

ILLINOIS LOSES CONGRESS SEAT BY 1940 CENSUS

Indiana and Iowa Among Nine Others Hit.

BY WILLARD EDWARDS.
 [Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Ten states, including the three Chicago-land states of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, will lose one seat each in congress as a result of shifts in population shown by the 1940 census. The ten seats thus lost will be apportioned among eight other states, California receiving three.

This was revealed today when Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones transmitted to the President a memorandum from the director of the census showing the population of each state on April 1, 1940. Under an amendment to the census act approved by congress this year, the President must send this information to congress during the first week of the 77th congress next January.

The amended law also provides that if congress does not within 60 days after receiving the President's statement, enact a law apportioning representatives on the basis of the new census, each state shall be entitled in the 78th congress, and thereafter to the number of representatives shown in the statement.

Also Affects Electoral Vote.

Thus, Illinois' representation in the house will be reduced from 27 to 26 in 1943 even though congress does not act. The Indiana delegation will be reduced from 12 to 11; that of Iowa from 9 to 8.

In addition to these three states, the following each will lose a seat in the house: Arkansas, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

In addition to California's gain of three seats, the following will have an additional representative in 1943: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, and Tennessee.

This also will shift the electoral vote of the states in the next Presidential election as each state has an electoral vote equal to its representation in both houses of congress.

Show Population Shift.

"The census reveals important internal shifts in population that have taken place during the last decade," the census director reported. "Altho the westward movement has continued and is reflected in an increased proportion of the population in the Pacific coast and mountain states, the trend long established in the United States of migration from rural to urban areas has been slackened. For the first decade since 1830, the proportion of the population residing in urban areas has failed to increase markedly."

"Consequently, the more rural southern states have increased at a more rapid rate than the more industrial northern states. Actual losses in population were found in some of the midwestern states affected seriously by the drought. These shifts in population are reflected in the new apportionment."

Six states lost in population during the 1930-40 decade. They were Vermont, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, but only the last three of these lost seats in congress.

TWO METHODS OPEN.

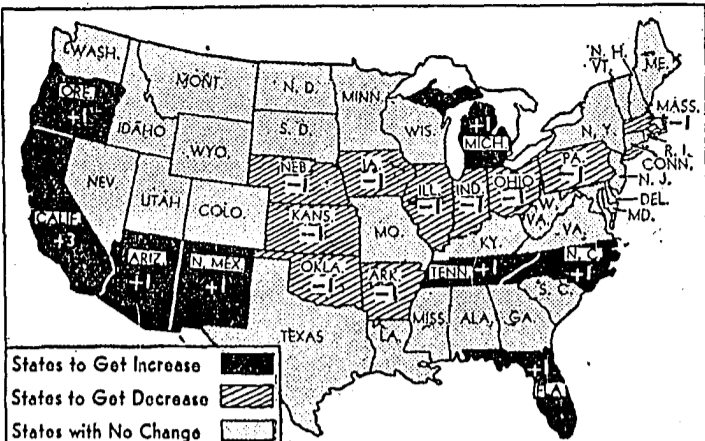
The effect of the new representation giving Illinois 26 seats instead of the present 27 in the house, will be that Illinois will elect one congressman-at-large instead of two as now unless the legislature reapportions the seat into 26 congressional districts.

William G. Stratton and Stephen A. Day, Republicans, who were elected congressmen-at-large Nov. 5 will hold their seats in the congress to which they were elected.

The present 25 congressional dis-

Census Changes Representation

(Story in adjoining column.)



Final figures for the 1940 census will change the number of representatives in congress in a number of states, while others will maintain their present numerical strength.

Census by States

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3 (AP).—Following are the census bureau's final population figures by states, with 1930 comparison, and old and new congressional apportionments, effective in the congress of 1943.

States—	Population—		Apportion'm't.	
	1940.	1930.	Present.	New.
Alabama	2,832,061	2,046,248	8	9
Arizona	409,261	435,573	1	2
Arkansas	1,040,367	1,854,482	7	6
California	6,907,387	5,677,251	20	23
Colorado	1,123,208	1,095,791	4	4
Conn.	1,709,242	1,608,903	6	6
Delaware	266,505	228,380	1	1
Dist. Col.	663,091	486,869
Florida	1,897,414	1,468,211	5	6
Georgia	3,123,723	2,908,506	10	10
Idaho	524,873	445,032	2	2
Illinois	7,897,241	7,630,654	27	26
Indiana	3,427,796	3,238,503	12	11
Iowa	2,538,268	2,470,039	9	8
Kansas	1,891,028	1,880,000	7	6
Kentucky	2,845,627	2,614,589	9	9
Louisiana	2,303,880	2,101,503	8	8
Maine	847,220	797,423	3	3
Maryland	1,821,214	1,631,520	6	6
Mass.	4,310,721	4,210,614	15	14
Michigan	5,256,100	4,842,325	17	18
Minnesota	2,792,300	2,563,953	9	9
Mississippi	2,183,790	2,000,821	7	7
Missouri	3,784,604	3,620,367	13	13
Montana	559,456	537,000	2	2
Nebraska	1,315,834	1,377,903	5	4
Nevada	110,247	91,058	1	1
N. Hamp.	491,524	405,204	2	2
N. Jersey	4,160,105	4,041,334	14	14
N. Mexico	531,818	423,317	1	2
N. York	13,470,142	12,588,068	46	45
N. Carolina	3,671,623	3,170,276	11	12
N. Dakota	641,935	680,845	2	2
Ohio	6,907,612	6,046,097	24	23
Oklahoma	2,336,484	2,300,040	9	8
Oregon	1,089,084	953,783	3	4
Penn'a	6,900,180	6,031,350	34	33
Rhode Isl.	713,340	687,407	2	2
S. Carolina	1,890,804	1,738,765	6	6
S. Dakota	642,061	602,840	2	2
Tennessee	2,015,841	2,618,556	9	10
Texas	6,414,824	5,824,715	21	21
Utah	550,310	507,847	2	2
Vermont	359,231	359,611	1	1
Virginia	2,677,773	2,421,851	9	9
Wash'gton	1,736,191	1,563,396	6	6
W. Virginia	1,901,974	1,729,205	6	6
Wisconsin	3,137,557	2,939,006	10	10
Wyoming	250,742	225,565	1	1

tricts have existed for 40 years. They were established after the 1900 census and used for the first time in the 1902 election. The census of 1910 en-

titled the state to 27 congressmen, but the legislature failed to reapportion the state and two members-at-large were elected in 1912. Feeling between downstate and Cook county also prevented reapportionment after the 1920 census.

Rejected by Court.

The 1931 legislature reapportioned the state into 27 districts. To break downstate opposition, the act established a metropolitan area—Cook, Lake, Will, and DuPage counties. This area with 57 per cent of the state's population received 14 districts.

The Supreme court in 1932 held this apportionment invalid on the ground it was filled with inequalities and lacked equal representation. The old districts stood and Cook and Lake counties, with 53 per cent of the population, were left with only 10 districts, while entitled to 14.