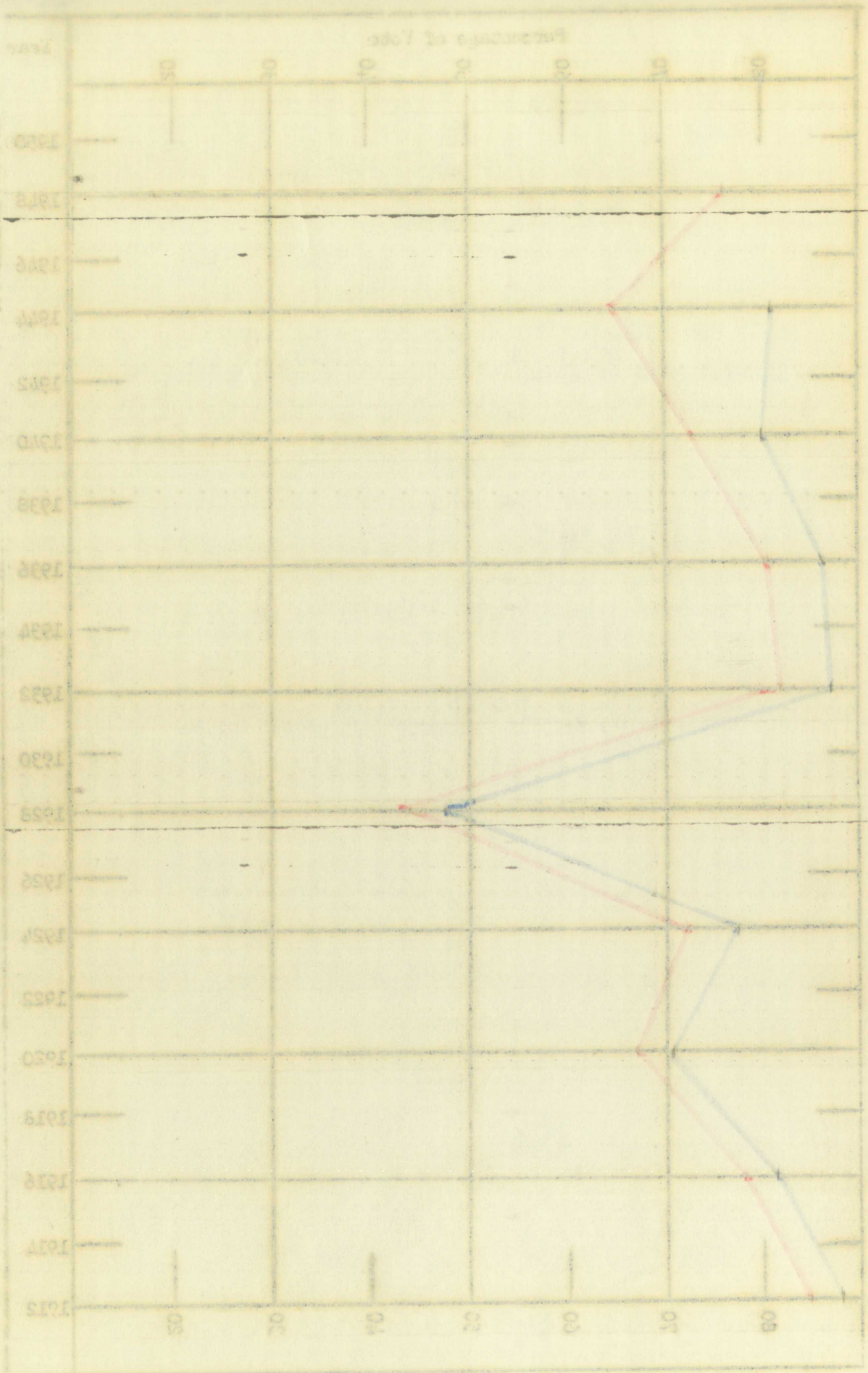
THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF FOUR-EIGHTY-ONE
NEW MEXICO COUNTIES AND THE PRESIDENTIAL
VOTE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS
EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF DEMOCRATIC PERCENTAGE OF VOTE
1912-1944

LEGEND

The Combined Presidential Vote of
Gentry, McCoy, Lee and Roosevelt Counties
Blue Graph
The Presidential Vote of the State of Texas
Red Graph

Source
Appendix I
Bean, L.H., How to Predict Elections, p. 87





GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. A PIVOTAL COUNTY

Bernalillo County is probably the most important county in the state from the standpoint of elections. In 1948 it contributed about nineteen percent of the total state vote in the gubernatorial election, and about the same percentage in the other races. It is the commerce center of the state, as well as the greatest population center. Although it contributes about twenty percent of the total state vote, it actually has more importance than this would indicate. Bernalillo possesses an extremely heterogenous population, and because it is a center of trade, the interests of its citizens are catholic. It is a center for communication, and the opinions of its citizens appear to be more easily modified than in more sparsely populated, "one interest" areas. The extreme variability of the political opinions of its citizens are clearly demonstrated in Figure I, and it is, indeed, a prize eagerly sought after by any candidate.

Bernalillo County demonstrates an interesting pattern of voting, and one that is, in some degree, in consonance with some other counties of the state. In looking at Figure I, one immediately notices that the

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three graphs, representing the three offices, do not stay very close to one another. This indicates a divergent pattern of voting. These divergencies may be summarized as follows:

(1) In the elections for the U.S. Congressmen, one sees that Bernalillo County has given majorities to Democratic candidates seventy-five percent of the time. The exceptions occur in 1916, 1918, 1926, 1934 and 1946. In 1912 Harvey B. Fergusson obtained a majority with 43.9 percent of the vote, for the rest of the vote was split between the candidates of three other parties, with M. de Baca on the Progressive ticket obtaining 29.7 percent, 6.8 percent more than the Republican candidate, Jaffa.

(2) Bernalillo County has not been so kind to the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. Only fifty percent of the Democratic presidential nominees have obtained majorities in this county. From 1920 to 1932, the Democratic presidential candidate ran anywhere from five to ten percent behind the Democratic candidate for U.S. Congress. The peak of this divergency was reached in 1928, when Bernalillo County gave fifty-seven percent of its votes to Hoover, while at the same time John Morrow, Democratic candidate for U.S. Congress, obtained 52.9 percent of the vote. Since 1936, however, Bernalillo County has, with one exception (1946), given majorities

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to the Democratic candidates for these two national offices.

(3) It is with the governorship that one sees an outstanding example of a divergence in party voting. Democratic candidates for the governorship have obtained majorities only forty-five percent of the time, and from 1924 to 1950, the Democratic candidate for Governor has, with one exception (1934), run well behind the Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1938 John E. Miles obtained 50.3 percent of the vote in Bernalillo, and since that time only one Democratic candidate for Governor has obtained a majority in that county, and that was only 51.4 percent in 1942. In 1950, John E. Miles again ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and his political fortunes in Bernalillo County reached their nadir. He won only 38.1 percent of that county's vote, the lowest percentage of Bernalillo County's vote ever given to a Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and missed the all time low for a major party candidate by one four-tenths of a percent. Hill (R) in 1922 received only 37.7 percent.

Summarizing the pattern in Bernalillo County, this might be said: in voting for U.S. Congressman, the citizens of the county have been, over the last thirty-eight years, predominantly Democratic. On the Presidential races, they have split evenly, and in relation to the governorship, their vote has been slightly Republican.

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2. PERIODICITY

The cyclical manifestation in nearly all natural phenomena has long been a subject of intensive investigation by students of the natural sciences. Planets, stars, rivers, trees, bacteria, insects, ducks and man, all exhibit periodicity in varying degrees and types. Many natural periods have been accurately charted, particularly those of astronomy and biology, and accurate prediction now possible concerning these phenomena. Human society has also demonstrated certain cyclical characteristics, and attempts have been made in ascertaining the periods peculiar to various societal phenomena, but the predictive value of such research is still doubtful. However, that cycles do exist in human economy, politics, and cultures in general is widely accepted.

In the political history of the United States, certain cycles have been noted, and tentative explanations have been given for these observed cycles. The American two-party system has provided an excellent framework for cyclical studies, for it provides, in usable form, the criteria by which cycles are to be measured. Generally speaking, a distinction can be made between the two major parties in any period of our history on the basis of

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The cyclical manifestation in nearly all natural phenomena has long been a subject of intensive investigation by students of the natural sciences. Planets, stars, rivers, trees, bacteria, insects, ducks and man, all exhibit periodicity in varying degrees and types. Many natural periods have been accurately charted, particularly those of astronomy and biology, and accurate prediction now possible concerning these phenomena. Human society has also demonstrated certain cyclical characteristics, and attempts have been made in ascertaining the periods peculiar to various societal phenomena, but the predictive value of such research is still doubtful. However, that cycles do exist in human economy, politics, and cultures in general is widely accepted.

In the political history of the United States, certain cycles have been noted, and tentative explanations have been given for these observed cycles. The American two-party system has provided an excellent framework for cyclical studies, for it provides, in usable form, the criteria by which cycles are to be measured. Generally speaking, a distinction can be made between the two major parties in any period of our history on the basis of

liberalism and conservatism. The observation has been made that, in a very general way, the conservative party prospers during the periods of economic upswing, and the liberal party prospers during the periods of economic depression. This implies an economic determinism, which, indeed, has been supported by some of the theory advanced on the subject. A more defensible approach is provided by viewing these factors as concomitant variables, with no implied causal relationship.

Figure 1 represents an attempt to correlate the results of the New Mexico congressional elections with the economic rhythms of Dewey and Dakin.¹ The solid red graph represents the Republican percentage of vote in the state; the solid blue graph represents the nine year economic rhythm; and the broken blue line is the graph of the fifty-four year rhythm of the economist. Inspection of the graph indicates that there is a fair correlation between the fortunes of the Republican Congressional candidate and the economic cycles. The lesser cycles are of approximately nine year's duration, and it will be noted that the peaks of the voting cycles vary closely with the fifty-four year cycle.

¹ Dewey, Edward R., and Edwin F. Dakin, Cycles, The Science of Prediction (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1947), Chaps. VI and VII.

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Figure 1 represents an attempt to correlate the results of the New Mexico congressional elections with the economic rhythms of Dewey and Hoover. The solid line represents the Republican percentage of vote in the state; the solid line graph represents the first year economic rhythm; and the broken line is the known of the 1914-1915 four year rhythm of the economy. Inspection of the graph indicates that there is a fair correlation between the fortunes of the Republican congressional candidates and the economic cycles. The longer cycles are approximately nine year's duration, and it will be noted that the peaks of the voting cycles vary closely with the first four year cycle.

J. Dewey, Edward R. and Edwin L. Davis, *Science of Prediction* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1927), Chap. VI and VII.

Figure II is a similar graph of the gubernatorial elections in New Mexico, and the correlation is about the same as in Figure I.

It might appear that economic trends provided a good basis for predicting elections. Such trends have been used with success, particularly by Louis H. Bean. Even if one could depend on the concomitant variance of election returns and economic trends, there is one remaining hurdle that tends to keep the prediction of elections more of an art than a science, and that is the prediction of economic trends. The economist always qualifies a cyclical prediction with the phrase "conditions remaining relatively constant". According to the rhythms that have been given here (Figure I), the nation should now be in a depression, as we are at the bottom of both the fifty-four year and the nine year rhythms. It would be hard for one to say that our present economy is a depression economy, although future years may change our opinion. The present world situation has, without a doubt, influenced our present economy, and this constitutes a change in conditions which releases the economist from responsibility for his predictions.

The lack of accuracy in the predictive powers of the social sciences has raised many questions and doubts concerning these areas of study. There are, however, some basic differences between the subject matter of the social

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and the physical sciences. The principal difference between the subject matter is that of the number of factors playing a dominant role in determining behavior. When an astronomer computes the orbit of the planet Earth, he can do a fairly accurate job by taking into account only one dominant factor--the sun. If in his computations he includes lesser influences of the moon and a few nearby planets, he approaches the diminishing returns of accuracy. However, if a social scientist wants to compute the probable voting behavior of an individual or a group of individuals, where is he to find a dominant factor? Would it be the family background of the subjects, their economic interests, their physical location, their education, their race, their social standing in the community, or one of a myriad other factors that impinge upon and influence the attitudes and behavior of most men. Some might say that voting behavior is influenced by the issues involved, but this is difficult to prove, if for no other reason than the difficulty in finding the issues in some elections. Others maintain that we "inherit" our voting habits, but this is difficult to maintain in the face of the great political shifts that take place from time to time. It is not impossible that the personality of a candidate will influence many voters to vote for or against him. Such extraneous matter as the fact that a candidate's daughter is pursuing a musical career can

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become an issue to influence the voter. All these, and many other factors combine to make the lot of an election fore-caster a difficult one.

Even the polls, which operate by simply asking a sample of the population for their opinions on a subject, have a difficult time predicting the outcome of an election with much accuracy. Probably Bean, who works more with economic factors and past voting behavior, has done the most accurate job of prediction to date among the better known analysts. But even he admits to fallability.

The calculus of human behavior is a long way off, and many will welcome this thought. Any value judgement concerning this situation is unnecessary here. The brief review presented is given only to caution the reader to resist the implications of the graphs presented here. The implications are obvious. According to the economic cycle graphs, the nation is on the eve of another great economic upswing such as was experienced during the first quarter of this century. Such upswings have proven to be a favorable environment for the Republican Party. One might be led, therefore, to predict that the Republican Party would win many of the elections in the next quarter of a century. There are only two questions to be answered: first, will there be an economic upswing in the next few years; second, will the nation respond by electing Republican candidates?

