

Census Costs Illinois One Seat in Congress

BY PHILIP WARDEN

(Map on back page)

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Nov. 15—Despite a population increase of 1,368,982 in the last 10 years, Illinois will lose a seat in the House of Representatives next election, it was announced today.

Altho the Illinois state legislature will determine which of the 25 Illinois congressional districts will be eliminated in reapportionment, talk now is that the loss will come in Chicago.

Rep. Harold Collier [R., Ill.], the only member of the Illinois delegation in the capital available for comment, said the city's big loss in population to the suburbs may cost it the seat.

Two Districts Below 300,000

Collier said that Illinois politicians have been talking of taking a seat away from Chicago because the population of two of its congressional districts has fallen well below 300,000.

Under the reapportionment, there will be one house seat for every 410,500 residents, on the average.

The big declines have come in the 1st district, a Negro district represented by Rep. William L. Dawson [D.], and the 8th district, represented by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski [D.].

The 13th congressional district, represented by Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church [R.], which includes Evanston and the northern suburbs, has swollen to 899,983, almost double what it was 10 years ago.

List District Changes

The census bureau reported the following changes in the population of the 25 congressional districts in Illinois between 1950 and 1960:

Dist.	Congr'man	party	1960	1950
1.	W. L. Dawson	[D.]	230,222	323,354
2.	B. O'Hara	[D.]	334,550	354,611
3.	W. T. Murphy	[D.]	418,313	349,091
4.	E. J. Derwinski	[R.]	728,704	441,887
5.	J. C. Kluczynski	[D.]	369,119	331,972
6.	T. J. O'Brien	[D.]	341,882	336,762
7.	R. V. Libonati	[D.]	338,662	398,296
8.	D. Rostenkowski	[D.]	274,163	306,202
9.	S. R. Yates	[D.]	301,282	338,701
10.	H. R. Collier	[R.]	431,376	371,859
11.	R. C. Pucinski	[D.]	349,618	315,025
12.	E. R. Finnegan	[D.]	359,388	354,065
13.	M. S. Church	[R.]	899,983	466,064
14.	E. J. Hoffman	[R.]	603,823	355,643
15.	N. M. Mason	[R.]	412,062	324,129
16.	J. B. Anderson	[R.]	432,004	353,631
17.	L. C. Arends	[R.]	383,670	344,573
18.	R. H. Michel	[R.]	350,325	314,715
19.	R. B. Chipperfield	[R.]	347,070	325,903
20.	P. Findley	[R.]	279,557	281,468
21.	P. F. Mack Jr.	[D.]	353,571	345,287
22.	W. L. Springer	[R.]	389,493	336,693
23.	G. E. Shipley	[D.]	296,621	318,549
24.	M. Price	[D.]	480,826	388,302
25.	K. J. Gray	[D.]	299,671	335,394

Announcement that Illinois would lose a seat in Congress was made by Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller, who transmitted to the President a table showing the new congressional apportionment among the 50 states, based on the final 1960 census.

9 States Gain Seats

Mueller said that nine states will gain additional seats in the House while 16 states will lose seats. California leads with a gain of eight seats, while Florida gains four. Other states gaining single seats are Arizona, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas.

Among the states losing seats in the House are Pennsylvania, three seats; New York, Massachusetts, and Arkansas, two seats each; and Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and West Virginia, one seat each.

Provides House Cutback

For the 1962 election, unless Congress changes the law, there will be 435 seats in the House. This is two less than at present. Congress voted to increase temporarily the number of seats when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the Union with provision that the limit would go back to 435 with reapportionment after the 1960 census.

By law, House seats are reapportioned every 10 years on the basis of the regular census. The reapportionment is worked out mathematically at the census bureau, then is sent to the secretary of commerce, who transmits it to the President.

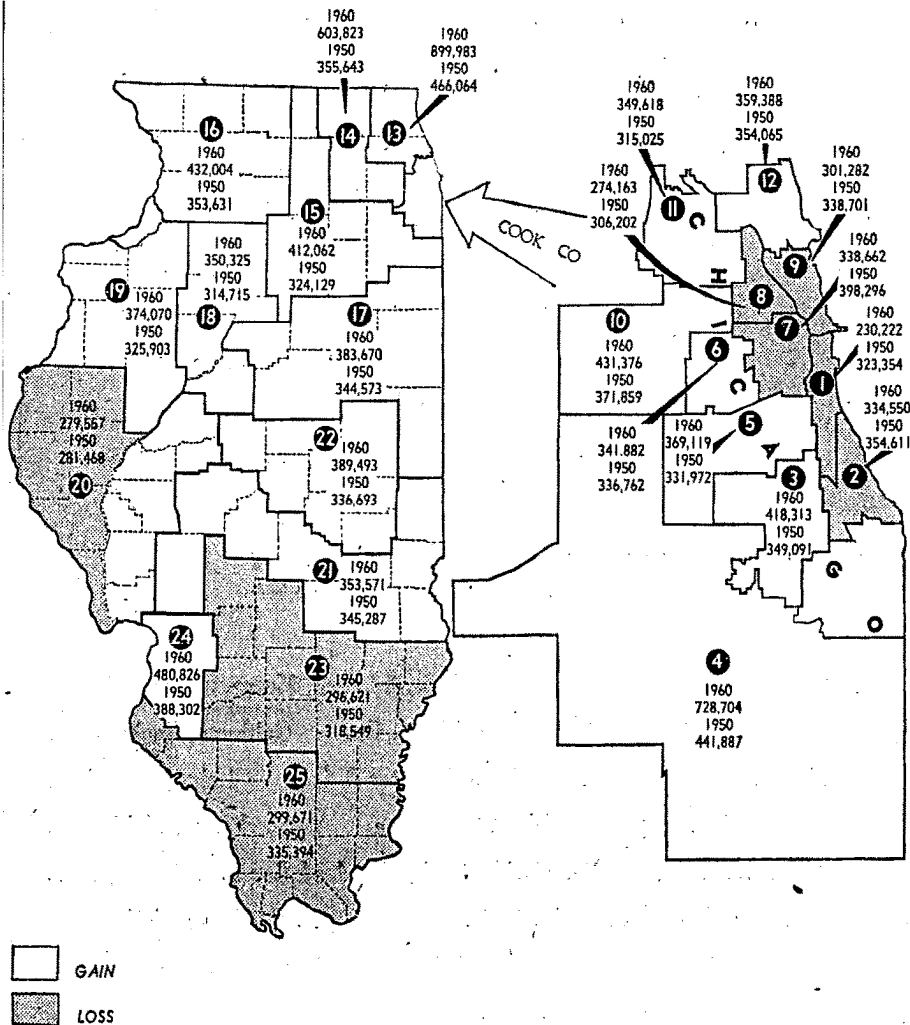
Legislatures to Act

When the Congress reconvenes on Jan. 3, President Eisenhower will inform the clerk of the House of the number of seats to which each state will be entitled in the 88th Congress, whose

members will be elected in November, 1962.

The House clerk then has 15 days in which to relay this information to the governors of the 50 states. Legislatures in the states then become responsible for changing the boundaries of the congressional districts to conform to the reapportionment.

If Illinois or Iowa, or any other state losing seats, fails to redistrict, all of the state's House members must be elected at large. That is, voters will cast ballots for the entire state slate of congressmen, the 24 candidates getting the highest votes, in the case of Illinois, being the state's representatives.



Legends on map show changes in population in the 25 Congressional districts in Illinois in last 10 years. State is to lose one representative in Congress in 1962 and district boundaries must be changed.

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