

Redistricting Indicates Gain for Republicans in November Voting

Editor's note: Two years ago Uncle Sam conducted his regular 10-year nose count. As a result 25 states gained or lost seats in Congress, confronting them with the agonizing task of overhauling their congressional districts. The following dispatch describes the outcome and how it may figure in next November's battle for control of Congress.

By **RAYMOND LAHR**
Washington (AP)—State legislatures have finished the agonizing job of congressional redistricting along lines which indicate a small gain for the Republicans in this November's congressional elections.

Redistricting alone cannot give the GOP control of the national House of Representatives next year. They still will need a strong favorable tide to gain the 44 seats they must have to muster the necessary majority of 218 House members.

Reports from UPI bureaus and national party officials indicate the Democrats probably will lose 17 seats they now hold and gain 11 as a result of redistricting. This would be a net loss of six.

For the GOP, there is an indicated loss of four and a gain of six — for a net gain of two.

In 13 other districts, both parties claim an edge, or the outcome is considered too close to call.

These findings are based largely on historic voting patterns. They could be changed as issues or strong candidates develop.

Twenty-five states gained or lost House seats as a result of population shifts shown by the 1960 census. The legislatures in 20 of these states have redistricted.

In each of five states, which gained one House seat each, one additional congressman will be elected from the state at large. These are Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Texas and Hawaii.

The Maryland Legislature passed a redistricting law, but it can become effective only if approved in a referendum next November. Therefore it can have no meaning before 1964.

There is still a remote possibility of reapportionment in Michigan, where Gov. John Swainson vetoed one plan. But further action is considered very unlikely.

Prolonged political struggles preceded the adoption of reapportionment laws in a number of states — notably Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Minnesota. Any state losing one or more seats had to redistrict to avoid electing its entire delegation from the state at large.

The House will revert to 435 members next year from its present 437. Two temporary seats were created, pending the 1960 census, when Hawaii and Alaska were granted statehood.

Only in New York and California would substantial changes in the party lineup of state delegations result from new reapportionment laws.

In New York, where the delegation is being cut from 43 to 41 members the Republican-controlled legislature adopted a plan which appears to eliminate six Democratic seats and create four new GOP seats.

California's delegation is being increased from 30 to 38 seats. The Democratic legislature redistricted to give the Democrats at least six and possibly eight more seats.

Here are assessments of the political effects of reapportionment laws in other states:
Alabama: Loses one seat in a nine-member Democratic delegation. A deadlocked legislature finally approved a plan to nominate candidates in the existing nine districts with eight to be chosen from a statewide runoff.

Arkansas: Loses two seats from its delegation of six Democrats.

Arizona: Increases its delegation from two to three members. The new third district is listed as a toss-up; it is composed of Democratic counties which produced a GOP majority in a special congressional election last year.

Florida: Its delegation is enlarged from 8 to 12 seats. The GOP is conceded one of the new seats and given a longshot chance to pick up another, but a probable Democratic gain of three seats is indicated.

Hawaii: Gains one seat for a total of two, both to be filled at large. The new seat is counted a toss-up.

Illinois: Loses one seat for a new total of 24. The Democrats are expected to lose one and possibly three seats from redistricting.

Iowa: One Democratic seat eliminated in cutting the delegation from eight to seven.

Kansas: In reducing the seats from six to five, the legislature merged the districts of Democratic Rep. J. Floyd Breeding and GOP Rep. Robert Dole, who are rated

about even.

Kentucky: One Democratic seat eliminated in cutting delegation from eight members to seven.

Maine: Loses one seat in three-member Republican delegation.

Maryland: Delegation is increased from seven members to eight. The new seat to be filled at large is expected to be influenced greatly by the outcome of the governorship race.

Massachusetts: Each party is expected to lose one seat in reapportionment which cuts

the delegation from 14 to 12 members.

Michigan: Its delegation is increased from 18 to 19, with the new member to be elected at large. The new seat is likely to go to the party winning the governorship.

Minnesota: Loses one seat in a delegation of nine. The legislature merged Democratic Rep. Fred Marshall's district with that of Republican Rep. H. Carl Anderson in what appeared to be a Democratic strength was added to the district from which GOP Rep. Walter H. Judd is retir-

ing. The outlook in both districts is uncertain.

Mississippi: Loses one seat in six-member Democratic delegation.

Missouri: One Democratic seat eliminated in cutting delegation from 11 members to 10.

Nebraska: Loses one of four Republican seats.

New Jersey: A probable Democratic gain of one seat in expanding the state from 14 to 13 districts.

North Carolina: Remapping 12 districts into 11, the legislature put Democratic Rep. A.