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FIGURES

78

FOR

CHAPTER III

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Page Preceeding each Figure

CHAPTER III
FOR
TITLES

Page preceding each title
Titles and legends appear on

CONTENTS
E Z E R A S E
N I T T E R S

LINE GRAPH

OF

NEW MEXICO ELECTIONS FOR U.S. CONGRESSMAN
AND ECONOMIC RHYTHMS OF DEWEY AND DAKIN
1912-1950

LEGEND

Red Graph

Percentage of Vote Received by the Republican
Congressional Candidate

Solid Blue Graph

The Nine Year Economic Rhythm of Dewey and Dakin

Broken Blue Graph

The Fifty-four Year Rhythm of Dewey and Dakin

Source

Appendix I

Dewey and Dakin, Op. Cit., Chaps VI and VII

FIGURE 1

LINE GRAPH

OF

NEW MEXICO ELECTIONS FOR U.S. CONGRESSMAN
AND ECONOMIC RHYTHMS OF DEWEY AND DAKIN
1912-1950

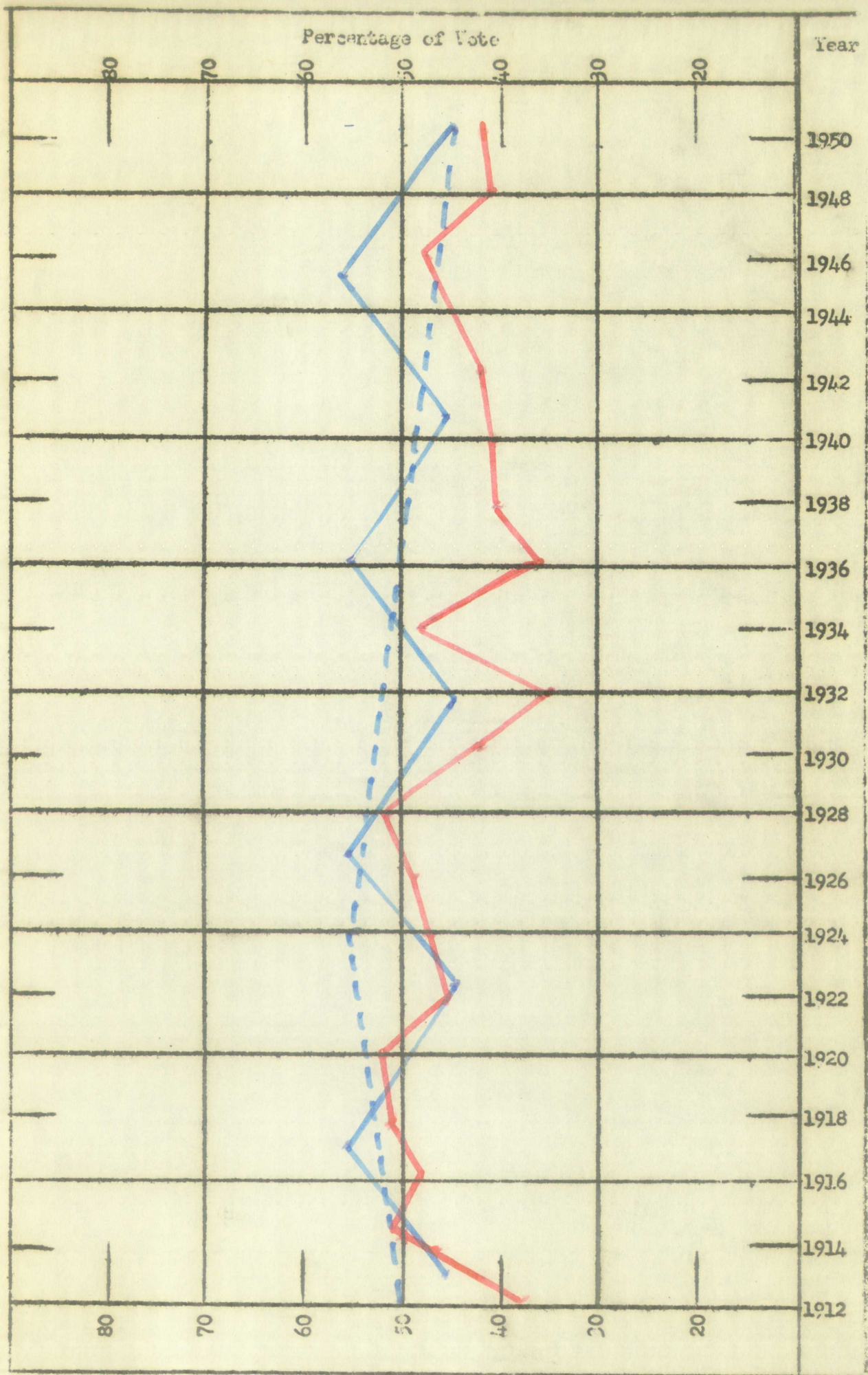
LEGEND

Red Graph
Percentage of Vote Received by the Republican
Congressional Candidate

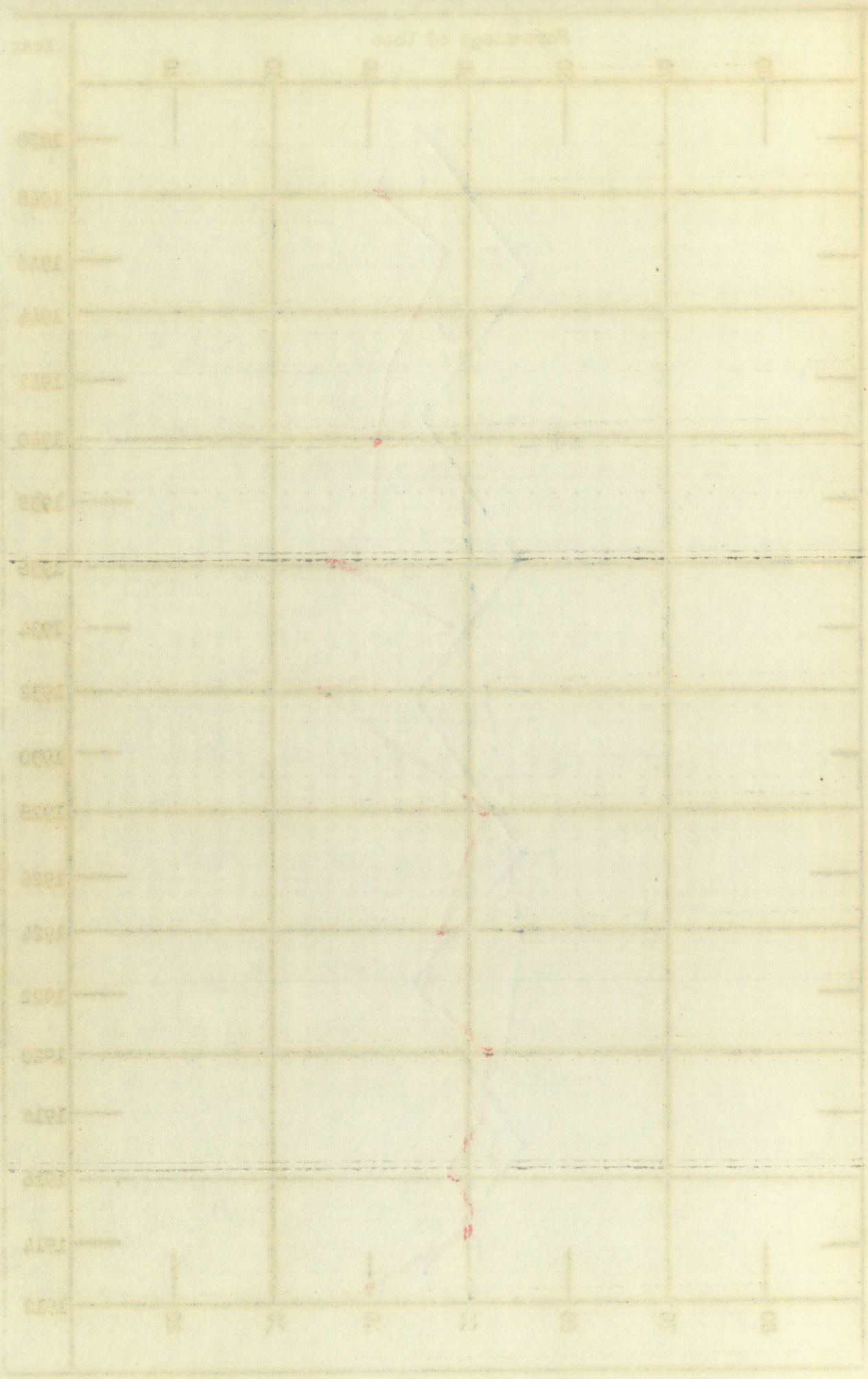
Solid Blue Graph
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Broken Blue Graph
The Fifty-four Year Rhythm of Dewey and Dakin

Source
Appendix I
Dewey and Dakin, Op. Cit., Chaps VI and VII



1907 to 1908



LINE GRAPH

OF

NEW MEXICO GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS
AND ECONOMIC RHYTHMS OF DEWEY AND DAKIN
1916-1950

LEGEND

Blue Graph

Percentage of Vote received by the Republican
Gubernatorial Candidates

Red Graph

The Nine Year Economic Rhythm of Dewey and Dakin

Source

Appendix I

Dewey and Dakin, Op. Cit., Chap. VII

FIGURE 11

LINE GRAPH

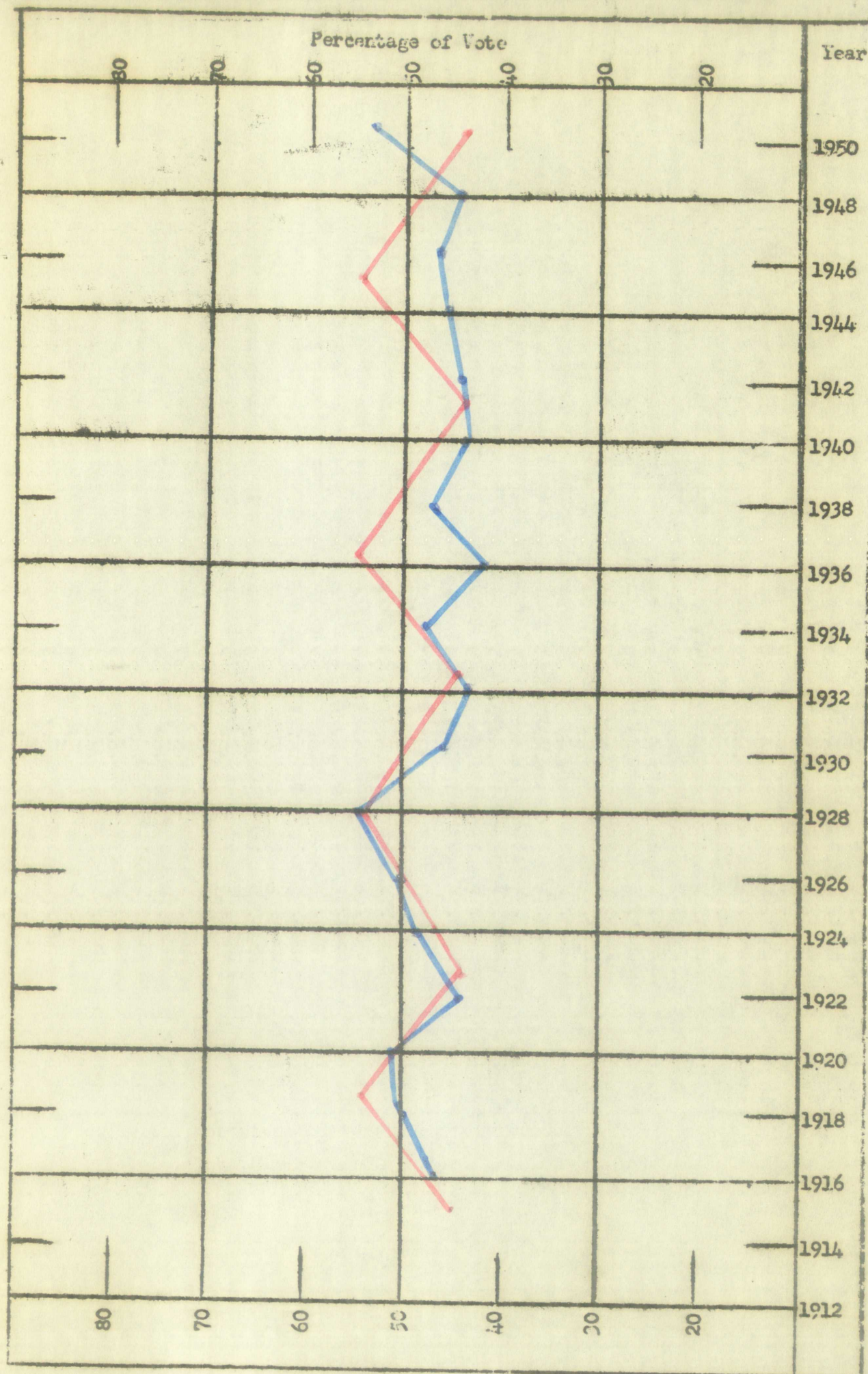
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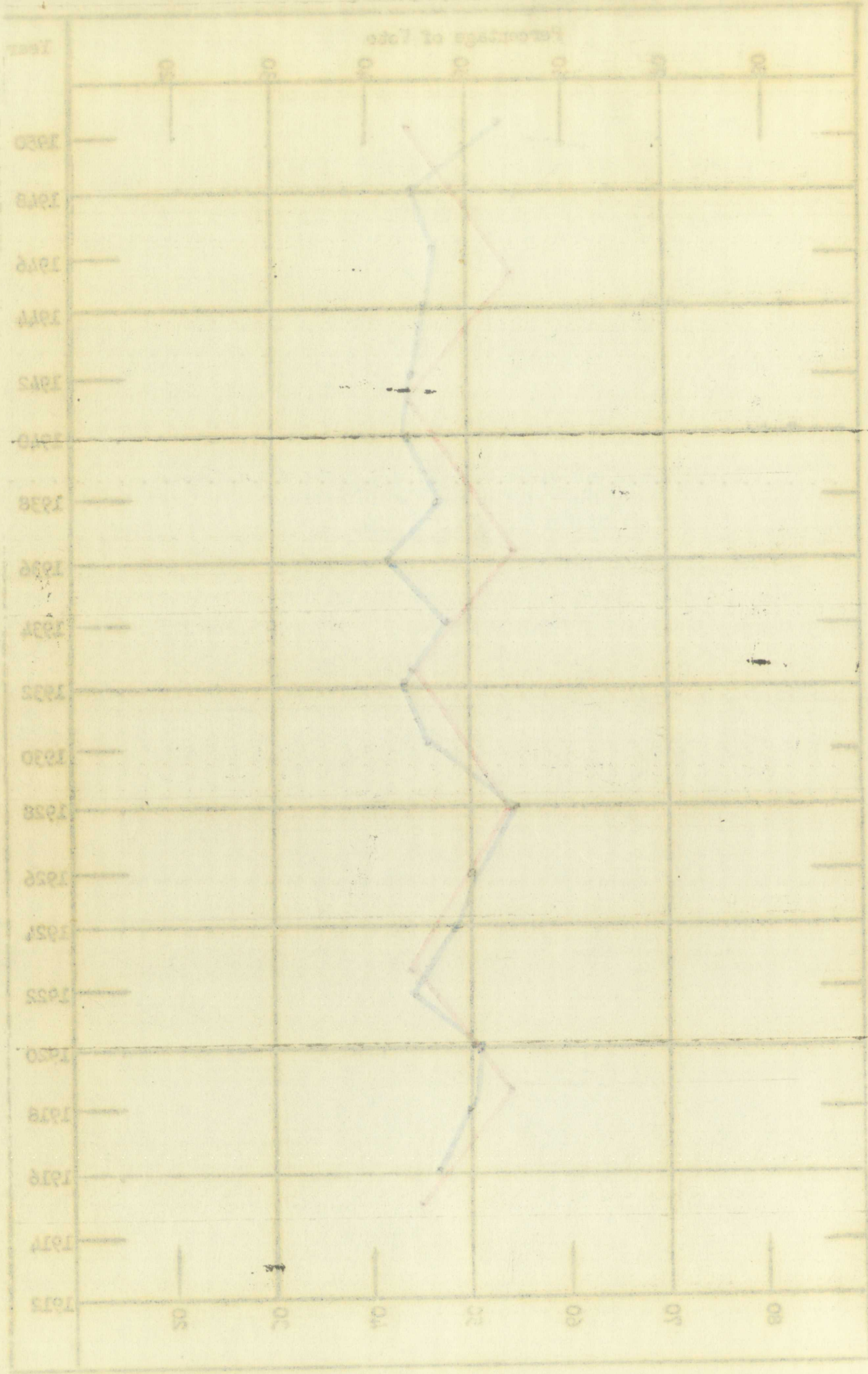
NEW MEXICO GOVERNMENTAL ELECTIONS
AND ECONOMIC RHYTHM OF NEW AND OLD
1916-1920

LEGEND

Blue Graph
Percentage of Vote received by the Republicans
Governatorial Candidates
Red Graph
The Nine Year Economic Rhythm of New and Old

Source:
Appendix I
Dawsey and Dakin, Op. Cit., Chap. VII





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APPENDIX I

NEW MEXICO ELECTION STATISTICS

1912--1950

APPENDIX I

NEW MEXICO RAILROAD STATION

1915-1920

TABLE I

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1912

COUNTY	U. S. Representative					President				
	H. B. Ferguson (Democrat)	Nathan Jaffa (Republican)	Marcos C. de Baca (Progressive)	Andrew Eggen (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES	Democrat	Republican	Progressive	Socialist	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	1,644	857	1,113	130	3,744	1,199	1,002	1,394	170	3,765
Party per cent	43.9	22.9	29.7	3.5		31.8	26.6	37.0	4.5	
CHAVEZ	1,444	674	129	307	2,554	1,341	466	398	374	2,579
Party per cent	56.5	26.4	5.1	12.0		52.0	18.1	15.4	14.5	
COLFAX	1,173	1,082	443	70	2,768	1,182	1,036	564	77	2,859
Party per cent	42.4	39.1	16.0	2.5		41.3	36.2	19.7	2.7	
CURRY	702	135	184	187	1,208	635	123	253	194	1,205
Party per cent	58.1	11.2	15.2	15.5		52.7	10.2	21.0	16.1	

STATION	DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMP	HUMID	SEA	WAVE	SWELL	WIND	TEMP	HUMID	SEA	WAVE	SWELL
1001	10/1	11:00	11:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1002	10/2	12:00	12:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1003	10/3	13:00	13:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1004	10/4	14:00	14:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1005	10/5	15:00	15:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1006	10/6	16:00	16:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1007	10/7	17:00	17:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1008	10/8	18:00	18:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1009	10/9	19:00	19:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1010	10/10	20:00	20:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1011	10/11	21:00	21:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1012	10/12	22:00	22:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1013	10/13	23:00	23:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1014	10/14	00:00	00:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1015	10/15	01:00	01:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1016	10/16	02:00	02:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1017	10/17	03:00	03:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1018	10/18	04:00	04:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1019	10/19	05:00	05:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1020	10/20	06:00	06:00	10.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

STATION 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020

1001

TABLE I (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1912

	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
DONA ANA	1,004	917	123	8	2,052	895	914	241	16	2,066
Party per cent	48.9	44.7	6.0	.4		43.3	44.2	11.7	.8	
EDDY	1,001	296	171	156	1,624	943	145	372	166	1,626
Party per cent	61.6	18.2	10.5	9.6		58.0	8.9	22.9	10.2	
GRANT	1,250	473	277	136	2,136	1,142	445	419	136	2,142
Party per cent	58.5	22.1	13.0	6.4		53.3	20.8	19.6	6.4	
GUADALUPE	794	656	116	87	1,653	761	646	154	96	1,657
Party per cent	48.0	39.7	7.0	5.3		45.9	39.0	9.3	5.8	
LINCOLN	524	493	53	95	1,165	465	452	109	107	1,133
Party per cent	45.0	42.3	4.5	8.2		41.0	39.9	9.6	9.4	
LUNA	506	109	135	73	823	65	81	195	83	424
Party per cent	61.5	13.2	16.4	8.9		15.3	19.1	46.0	19.6	

TABLE I (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1912

	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
MCKINLEY	341	247	137	7	732	224	264	237	7	732
Party per cent	46.6	33.7	18.7	1.0		30.6	36.1	32.4	1.0	
MORA	1,082	1,035	113	33	2,263	1,002	1,022	264	44	2,332
Party per cent	47.8	45.7	5.0	1.5		43.0	43.8	11.3	1.9	
OTERO	508	232	112	160	1,012	422	220	202	165	1,009
Party per cent	50.2	22.9	11.0	15.8		41.8	21.8	20.0	16.4	
QUAY	1,002	487	125	289	1,903	884	351	358	285	1,878
Party per cent	52.7	25.6	6.6	15.1		47.1	18.7	19.1	15.2	
RIO ARriba	1,014	1,496	109	2	2,621	1,014	1,549	101	5	2,669
Party per cent	38.7	57.1	4.2	.1		38.0	58.0	3.8	.2	
ROOSEVELT	686	110	196	222	1,214	549	107	259	249	1,164
Party per cent	56.5	9.1	16.1	18.3		47.2	9.2	22.3	21.4	

TABLE I (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1912

	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
SANDOVAL	107	112	678	---	897	126	211	583	---	920
Party per cent	11.9	12.5	75.6	---		13.7	22.9	63.4	---	
SAN JUAN	512	267	146	135	1,060	499	203	230	141	1,073
Party per cent	48.3	25.2	13.8	12.7		46.5	18.9	21.4	13.1	
SAN MIGUEL	1,747	2,462	147	23	4,379	1,740	2,479	207	27	4,453
Party per cent	39.9	56.2	3.4	.5		39.1	55.7	4.6	.6	
SANTA FE	1,000	1,436	215	58	2,709	1,012	1,432	390	64	2,898
Party per cent	36.9	53.0	7.9	2.1		34.9	49.4	13.5	2.2	
SIERRA	409	175	43	6	633	354	178	90	11	633
Party per cent	64.6	27.7	6.8	.9		55.9	28.1	14.2	1.7	
SOCORRO	1,115	944	206	14	2,279	1,078	960	269	20	2,327
Party per cent	48.9	41.4	9.0	.6		46.3	41.3	11.6	.9	

TABLE I (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1912

	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
TAOS	687	708	257	15	1,667	765	855	277	21	1,918
Party per cent	41.2	42.5	15.4	.9		39.9	44.5	14.4	1.1	
TORRANCE	456	511	152	173	1,292	390	520	232	174	1,316
Party per cent	35.3	39.6	11.8	13.4		29.6	39.5	17.6	13.2	
UNION	1,139	756	432	228	2,555	1,119	815	449	228	2,611
Party per cent	44.6	29.6	16.9	8.9		42.9	31.2	17.2	8.7	
VALENCIA	292	1,230	72	30	1,624	231	1,263	111	30	1,635
Party per cent	18.0	75.7	4.4	1.8		14.1	77.2	6.8	1.8	
STATE TOTALS	22,139	17,900	5,883	2,644	48,566	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	49,376
Party per cent	45.6	36.9	12.1	5.4		41.4	35.9	16.9	5.7	

TABLE II
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

COUNTY	U. S. Representative					TOTAL VOTES
	B. C. Hernandez (Republican)	H. B. Fergusson (Democrat)	F. C. Wilson (Progressive)	W. P. Metcalf (Socialist)		
BERNALILLO	2,435	1,726	13	70		4,244
Party per cent	57.4	40.7	.3	1.6		
CHAVES	262	1,174	106	149		1,691
Party per cent	15.5	69.4	6.3	8.8		
COLFAX	1,282	933	136	---		2,351
Party per cent	54.5	39.7	5.8	---		
CURRY	93	462	41	178		774
Party per cent	12.0	59.7	5.3	23.0		

TABLE II (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

	U. S. Representative				(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)					
DONA ANA	1,201	940	36	---					2,177
Party per cent	55.2	43.2	1.7	---					
EDDY	82	871	81	39					1,073
Party per cent	7.6	81.2	7.5	3.6					
GRANT	549	1,599	38	101					2,287
Party per cent	24.0	69.9	1.7	4.4					
GUADALUPE	690	731	37	---					1,458
Party per cent	47.3	50.1	2.5	---					
LINCOLN	468	526	21	---					1,015
Party per cent	46.1	51.8	2.1	---					
LUNA	207	608	55	58					928
Party per cent	22.3	65.5	5.9	6.3					

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TABLE II (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

	(Rep.)	U. S. Representative (Dem.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
McKINLEY	678	417	11	---	1,096
Party per cent	61.9	38.0	1.0	---	
MORA	1,382	1,065	25	2	2,474
Party per cent	55.9	43.0	1.0	0.1	
OTERO	298	548	55	17	918
Party per cent	32.5	59.7	5.9	1.9	
QUAY	246	719	47	135	1,147
Party per cent	21.4	62.7	4.1	11.8	
RIO ARRIBA	2,134	745	25	---	2,904
Party per cent	73.5	25.7	.9	---	
ROOSEVELT	53	560	71	72	756
Party per cent	7.0	74.1	9.4	9.5	

