November 17, 1930

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

There is transmitted herewith a memorandum from the
Director of the Census enclosing a statement giving the
whole number of persons in each State exclusive of Indians
not taxed, as ascertained under the Fifteenth Decennial
Census of Population, and the number of Representatives to
which each State would be entitled under an apportionment
of the existing number of Representatives, 435, by the
method known as the method of major fractions, which was
the method used in the last preceding apportionment made
under the Act of Congress approved August 8, 1911, and also
by the method known as the method of equal proportions.
There is also enclosed a statement giving the apportionment
computed by the method of major fractions, and by the method
of equal proportions and the gain or loss in the membership of
each State as determined by each of these methods.

You will recall that under the Census Act approved
June 18, 1929, the President is required to transmit this
information to Congress during the first week of the second
regular session.

Very sincerely,

/s/ R. P. Lamont.

(Pencil notation: "Orig. went by hand Nov. 17th")

November 17, 1930.

Memorandum for the Secretary:

I respectfully submit herewith, for transmission by the
President to the Congress, in compliance with the Act approved
June 18, 1929, a statement giving the whole number of persons
in each State exclusive of Indians not taxed, as ascertained
under the Fifteenth Decennial Census of Population, and the
number of Representatives to which each State would be
entitled under an apportionment of the existing number of
Representatives, 435, by the method known as the method of
major fractions, which was the method used in the last preceed-
ing apportionment made under the Act of Congress approved
August 8, 1911, and also by the method known as the method of
equal proportions. It so happens that for a House of 435
members the two methods give exactly the same apportionment.
However, for a larger or smaller size of the House the
apportionments given by the two methods are frequently not the
same.

I also attach a statement giving the apportionment
computed by the method of major fractions, and by the method
of equal proportions, and the gain or loss in the membership
of each State as determined by each of those methods.

(Signed) W. M. Steuart

Director.

Inclosures
WMS*acd

Excluding the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and Indians not taxed, the population of the United States, as reported for the Fifteenth Decennial Census, taken as of April 1, 1930, was 122,093,455. This is the population used in the attached statement which shows the apportionment of the 435 Representatives in Congress among the several States.

Section 22 of the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1929, provides that no State shall receive less than one Member. The method used at the last preceding apportionment of Members, referred to in Part 1 of Section 22, was the major fraction method, referred to in Part 2. Therefore, one column is shown giving the apportionment according to the major fraction method and the second column gives the distribution of Members according to the method of equal proportions, referred to in Part 3 of Section 22.

State	Population as enumerated April 1, 1930	Indians not taxed	Population basis of apportionment	Apportionment of 435 Representatives by method of —	
				Major fractions used in last preceding apportionment	Equal proportions
Total	122,288,177	194,722	122,093,455	435	435
Alabama	2,646,248	6	2,646,242	9	9
Arizona	435,573	46,196	389,375	1	1
Arkansas	1,854,482	38	1,854,444	7	7
California	5,677,251	9,010	5,668,241	20	20
Colorado	1,035,791	942	1,034,849	4	4
Connecticut	1,606,903	6	1,606,897	6	6
Delaware	238,380	-	238,380	1	1
Florida	1,468,211	20	1,468,191	5	5
Georgia	2,908,506	60	2,908,446	10	10
Idaho	445,032	3,496	441,556	2	2
Illinois	7,630,654	266	7,630,388	27	27
Indiana	3,238,503	23	3,238,480	12	12
Iowa...............	2,470,939	519	2,470,420	9	9
Kansas	1,880,999	1,501	1,879,498	7	7
Kentucky	2,614,589	14	2,614,575	9	9
Louisiana	2,101,593	-	2,101,593	8	8
Maine	797,423	5	797,418	3	3
Maryland	1,631,526	4	1,631,522	6	6
Massachusetts	4,249,614	16	4,249,598	15	15
Michigan	4,842,325	273	4,842,052	17	17
Minnesota	2,563,953	12,370	2,551,583	9	9
Mississippi	2,009,821	1,667	2,008,154	7	7
Missouri	3,629,367	257	3,629,110	13	13
Montana	537,606	12,877	524,729	2	2
Nebraska	1,377,963	2,840	1,375,123	5	5
Nevada	91,058	4,668	86,390	1	1
New Hampshire	465,293	1	465,292	2	2
New Jersey	4,041,334	15	4,041,319	14	14
New Mexico	423,317	27,335	395,982	1	1
New York	12,588,066	99	12,587,967	45	45
North Carolina	3,170,276	3,002	3,167,274	11	11
North Dakota	680,845	7,505	673,340	2	2
Ohio	6,646,697	64	6,646,633	24	24
Oklahoma	2,396,040	13,818	2,382,222	9	9
Oregon	953,786	3,407	950,379	3	3
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	51	9,631,299	34	34
Rhode Island	687,497	-	687,497	2	2
South Carolina	1,738,765	5	1,738,760	6	6
South Dakota	692,849	19,844	673,005	2	2
Tennessee	2,616,556	59	2,616,497	9	9
Texas	5,824,715	114	5,824,601	21	21
Utah	507,847	2,106	505,741	2	2
Vermont	359,611	-	359,611	1	1
Virginia	2,421,851	22	2,421,829	9	9
Washington	1,563,396	10,973	1,552,423	6	6
West Virginia	1,729,205	6	1,729,199	6	6
Wisconsin	2,939,006	7,285	2,931,721	10	10
Wyoming	225,565	1,935	223,630	1	1