Paul Kitchin and GOP Rep. Charles R. Jonas into one district, which both parties now claim.

Ohio: Adds one seat for a total of 24. The new congressman at large is viewed as a probable Republican gain.

Pennsylvania: Loses three seats for a new total of 27. Each party expects to lose one seat and another district is listed as a toss-up.

Texas: Gains one seat for a total of 23. The new seat will be elected from the state at large, meaning it probably will be Democratic.

West Virginia: Delegation reduced from six members to five with one Democratic loss indicated.

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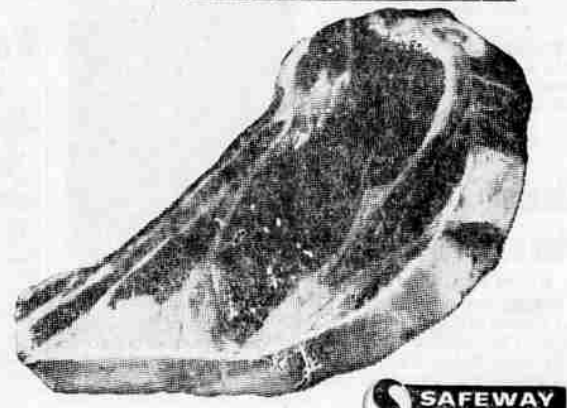
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Your Money's Worth
By SYLVIA PORTER
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CURRENCY METHUSALEM—THE U.S. DOLLAR
The Methusalem of all the 92 currencies which govern the economic and financial life of this globe is the United States dollar. As of this month, the U.S. dollar is 28 years, four months old—meaning this is how long it has been since the 1934 legal devaluation cut the gold content of our currency.

No other currency of any significance even comes near ours in durability, an analysis in "Pick's Currency Yearbook," to be published in August, will show. The Guatemalan quetzal, the Haitian gourde, the Honduran lempira, the Panamanian balboa haven't been devalued since 1934 either—but what do these currencies count for?

"The great group of Sterling Area currencies, governing," as Pick says, "the economies of nearly 730 million people," is just over 12 1/2 years old. The world-wide Swiss franc was devalued a bit nine years, five months ago. The Russian ruble is a baby at one year, five months. The Israel pound is only four months old.

The Canadian dollar is the infant of them all. Just a few days ago, an enormous speculative raid against the Canadian dollar forced a devaluation to a new peg at 92 1/2 U.S. cents.

This means a Canadian importer will have to pay around \$1.08 for every \$1 of U.S. goods brought across the border. At the same time, prices of Canadian goods which are exported will be cut across-the-board and Canada hopes this will sharply increase her sales abroad.

We have achieved our unmatched record of dollar stability in the face of difficulties which would have crushed the currency of a nation not so rich, resourceful or wedded to basic financial conservatism as ours—and, don't kid yourself, the difficulties have been major and are mounting now with alarming rapidity.

By achieving this, we have contributed mightily to the restoration of economic prosperity throughout the free world. By making our dollar the pivot of the West's currencies, we have given our allies strength on which to draw. By giving and lending billions upon billions to nations in need, we have saved the free world and we laid the basis for the prosperity which Europe, particularly, enjoys today.

We have done this with our powerful, durable dollar and there's no reason we shouldn't claim the credit. Rather, there's every reason we should claim it, especially at this point.

For the blunt fact is our dollar is now feeling the effect of our past and present generosity.

Year after year, as we have sent many more billions of dollars around the globe than we have earned in sales of goods around the globe, foreign creditors have built up massive claims against our gold reserve and our gold board has been dwindling steadily. The short-term claims of foreigners against us are up to a towering \$23 billion; our gold reserve is down to a 23-year-low of under \$16.5 billion.

In October 1960, when vicious and utterly unfounded rumors about the Kennedy Administration's plans to go in for wildly inflationary programs and to devalue the dollar were spread through the world's financial capitals, a dangerous speculative raid on the dollar did develop. The dollar could have tumbled then had not Kennedy issued an unqualified denial, had he not shown his understanding of the need for orthodoxy in federal finance, had not our Central Bank and Treasury taken a series of steps to bolster the dollar's safeguards.

Our dollar is not in the clear, though—far from it. Those short-term claims exist. Our gold reserve is sinking every week. We are running a serious deficit in our balance of payments and no near-term solution is in sight. A devaluation would cut the prices of goods which we export, make us more competitive in the world's markets.

Of course we can't expect foreign creditors, bankers or speculators to have any sentimentality about the U. S. when their pocketbooks are involved. But a devaluation of the dollar would shake the financial foundations of every nation. For their own sakes, they would be wise not to push us too hard or underestimate what this would mean to them.