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TABLE II (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

	U. S. Representative				
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
SANDOVAL	675	116	452	--	1,243
Party per cent	54.3	9.3	36.4	--	
SIERRA	225	370	2	15	612
Party per cent	36.8	60.5	.3	2.5	
SAN MIGUEL	2,896	1,318	7	30	4,251
Party per cent	68.1	31.0	.2	.7	
SANTA FE	1,723	911	149	14	2,797
Party per cent	61.6	32.6	5.3	.5	
SAN JUAN	286	439	39	13	777
Party per cent	36.8	56.5	5.0	1.7	
SOCORRO	1,530	889	21	5	2,445
Party per cent	62.6	36.4	.9	.2	

TABLE II (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1914

	U. S. Representative				
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
TAOS	1,352	661	51	1	2,065
Party per cent	65.5	32.0	2.5	.0	
TORRANCE	818	378	17	69	1,282
Party per cent	63.8	29.5	1.3	5.4	
UNION	897	916	136	126	2,075
Party per cent	43.2	44.1	6.6	6.1	
VALENCIA	1,350	183	23	7	1,563
Party per cent	86.4	11.7	1.4	.4	
STATE TOTALS	23,812	19,805	1,695	1,101	46,413
Party per cent	51.3	42.7	3.7	2.3	

TABLE III

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

COUNTY	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	Wm. B. Walton (Democrat)	B. C. Hernandez (Republican)	A. J. Eggum (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES	E. C. De Baca (Democrat)	H. O. Bursum (Republican)	N. A. Wells (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES	Democrat	Republican	Socialist	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	2,342	2,771	80	5,193	2,353	2,735	88	5,176	2,395	2,711	77	5,183
Party per cent	45.1	53.4	1.5		45.5	52.8	1.7		46.2	52.3	1.5	
CHAVEZ	2,338	818	210	3,366	2,122	952	222	3,296	2,289	864	187	3,340
Party per cent	69.5	24.3	6.2		64.4	28.9	6.7		68.5	25.9	5.6	
COLFAX	1,981	1,815	46	3,842	1,872	1,936	39	3,847	2,006	1,839	38	3,883
Party per cent	51.6	47.2	1.2		48.7	50.3	1.0		51.7	47.4	1.0	
CURRY	1,184	330	340	1,854	1,011	493	340	1,844	1,181	356	323	1,860
Party per cent	63.9	17.8	18.3		54.8	26.7	18.4		63.5	19.1	17.4	

TABLE III (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President					
	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
LONA ANA	1,083	1,605	20	2,708	1,146	1,533	20	2,699	1,078	1,607	22	2,707
Party per cent	40.0	59.3	.7		42.5	56.8	.7		39.8	59.4	.8	
EDDY	1,454	390	99	1,942	1,383	435	103	1,921	1,410	427	99	1,936
Party per cent	74.8	20.0	5.1		72.0	22.6	5.4		72.8	22.1	5.1	
GRANT	2,537	1,659	96	4,292	1,978	2,163	108	4,249	2,350	1,877	98	4,325
Party per cent	59.1	38.7	2.2		46.5	50.9	2.5		54.3	43.4	2.3	
GU. DALUPE	1,132	1,098	32	2,262	1,205	1,023	32	2,260	1,172	1,067	36	2,275
Party per cent	50.1	48.5	1.4		53.3	45.3	1.4		51.5	46.9	1.6	
LINCOLN	851	900	44	1,795	716	1,019	45	1,780	867	889	43	1,799
Party per cent	47.4	50.1	2.5		40.2	57.2	2.5		48.2	49.4	2.4	
LUNA	872	353	41	1,266	756	459	45	1,260	830	423	45	1,298
Party per cent	68.9	27.9	3.2		60.0	36.4	3.6		63.9	32.6	3.5	

TABLE III (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
McKENLEY	552	674	1	1,227	549	670	3	1,222	552	669	2	1,223
Party per cent	45.0	54.9	.1		44.9	54.8	.2		45.1	54.7	.2	
MORA	1,436	1,651	14	3,101	1,610	1,463	17	3,090	1,505	1,599	13	3,117
Party per cent	46.3	53.2	.5		52.1	47.3	.6		48.3	51.3	.4	
ONERO	815	574	130	1,519	765	618	132	1,515	826	562	128	1,516
Party per cent	53.7	37.8	8.6		50.5	40.8	8.7		54.5	37.1	8.4	
QUAY	1,568	595	240	2,403	1,411	727	247	2,385	1,554	604	235	2,393
Party per cent	65.2	24.8	10.0		59.2	30.5	10.4		64.9	25.2	9.8	
RIO ARRIBA	1,173	2,310	----	3,483	1,522	1,962	1	3,485	1,528	1,992	1	3,521
Party per cent	33.7	66.3	----		43.7	56.3	----		43.4	56.6	----	
ROOSEVELT	1,090	233	148	1,471	1,081	232	145	1,458	1,091	230	149	1,470
Party per cent	74.1	15.8	10.1		74.1	15.9	9.9		74.2	15.6	10.1	

TABLE III (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
SANDOWAL	754	590	----	1,344	729	616	----	1,345	734	612	----	1,346
Party per cent	56.1	43.9	----		54.2	45.8	----		54.6	45.5	----	
SAN JUAN	566	439	48	1,053	592	427	44	1,063	637	385	46	1,068
Party per cent	53.8	41.7	4.6		55.7	40.2	4.1		59.6	36.0	4.3	
SAN MIGUEL	2,024	3,119	30	5,173	2,521	2,606	30	5,157	2,231	2,948	30	5,209
Party per cent	39.1	60.3	.6		48.9	50.5	.6		42.8	56.6	.6	
SANTA FE	1,377	1,859	18	3,254	1,492	1,745	17	3,254	1,406	1,830	15	3,251
Party per cent	42.3	57.1	.6		45.8	53.6	.5		43.2	56.3	.5	
SIERRA	457	486	20	963	427	515	23	965	493	461	23	977
Party per cent	47.4	50.4	2.1		44.2	53.4	2.4		50.5	47.2	2.4	
SOCORRO	1,507	1,998	20	3,525	1,310	2,199	17	3,526	1,558	1,954	16	3,528
Party per cent	42.8	56.7	.6		37.2	62.4	.5		44.2	55.4	.5	

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TABLE III (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

	U. S. Representative				Governor			President		
	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Soc.)
T40S	785	1,433	45	2,263	1,107	1,116	40	910	1,322	46
Party per cent	34.7	63.3	2.0		48.9	49.3	1.8	39.9	58.0	2.0
TORRANCE	652	967	67	1,686	665	937	69	679	949	68
Party per cent	38.7	57.4	4.0		39.8	56.1	4.1	40.0	56.0	4.0
TION	1,880	1,595	257	3,732	1,896	1,553	263	2,003	1,495	245
Party per cent	50.4	42.7	6.9		51.1	41.8	7.1	53.5	39.9	6.5
VALENCIA	339	1,594	15	1,948	405	1,525	16	399	1,543	14
Party per cent	17.4	81.8	.8		20.8	78.4	.8	20.4	78.9	.7
STATE TOTALS	32,592	32,042	2,050	66,682	32,732	31,524	2,117	33,527	31,152	1,996
Party per cent	48.9	48.1	3.1		49.3	47.5	3.2	50.3	46.7	3.0

TABLE IV

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER, 1918

COUNTY	U. S. Representative				Governor			
	B. C. Hernandez (Republican)	G. A. Richardson (Democrat)	W. B. Dillon (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES	O. A. Larrazolo (Republican)	Felix Garcia (Democrat)	A. H. Houston (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	2,043	1,716	26	3,785	2,096	1,650	38	3,784
Party per cent	54.0	45.3	.7		55.4	43.6	1.0	
CHAVES	400	1,109	21	1,530	456	1,022	33	1,511
Party per cent	26.1	72.5	1.4		30.2	67.6	2.2	
COLFAX	1,401	1,164	31	2,597	1,405	1,150	78	2,633
Party per cent	54.3	45.1	1.2		53.4	43.7	3.0	
CURRY	281	912	59	1,252	280	906	61	1,247
Party per cent	22.4	72.8	4.7		22.4	72.4	4.9	

TABLE IV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER, 1918

	U. S. Representative			Governor			TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	
DE BACA	145	422	16	151	404	24	579
Party per cent	24.9	72.4	2.7	26.1	69.8	4.1	
DONA ANA	1,148	732	4	1,153	722	9	1,184
Party per cent	60.9	38.9	0.2	61.2	38.3	.5	
EDDY	230	688	9	255	648	15	918
Party per cent	24.8	74.2	1.0	27.8	70.6	1.6	
GRANT	1,138	1,778	47	1,173	1,639	119	2,931
Party per cent	38.4	60.0	1.6	40.0	55.9	4.1	
GUADALUPE	698	619	6	681	639	5	1,325
Party per cent	52.8	46.8	0.5	51.4	48.2	0.4	
LEA	29	347	1	30	348	2	380
Party per cent	7.7	92.1	0.3	7.9	91.6	0.5	

1940-1941

1941

1942-1943

1943-1944

1944-1945

1945-1946

1946-1947

1947-1948

1948-1949

1949-1950

1950-1951

1951-1952



Year	1940-1941	1941	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
1940-1941	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1941	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1942-1943	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1943-1944	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1944-1945	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1945-1946	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1946-1947	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1947-1948	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1948-1949	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1949-1950	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1950-1951	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1951-1952	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
1940-1941

TABLE IV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER, 1918

	U. S. Representative			TOTAL	Governor			TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)		(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	
LINCOLN	653	651	19	1,323	652	634	27	1,313
Party per cent	49.4	49.2	1.4		49.7	48.3	2.1	
LUNA	363	713	19	1,095	366	685	41	1,092
Party per cent	33.1	65.1	1.7		33.5	62.7	3.8	
McKINLEY	569	454	3	1,026	568	439	12	1,019
Party per cent	55.5	44.3	.3		55.7	43.1	1.2	
MORA	1,242	1,067	18	2,327	1,202	1,098	27	2,327
Party per cent	53.4	45.8	.8		51.6	47.2	1.2	
OTERO	428	525	27	980	447	492	34	973
Party per cent	43.7	53.6	2.7		46.0	50.6	3.5	
QUAY	374	912	57	1,343	382	879	79	1,340
Party per cent	27.8	67.9	4.2		28.5	65.6	5.9	

TABLE IV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER, 1918

	U. S. Representative			TOTAL	Governor			
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)		(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	
RIO ARriba	1,715	978	1	2,694	1,487	1,216	1	2,704
Party per cent	63.7	36.3	----		55.0	45.0	----	
ROOSEVELT	112	622	21	755	112	607	30	749
Party per cent	14.8	82.4	2.8		15.0	81.0	4.0	
SANDOVAL	628	455	2	1,085	617	467	3	1,087
Party per cent	57.9	41.9	.2		56.8	43.0	.3	
SAN JUAN	319	457	11	787	317	464	11	792
Party per cent	40.5	58.1	1.4		40.0	58.6	1.4	
SAN MIGUEL	2,580	1,306	14	3,900	2,591	1,305	18	3,914
Party per cent	66.2	33.5	.4		66.2	33.3	.5	
SANTA FE	1,471	899	7	2,377	1,447	925	11	2,383
Party per cent	61.9	37.8	.3		60.7	38.8	.5	

TABLE IV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER, 1918

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	
SIERRA	348	370	9	727	378	10	727
Party per cent	47.9	50.9	1.2		52.0	1.4	
SOCORRO	1,508	904	13	2,425	869	14	2,425
Party per cent	62.2	37.3	.5		35.8	.6	
TAOS	886	505	2	1,393	541	3	1,402
Party per cent	63.6	36.3	.1		38.6	.2	
TORRANCE	775	641	29	1,445	614	34	1,444
Party per cent	53.6	44.4	2.0		42.5	2.4	
UNION	1,103	1,392	90	2,585	1,394	103	2,579
Party per cent	42.7	53.8	3.5		54.0	4.0	
VALENCIA	1,275	289	2	1,566	298	5	1,570
Party per cent	81.4	18.5	.1		19.0	.3	

TABLE IV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER, 1918

	U. S. Representative				Governor			
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	TOTAL
STATE TOTALS	23,862	22,627	564	47,053	23,752	22,433	847	47,032
Party per cent	50.7	48.1	1.2		50.5	47.7	1.8	

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TABLE V

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

COUNTY	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	Nestor Montoya (Republican)	Antonio Lucero (Democrat)	A. J. McDonald (Farm-Labor)	TOTAL VOTES	Merritt C. Mechem (Republican)	Richard H. Hanna (Democrat)	W. E. McGrath (Farm-Labor)	TOTAL VOTES	Republican	Democrat	Farm-Labor	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	4,437	5,341	70	9,848	4,154	5,687	55	9,896	4,971	4,814	59	9,844
Party per cent	45.0	54.2	.7		42.0	57.5	.6		50.5	48.9	.6	
CHAVES	1,632	2,142	34	3,808	1,587	2,256	30	3,873	1,765	2,080	31	3,876
Party per cent	42.9	56.2	.9		41.0	58.2	.8		45.5	53.7	.8	
COLFAX	3,228	2,816	58	6,102	3,164	2,932	47	6,143	3,351	2,709	48	6,108
Party per cent	52.9	46.2	.9		51.5	47.7	.8		54.9	44.3	.8	
CURRY	831	2,108	161	3,100	786	2,270	145	3,201	884	2,143	152	3,179
Party per cent	26.8	68.0	5.2		24.6	70.9	4.5		27.8	67.4	4.8	

TABLE V (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President					
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(F.L.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(F.L.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(F.L.)	TOTAL
DE BACA	378	709	9	1,096	380	710	5	1,095	413	693	17	1,123
Party per cent	34.5	64.7	.8		34.7	64.8	.5		36.8	61.7	1.5	
DCNA ANA	2,559	1,355	19	3,933	2,531	1,426	12	3,969	2,627	1,318	19	3,964
Party per cent	65.1	34.5	.5		63.8	35.9	.3		66.3	33.3	.5	
ELDY	888	1,683	32	2,603	875	1,723	29	2,627	982	1,611	31	2,624
Party per cent	34.1	64.7	1.2		33.3	65.6	1.1		37.4	61.4	1.2	
GIANT	2,098	1,908	79	4,085	2,243	1,902	27	4,172	2,230	1,879	38	4,147
Party per cent	51.4	46.7	1.9		53.8	45.6	.6		53.8	45.3	.9	
GUADALUPE	1,529	1,284	17	2,830	1,531	1,284	21	2,836	1,599	1,224	17	2,840
Party per cent	54.0	45.4	.6		54.0	45.3	.7		56.3	43.1	.6	
IDAIGO	427	552	7	986	428	571	4	1,003	446	551	4	1,001
Party per cent	43.3	56.0	.7		42.7	56.9	.4		44.6	55.0	.4	

Date	Time	Lat	Long	Alt	Wind	Temp	Humid	Press	Clouds	Remarks
1944	0000	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0100	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0200	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0300	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0400	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0500	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0600	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0700	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0800	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	0900	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1000	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1100	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1200	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1300	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1400	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1500	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1600	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1700	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1800	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	1900	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	2000	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	2100	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	2200	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear
1944	2300	33 0	154 0	100	0.0	15.0	100	1013.0	0	Clear

COAST GUARD VESSEL, EMERGENCY SERVICE, 1944

(CONT.) VESSEL

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

110

TABLE V (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1920

	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(F. L.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(F. L.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(F. L.)	TOTAL
VALENCIA	2,422	1,394	20	3,836	2,372	1,422	28	3,822	2,839	955	16	3,810
Party per cent	63.1	36.3	.5		62.1	37.2	.7		74.5	25.1	.4	
STATE TOTALS	54,672	49,426	1,290	105,388	54,426	50,755	1,004	106,185	57,634	46,668	1,104	105,406
Party per cent	51.9	46.9	1.2		51.3	47.8	.9		54.7	44.3	1.0	

TABLE VI

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

COUNTY	U. S. Representative				Governor			
	Adelina Otero-Warren (Republican)	John Morrow (Democrat)	A. E. Moon (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES	Dr. C. L. Hill (Republican)	James F. Hinkle (Democrat)	T. S. Smith (Socialist)	TOTAL VOTES
PERNALILLO	4,738	6,474	29	11,241	4,292	7,050	27	11,370
Party per cent	42.1	57.5	0.2		37.7	62.0	.2	
CATRON	574	627	34	1,235	583	626	37	1,246
Party per cent	46.4	50.7	2.7		46.7	50.2	2.9	
CHAVES	973	2,428	26	3,427	898	2,584	23	3,505
Party per cent	28.4	70.8	.8		25.6	73.7	.7	
COLFAX	3,005	3,910	48	6,963	3,180	3,703	56	6,939
Party per cent	43.6	56.2	.68		45.8	53.4	.80	

TABLE VI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Tot.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Tot.)
GURRY	603	2,703	3,388	635	2,787	3,501
Party per cent	17.9	79.8	2.4	18.1	79.6	2.3
DE BACA	366	813	1,196	377	819	1,212
Party per cent	30.6	68.0	1.4	31.1	67.6	1.2
DONAHANA	2,218	2,415	4,647	2,350	2,306	4,669
Party per cent	47.7	52.0	.3	50.3	49.4	.3
EDDY	498	1,694	2,226	534	1,779	2,348
Party per cent	22.4	76.1	1.5	22.7	75.8	1.5
GRANT	1,380	2,583	4,000	1,486	2,530	4,047
Party per cent	34.5	64.6	.9	36.7	62.5	.8
GUADALUPE	1,556	1,521	3,085	1,553	1,539	3,099
Party per cent	50.4	49.3	.3	50.1	49.7	.2

Time	Temp	Pressure	Flow	Concentration	Volume	Weight	Analysis
10.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	10.0	1.0	0.1
20.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	20.0	2.0	0.1
30.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	30.0	3.0	0.1
40.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	40.0	4.0	0.1
50.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	50.0	5.0	0.1
60.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	60.0	6.0	0.1
70.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	70.0	7.0	0.1
80.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	80.0	8.0	0.1
90.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	90.0	9.0	0.1
100.0	25.0	100.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	10.0	0.1

CONCENTRATION INCREASED 1.00%

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TABLE VI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

	U. S. Representative			TOTAL	Governor			TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)		(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	
HARDING	975	1,033	19	2,027	939	1,072	23	2,034
Party per cent	48.1	51.0	.9		46.2	52.7	1.1	
FDALGO	329	679	2	1,010	339	688	3	1,030
Party per cent	32.6	67.2	.2		32.9	66.8	.3	
LEA	88	848	7	943	93	870	7	970
Party per cent	9.3	89.9	.7		9.6	89.7	.7	
LINCOLN	1,313	1,403	27	2,743	1,291	1,450	22	2,763
Party per cent	47.9	51.1	1.0		46.7	52.5	.8	
LUNA	438	928	12	1,378	477	925	15	1,417
Party per cent	31.8	67.3	.9		33.7	65.3	1.0	
McKINLEY	1,262	1,671	8	2,941	1,302	1,653	8	2,963
Party per cent	42.9	56.8	.3		43.9	55.8	.3	

