

State Entitled to Three More House Seats

**Final Census Figures
Show Seven Others Also
Gain, While 10 Lose**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. (AP) — Reporting a continued "westward movement" of population matched by heavy gains in the South, the Census Bureau advised President Roosevelt today that, on the basis of the 1940 census, California is entitled to three additional seats in the House of Representatives and seven other States to one more each.

Ten States, most of them the Mississippi Valley area, each would lose one of their House memberships.

FOURTH PLACE MISSED

On the basis of the final census report, California missed securing the honor of being the nation's fourth State by 225 residents, Ohio retaining her place with a population of 6,907,612 and California's 6,907,387 residents.

The figures also showed that those States situated in the so-called "dust bowl" were the heavy losers in the final population tabulation figures. These include Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and the two Dakotas.

TOTAL 131,669,275

All the calculations were based on existing apportionment law and final tabulation of return from last April's census, which showed a total population for the continental United States of 131,669,275. This figure was slightly higher than a "tentative" count released some weeks ago by the Census Bureau. The 1930 census counted 122,775,046.

States listed for gains of one House seat each were: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee.

States with similar losses: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.

EFFECTIVE IN 1943

The reapportionment would apply to the 78th Congress convening Jan. 3, 1943.

California's gain would give it a delegation of 23, a tie with Ohio for the fourth largest. New York continued to lead the field with a population of 13,479,142 and a House representation of 45.

Despite the loss of a seat, Pennsylvania remained in second place with a 9,900,180 population and 33 House members. Illinois, another loser, held third place with a population of 7,897,241 and 26 Representatives.

APPLIES AUTOMATICALLY

Under the law, the Census Bureau was required to submit the apportionment figures to the President by the first week of December and the President in turn must communicate them to Congress during the first week of the session convening Jan. 3.

The apportionment worked out by the Census Bureau will apply

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Census Shows State's Growth

California to Have
23 Seats in House
on Reapportionment

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automatically unless Congress acts within 60 days after receipt of the Presidential message to change the present highly complicated legal formula governing the distribution of House seats

The Census Bureau says that in brief, this is the procedure. The total national population less that of the voteless District of Columbia, is divided by the number of Representatives; 435. The resulting figure is divided into each State's population to determine how many Representatives each shall have.

ONE FOR 301,163

Thus, in 1940, each State is entitled to one Representative for each 301,163 population, plus an additional Representative if the fractional remainder is more than one-half. In 1930 the divisor was 279,712.

A Congressional dispute over which of two formulas shall be used to apportion seats in the House was indicated today, however. The formula now in use is called the "major-fractions" method.

INTRICATE METHOD

Representative Rankin (D.) Miss., has long urged a somewhat different procedure known as the "equal-proportions" formula, which he said he will press for adoption before the reapportionment becomes effective. He declined to go into details on it, saying that it is technically and mathematically intricate. But, he added, its effect is to protect the representation of the smaller States and as applied to the 1940 figures the only difference would be that Arkansas would not lose a seat and Michigan would not gain one.

W. L. Austin, census director, in a letter discussing the 1940 census findings, reported that "the trend long established in the United States of migration from rural to urban areas has been slackened."

"For the first decade since 1830," Austin said, "the proportion of the population residing in urban areas has failed to increase markedly."

Census Contest of 'Times' Entered by 150,000

That Los Angeles is a population-minded city was shown by The Times' recent population contest, the details of which, with names of winners, were published in The Times of June 21, 1940.

In this contest, in which prizes totaling \$1000 were paid for the closest estimates of the city's preliminary population figures, more than 150,000 entries were received and all 53 prize winners came within 83 of the Census Bureau's preliminary figures.