OF MAJOR FRACTIONS AND ALSO BY THE METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS.
POPULATION BASIS OF APPORTIONMENT 1930 (April 1).

State	Present House	Method of Major Fractions			Method of Equal Proportions		
		Next House	Gains	Losses	Next House	Gains	Losses
United States	435	435	27	27	435	27	27
Alabama	10	9		1	9		1
Arizona	1	1			1		
Arkansas	7	7			7		
California	11	20	9		20	9	
Colorado	4	4			4		
Connecticut	5	6	1		6	1	
Delaware	1	1			1		
Florida	4	5	1		5	1	
Georgia	12	10		2	10		2
Idaho	2	2			2		
Illinois	27	27			27		
Indiana	13	12		1	12		1
Iowa	11	9		2	9		2
Kansas	8	7		1	7		1
Kentucky	11	9		2	9		2
Louisiana	8	8			8		
Maine	4	3		1	3		1
Maryland	6	6			6		
Massachusetts	16	15		1	15		1
Michigan	13	17	4		17	4	
Minnesota	10	9		1	9		1
Mississippi	8	7		1	7		1
Missouri	16	13		3	13		3
Montana	2	2			2		
Nebraska	6	5		1	5		1
Nevada	1	1			1		
New Hampshire	2	2			2		
New Jersey	12	14	2		14	2	
New Mexico	1	1			1		
New York	43	45	2		45	2	
North Carolina	10	11	1		11	1	
North Dakota	3	2		1	2		1
Ohio	22	24	2		24	2	
Oklahoma	8	9	1		9	1	
Oregon	3	3			3		
Pennsylvania	36	34		2	34		2
Rhode Island	3	2		1	2		1
South Carolina	7	6		1	6		1
South Dakota	3	2		1	2		1
Tennessee	10	9		1	9		1
Texas	18	21	3		21	3	
Utah	2	2			2		
Vermont	2	1		1	1		1
Virginia	10	9		1	9		1
Washington	5	6	1		6	1	
West Virginia	6	6			6		
Wisconsin	11	10		1	10		1
Wyoming	1	1			1		

Apportionment of representatives by the method of major fractions and
the method of equal proportions as described by Professors
Willcox and Huntington, respectively.

METHOD OF MAJOR FRACTIONS AS DESCRIBED BY PROFESSOR WILLCOX

The method of major fractions in Federal apportionment is a method whereby
the representative population of each state is divided by a common divisor assumed
to be the average population of a Congressional district and one representative
assigned for each unit and each fractional remainder larger than one half in the
series of quotients, but with the proviso that each state must receive at least
one representative.

METHOD OF EQUAL PROPORTIONS AS DESCRIBED BY PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON

The method of equal proportions is the method which makes (1) the ratio of
population to representatives and (2) the ratio of representatives to population
as nearly uniform as possible among the several states.