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TABLE VI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

	U. S. Representative			TOTAL	Governor			TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)		(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	
MCRA	2,060	2,437	5	4,502	2,048	2,449	4	4,501
Party per cent	45.8	54.1	0.1		45.5	54.4	0.1	
OTERO	801	1,288	74	2,163	737	1,393	66	2,196
Party per cent	37.0	59.5	3.4		33.6	63.4	3.0	
QUAY	775	2,167	69	3,011	788	2,194	68	3,050
Party per cent	25.7	72.0	2.3		25.8	71.9	2.2	
RIO ARRIBA	3,417	2,477	13	5,907	3,375	2,524	14	5,913
Party per cent	57.8	41.9	.2		57.1	42.7	.2	
ROOSEVELT	398	1,454	47	1,899	387	1,459	49	1,895
Party per cent	21.0	76.6	2.5		20.4	77.0	2.6	
SANDOVAL	1,223	1,057	1	2,281	1,201	1,084	2	2,287
Party per cent	53.6	46.3	.1		52.5	47.4	.1	

TABLE VI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1922

	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Soc.)
SAN JUAN	670	872	27	615	965	26
Party per cent	43.1	55.5	1.7	38.3	60.0	1.6
						TOTAL
						1,606
SAN MIGUEL	5,542	3,414	11	5,278	3,587	13
Party per cent	61.8	38.1	.1	59.4	40.4	.1
						TOTAL
						8,891
SANTA FE	3,421	2,506	9	3,549	2,410	11
Party per cent	57.6	42.2	.2	59.4	40.4	.2
						TOTAL
						5,970
SIERRA	758	783	13	770	768	13
Party per cent	48.8	50.4	.8	49.6	49.5	.8
						TOTAL
						1,551
SOCORRO	1,913	2,023	11	1,895	2,047	9
Party per cent	48.5	51.3	.3	48.0	51.8	.2
						TOTAL
						3,951
TACOS	2,528	1,766	13	2,500	1,780	11
Party per cent	58.7	41.0	.3	58.3	41.5	.3
						TOTAL
						4,291

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LAYER	COMPOSITION			LAYER	ANALYSIS			LAYER	ANALYSIS		
	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMPOSITION ANALYSIS OF LAYER 100

ANALYSIS OF LAYER 100

TABLE VII

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

COUNTY	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	J. Felipe Hubbell (Republican)	John Morrow (Democrat)	C. M. Armstrong (Progressive)	TOTAL VOTES	Manuel B. Otero (Republican)	A. T. Hannett (Democrat)	Green B. Patterson (Progressive)	TOTAL VOTES	Republican	Democrat	Progressive	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	6,597	6,727	7	13,331	7,785	6,532	133	14,450	7,078	6,133	1,183	14,394
Party per cent	49.5	50.5	0.1		53.8	45.2	0.9		49.2	42.6	8.2	
CATRON	470	518	56	1,044	546	461	50	1,057	500	432	139	1,071
Party per cent	45.0	49.6	5.4		51.7	43.6	4.7		46.7	40.3	13.0	
CHAVES	1,310	2,401	107	3,818	1,301	2,443	103	3,847	1,519	2,168	168	3,855
Party per cent	34.2	62.9	2.8		33.8	63.5	2.7		39.4	56.2	4.4	
COLFAX	2,889	4,264	---	7,153	3,298	3,801	164	7,263	3,512	3,067	728	7,307
Party per cent	40.4	59.6	---		45.4	52.3	2.3		48.1	42.0	10.0	

TABLE VII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President					
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL
CURRY	579	2,166	---	2,745	563	2,185	514	3,262	669	1,738	848	3,255
Party per cent	21.1	78.9	---		17.3	67.0	15.8		20.6	53.4	26.1	
DE BACA	303	655	20	978	322	689	18	1,029	270	574	86	930
Party per cent	31.0	66.9	2.0		31.3	67.0	1.7		29.0	61.7	9.2	
DONA ANA	2,587	2,165	7	4,759	2,641	2,121	82	4,844	2,823	1,775	221	4,819
Party per cent	54.4	45.5	0.1		54.5	43.8	1.7		58.6	36.8	4.6	
EDDY	582	1,653	---	2,235	579	1,670	62	2,311	666	1,524	138	2,328
Party per cent	26.0	74.0	---		25.1	72.3	2.6		28.6	65.5	5.9	
GRANT	1,593	2,701	---	4,294	1,542	2,754	168	4,464	1,761	2,085	602	4,448
Party per cent	37.1	62.9	---		34.5	61.7	3.8		39.6	46.9	13.5	
GUADALUPE	1,316	1,184	1	2,501	1,369	1,140	50	2,559	1,329	1,056	179	2,563
Party per cent	52.6	47.3	---		53.5	44.5	2.0		51.9	41.2	7.0	

TABLE VII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
MCRA	2,165	2,124	---	4,289	2,266	2,029	1	2,198	2,000
Party per cent	50.5	49.5	---		52.8	47.2	0.0	50.9	48.4
CHERO	797	1,090	4	1,891	851	1,022	148	832	886
Party per cent	42.1	57.6	0.2		42.1	50.6	7.3	41.1	43.8
CUAY	704	2,202	---	2,906	739	2,167	158	851	1,548
Party per cent	24.2	75.8	---		24.1	70.7	5.2	27.8	50.6
LIO ARriba	4,001	3,006	37	7,044	4,141	2,884	35	3,730	2,734
Party per cent	56.8	42.7	0.5		58.6	40.8	0.5	56.4	41.2
ROOSEVELT	315	1,565	141	2,021	299	1,610	137	398	1,340
Party per cent	15.6	77.4	7.0		14.6	78.7	6.7	19.5	65.8
SANDOVAL	1,680	1,137	17	2,834	1,741	1,084	13	1,587	1,102
Party per cent	59.3	40.1	0.6		61.3	38.2	0.5	58.3	40.5
TOTAL									

COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS OF THE AIR

1. AIR (0.001")

TABLE VII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)
SAN JUAN	737	1,117	---	1,854	543	1,332	106	1,981	895
Party per cent	39.8	60.2	---		27.4	67.2	5.4		45.0
									41.2
									13.7
									275
									819
									1,937
SAN MIGUEL	4,414	4,411	32	8,857	4,550	4,279	39	8,868	3,895
Party per cent	49.8	49.8	0.4		51.3	48.3	0.4		50.3
									46.1
									3.6
									275
									3,566
									7,735
SANTA FE	3,939	2,844	34	6,817	4,124	2,691	17	6,832	4,010
Party per cent	57.8	41.7	0.5		60.4	39.4	0.2		59.0
									38.4
									2.6
									179
									2,608
									6,797
SIERRA	613	644	---	1,257	664	590	32	1,286	632
Party per cent	48.8	51.2	---		51.6	45.9	2.5		47.3
									42.7
									10.0
									134
									570
									1,336
SOCORRO	2,365	1,268	---	3,633	2,596	1,107	21	3,724	2,346
Party per cent	65.1	34.9	---		69.7	29.7	0.6		62.5
									33.3
									4.2
									159
									1,251
									3,756
TAOS	2,479	1,709	---	4,188	2,706	1,503	27	4,236	2,470
Party per cent	59.2	40.8	---		63.9	35.5	.6		58.6
									39.4
									2.0
									84
									1,661
									4,215

TABLE VII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1924

	U. S. Representative				Governor				President			
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Prog.)	TOTAL
TORRANCE	1,599	1,519	113	3,231	1,648	1,477	111	3,236	1,666	1,269	320	3,255
Party per cent	49.5	47.0	3.5		50.9	45.6	3.4		51.2	39.0	9.8	
UNION	1,235	2,241	363	3,839	1,330	2,150	373	3,853	1,415	1,735	597	3,747
Party per cent	32.2	58.4	9.5		34.5	55.8	9.7		37.8	46.3	15.9	
VALENCIA	3,290	880	20	4,190	3,395	797	13	4,205	3,185	789	219	4,193
Party per cent	78.5	21.0	0.5		80.7	19.0	0.3		76.0	18.8	5.2	
STATE TOTALS	53,960	57,802	1,126	112,888	55,984	56,183	2,926	115,093	54,745	48,542	9,543	112,830
Party per cent	47.8	51.2	1.0		48.6	48.8	2.5		48.5	43.0	8.5	

TABLE VIII

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1926

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	Juan A. A. Sedillo (Republican)	John Morrow (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Richard C. Dillon (Republican)	A. J. Hannett (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	6,748	6,515	13,263	7,426	6,032	13,458
Party per cent	50.9	49.1		55.2	44.8	
CATRON	589	587	1,176	601	591	1,192
Party per cent	50.1	49.9		50.4	49.6	
CHAVES	972	2,384	3,356	1,408	2,055	3,463
Party per cent	29.0	71.0		40.7	59.3	
COLFAX	2,297	3,760	6,057	2,915	3,179	6,094
Party per cent	37.9	62.1		47.8	52.2	

TABLE VIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1926

	U. S. Representative		Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
CURRY	312	1,989	391	1,963	2,354
Party per cent	13.6	86.4	16.6	83.4	
DE BACA	307	642	390	582	972
Party per cent	32.3	67.7	40.1	59.9	
DONA ANA	2,908	2,822	3,108	2,729	5,837
Party per cent	50.8	49.2	53.2	46.8	
EDDY	459	2,025	558	2,001	2,559
Party per cent	18.5	81.5	21.8	78.2	
GRANT	1,152	2,571	1,429	2,390	3,819
Party per cent	30.9	69.1	37.4	62.6	
GUADALUPE	1,414	1,089	1,510	998	2,508
Party per cent	56.5	43.5	60.2	39.8	

TABLE VIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1926

	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
HARDING	747	890	1,637	790	857	1,647
Party per cent	45.6	54.4		48.0	52.0	
HIDALGO	227	626	853	269	634	903
Party per cent	26.6	73.4		29.8	70.2	
LEA	68	667	735	108	668	776
Party per cent	9.3	90.7		13.9	86.1	
LINCOLN	1,065	1,053	2,118	1,139	974	2,113
Party per cent	50.3	49.7		53.9	46.1	
LUNA	696	899	1,595	829	801	1,630
Party per cent	43.6	56.4		50.9	49.1	
McKINLEY	1,382	1,298	2,680	1,404	1,305	2,709
Party per cent	51.6	48.4		51.8	48.2	

COOL. KENNETH H. HARRIS' MARCHES 5' 1982
WHITE ALLI (CAMP)

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TABLE IX

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1928

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	Albert G. Stimms (Republican)	John Morrow (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Richard C. Dillon (Republican)	Robert C. Dow (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Republican	Democrat	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	7,165	8,048	15,213	7,736	7,601	15,337	8,725	6,572	15,297
Party per cent	47.1	52.9		50.4	49.6		57.0	43.0	
CATRON	676	518	1,194	689	524	1,213	774	420	1,194
Party per cent	56.6	43.4		56.8	43.2		64.8	35.2	
CHAVES	2,304	2,082	4,386	2,682	1,831	4,513	3,124	1,364	4,488
Party per cent	52.5	47.5		59.4	40.6		69.6	30.4	
COLLIER	3,100	3,837	6,937	3,680	3,266	6,946	3,904	3,022	6,926
Party per cent	44.7	55.3		53.0	47.0		56.4	43.6	

1st day bar. temp 14.4	22.0	10.0	4.23	10.0	0.01	10.0
2nd day	21.0	9.0	4.06	9.0	0.01	9.0
3rd day bar. temp 25.2	22.7	10.0	4.00	10.0	0.01	10.0
4th day	22.0	10.0	4.00	10.0	0.01	10.0
5th day bar. temp 22.0	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
6th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
7th day bar. temp 23.7	20.7	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
8th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0

1st day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
2nd day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
3rd day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
4th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
5th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
6th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
7th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
8th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0

1st day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
2nd day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
3rd day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
4th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
5th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
6th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
7th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0
8th day	20.0	9.0	4.00	9.0	0.01	9.0

GRAND HOTEL BELLEVILLE, BELLEVILLE, 10.00

TABLE IX

TABLE IX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1928

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
CURRY	1,307	2,157	3,464	1,408	2,192	3,600	1,968	1,530	3,498
Party per cent	37.7	62.3		39.1	60.1		56.3	43.7	
DE BACA	382	601	983	430	583	1,013	474	514	988
Party per cent	38.9	61.1		42.4	57.6		48.0	52.0	
DON A ANA	2,768	2,502	5,270	3,076	2,217	5,293	3,141	2,170	5,311
Party per cent	52.5	47.5		58.1	41.9		59.1	40.9	
EDLY	1,092	1,690	2,782	1,339	1,494	2,833	1,619	1,212	2,831
Party per cent	39.3	60.7		47.3	52.7		57.2	42.8	
GRANT	1,627	2,401	4,028	1,833	2,247	4,080	2,058	1,994	4,052
Party per cent	40.4	59.6		44.9	55.1		50.8	49.2	
GIADALUPE	1,642	1,147	2,789	1,686	1,121	2,807	1,718	1,093	2,811
Party per cent	58.9	41.1		60.1	39.9		61.1	38.9	

TABLE IX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1928

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
HARDING	774	870	1,644	822	841	1,663	916	726	1,642
Party per cent	47.1	52.9		49.4	50.6		55.8	44.2	
INDIAN	363	696	1,059	444	636	1,080	561	509	1,070
Party per cent	34.3	65.7		41.1	58.9		52.4	47.6	
LEA	251	689	940	291	723	1,014	537	474	1,011
Party per cent	26.7	73.3		28.7	71.3		53.1	46.9	
LINCOLN	1,291	1,032	2,323	1,357	975	2,332	1,489	824	2,313
Party per cent	55.6	44.4		58.2	41.8		64.4	35.6	
LUNA	731	855	1,586	980	637	1,617	860	647	1,507
Party per cent	46.1	53.9		60.6	39.4		57.1	42.9	
McINLEY	1,834	1,481	3,315	1,896	1,439	3,332	2,077	1,248	3,325
Party per cent	55.3	44.7		56.9	43.1		62.5	37.5	

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Table IX (cont.)

TABLE IX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1928

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
MCRA	2,003	1,785	3,788	2,038	1,754	3,792	2,004	1,799	3,803
Party per cent	52.9	47.1		53.7	46.3		52.7	47.3	
OTERO	1,123	1,244	2,367	1,152	1,258	2,410	1,250	1,148	2,398
Party per cent	47.4	52.6		47.8	52.2		52.1	47.9	
QUAY	1,202	2,064	3,266	1,406	2,003	3,409	1,718	1,594	3,312
Party per cent	36.8	63.2		41.2	58.8		51.9	48.1	
RIO ARRIBA	4,173	2,341	6,514	4,255	2,279	6,534	4,109	2,459	6,568
Party per cent	64.1	35.9		65.1	34.9		62.6	37.4	
ROOSEVELT	616	1,509	2,125	678	1,552	2,230	1,157	1,098	2,255
Party per cent	29.0	71.0		30.4	69.6		51.3	48.7	
SANDOVAL	1,710	1,138	2,848	1,761	1,108	2,869	1,702	1,159	2,861
Party per cent	60.0	40.0		61.4	38.6		59.5	40.5	

TABLE IX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1928

	U. S. Representative		Governor		President	
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
SAN JUAN	1,093	1,038	2,131	1,192	980	2,172
Party per cent	51.3	48.7		54.9	45.1	
				66.5	33.5	
SAN MIGUEL	5,316	3,384	8,700	5,596	3,125	8,721
Party per cent	61.1	38.9		64.2	35.8	
				59.7	40.3	
SANTA FE	4,817	2,839	7,656	5,103	2,560	7,663
Party per cent	62.9	37.1		66.6	33.4	
				60.3	39.7	
SIERRA	702	713	1,415	741	688	1,429
Party per cent	49.6	50.4		51.9	48.1	
				53.9	46.1	
SOCORRO	2,082	1,396	3,478	2,127	1,374	3,501
Party per cent	59.9	40.1		60.8	39.2	
				55.4	44.6	
TAOS	2,488	1,786	4,274	2,584	1,694	4,278
Party per cent	58.2	41.8		60.4	39.6	
				57.1	42.9	
				1,436	724	2,160
				1,941	1,564	3,505
				2,449	1,842	4,291
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
				2,127	1,374	3,501
				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
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				5,103	2,560	7,663
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				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	1,429
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				2,584	1,694	4,278
				767	657	1,424
				3,051	3,560	8,837
				4,635	3,051	7,686
				5,277	3,560	8,837
				5,596	3,125	8,721
				5,103	2,560	7,663
				741	688	

TABLE X

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	Albert G. Slims (Republican)	Dennis Chavez (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Clarence M. Botts (Republican)	Arthur Seligman (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES
PERNALILLO	5,947	8,317	14,264	6,694	7,694	14,388
Party per cent	41.7	58.3		46.5	53.5	
CATRON	555	729	1,284	648	621	1,269
Party per cent	43.2	56.8		51.1	48.9	
CHAVES	1,782	2,641	4,423	2,123	2,458	4,581
Party per cent	40.3	59.7		46.3	53.7	
COLFAX	2,901	3,330	6,231	3,055	3,125	6,180
Party per cent	47.6	53.4		49.4	50.6	

TABLE X (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

	U. S. Representative			Governor	TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
CURRY	691	2,141	2,832	791	2,169
Party per cent	24.4	75.6		26.7	73.3
DE BACA	296	785	1,081	361	767
Party per cent	27.4	72.6		32.0	68.0
DONA ANA	2,312	2,881	5,193	2,498	2,608
Party per cent	44.5	55.5		48.9	51.1
EDDY	637	1,836	2,473	752	1,780
Party per cent	25.8	74.2		29.7	70.3
GRANT	1,755	2,533	4,288	1,584	2,802
Party per cent	40.9	59.1		36.1	63.9
GUADALUPE	1,223	1,790	3,013	1,296	1,727
Party per cent	40.6	59.4		42.9	57.1
					3,023
					2,960
					1,128
					5,106
					2,532
					4,386
					3,023

TABLE X (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

	U. S. Representative			Governor
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	
HARDING	676	1,200	1,876	1,131
Party per cent	36.0	64.0		59.9
HIDALGO	434	682	1,116	723
Party per cent	38.9	61.1		63.5
LEA	227	1,186	1,413	1,196
Party per cent	16.1	83.9		82.2
LINCOLN	1,362	1,270	2,632	1,213
Party per cent	51.7	48.3		45.9
LUNA	923	765	1,688	653
Party per cent	54.7	45.3		37.5
McKINLEY	683	1,576	2,259	1,609
Party per cent	30.2	69.8		49.0
				1,887

TABLE X (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

	U. S. Representative			Governor	
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
MORA	1,879	2,066	3,945	1,927	2,010
Party per cent	47.6	52.4		48.9	51.1
OTERO	1,091	1,475	2,566	1,130	1,482
Party per cent	42.5	57.5		43.3	56.7
QUAY	994	1,931	2,925	1,073	1,965
Party per cent	34.0	66.0		35.3	64.7
RIO ARriba	3,332*	3,552	6,884	3,283	3,263
Party per cent	48.4	51.6		50.2	49.8
ROOSEVELT	334	1,433	1,767	382	1,417
Party per cent	18.9	81.1		21.2	78.8
TOTAL					
					3,937
					2,612
					3,038
					6,546
					1,799

*According to the official returns, Simms received 332 votes, but this is almost impossible. Therefore, the vote has been changed to 3,332 as an estimate of what the vote probably was.

