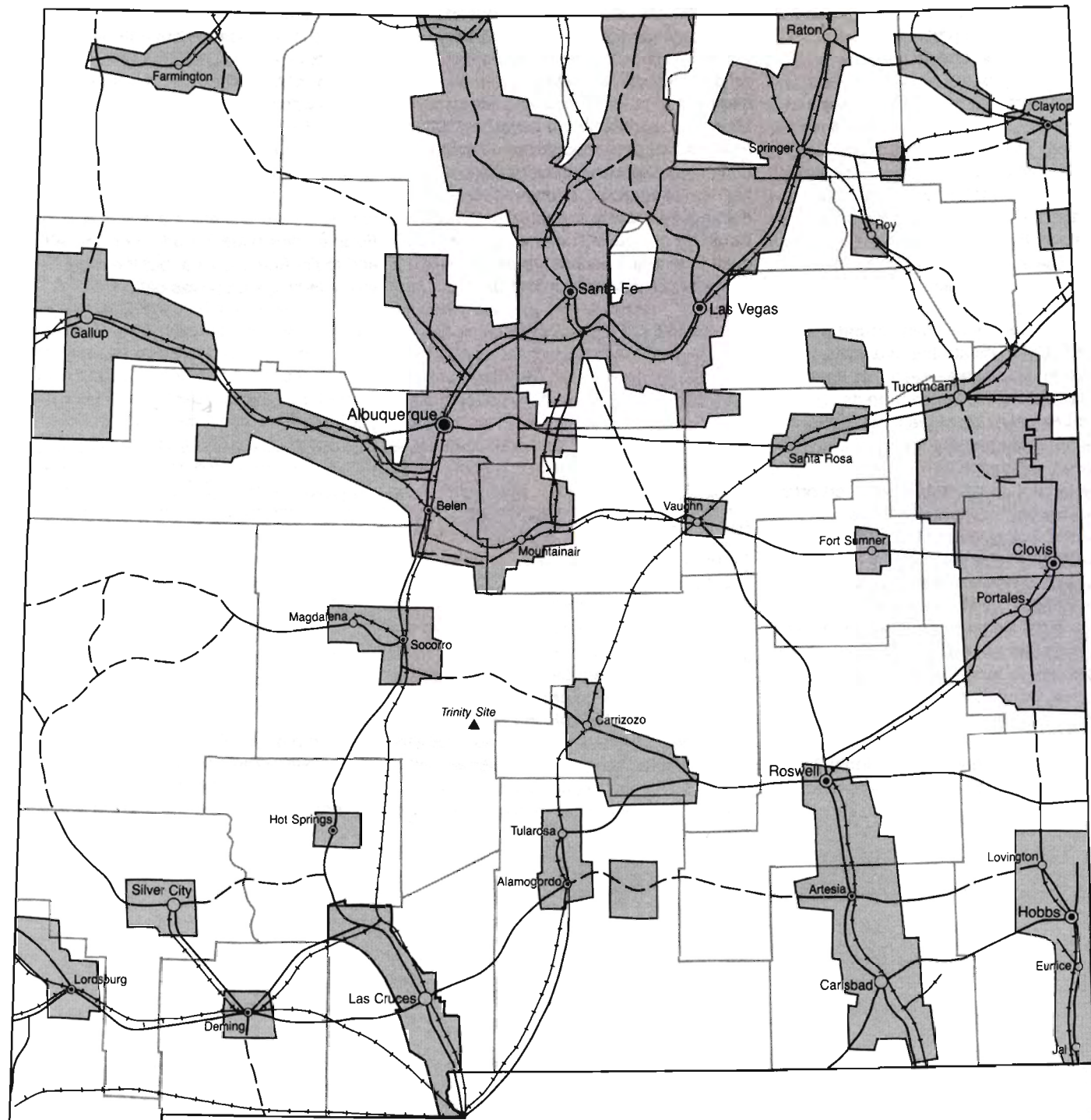








# New Mexico, 1940





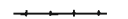
1940 COUNTY BASE

 Population Density greater than 4 per square mile  
 (Source: Election Precinct Population Figures)

### Incorporated Places

-  34,449
-  10,000–21,000
-  5,000–9,999
-  2,500–4,999
-  1,000–2,499

### Transportation

-  Oil or Concrete Road
-  Gravel or Dirt Road
-  Railroad

From *New Mexico in Maps*, 2d ed, edited by Jerry L. Williams, 1986.  
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Production was valued at almost \$3 million in Doña Ana County and exceeded \$1.25 million in both Chaves and Eddy counties.

Another major segment of the economy was retail trade. Sales exceeded \$125 million and were dispersed throughout the state, roughly in proportion to population. Mineral industries were second only to retail trade in value of products. Petroleum-associated products were the most valuable mineral resource. County statistics are unavailable but production centered on the extreme southeast and northwest regions of the state. Other mineral products listed in order of importance included copper, gold, silver, and zinc in Grant County; potash in Eddy and Lea counties; and coal in Colfax and McKinley counties.

The least important segment of the economy was manufacturing. It employed fewer than 4,000 workers and produced only \$25 million worth of products. The most important manufactured goods were associated with mineral industries and agriculture, petroleum refining, sawmills, bakeries, and food processing. Population centers in Bernalillo, Chaves, Eddy, and Otero counties accounted for most of the production, although some manufacturing was found in every county except Harding.

On the eve of American entry into World War II, New Mexico was a little-known, sparsely settled state whose economy had not yet recovered fully from the Depression. However, the state played a surprisingly important role in the war effort. As part of the early effort to halt the Japanese conquest of the

Pacific, New Mexicans suffered heavy losses in the Bataan Death March. At home, because of its small population and open spaces, New Mexico was chosen as the location for secret development of the atomic bomb (first exploded at the Trinity Site in Socorro County) and as an area for the internment of POWs. At various times camps at Roswell and Lordsburg held more than 10,000 German and Italian prisoners. Partly as a result of the war, the federal government has since become a major employer in New Mexico and can be considered an important contributor to the state's economy.

Paul E. McAllister

## Incorporated Places of 1,000 or More

Map Key	Place	Population	Map Key	Place	Population
1	Albuquerque	35,449	18	Clayton	3,188
2	Santa Fe	20,325	19	Lordsburg	3,101
3	Roswell	13,482	20	Belen	3,038
4	Las Vegas*	12,362	21	Hot Springs (Truth or Consequences)	2,940
5	Hobbs	10,619	22	Santa Rosa	2,310
6	Clovis	10,065	23	Farmington	2,161
7	Las Cruces	8,385	24	Lovington	1,916
8	Raton	7,607	25	Fort Sumner	1,669
9	Carlsbad	7,116	26	Mountainair	1,477
10	Gallup	7,041	27	Carrizozo	1,457
11	Tucumcari	6,194	28	Tularosa	1,446
12	Portales	5,104	29	Vaughn	1,331
13	Silver City	5,044	30	Magdalena	1,323
			31	Springer	1,314
14	Artesia	4,071	32	Eunice	1,227
15	Alamogordo	3,950	33	Jal	1,157
16	Socorro	3,712	34	Roy	1,138
17	Deming	3,608			

\*Las Vegas City and Las Vegas Town combined.