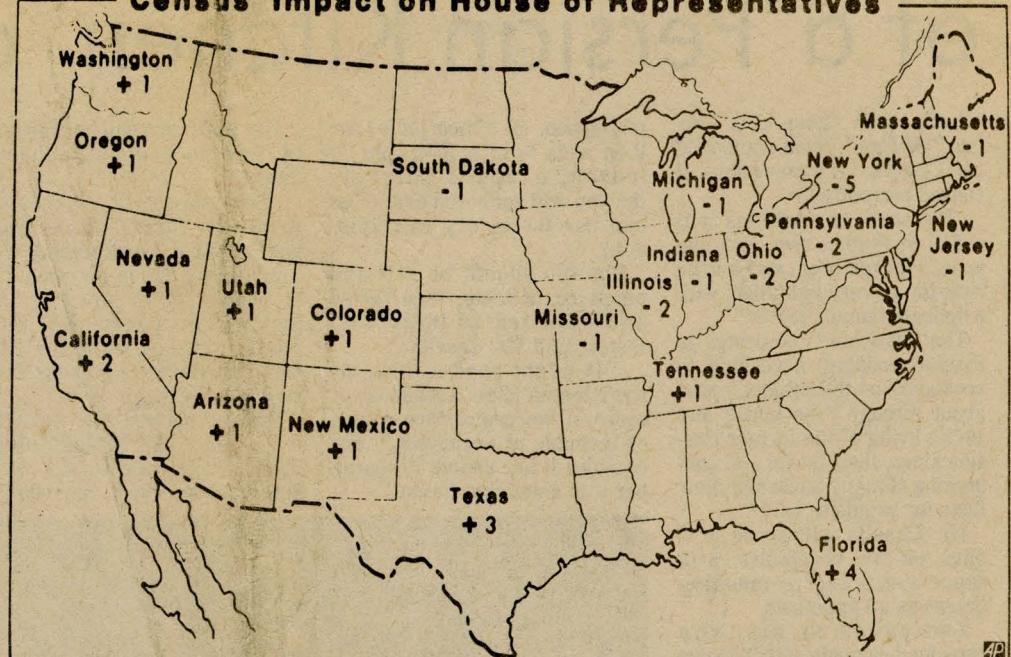


Census Impact on House of Representatives



AP laserphoto

Shifts of congressmen

THE 1980 CENSUS will result in the shift of 17 congressmen as shown in the map above. The West and South benefit from the

gains at the expense of the Midwest and East. The U.S. population at the beginning of 1981 is placed at 226,504,825.

Redistricting tasks painful

By BEN J. PLASTINO

Post-Register political editor

Many states besides Idaho are having reapportionment troubles for congressmen and legislators.

The Council of State Government, for example, reported in the latest analysis this month only 20 states have completed their legislative redistricting and 21 have finished their congressional reapportionment tasks. However, some of these are under court challenges and others are threatened with lawsuits.

Four states, Alabama, Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota and Vermont have approved only the congressional redistricting but not legislative.

Gov. John V. Evans vetoed the Idaho legislative reapportionment following the July special session on grounds that its variance of 5.34 percent was excessive and complained of gerrymandering in the Pocatello and Boise districts.

Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Washington have finished their legislative reapportionment but not congressional.

South Carolina and Texas have reapportioned their state House but not the Senate.

Nebraska is unicameral (one body only) while Alaska, Delaware, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming have only one congressman each and these states do not require changes.

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Redistricting both the legislatures and congressional are Alaska, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Common Cause also reports the Texas plan was overturned in the state court and the Virginia state House plan was rejected in federal court.

Most of the differences in the legislative reapportionment are less than 5 percent but they go as high as 14.63 percent minus in Indiana, 12.94 percent plus and 10.68 percent minus in North Carolina, and 12.57 percent plus and 16.16 percent minus in Virginia.

In congressional redistricting, all of them are under 1 percent, except Alabama at 1.33 percent plus and 1.12 percent minus, North Carolina 1.31 percent plus and 1.40 percent minus and Tennessee 1.29 percent plus and 1.14 percent minus.

Idaho's congressional redistricting between two districts was only 0.02, the lowest differential of any state except Alaska at 0.01.

Common Cause, the volunteer organization which is considered the watchdog of congressional actions, reported the 1980 census will result in a 17-seat shift of congressional districts.

Hawaii and Montana turned their reapportionment to commissions but legislatures are responsible for reapportionment in other states.

A plan in Idaho to turn the task to a commission was rejected.