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE

NAME	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS
1	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
2	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
3	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
4	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
5	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
6	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
7	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
8	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
9	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
10	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
11	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
12	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
13	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
14	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
15	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
16	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
17	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
18	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
19	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
20	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
21	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
22	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
23	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
24	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903
25	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904
26	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905
27	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906
28	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907
29	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908
30	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909
31	1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
32	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911
33	1912	1912	1912	1912	1912
34	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913
35	1914	1914	1914	1914	1914
36	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915
37	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
38	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917
39	1918	1918	1918	1918	1918
40	1919	1919	1919	1919	1919
41	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
42	1921	1921	1921	1921	1921
43	1922	1922	1922	1922	1922
44	1923	1923	1923	1923	1923
45	1924	1924	1924	1924	1924
46	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925
47	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926
48	1927	1927	1927	1927	1927
49	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928
50	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929
51	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930
52	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931
53	1932	1932	1932	1932	1932
54	1933	1933	1933	1933	1933
55	1934	1934	1934	1934	1934
56	1935	1935	1935	1935	1935
57	1936	1936	1936	1936	1936
58	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
59	1938	1938	1938	1938	1938
60	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939
61	1940	1940	1940	1940	1940
62	1941	1941	1941	1941	1941
63	1942	1942	1942	1942	1942
64	1943	1943	1943	1943	1943
65	1944	1944	1944	1944	1944
66	1945	1945	1945	1945	1945
67	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946
68	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947
69	1948	1948	1948	1948	1948
70	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949
71	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950
72	1951	1951	1951	1951	1951
73	1952	1952	1952	1952	1952
74	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953
75	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954
76	1955	1955	1955	1955	1955
77	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956
78	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957
79	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958
80	1959	1959	1959	1959	1959
81	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960
82	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961
83	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962
84	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963
85	1964	1964	1964	1964	1964
86	1965	1965	1965	1965	1965
87	1966	1966	1966	1966	1966
88	1967	1967	1967	1967	1967
89	1968	1968	1968	1968	1968
90	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969
91	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970
92	1971	1971	1971	1971	1971
93	1972	1972	1972	1972	1972
94	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973
95	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974
96	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975
97	1976	1976	1976	1976	1976
98	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977
99	1978	1978	1978	1978	1978
100	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979

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TABLE X (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

	U. S. Representative		TOTAL	Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)		(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
TAOS	1,830	2,618	4,448	2,198	2,250	4,448
Party per cent	41.1	58.9		49.4	50.6	
TORRANCE	1,721	1,531	3,252	1,750	1,529	3,279
Party per cent	52.9	47.1		53.4	46.6	
UNION	1,196	1,960	3,156	1,322	1,869	3,191
Party per cent	37.9	62.1		41.4	58.6	
VALENCIA	2,751	2,057	4,808	2,880	1,962	4,842
Party per cent	57.2	42.8		59.5	40.5	
STATE TOTALS	47,955	65,228	113,183	55,026	62,789	117,815
Party per cent	42.4	57.6		46.7	53.3	

TABLE XI

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

COUNTY	U. S. Representative		Governor		President				
	Jose E. Armijo (Republican)	Dennis Chavez (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Richard C. Dillon (Republican)	Arthur Seligman (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Republican	Democrat	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	5,875	12,022	17,897	8,223	10,020	18,243	7,316	10,722	18,038
Party per cent	32.8	67.2		45.1	54.9		40.6	59.4	
CATRON	604	960	1,564	795	804	1,599	613	972	1,585
Party per cent	38.6	61.4		49.7	50.3		38.7	61.3	
CHAVES	1,581	4,402	5,983	2,719	3,504	6,223	1,905	4,257	6,162
Party per cent	26.4	73.6		43.7	56.3		30.9	69.1	
COLFAX	3,120	4,367	7,487	3,910	3,663	7,573	3,217	4,282	7,499
Party per cent	41.7	58.3		51.6	48.4		42.9	57.1	

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TABLE XI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
CURRY	768	3,361	4,129	1,522	3,302	4,824	932	3,738	4,670
Party per cent	18.6	81.4		31.6	68.4		20.0	80.0	
DE EACA	256	1,025	1,281	373	945	1,318	265	1,023	1,288
Party per cent	20.0	80.0		28.3	71.7		20.6	79.4	
DONA ANA	2,560	4,977	7,537	3,182	4,307	7,489	2,354	5,133	7,487
Party per cent	34.0	66.0		42.5	57.5		31.4	68.6	
EDDY	715	3,593	4,308	1,235	3,215	4,450	831	3,565	4,396
Party per cent	16.6	83.4		27.8	72.2		18.9	81.1	
GRANT	1,194	3,419	4,613	1,749	3,048	4,798	1,381	3,344	4,725
Party per cent	25.9	74.1		36.5	63.5		29.2	70.8	
GUADALUPE	1,616	1,899	3,515	1,790	1,740	3,530	1,621	1,909	3,530
Party per cent	46.0	54.0		50.7	49.3		45.9	54.1	

Условия опыта	Время, мин	Температура, °C	Скорость, см/мин	Плотность, г/см³	Вязкость, сПз	Удельная вязкость, мл/г	Число Рейнольдса
Вода	10	20	100	1.00	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	20	30	100	0.99	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	30	40	100	0.98	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	40	50	100	0.97	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	50	60	100	0.96	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	60	70	100	0.95	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	70	80	100	0.94	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	80	90	100	0.93	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	90	100	100	0.92	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	100	110	100	0.91	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	110	120	100	0.90	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	120	130	100	0.89	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	130	140	100	0.88	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	140	150	100	0.87	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	150	160	100	0.86	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	160	170	100	0.85	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	170	180	100	0.84	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	180	190	100	0.83	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	190	200	100	0.82	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	200	210	100	0.81	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	210	220	100	0.80	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	220	230	100	0.79	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	230	240	100	0.78	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	240	250	100	0.77	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	250	260	100	0.76	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	260	270	100	0.75	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	270	280	100	0.74	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	280	290	100	0.73	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	290	300	100	0.72	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	300	310	100	0.71	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	310	320	100	0.70	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	320	330	100	0.69	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	330	340	100	0.68	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	340	350	100	0.67	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	350	360	100	0.66	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	360	370	100	0.65	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	370	380	100	0.64	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	380	390	100	0.63	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	390	400	100	0.62	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	400	410	100	0.61	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	410	420	100	0.60	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	420	430	100	0.59	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	430	440	100	0.58	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	440	450	100	0.57	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	450	460	100	0.56	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	460	470	100	0.55	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	470	480	100	0.54	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	480	490	100	0.53	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	490	500	100	0.52	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	500	510	100	0.51	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	510	520	100	0.50	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	520	530	100	0.49	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	530	540	100	0.48	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	540	550	100	0.47	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	550	560	100	0.46	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	560	570	100	0.45	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	570	580	100	0.44	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	580	590	100	0.43	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	590	600	100	0.42	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	600	610	100	0.41	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	610	620	100	0.40	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	620	630	100	0.39	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	630	640	100	0.38	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	640	650	100	0.37	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	650	660	100	0.36	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	660	670	100	0.35	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	670	680	100	0.34	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	680	690	100	0.33	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	690	700	100	0.32	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	700	710	100	0.31	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	710	720	100	0.30	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	720	730	100	0.29	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	730	740	100	0.28	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	740	750	100	0.27	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	750	760	100	0.26	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	760	770	100	0.25	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	770	780	100	0.24	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	780	790	100	0.23	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	790	800	100	0.22	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	800	810	100	0.21	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	810	820	100	0.20	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	820	830	100	0.19	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	830	840	100	0.18	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	840	850	100	0.17	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	850	860	100	0.16	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	860	870	100	0.15	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	870	880	100	0.14	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	880	890	100	0.13	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	890	900	100	0.12	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	900	910	100	0.11	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	910	920	100	0.10	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	920	930	100	0.09	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	930	940	100	0.08	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	940	950	100	0.07	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	950	960	100	0.06	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	960	970	100	0.05	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	970	980	100	0.04	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	980	990	100	0.03	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	990	1000	100	0.02	0.01	0.0001	1000
Вода	1000	1010	100	0.01	0.01	0.0001	1000

СООБРАЖЕНИЯ ПО ПОКАЗАНИЯМ ИНСТРУМЕНТА

ЧИСЛО РЕЙНОЛЬДА

TABLE XI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
HARDING	747	1,417	2,164	1,141	1,126	2,267	679	1,478	2,157
Party per cent	34.5	65.5		50.3	49.7		31.5	68.5	
HIDALGO	251	1,133	1,384	464	1,004	1,468	303	1,131	1,434
Party per cent	18.1	81.9		31.6	68.4		21.1	78.9	
IEA	245	2,317	2,562	740	1,952	2,692	278	2,371	2,649
Party per cent	9.6	90.4		27.5	72.5		10.5	89.5	
LINCOLN	1,178	2,201	3,379	1,570	1,839	3,409	1,172	2,225	3,397
Party per cent	34.9	65.1		46.1	53.9		34.5	65.5	
LUNA	625	1,541	2,166	1,069	1,231	2,300	644	1,605	2,249
Party per cent	28.9	71.1		46.5	53.5		28.6	71.4	
McKINLEY	1,237	2,202	3,439	1,368	2,104	3,472	1,377	2,096	3,473
Party per cent	36.0	64.0		39.4	60.6		39.6	60.4	

№ п/п	Время	Скорость	Дальность	Высота	Направление	Состояние	Примечания
1	08.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
2	08.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
3	08.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4	08.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
5	08.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
6	08.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
7	09.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
8	09.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
9	09.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
10	09.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
11	09.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
12	09.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
13	10.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
14	10.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
15	10.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
16	10.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
17	10.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
18	10.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
19	11.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
20	11.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
21	11.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
22	11.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
23	11.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
24	11.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
25	12.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
26	12.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
27	12.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
28	12.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
29	12.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
30	12.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
31	13.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
32	13.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
33	13.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
34	13.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
35	13.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
36	13.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
37	14.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
38	14.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
39	14.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
40	14.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
41	14.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
42	14.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
43	15.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
44	15.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
45	15.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
46	15.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
47	15.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
48	15.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
49	16.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
50	16.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
51	16.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
52	16.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
53	16.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
54	16.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
55	17.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
56	17.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
57	17.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
58	17.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
59	17.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
60	17.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
61	18.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
62	18.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
63	18.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
64	18.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
65	18.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
66	18.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
67	19.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
68	19.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
69	19.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
70	19.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
71	19.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
72	19.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
73	20.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
74	20.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
75	20.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
76	20.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
77	20.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
78	20.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
79	21.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
80	21.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
81	21.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
82	21.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
83	21.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
84	21.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
85	22.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
86	22.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
87	22.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
88	22.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
89	22.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
90	22.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
91	23.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
92	23.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
93	23.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
94	23.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
95	23.40	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
96	23.50	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
97	00.00	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
98	00.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
99	00.20	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
100	00.30	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

ОБЩАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ СКОРОСТЬ ПОДЪЕМА 0° 10.0

ВРЕМЯ ХТ (СМЕТ)

TABLE XI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
SAN JUAN	813	1,599	2,412	1,196	1,300	2,496	925	1,506	2,431
Party per cent	33.7	66.3		47.9	52.1		38.1	61.9	
SAN MIGUEL	5,767	4,610	10,377	6,068	4,372	10,440	5,364	5,076	10,440
Party per cent	55.6	44.4		53.1	41.9		51.4	48.6	
SANTA FE	3,636	5,710	9,346	4,249	5,190	9,439	3,635	5,739	9,374
Party per cent	38.9	61.1		45.0	55.0		38.8	61.2	
SIEFERA	711	1,441	2,152	1,021	1,162	2,183	667	1,515	2,182
Party per cent	33.0	67.0		46.8	53.2		30.6	69.4	
SOCORRO	1,890	2,539	4,429	2,113	2,319	4,432	1,931	2,495	4,426
Party per cent	42.7	57.3		47.7	52.3		43.6	56.4	
TACS	2,981	3,138	6,119	2,822	2,898	5,720	2,425	3,277	5,702
Party per cent	48.7	51.3		49.3	50.7		42.5	57.5	

TABLE XI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

	U. S. Representative		Governor		President	
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
TORRANCE	1,837	2,163	4,000	2,309	1,709	4,018
Party per cent	45.9	54.1		57.5	42.5	
				44.7	55.3	4,038
UNION	1,259	2,992	4,251	1,858	2,516	4,374
Party per cent	29.6	70.4		42.5	57.5	
				27.4	72.6	4,294
VALENCIA	3,151	2,344	5,495	3,374	2,135	5,509
Party per cent	57.3	42.7		61.2	38.8	
				59.4	40.6	5,496
STATE TOTALS	52,905	94,764	147,669	67,406	83,612	151,018
Party per cent	35.8	64.2		44.6	55.4	
				36.3	63.7	149,306

TABLE XII

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1934

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	M. F. Miera (Republican)	John J. Dempsey (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Jafra Miller (Republican)	Clyde Tingley (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	9,642	8,552	18,194	8,076	10,599	18,675
Party per cent	53.0	47.0		43.2	56.8	
CATRON	862	1,082	1,944	917	1,057	1,974
Party per cent	44.3	55.7		46.5	53.5	
CHAVES	1,530	3,376	4,906	2,416	3,029	5,445
Party per cent	31.2	68.8		44.4	55.6	
COLFAX	3,359	3,898	7,257	3,503	3,851	7,354
Party per cent	46.3	53.7		47.6	52.4	

TABLE XII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1934

	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
CURRY	1,170	3,309	4,479	1,455	3,287	4,742
Party per cent	26.1	73.9		30.7	69.3	
DE BACA	459	670	1,129	599	642	1,241
Party per cent	40.7	59.3		48.3	51.7	
DONA ANA	3,522	3,823	7,345	3,607	3,789	7,396
Party per cent	48.0	52.0		48.8	51.2	
EDDY	863	2,851	3,714	1,108	2,722	3,830
Party per cent	23.2	76.8		28.9	71.1	
GRANT	1,454	2,617	4,071	1,951	2,283	4,234
Party per cent	35.7	64.3		46.1	53.9	
GUADALUPE	1,918	1,681	3,599	1,882	1,742	3,624
Party per cent	53.3	46.7		51.9	48.1	

TABLE XII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 6, 1934

	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
SAN JUAN	1,257	1,198	2,455	1,325	1,179	2,504
Party per cent	51.2	48.8		52.9	47.1	
SAN MIGUEL	7,161	3,665	10,826	6,994	3,790	10,784
Party per cent	66.1	33.9		64.9	35.1	
SANTA FE	4,985	5,004	9,989	4,931	5,075	10,006
Party per cent	49.9	50.1		49.3	50.7	
SIERRA	1,118	1,036	2,154	1,157	1,029	2,186
Party per cent	51.9	48.1		52.9	47.1	
SOCORRO	2,202	2,294	4,496	2,060	2,444	4,504
Party per cent	49.0	51.0		45.7	54.3	
TAOS	3,534	2,466	6,000	3,338	2,671	6,009
Party per cent	58.9	41.1		55.6	44.4	

TABLE XIII

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1936

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	M. Ralph Brown (Republican)	J. J. Dempsey (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Jaffa Miller (Republican)	Clyde Tingley (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Republican	Democrat	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	7,087	15,612	22,699	8,684	14,164	22,848	7,123	15,322	22,445
Party per cent	31.2	68.8		38.0	62.0		31.7	68.3	
CATRON	833	1,459	2,292	944	1,359	2,303	798	1,458	2,256
Party per cent	36.3	63.7		41.0	59.0		35.4	64.6	
CHAVES	2,467	4,504	6,971	3,167	3,993	7,160	2,530	4,400	6,930
Party per cent	35.4	64.6		44.2	55.8		36.5	63.5	
COLFAX	2,709	4,734	7,443	3,520	3,919	7,439	2,745	4,661	7,406
Party per cent	36.4	63.6		47.3	52.7		37.1	62.9	

TABLE XIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1936

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
CURRY	1,063	4,742	5,805	1,432	4,468	5,900	1,025	4,689	5,714
Party per cent	18.3	81.7		24.3	75.7		17.9	82.1	
DE BACA	448	1,039	1,487	553	960	1,513	444	1,010	1,454
Party per cent	30.1	69.9		36.5	63.5		30.5	69.5	
DONA ANA	2,560	5,556	8,116	3,075	5,059	8,134	2,496	5,545	8,041
Party per cent	31.5	68.5		37.8	62.2		31.0	69.0	
EDDY	1,091	4,298	5,389	1,492	3,999	5,491	1,027	4,349	5,376
Party per cent	20.2	79.8		27.2	72.8		19.1	80.9	
GRANT	1,506	3,191	4,697	1,849	2,932	4,781	1,469	3,232	4,701
Party per cent	32.1	67.9		38.7	61.3		31.2	68.8	
GUADALUPE	1,798	2,171	3,969	1,860	2,113	3,973	1,775	2,187	3,962
Party per cent	45.3	54.7		46.8	53.2		44.8	55.2	

TABLE XIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1936

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
HAIDING	853	1,306	2,159	1,010	1,161	2,171	888	1,279	2,167
Party per cent	39.5	60.5		46.5	53.5		41.0	59.0	
HIDALGO	322	1,120	1,442	376	1,088	1,464	326	1,115	1,441
Party per cent	22.3	77.7		25.7	74.3		22.6	77.4	
LEA	553	3,855	4,408	775	2,739	3,514	549	3,905	4,454
Party per cent	12.5	87.5		22.1	77.9		12.3	87.7	
LINCOLN	1,633	2,066	3,699	1,841	1,816	3,657	1,580	2,023	3,603
Party per cent	44.1	55.9		50.3	49.7		43.9	56.1	
LUNA	885	1,486	2,371	950	1,434	2,384	807	1,500	2,307
Party per cent	37.3	62.7		39.8	60.2		35.0	65.0	
McKINLEY	1,423	2,494	3,917	1,607	2,357	3,964	1,404	2,529	3,933
Party per cent	36.3	63.7		40.5	59.5		35.7	64.3	

TABLE XIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1936

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
MORA	2,283	2,385	4,668	2,352	2,321	4,673	2,561	2,465	5,026
Party per cent	48.9	51.1		50.3	49.7		51.0	49.0	
OTERO	1,335	2,025	3,360	1,620	1,772	3,392	1,333	1,989	3,322
Party per cent	39.7	60.3		47.8	52.2		40.1	59.9	
QUAY	868	3,672	4,540	1,343	3,238	4,581	862	3,428	4,290
Party per cent	19.1	80.9		29.3	70.7		20.1	79.9	
RIO ARRIBA	4,181	4,623	8,804	4,449	4,362	8,811	4,106	4,707	8,813
Party per cent	47.5	52.5		50.5	49.5		46.6	53.4	
ROOSEVELT	758	3,000	3,758	1,195	2,719	3,914	677	2,951	3,628
Party per cent	20.2	79.8		30.5	69.5		18.7	81.3	
SANDOVAL	1,798	2,068	3,866	2,051	1,865	3,916	1,800	2,097	3,897
Party per cent	46.5	53.5		52.4	47.6		46.2	53.8	

TABLE XIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1936

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
SAN JUAN	1,411	1,533	2,944	1,480	1,494	2,974	1,345	1,530	2,875
Party per cent	47.9	52.1		49.8	50.2		46.8	53.2	
SAN MIGUEL	4,973	5,930	10,903	5,262	5,678	10,940	4,753	6,199	10,952
Party per cent	45.6	54.4		48.1	51.9		43.4	56.6	
SANTA FE	4,618	6,549	11,167	5,426	5,720	11,146	4,973	6,170	11,143
Party per cent	41.4	58.6		48.7	51.3		44.6	55.4	
SIERRA	954	1,634	2,588	1,045	1,564	2,609	951	1,590	2,541
Party per cent	36.9	63.1		40.1	59.9		37.4	62.6	
SOCORRO	2,511	2,499	5,010	2,689	2,355	5,044	2,530	2,480	5,010
Party per cent	50.1	49.9		53.3	46.7		50.5	49.5	
TAOS	2,989	2,983	5,972	3,200	2,768	5,968	2,922	3,051	5,973
Party per cent	50.1	49.9		53.6	46.4		48.9	51.1	

TABLE XIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1936

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
TORRANCE	1,894	2,355	4,249	2,051	2,214	4,265	1,843	2,346	4,189
Party per cent	44.6	55.4		48.1	51.9		44.0	56.0	
UNION	1,593	2,670	4,263	2,079	2,226	4,305	1,625	2,608	4,233
Party per cent	37.4	62.6		48.3	51.7		38.4	61.6	
VALENCIA	2,978	3,392	6,370	3,162	3,233	6,395	2,941	3,343	6,284
Party per cent	46.8	53.2		49.4	50.6		46.8	53.2	
STATE TOTALS	62,375	106,951	169,326	72,511	98,089	170,600	61,727	106,037	167,764
Party per cent	36.8	63.2		42.5	57.5		36.8	63.2	

TABLE XIV
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1938

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor		
	Pearce Rodey (Republican)	John J. Dempsey (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Albert K. Mitchell (Republican)	John E. Miles (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	9,236	11,871	21,107	10,547	10,663	21,210
Party per cent	43.8	56.2		49.7	50.3	
CATRON	914	917	1,831	1,009	844	1,853
Party per cent	49.9	50.1		54.5	45.5	
CHAVES	2,279	3,442	5,721	3,049	2,965	6,014
Party per cent	39.8	60.2		50.7	49.3	
COLFAX	2,992	3,559	6,551	3,695	2,994	6,689
Party per cent	45.7	54.3		55.2	44.8	

TABLE XIV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 8, 1938

	U. S. Representative			Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
HARDING	882	1,004	1,886	1,075	843	1,918
Party per cent	46.8	53.2		56.0	44.0	
HIDALGO	356	843	1,199	473	772	1,245
Party per cent	29.7	70.3		38.0	62.0	
IEA	1,084	3,648	4,732	1,975	3,355	5,330
Party per cent	22.9	77.1		37.1	62.9	
LINCOLN	1,518	1,567	3,085	1,770	1,379	3,149
Party per cent	49.2	50.8		56.2	43.8	
IUNA	836	1,358	2,194	1,062	1,164	2,226
Party per cent	38.1	61.9		47.7	52.3	
Mc KINLEY	1,567	2,236	3,803	1,721	2,101	3,822
Party per cent	41.2	58.8		45.0	55.0	

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TABLE XV

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1940

COUNTY	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	Herman R. Crille (Republican)	Clinton P. Anderson (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Maurice R. Miera (Republican)	John E. Miles (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Republican	Democrat	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	11,172	15,081	26,253	14,171	12,687	26,858	12,045	14,428	26,473
Party per cent	42.6	57.4		52.8	47.2		45.5	54.5	
CATRON	916	1,070	1,986	964	1,049	2,013	949	1,039	1,988
Party per cent	46.1	53.9		47.9	52.1		47.7	52.3	
CHAVES	3,179	4,153	7,332	2,264	5,153	7,417	2,997	4,371	7,368
Party per cent	43.4	56.6		30.5	69.5		40.7	59.3	
COLFAX	3,260	4,408	7,668	3,431	4,363	7,794	3,452	4,235	7,687
Party per cent	42.5	57.5		44.0	56.0		44.9	55.1	

TABLE XV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1940

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
CURRY	1,328	4,894	6,222	1,378	5,007	6,385	1,629	4,670	6,299
Party per cent	21.3	78.7		21.6	78.4		25.9	74.1	
DE BACA	414	1,018	1,432	453	1,015	1,468	479	970	1,449
Party per cent	28.9	71.1		30.9	69.1		33.1	66.9	
DONA ANA	3,591	5,232	8,823	4,080	4,963	9,043	3,727	5,208	8,935
Party per cent	40.7	59.3		45.1	54.9		41.7	58.3	
EDDY	1,501	5,058	6,559	1,399	5,297	6,696	1,625	4,968	6,593
Party per cent	22.9	77.1		20.9	79.1		24.6	75.4	
GRANT	1,752	4,073	5,825	2,136	3,863	5,999	2,015	3,914	5,929
Party per cent	30.1	69.9		35.6	64.4		34.0	66.0	
GUADALUPE	1,731	2,140	3,871	1,921	1,978	3,899	1,810	2,082	3,892
Party per cent	44.7	55.3		49.3	50.7		46.5	53.5	

TABLE XV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1940

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
HARDING	940	1,061	2,001	1,023	996	2,019	998	1,004	2,002
Party per cent	47.0	53.0		50.7	49.3		49.9	50.1	
HIDALGO	410	1,142	1,552	354	1,238	1,592	516	1,049	1,565
Party per cent	26.4	73.6		22.2	77.8		33.0	67.0	
IEA	1,140	4,452	5,592	1,021	4,699	5,720	1,286	4,295	5,581
Party per cent	20.4	79.6		17.8	82.2		23.0	77.0	
LINCOLN	1,775	1,793	3,568	1,715	1,873	3,588	1,794	1,763	3,557
Party per cent	49.7	50.3		47.8	52.2		50.4	49.6	
LUNA	947	1,474	2,421	943	1,536	2,479	1,066	1,388	2,454
Party per cent	39.1	60.9		38.0	62.0		43.4	56.6	
McKINLEY	1,540	2,642	4,182	1,580	2,662	4,242	1,704	2,525	4,229
Party per cent	36.8	63.2		37.2	62.8		40.3	59.7	

TABLE XV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1940

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
MORA	2,442	1,937	4,379	2,658	1,733	4,391	2,440	1,963	4,403
Party per cent	55.8	44.2		60.5	39.5		55.4	44.6	
OIERO	1,544	1,841	3,385	1,549	1,898	3,447	1,602	1,788	3,390
Party per cent	45.6	54.4		44.9	55.1		47.3	52.7	
QUAY	1,147	3,431	4,578	1,296	3,445	4,741	1,413	3,215	4,628
Party per cent	25.1	74.9		27.3	72.7		30.5	69.5	
RIO ARriba	4,175	5,027	9,202	4,991	4,273	9,264	4,308	4,952	9,260
Party per cent	45.4	54.6		53.9	46.1		46.5	53.5	
ROOSEVELT	991	3,507	4,498	1,015	3,610	4,625	1,384	3,190	4,574
Party per cent	22.0	78.0		21.9	78.1		30.3	69.7	
SANDOVAL	2,012	2,065	4,077	2,349	1,757	4,106	1,999	2,064	4,063
Party per cent	49.4	50.6		57.2	42.8		49.2	50.8	

TABLE XV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1940

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
SAN JUAN	1,565	1,618	3,183	1,493	1,766	3,259	1,757	1,445	3,202
Party per cent	49.2	50.8		45.8	54.2		54.9	45.1	
SAN MIGUEL	4,767	6,149	10,916	5,534	5,538	11,072	4,901	6,054	10,955
Party per cent	43.7	56.3		50.0	50.0		44.7	55.3	
SANTA FE	6,133	6,564	12,697	6,456	6,417	12,873	6,316	6,482	12,798
Party per cent	48.3	51.7		50.2	49.8		49.4	50.6	
SIERRA	1,298	1,584	2,882	1,455	1,504	2,959	1,372	1,534	2,906
Party per cent	45.0	55.0		49.2	50.8		47.2	52.8	
SOCORRO	2,653	2,517	5,170	2,843	2,361	5,204	2,703	2,489	5,192
Party per cent	51.3	48.7		54.6	45.4		52.1	47.9	
TAOS	3,199	3,466	6,665	3,619	3,212	6,831	3,343	3,463	6,806
Party per cent	48.0	52.0		53.0	47.0		49.1	50.9	

TABLE XV (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1940

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
TORRANCE	2,440	2,017	4,457	2,522	2,007	4,529	2,510	1,965	4,475
Party per cent	54.7	45.3		55.7	44.3		56.1	43.9	
UNION	1,701	2,203	3,904	1,739	2,244	3,983	1,900	1,987	3,887
Party per cent	43.6	56.4		43.7	56.3		48.9	51.1	
VALENCIA	3,422	3,355	6,777	3,954	2,891	6,845	3,470	3,318	6,788
Party per cent	50.5	49.5		57.8	42.2		51.1	48.9	
STATE TOTALS	75,085	106,972	182,057	82,306	103,035	185,341	79,315	103,699	183,014
Party per cent	41.2	58.8		44.4	55.6		43.3	56.7	

TABLE XVI
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

County	U. S. Representative				Governor			
	Reese F. Fullerton (Republican)	William A. Sutherland (Republican)	Antonio M. Fernandez (Democrat)	Clinton F. Anderson (Democrat)		Joseph F. Tondre (Republican)	John J. Dempsey (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	5,288	5,751	8,103	9,286		7,454	7,880	15,334
Indiv. per cent	18.6	20.2	28.5	32.7		48.6	51.4	
Party per cent	38.8		61.2					
CATRON	558	563	637	629		587	649	1,236
Indiv. per cent	23.4	23.6	26.7	26.4		47.5	52.5	
Party per cent	47.0		53.1					
CHAVES	784	828	1,673	2,052		903	2,023	2,926
Indiv. per cent	14.7	15.5	31.3	38.4		30.9	69.1	
Party per cent	30.2		69.7					

TABLE XVI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
COLFAX	2,158	2,176	2,174	2,324	2,287	2,371	4,658
Indiv. per cent	24.4	24.6	24.6	26.3	49.1	50.9	
Party per cent	49.0	50.9					
CURRY	470	475	1,811	2,005	542	1,998	2,540
Indiv. per cent	9.9	10.0	38.0	42.1	21.3	78.7	
Party per cent	19.9	80.1					
DE BACA	149	150	402	441	175	443	618
Indiv. per cent	13.0	13.1	35.2	38.6	28.3	71.7	
Party per cent	26.1	73.8					
DONA ANA	1,618	1,861	2,821	3,116	1,695	3,260	4,955
Indiv. per cent	17.2	19.8	30.0	33.1	34.2	65.8	
Party per cent	37.0	63.1					
EDDY	613	637	1,838	2,278	617	2,342	2,959
Indiv. per cent	11.4	11.9	34.3	42.5	20.9	79.1	
Party per cent	23.3	76.8					

TABLE XVI (Cont.)
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

	U. S. Representative				Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
GRANT	709	762	1,437	1,722	725	1,783	2,508
Indiv. per cent	15.3	16.5	31.0	37.2			
Party per cent	31.8		68.2		28.9	71.1	
GUADALUPE	1,262	1,263	1,612	1,654	1,348	1,603	2,956
Indiv. per cent	21.8	21.8	27.8	28.6			
Party per cent	43.6		56.4		45.6	54.4	
HARDING	626	635	681	713	677	710	1,387
Indiv. per cent	23.6	23.9	25.6	26.9			
Party per cent	47.5		52.5		48.8	51.2	
HIDALGO	123	135	476	542	118	556	674
Indiv. per cent	9.6	10.6	37.3	42.5			
Party per cent	20.2		79.8		17.5	82.5	
LEA	344	345	1,206	1,404	416	1,386	1,802
Indiv. per cent	10.4	10.5	36.6	42.6			
Party per cent	20.9		79.2		23.1	76.9	

TABLE XVI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
LINCOLN	1,025	1,054	946	1,067	1,128	1,032	2,160
Indiv. per cent	25.0	25.8	23.1	26.1	52.2	47.8	
Party per cent	50.8		49.2				
LUNA	537	585	846	1,062	523	1,115	1,638
Indiv. per cent	17.7	19.3	27.9	35.0	31.9	68.1	
Party per cent	37.0		62.9				
McKINLEY	661	685	1,420	1,443	974	1,233	2,207
Indiv. per cent	15.7	16.3	33.7	34.3	44.1	55.9	
Party per cent	32.0		68.0				
MORA	1,651	1,583	1,633	1,534	1,808	1,405	3,213
Indiv. per cent	25.8	24.7	25.5	24.0	56.3	43.7	
Party per cent	50.5		49.5				
OTERO	849	912	998	1,153	1,008	1,111	2,119
Indiv. per cent	21.7	23.3	25.5	29.5	47.6	52.4	
Party per cent	45.0		55.0				

TABLE XVI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

	U. S. Representative				Governor			
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL	
QUAY	429	453	1,594	1,718	483	1,758	2,241	
Indiv. per cent	10.2	10.8	38.0	41.0	21.6	78.4		
Party per cent	21.0		79.0					
RIO ARriba	2,870	2,807	3,578	3,560	3,155	3,279	6,434	
Indiv. per cent	22.4	21.9	27.9	27.8	49.0	51.0		
Party per cent	44.3		55.7					
ROOSEVELT	315	324	1,173	1,383	320	1,440	1,760	
Indiv. per cent	9.9	10.1	36.7	43.2	18.2	81.8		
Party per cent	20.0		80.0					
SANDOVAL	1,307	1,273	1,319	1,314	1,489	1,207	2,696	
Indiv. per cent	25.1	24.4	25.3	25.2	55.2	44.8		
Party per cent	49.5		50.5					
SAN JUAN	877	877	794	1,006	1,018	1,004	2,022	
Indiv. per cent	24.7	24.7	22.3	28.3	50.3	49.7		
Party per cent	49.4		50.6					

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TABLE XVI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
SAN MIGUEL	3,303	3,236	4,352	4,346	3,613	4,171	7,784
Indiv. per cent	21.7	21.2	28.6	28.5	46.4	53.6	
Party per cent	42.9		57.1				
SANTA FE	4,365	4,283	4,152	4,252	4,727	3,988	8,715
Indiv. per cent	25.6	25.1	24.3	24.9	54.2	45.8	
Party per cent	50.7		49.2				
SIERRA	731	767	776	991	801	1,034	1,835
Indiv. per cent	22.4	23.5	23.8	30.4	43.7	56.3	
Party per cent	45.9		54.2				
SOCORRO	1,843	1,819	1,939	1,990	1,945	1,944	3,889
Indiv. per cent	24.3	24.0	25.5	26.2	50.0	50.0	
Party per cent	48.3		51.7				
TAOS	2,168	2,001	2,536	2,353	2,528	2,070	4,598
Indiv. per cent	23.9	22.1	28.0	26.0	55.0	45.0	
Party per cent	46.0		54.0				

TABLE XVI (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 3, 1942

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
TORRANCE	1,701	1,707	1,428	1,606	1,876	1,511	3,387
Indiv. per cent	26.4	26.5	22.2	24.9	55.4	44.6	
Party per cent	52.9	47.1					
UNION	1,105	1,081	1,085	1,333	1,215	1,334	2,549
Indiv. per cent	24.0	23.5	23.6	28.9	47.7	52.3	
Party per cent	47.5	52.5					
VALENCIA	2,632	2,599	2,034	2,043	3,225	1,613	4,838
Indiv. per cent	28.3	27.9	21.8	21.9	66.7	33.3	
Party per cent	56.2	43.7					
STATE TOTALS	43,071	43,627	57,474	63,320	49,380	59,258	108,638
Indiv. per cent	20.8	21.0	27.7	30.5	45.5	54.5	
Party per cent	41.8	58.2					

TABLE XVII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

	U. S. Representative			Governor			President		
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
COLFAX	2,655	2,629	3,077	3,059	2,617	2,870	2,665	3,030	5,695
Indiv. per cent	23.2	23.0	26.9	26.8	47.7	52.3	46.8	53.2	
Party per cent	46.2		53.7						
CURRY	2,080	2,039	3,556	3,322	2,051	3,439	2,359	3,271	5,630
Indiv. per cent	18.9	18.5	32.3	30.2	37.4	62.6	41.9	58.1	
Party per cent	37.4		62.5						
DE BACA	529	509	708	653	521	677	569	665	1,234
Indiv. per cent	22.0	21.2	29.5	27.2	43.5	56.5	46.1	53.9	
Party per cent	43.2		56.7						
DONA ANA	2,968	3,074	4,299	4,140	3,044	3,978	3,149	4,213	7,362
Indiv. per cent	20.5	21.2	29.7	28.6	43.3	56.7	42.8	57.2	
Party per cent	41.7		58.3						
EDDY	1,862	1,784	5,634	5,205	1,981	5,279	2,131	5,291	7,422
Indiv. per cent	12.9	12.3	38.9	35.9	27.3	72.7	28.7	71.3	
Party per cent	25.2		74.8						

TEST	TEMPERATURE		PRESSURE		VOLUME		DENSITY		SPEED		TIME	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TEST 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEST 10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TEST 11

TEST 12

TABLE XVII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

	U. S. Representative				Governor		President		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
GRANT	1,881	1,814	3,563	3,324	2,244	3,019	1,970	3,472	5,442
Indiv. per cent	17.8	17.1	33.7	31.4	42.6	57.4	36.2	63.8	
Party per cent	34.9		65.1						
GUADALUPE	1,596	1,612	1,569	1,539	1,723	1,399	1,651	1,539	3,190
Indiv. per cent	25.3	25.5	24.8	24.4	55.2	44.8	51.8	48.2	
Party per cent	50.8		49.2						
HARDING	779	766	699	657	790	628	829	650	1,479
Indiv. per cent	26.9	26.4	24.1	22.6	55.7	44.3	56.1	43.9	
Party per cent	53.3		46.7						
HIDALGO	310	285	878	834	300	833	370	809	1,179
Indiv. per cent	13.4	12.4	38.1	36.1	26.5	73.5	31.4	68.6	
Party per cent	25.8		74.2						
LEA	1,083	1,028	3,115	2,833	1,167	2,898	1,250	2,938	4,188
Indiv. per cent	13.4	12.8	38.6	35.2	28.7	71.3	29.8	70.2	
Party per cent	26.2		73.8						

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

	U. S. Representative				Governor		President			
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)		
LINCOLN	1,352	1,367	1,422	1,355	5,496	1,436	1,284	1,455	1,342	2,797
Indiv. per cent	24.6	24.9	25.9	24.6		52.8	47.2	52.0	48.0	
Party per cent	49.5		50.5							
LUNA	963	931	1,463	1,411	4,768	1,043	1,381	1,079	1,383	2,462
Indiv. per cent	20.2	19.5	30.7	29.6		43.0	57.0	43.8	56.2	
Party per cent	39.7		60.3							
McKINLEY	1,442	1,432	2,287	2,219	7,380	1,488	2,099	1,550	2,211	3,761
Indiv. per cent	19.5	19.4	31.0	30.1		41.5	58.5	41.2	58.8	
Party per cent	38.9		61.1							
MORA	1,791	1,806	1,369	1,406	6,372	1,816	1,320	1,784	1,429	3,213
Indiv. per cent	28.1	28.3	21.5	22.1		57.9	42.1	55.5	44.5	
Party per cent	56.4		43.6							
OTERO	1,381	1,403	1,971	1,862	6,617	1,375	1,819	1,505	1,892	3,397
Indiv. per cent	20.9	21.2	29.8	28.1		43.0	57.0	44.3	55.7	
Party per cent	42.1		57.9							

TABLE XVII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

	U. S. Representative				Governor		President	
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
QUAY	1,293	1,275	2,444	2,332	1,405	2,210	1,460	2,272
Indiv. per cent	17.6	17.4	33.3	31.8	38.9	61.1	39.1	60.9
Party per cent	35.0		65.1					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				7,344				3,615
								3,732
RIO ARRIBA	3,464	3,592	3,780	3,723	3,620	3,690	3,532	3,792
Indiv. per cent	23.8	24.7	26.0	25.6	49.5	50.5	48.2	51.8
Party per cent	48.5		51.6					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				14,559				7,310
								7,324
ROOSEVELT	1,391	1,248	2,602	2,324	1,286	2,568	1,627	2,359
Indiv. per cent	18.4	16.5	34.4	30.7	33.4	66.6	40.8	59.2
Party per cent	34.9		65.1					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				7,565				3,854
								3,986
SANDOVAL	1,320	1,342	1,349	1,342	1,367	1,280	1,439	1,359
Indiv. per cent	24.7	25.1	25.2	25.1	51.6	48.4	51.4	48.6
Party per cent	49.8		50.3					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				5,353				2,647
								2,798
SAN JUAN	1,369	1,330	1,186	1,075	1,440	1,025	1,447	1,093
Indiv. per cent	27.6	26.8	23.9	21.7	58.4	41.6	57.0	43.0
Party per cent	54.4		45.6					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				4,960				2,465
								2,540

TABLE XVII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1944

	U. S. Representative				Governor		President		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
TORRANCE	1,942	1,921	1,497	1,419	2,075	1,338	2,018	1,438	3,456
Indiv. per cent	28.6	28.3	22.1	20.9	60.8	39.2	58.4	41.6	
Party per cent	56.9		43.0						
UNION	1,505	1,491	1,443	1,350	1,580	1,315	1,606	1,350	2,956
Indiv. per cent	26.0	25.7	24.9	23.3	54.6	45.4	54.3	45.7	
Party per cent	51.7		48.2						
VALENCIA	2,739	2,750	2,460	2,398	2,976	2,194	2,765	2,473	5,238
Indiv. per cent	26.5	26.6	23.8	23.2	57.6	42.4	52.8	47.2	
Party per cent	53.1		47.0						
STATE TOTALS	66,309	66,644	85,244	80,752	71,113	76,443	70,688	81,389	152,077
Indiv. per cent	22.2	22.3	28.5	27.0	48.2	51.8	46.5	53.5	
Party per cent	44.5		55.5						

TABLE XVIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1946

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
COLFAX	2,087	1,954	2,146	2,145	2,183	2,269	4,452
Indiv. per cent	25.0	23.5	25.8	25.7	49.0	51.0	
Party per cent	48.5		51.5				
CURRY	2,056	1,758	2,392	2,621	2,017	2,802	4,819
Indiv. per cent	23.3	19.9	27.1	29.7	41.9	58.1	
Party per cent	43.2		56.8				
DE BACA	330	299	454	493	347	499	846
Indiv. per cent	20.9	19.0	28.8	31.3	41.0	59.0	
Party per cent	39.9		60.1				
DONA ANA	2,625	2,576	3,037	3,074	2,626	3,248	5,874
Indiv. per cent	23.2	22.8	26.8	27.2	44.7	55.3	
Party per cent	46.0		54.0				
EDDY	1,935	1,620	3,127	3,826	2,024	3,723	5,747
Indiv. per cent	18.4	15.4	29.8	36.4	35.2	64.8	
Party per cent	33.8		66.2				

TABLE XVIII (Cont.)
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1946

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
GRANT	2,016	1,642	2,439	2,827	1,884	3,004	4,888
Indiv. per cent	22.6	18.4	27.3	31.7	38.5	61.5	
Party per cent	41.0		59.0				
GUADALUPE	1,340	1,365	1,339	1,346	1,396	1,348	2,744
Indiv. per cent	24.9	25.3	24.8	25.0	50.9	49.1	
Party per cent	50.2		49.8				
HARDING	518	524	589	583	532	610	1,142
Indiv. per cent	23.4	23.7	26.6	26.3	46.6	53.4	
Party per cent	47.1		52.9				
HIDALGO	316	241	427	511	305	505	810
Indiv. per cent	21.1	16.1	28.6	34.2	37.7	62.3	
Party per cent	37.2		62.8				
LEA	974	795	1,604	1,880	949	1,968	2,917
Indiv. per cent	18.5	15.1	30.5	35.8	32.5	67.5	
Party per cent	33.6		66.3				

TABLE XVIII (Cont.)
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1946

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
LINCOLN	1,298	1,292	1,018	1,105	1,421	1,113	2,534
Indiv. per cent	27.5	27.4	21.6	23.4	56.1	43.9	
Party per cent		54.9	45.0				
LUNA	880	770	1,073	1,159	903	1,198	2,101
Indiv. per cent	22.7	19.8	27.6	29.9	43.0	57.0	
Party per cent		42.5	57.5				
McKINLEY	1,409	1,387	1,763	1,760	1,464	1,869	3,333
Indiv. per cent	22.3	21.9	27.9	27.9	43.9	56.1	
Party per cent		44.2	55.8				
MORA	1,331	1,426	1,390	1,288	1,379	1,359	2,738
Indiv. per cent	24.5	26.2	25.6	23.7	50.4	49.6	
Party per cent		50.7	49.3				
OTERO	1,232	1,140	1,232	1,359	1,316	1,353	2,669
Indiv. per cent	24.8	23.0	24.8	27.4	49.3	50.7	
Party per cent		47.8	52.2				

TABLE XVIII (Cont.)
COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1946

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
QUAY	1,118	999	1,797	1,926	1,119	1,960	3,079
Indiv. per cent	19.1	17.1	30.8	33.0	36.3	63.7	
Party per cent	36.2		63.8				
RIO ARriba	3,574	3,761	4,245	4,080	3,733	4,173	7,906
Indiv. per cent	22.8	24.0	27.1	26.1	47.2	52.8	
Party per cent	46.8		53.2				
ROOSEVELT	1,092	877	1,385	1,580	1,228	1,585	2,813
Indiv. per cent	22.1	17.8	28.1	32.0	43.7	56.3	
Party per cent	39.9		60.1				
SANDOVAL	1,196	1,276	1,494	1,397	1,205	1,520	2,725
Indiv. per cent	22.3	23.8	27.9	26.0	44.2	55.8	
Party per cent	46.1		53.9				
SAN JUAN	1,528	1,200	916	1,114	1,419	1,243	2,662
Indiv. per cent	32.1	25.2	19.3	23.4	53.3	46.7	
Party per cent	57.3		42.7				

TABLE XVIII (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 5, 1946

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
SAN MIGUEL	3,129	3,378	4,075	3,787	3,343	3,976	7,319
Indiv. per cent	21.8	23.5	28.4	26.4	45.7	54.3	
Party per cent	45.3	54.8					
SANTA FE	5,258	5,624	5,019	4,564	5,662	4,927	10,589
Indiv. per cent	25.7	27.5	24.5	22.3	53.5	46.5	
Party per cent	53.2	46.8					
SIERRA	957	931	809	861	1,026	909	1,935
Indiv. per cent	26.9	26.2	22.7	24.2	53.0	47.0	
Party per cent	53.1	46.9					
SOCORRO	2,001	1,951	1,635	1,614	1,974	1,672	3,646
Indiv. per cent	27.8	27.1	22.7	22.4	54.1	45.9	
Party per cent	54.9	45.1					
TAOS	2,274	2,495	2,708	2,514	2,472	2,562	5,034
Indiv. per cent	22.8	25.0	27.1	25.2	49.1	50.9	
Party per cent	47.8	52.3					

(100) at 1500

First 2 hours of summer - 1900

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TABLE XIX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1948

	U. S. Representative				Governor		President	
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
LINCOLN	1,500	1,482	1,520	1,378	1,660	1,426	1,575	1,453
Indiv. per cent	25.5	25.2	25.9	23.4	53.8	46.2	52.0	48.0
Party per cent	50.7	49.3						
LUNA	874	790	1,713	1,628	976	1,628	941	1,637
Indiv. per cent	17.5	15.8	34.2	32.5	37.5	62.5	36.5	63.5
Party per cent	33.3	66.7						
McILINLEY	1,969	1,950	3,085	2,996	2,097	3,067	2,109	2,995
Indiv. per cent	19.7	19.5	30.9	30.0	40.6	59.4	41.3	58.7
Party per cent	39.2	60.9						
MORA	1,894	1,879	1,536	1,543	2,144	1,309	1,893	1,541
Indiv. per cent	27.6	27.4	22.4	22.5	62.1	37.9	55.1	44.9
Party per cent	55.0	44.9						
OTERO	1,293	1,304	2,437	2,328	1,589	2,229	1,356	2,361
Indiv. per cent	17.6	17.7	33.1	31.6	41.6	58.4	36.5	63.5
Party per cent	35.3	64.7						

Date	Time	Lat	Long	Alt	Wind	Temp	Humid	Press	Clouds	Remarks
1900	0000	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0100	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0200	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0300	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0400	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0500	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0600	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0700	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0800	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	0900	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1000	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1100	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1200	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1300	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1400	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1500	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1600	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1700	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1800	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	1900	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	2000	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	2100	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	2200	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear
1900	2300	30° 15' N	155° 00' W	1000	000	50.0	80	30.0	0	Clear

COPIES DESTROYED IN 1964

(1900) 1000

TABLE XIX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 2, 1948

	U. S. Representative				Governor		President	
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)
QUAY	1,289	1,266	3,176	3,019	1,419	3,140	1,411	3,063
Indiv. per cent	14.7	14.5	36.3	34.5	31.1	68.9	31.5	68.5
Party per cent	29.2		70.8					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				8,750				4,559
								4,474
RIO ARriba	4,262	4,269	4,730	4,725	5,216	3,901	4,288	4,753
Indiv. per cent	23.7	23.7	26.3	26.3	57.2	42.8	47.4	52.6
Party per cent	47.4		52.6					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				17,986				9,041
ROOSEVELT	885	721	3,216	2,992	770	3,445	956	3,174
Indiv. per cent	11.3	9.2	41.2	38.3	18.3	81.7	23.1	76.9
Party per cent	20.5		79.5					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				7,814				4,130
SANDOVAL	1,636	1,651	1,872	1,804	1,899	1,703	1,684	1,851
Indiv. per cent	23.5	23.7	26.9	25.9	52.7	47.3	47.6	52.4
Party per cent	47.2		52.8					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				6,963				3,602
								3,535
SAN JUAN	2,253	2,211	1,744	1,611	2,297	1,773	2,407	1,577
Indiv. per cent	28.8	28.3	22.3	20.6	56.4	43.6	60.4	39.6
Party per cent	57.1		42.9					
				TOTAL				TOTAL
				7,819				3,984

STATION	DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMP	HUMID	PRESS	SEA	VIS	CLOUDS	REMARKS
101	10/10	0800	10	20.0	75	1010	1.0	10	0	Light rain
102	10/10	0900	12	21.0	78	1012	1.0	10	0	Light rain
103	10/10	1000	15	22.0	80	1015	1.0	10	0	Light rain
104	10/10	1100	18	23.0	82	1018	1.0	10	0	Light rain
105	10/10	1200	20	24.0	85	1020	1.0	10	0	Light rain
106	10/10	1300	22	25.0	88	1022	1.0	10	0	Light rain
107	10/10	1400	25	26.0	90	1025	1.0	10	0	Light rain
108	10/10	1500	28	27.0	92	1028	1.0	10	0	Light rain
109	10/10	1600	30	28.0	95	1030	1.0	10	0	Light rain
110	10/10	1700	32	29.0	98	1032	1.0	10	0	Light rain
111	10/10	1800	35	30.0	100	1035	1.0	10	0	Light rain
112	10/10	1900	38	31.0	102	1038	1.0	10	0	Light rain
113	10/10	2000	40	32.0	105	1040	1.0	10	0	Light rain
114	10/10	2100	42	33.0	108	1042	1.0	10	0	Light rain
115	10/10	2200	45	34.0	110	1045	1.0	10	0	Light rain
116	10/10	2300	48	35.0	112	1048	1.0	10	0	Light rain
117	10/11	0000	50	36.0	115	1050	1.0	10	0	Light rain
118	10/11	0100	52	37.0	118	1052	1.0	10	0	Light rain
119	10/11	0200	55	38.0	120	1055	1.0	10	0	Light rain
120	10/11	0300	58	39.0	122	1058	1.0	10	0	Light rain
121	10/11	0400	60	40.0	125	1060	1.0	10	0	Light rain
122	10/11	0500	62	41.0	128	1062	1.0	10	0	Light rain
123	10/11	0600	65	42.0	130	1065	1.0	10	0	Light rain
124	10/11	0700	68	43.0	132	1068	1.0	10	0	Light rain
125	10/11	0800	70	44.0	135	1070	1.0	10	0	Light rain
126	10/11	0900	72	45.0	138	1072	1.0	10	0	Light rain
127	10/11	1000	75	46.0	140	1075	1.0	10	0	Light rain
128	10/11	1100	78	47.0	142	1078	1.0	10	0	Light rain
129	10/11	1200	80	48.0	145	1080	1.0	10	0	Light rain
130	10/11	1300	82	49.0	148	1082	1.0	10	0	Light rain
131	10/11	1400	85	50.0	150	1085	1.0	10	0	Light rain
132	10/11	1500	88	51.0	152	1088	1.0	10	0	Light rain
133	10/11	1600	90	52.0	155	1090	1.0	10	0	Light rain
134	10/11	1700	92	53.0	158	1092	1.0	10	0	Light rain
135	10/11	1800	95	54.0	160	1095	1.0	10	0	Light rain
136	10/11	1900	98	55.0	162	1098	1.0	10	0	Light rain
137	10/11	2000	100	56.0	165	1100	1.0	10	0	Light rain
138	10/11	2100	102	57.0	168	1102	1.0	10	0	Light rain
139	10/11	2200	105	58.0	170	1105	1.0	10	0	Light rain
140	10/11	2300	108	59.0	172	1108	1.0	10	0	Light rain
141	10/12	0000	110	60.0	175	1110	1.0	10	0	Light rain
142	10/12	0100	112	61.0	178	1112	1.0	10	0	Light rain
143	10/12	0200	115	62.0	180	1115	1.0	10	0	Light rain
144	10/12	0300	118	63.0	182	1118	1.0	10	0	Light rain
145	10/12	0400	120	64.0	185	1120	1.0	10	0	Light rain
146	10/12	0500	122	65.0	188	1122	1.0	10	0	Light rain
147	10/12	0600	125	66.0	190	1125	1.0	10	0	Light rain
148	10/12	0700	128	67.0	192	1128	1.0	10	0	Light rain
149	10/12	0800	130	68.0	195	1130	1.0	10	0	Light rain
150	10/12	0900	132	69.0	198	1132	1.0	10	0	Light rain
151	10/12	1000	135	70.0	200	1135	1.0	10	0	Light rain
152	10/12	1100	138	71.0	202	1138	1.0	10	0	Light rain
153	10/12	1200	140	72.0	205	1140	1.0	10	0	Light rain
154	10/12	1300	142	73.0	208	1142	1.0	10	0	Light rain
155	10/12	1400	145	74.0	210	1145	1.0	10	0	Light rain
156	10/12	1500	148	75.0	212	1148	1.0	10	0	Light rain
157	10/12	1600	150	76.0	215	1150	1.0	10	0	Light rain
158	10/12	1700	152	77.0	218	1152	1.0	10	0	Light rain
159	10/12	1800	155	78.0	220	1155	1.0	10	0	Light rain
160	10/12	1900	158	79.0	222	1158	1.0	10	0	Light rain
161	10/12	2000	160	80.0	225	1160	1.0	10	0	Light rain
162	10/12	2100	162	81.0	228	1162	1.0	10	0	Light rain
163	10/12	2200	165	82.0	230	1165	1.0	10	0	Light rain
164	10/12	2300	168	83.0	232	1168	1.0	10	0	Light rain
165	10/13	0000	170	84.0	235	1170	1.0	10	0	Light rain
166	10/13	0100	172	85.0	238	1172	1.0	10	0	Light rain
167	10/13	0200	175	86.0	240	1175	1.0	10	0	Light rain
168	10/13	0300	178	87.0	242	1178	1.0	10	0	Light rain
169	10/13	0400	180	88.0	245	1180	1.0	10	0	Light rain
170	10/13	0500	182	89.0	248	1182	1.0	10	0	Light rain
171	10/13	0600	185	90.0	250	1185	1.0	10	0	Light rain
172	10/13	0700	188	91.0	252	1188	1.0	10	0	Light rain
173	10/13	0800	190	92.0	255	1190	1.0	10	0	Light rain
174	10/13	0900	192	93.0	258	1192	1.0	10	0	Light rain
175	10/13	1000	195	94.0	260	1195	1.0	10	0	Light rain
176	10/13	1100	198	95.0	262	1198	1.0	10	0	Light rain
177	10/13	1200	200	96.0	265	1200	1.0	10	0	Light rain
178	10/13	1300	202	97.0	268	1202	1.0	10	0	Light rain
179	10/13	1400	205	98.0	270	1205	1.0	10	0	Light rain
180	10/13	1500	208	99.0	272	1208	1.0	10	0	Light rain
181	10/13	1600	210	100.0	275	1210	1.0	10	0	Light rain
182	10/13	1700	212	101.0	278	1212	1.0	10	0	Light rain
183	10/13	1800	215	102.0	280	1215	1.0	10	0	Light rain
184	10/13	1900	218	103.0	282	1218	1.0	10	0	Light rain
185	10/13	2000	220	104.0	285	1220	1.0	10	0	Light rain
186	10/13	2100	222	105.0	288	1222	1.0	10	0	Light rain
187	10/13	2200	225	106.0	290	1225	1.0	10	0	Light rain
188	10/13	2300	228	107.0	292	1228	1.0	10	0	Light rain
189	10/14	0000	230	108.0	295	1230	1.0	10	0	Light rain
190	10/14	0100	232	109.0	298	1232	1.0	10	0	Light rain
191	10/14	0200	235	110.0	300	1235	1.0	10	0	Light rain
192	10/14	0300	238	111.0	302	1238	1.0	10	0	Light rain
193	10/14	0400	240	112.0	305	1240	1.0	10	0	Light rain
194	10/14	0500	242	113.0	308	1242	1.0	10	0	Light rain
195	10/14	0600	245	114.0	310	1245	1.0	10	0	Light rain
196	10/14	0700	248	115.0	312	1248	1.0	10	0	Light rain
197	10/14	0800	250	116.0	315	1250	1.0	10	0	Light rain
198	10/14	0900	252	117.0	318	1252	1.0	10	0	Light rain
199	10/14	1000	255	118.0	320	1255	1.0	10	0	Light rain
200	10/14	1100	258	119.0	322	1258	1.0	10	0	Light rain

10/10 0800 10 20.0 75 1010 1.0 10 0 Light rain

(1000) 10/10 0800

TABLE XX

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

COUNTY	U. S. Representative					Governor		
	Steiner Mason (Republican)	Jose E. Armiijo (Republican)	John J. Dempsey (Democrat)	A. M. Fernandez (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES	Edwin L. Mechem (Republican)	John E. Miles (Democrat)	TOTAL VOTES
BERNALILLO	16,972	14,655	17,129	18,125	66,881	22,241	13,682	35,923
Indiv. per cent	25.4	21.9	25.6	27.1		61.9	38.1	
Party per cent	47.3		52.7					
CATRON	442	408	656	589	2,095	588	561	1,149
Indiv. per cent	21.1	19.5	31.3	28.1		51.2	48.8	
Party per cent	40.6		59.4					
CHAVES	3,265	2,646	3,862	3,797	13,570	4,589	2,938	7,527
Indiv. per cent	24.1	19.4	28.5	28.0		61.0	39.0	
Party per cent	43.5		56.5					

TABLE XX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
EDDY	2,670	2,277	5,819	5,547	3,622	5,250	8,872
Indiv. per cent	16.4	14.0	35.7	34.0	40.8	59.2	
Party per cent	30.4	69.7					
GRANT	1,954	1,666	3,425	3,245	3,249	2,668	5,917
Indiv. per cent	19.0	16.2	33.3	31.5	54.9	45.1	
Party per cent	35.2	64.8					
GUADALUPE	1,265	1,287	1,473	1,463	1,401	1,405	2,806
Indiv. per cent	23.1	23.5	26.8	26.7	49.9	50.1	
Party per cent	46.6	53.5					
HARDING	610	554	566	571	701	496	1,197
Indiv. per cent	26.5	24.1	24.6	24.8	58.6	41.4	
Party per cent	50.6	49.4					
HIDALGO	299	248	725	652	415	660	1,075
Indiv. per cent	15.5	12.9	37.7	33.9	38.6	61.4	
Party per cent	28.4	71.6					

TABLE XX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
IEA	1,393	1,042	2,982	2,552	1,974	2,581	4,555
Indiv. per cent	17.5	13.1	37.4	32.0	43.3	56.7	
Party per cent	30.6		69.4				
LINCOLN	1,303	1,219	1,373	1,295	1,546	1,227	2,773
Indiv. per cent	25.1	23.5	26.5	25.0	55.8	44.2	
Party per cent	48.6		51.5				
LOS ALAMOS	924	738	939	979	1,343	619	1,962
Indiv. per cent	25.8	20.6	26.2	27.3	68.5	31.5	
Party per cent	46.4		53.5				
LUNA	891	748	1,592	1,503	1,261	1,339	2,600
Indiv. per cent	18.8	15.8	33.6	31.7	48.5	51.5	
Party per cent	34.6		65.3				
McKINLEY	942	847	2,364	2,316	1,166	2,228	3,394
Indiv. per cent	14.6	13.1	36.5	35.8	34.4	65.6	
Party per cent	27.7		72.3				

TABLE XX (Cont..)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
MORA	1,673	1,687	1,633	1,661	1,789	1,575	3,364
Indiv. per cent	25.1	25.4	24.5	25.0	53.2	46.8	
Party per cent	50.5		49.5				
OTERO	1,154	1,078	1,839	1,654	1,586	1,533	3,119
Indiv. per cent	20.2	18.8	32.1	28.9	50.8	49.2	
Party per cent	39.0		61.0				
QUAY	1,673	1,259	2,361	2,262	1,961	2,169	4,130
Indiv. per cent	22.1	16.7	31.3	29.9	47.5	52.5	
Party per cent	38.8		61.2				
RIO ARriba	3,582	3,522	4,805	4,943	4,108	4,512	8,620
Indiv. per cent	21.3	20.9	28.5	29.3	47.7	52.3	
Party per cent	42.2		57.8				
ROOSEVELT	1,170	833	2,363	2,086	2,081	1,733	3,814
Indiv. per cent	18.1	12.9	36.6	32.3	54.6	45.4	
Party per cent	31.0		68.9				

TABLE XX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
SANDOVAL	1,319	1,310	1,654	1,693	1,502	1,608	3,110
Indiv. per cent	22.1	21.9	27.7	28.3	48.3	51.7	
Party per cent	44.0		56.0				
SAN JUAN	1,738	1,597	1,649	1,523	2,177	1,333	3,510
Indiv. per cent	26.7	24.5	25.3	23.4	62.0	38.0	
Party per cent	51.2		48.7				
SAN MIGUEL	3,842	4,251	4,855	4,776	4,536	4,551	9,087
Indiv. per cent	21.7	24.0	27.4	26.9	49.9	50.1	
Party per cent	45.7		54.3				
SANTA FE	5,918	5,831	7,418	7,928	7,110	6,747	13,857
Indiv. per cent	21.8	21.5	27.4	29.3	51.3	48.7	
Party per cent	43.3		56.7				
SIERRA	1,362	1,196	1,509	1,385	1,778	1,276	3,054
Indiv. per cent	25.0	21.9	27.7	25.4	58.2	41.8	
Party per cent	46.9		53.1				

TABLE XX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

	U. S. Representative				Governor		TOTAL
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	
SOCORRO	1,666	1,555	1,965	2,000	1,854	1,903	3,757
Indiv. per cent	23.2	21.6	27.3	27.8	49.3	50.7	
Party per cent	44.8		55.1				
TAOS	2,325	2,346	3,135	3,195	2,598	2,989	5,587
Indiv. per cent	21.1	21.3	28.5	29.0	46.5	53.5	
Party per cent	42.4		57.5				
TORRANCE	1,585	1,453	1,659	1,595	1,877	1,442	3,319
Indiv. per cent	25.2	23.1	26.4	25.3	56.6	43.4	
Party per cent	48.3		51.7				
UNION	1,262	1,101	1,445	1,354	1,629	1,185	2,814
Indiv. per cent	24.4	21.3	28.0	26.2	57.9	42.1	
Party per cent	45.7		54.2				
VALENCIA	2,952	2,915	3,464	3,483	3,427	3,210	6,637
Indiv. per cent	23.0	22.7	27.0	27.2	51.6	48.4	
Party per cent	45.7		54.2				

TABLE YX (Cont.)

COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

	U. S. Representative				Governor		
	(Rep.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	(Dem.)	(Rep.)	(Dem.)	TOTAL
STATE TOTALS	75,447	68,752	97,187	97,691	96,846	83,359	180,205
Indiv. per cent	22.3	20.3	28.7	28.8	53.7	46.3	
Party per cent	42.6		57.5				

APPENDIX II

POPULATION STATISTICS

APPENDIX II

POPULATION STATISTICS

1. INDIAN

2. CHINESE

3. JAPANESE

DIVISION OF VOTE OF STATE BY DESCENT*

County	Span.-Am. Vote	Anglo-Am. Vote	Total Vote	% Span.-Am. Vote
State	26,563	20,150	46,713	56.9
Bernalillo	2,259	1,960	4,219	53.5
Chavez	23	1,684	1,707	01.3
Colfax	886	1,495	2,381	37.2
Curry		790	790	0.0
Dona Ana	1,558	631	2,189	71.2
Eddy	83	1,089	1,172	07.1
Grant	468	1,832	2,300	20.3
Guadalupe	1,081	394	1,475	73.3
Lincoln	450	577	1,027	43.8
Luna	42	895	937	04.5
McKinley	320	788	1,108	28.9
Mora	2,036	442	2,478	82.2
Otero	209	763	972	21.5
Quay	135	1,034	1,169	13.1
Rio Arriba	2,817	150	2,967	94.9
Roosevelt		763	763	0.0
Sandoval	1,162	83	1,245	93.3
San Juan	109	670	779	14.0
San Miguel	3,611	643	4,254	84.9
Santa Fe	2,204	603	2,807	79.5
Sierra	329	288	617	53.3
Socorro	1,802	644	2,446	73.7
Taos	1,910	149	2,059	92.8
Torrance	799	487	1,286	62.1
Union	926	1,143	2,069	44.8
Valencia	1,424	153	1,577	90.3

* New Mexico Blue Book, 1915, p. 142.

DIVISION OF VOTE OF STATE BY PRESENT

County	State	System-A, Vote	Anglo-A, Vote	Total Vote	System-B, Vote
Valencia	1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121	1,121
Union	926	926	926	926	926
Torrance	729	729	729	729	729
Teele	1,910	1,910	1,910	1,910	1,910
Socorro	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802	1,802
Stereo	329	329	329	329	329
Santa Fe	2,201	2,201	2,201	2,201	2,201
San Miguel	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911	2,911
San Juan	109	109	109	109	109
Sandoval	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162
Hoserveil	2,817	2,817	2,817	2,817	2,817
Quay	132	132	132	132	132
Otero	202	202	202	202	202
Mora	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036
McKinley	320	320	320	320	320
Irma	12	12	12	12	12
Lincoln	120	120	120	120	120
Grady	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081	1,081
Grant	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468
Reddy	83	83	83	83	83
Doña Ana	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228
Curry	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,228
Gallup	886	886	886	886	886
Chavez	23	23	23	23	23
Bernalillo	2,229	2,229	2,229	2,229	2,229

* New Mexico Blue Book, 1912, p. 162.

ESTIMATED SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO

County	* Est. Spanish- speaking pop- ulation 1938	* Est. Percent Spanish-speak- ing 1938	** Est. Total Population 1948	*** Est. Percent Spanish-speak- ing 1950
Bernalillo	35,202	53	106,600	40
Catron	2,289	42	4,100	30
Chaves	3,557	14	31,000	12
Colfax	8,706	38	18,600	35
Curry	1,068	6	28,900	5
DeBaca	1,019	26	3,900	20
Dona Ana	18,417	60	38,900	55
Eddy	6,975	34	42,100	25
Grant	11,855	58	24,200	50
Guadalupe	7,161	85	8,800	80
Harding	3,420	51	3,200	45
Hidalgo	2,160	46	5,100	40
Lea	1,394	9	26,500	5
Lincoln	3,903	42	9,300	35
Luna	3,204	57	10,300	45
McKinley	8,315	38	28,300	35
Mora	10,899	96	9,500	95
Otero	3,529	35	11,600	30
Quay	2,483	19	14,900	10
Rio Arriba	23,383	93	26,200	90
Roosevelt	—	—	17,700	1
Sandoval	12,070	83	11,000	80
San Juan	4,081	22	19,500	20
San Miguel	24,992	83	29,000	75
Santa Fe	15,784	67	39,900	60
Sierra	5,220	59	6,500	50
Socorro	10,645	78	8,600	75
Taos	14,229	93	20,600	85
Torrance	5,156	48	11,000	40
Union	3,587	27	8,500	22
Valencia	15,772	81	26,000	80
Totals	270,475	52	651,300	42

* From G. I. Sanchez, Forgotten People (UNM Press, 1940) These estimates are based on the 1930 Census, school censuses, and school enrollment

** From New Mexico, Facts and Figures (New Mexico State Planning Board, 1948). The 1950 Census figures should be used in place of this column when available.

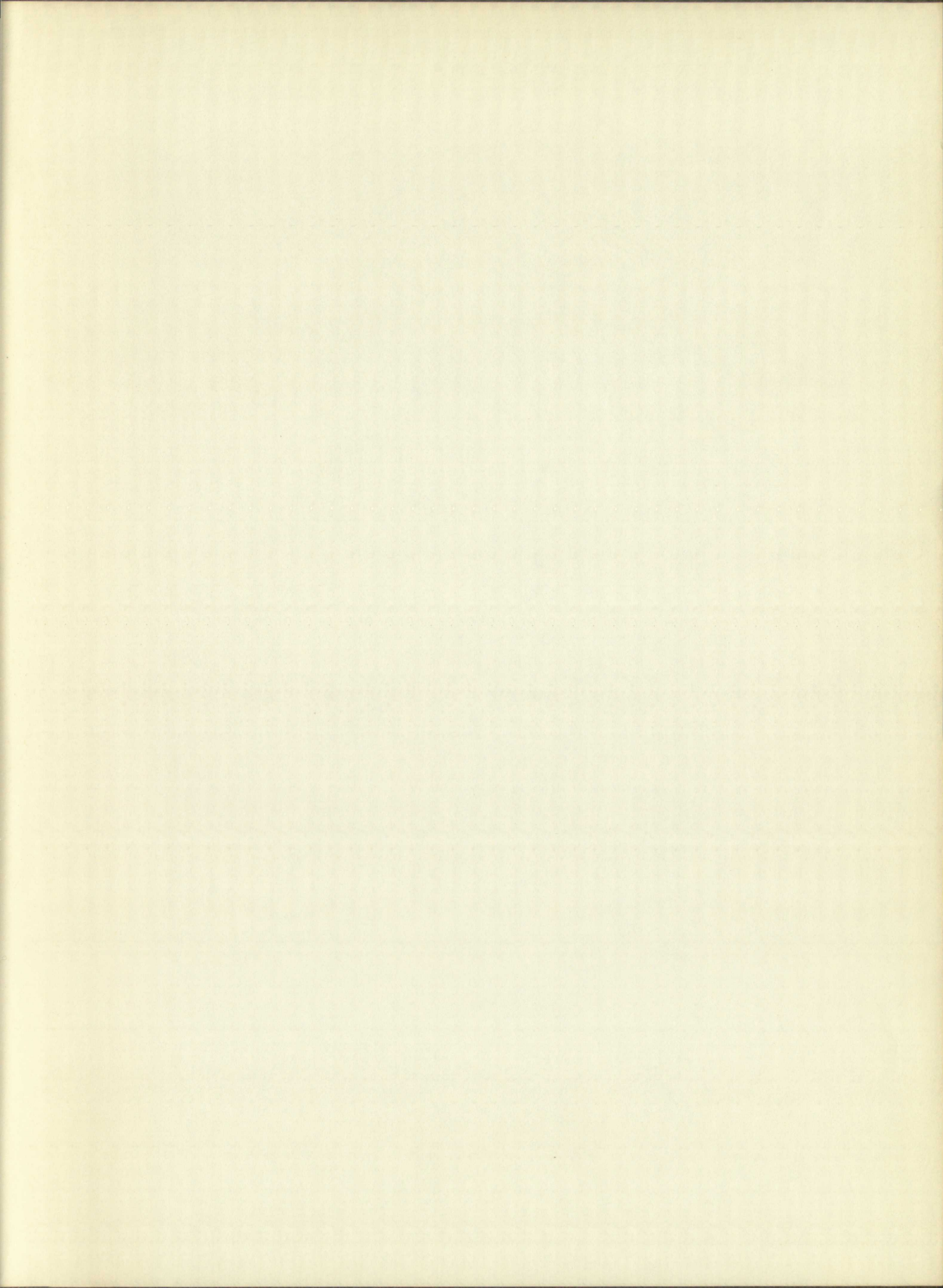
*** Estimates by Lyle Saunders, Sociology Department, University of New Mexico. These are quite rough and should be regarded as approximations only. It is likely, however, that the margin of error for any county is not greater than plus or minus 5%.

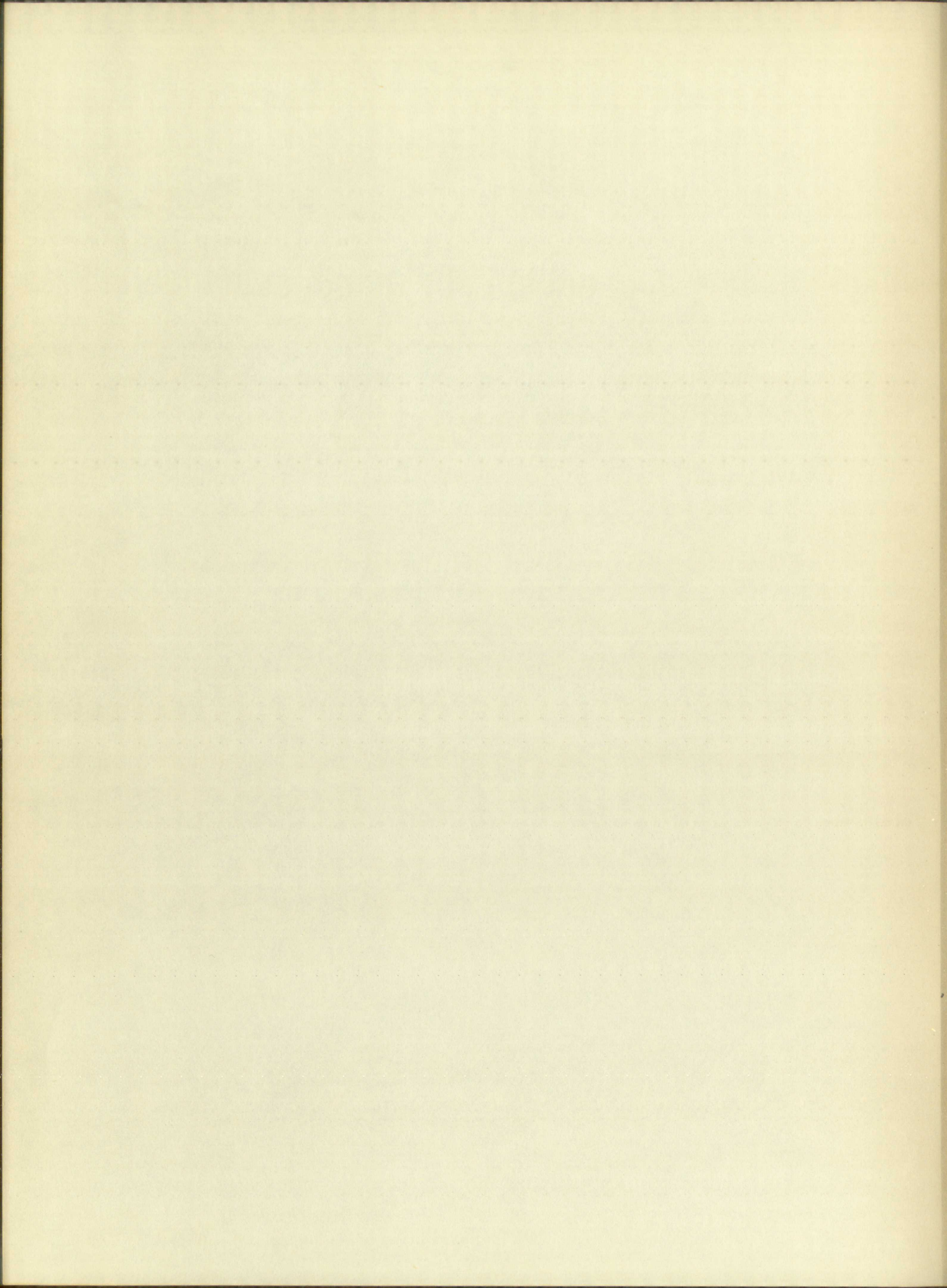
WITH FIVE PLATES
E. E. R. S. E.
COTT ON CONVENT

COLLEGE COLLEGE
ESSEX
WINTER 1913

MINNESOTA
BEEHIVE
COTTON CLOTHING

MILLES FALLS
ERASE
COTTON CORDENT







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