

Congressional  
1974-80 elections

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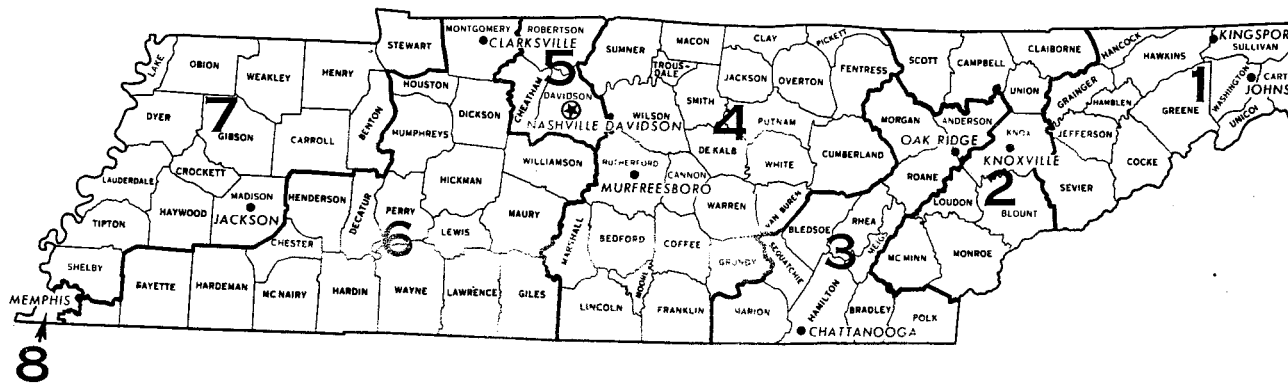
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1974

Congressional Districts in the 1970's  
2nd ed. Includes revised Calif.

N.Y. & Texas

Congressional Quarters



tucky)-Cape Girardeau (Missouri)-Harrisburg (Illinois) ADL.

#### Plants and Offices, Products, Employment.

Harvey Aluminum Sales Inc., Milan (Defense Plant Division—ammunition—4,500). International Harvester Co., Memphis (Farm machinery, equipment—at least 2,300). Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Union City (Tires—at least 1,000). Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Union City (Tire retreading, manufacturing, retailing—at least 1,010). International Telephone and Telegraph Co., Milan (Communications equipment—2,000). Henry I. Siegel Co. Inc., Bruceton (HIS Sportswear—clothing—at least 1,200). State of Tennessee, Jackson (Highway Department—1,150).

### 8th District

(Memphis)

**Race and Ethnic Groups.** Blacks 47.5 percent.

**Cities, 1970 Population.** Part of Memphis 507,289.

**Universities, Enrollment.** Memphis State University (Memphis—19,701), Southwestern at Memphis (Memphis—1,051), University of Tennessee Medical Units (Memphis—1,784).

**Military Installations or Activities.** Memphis Army Depot, Memphis.

**Newspapers, Circulation.** Memphis Commercial Appeal (Morn—223,122), Memphis Press-Scimitar (129,316).

**Commercial Television Stations, Affiliation.** WTVB-TV, Memphis (ABC); WMC-TV, Memphis (CBS); WREC-TV, Memphis (CBS). Entire district in Memphis ADL.

#### Plants and Offices, Products, Employment.

Kimberly-Clark Corp., Memphis (Paper products—1,600). Ambac Industries Inc., Memphis Corp. Division—ammunition—1,000. General Electric Co., Memphis (Lamps, electrical appliances—1,650). Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Memphis (Xylos Rubber Co. Division—tires, manufacturing, retreading, wholesaling, retailing—3,260). E. Bruce Co. Inc., Memphis (Terminix Division—wood flooring, wall paneling—2,020). Meridian Publishing Co., Memphis (Newspaper publishing—1,000). N C C Industries Inc., Memphis (Equipment leasing—1,990). Federated Department Stores Inc., Memphis (J. Goldsmith and Sons Co. Division—department store—1,420). ITT Continental Baking Co. Inc., Memphis (Wonder Snack Foods Division—bakery—1,080). South Central Bell Telephone Co., Memphis (Telephone company—1,860). City of Memphis, Memphis (City government—at least 1,000). Baptist Memorial Hospital, Memphis (Hospital—3,000). Methodist Hospital Inc., Memphis (Hospital—2,200).

## TEXAS: TWENTY-FOUR HOUSE SEATS, GAIN OF ONE

Texas gained an additional House seat as a result of reapportionment. The redistricting legislation was passed 80-53 by the Texas House on June 4, 1971, and by the Senate the same day, 17-9. Gov. Preston Smith (D) signed the bill June 17. Responding to heavy pressure from cities and suburbs for more districts controlled by urban voters two new urban oriented districts were created, and several other non-metropolitan districts acquired portions of urban counties.

However, on June 18, 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Texas congressional districts, as redrawn in 1971, unconstitutional because of excessive population variance among districts. The court returned the case to a three-judge federal panel, which adopted a new congressional district plan, effective Oct. 17, 1973.

In general, minor boundary adjustments were sufficient to bring the district populations into closer alignment with each other. However, two districts in the Dallas area—the 5th and 24th—were changed sufficiently enough to threaten their incumbents with defeat.

The 24th District, created in 1971 when Texas gained a House seat, lost conservative Democratic areas in Denton County and gained liberal Democratic areas in Dallas County.

At least one incumbent profited from the court-ordered redistricting. Rep. James M. Collins (R) of the 3rd District saw Republicans and conservatives making his seat more secure.

The case began on Oct. 19, 1971, when Dan W. Hooper, a mathematician, and others, challenged the legisla-

congressional redistricting plan as unconstitutional because of unnecessarily large population variances. The challengers submitted two alternate plans—Plan B, which generally followed the redistricting plan set up by the state legislature, and Plan C, which radically altered district lines.

A federal three-judge panel chose Plan C on Jan. 22, 1972, but the U.S. Supreme Court stayed the decision, pending its own consideration of the case. The 1972 elections were held under the legislature's congressional district plan.

The Supreme Court's June 1973 decision agreed that a new plan reducing population variances was needed. But the three-judge panel erred, concluded the Court, in choosing Plan C to replace the legislature's plan. Plan B, to a greater extent than Plan C, adhered to the desires of the state legislature while attempting to achieve population equality among districts. Since redistricting is primarily a state and legislative function, the courts should interfere only to the extent necessary to achieve a satisfactory population variance, and not intrude on the overall nature of the plan, concluded the Court.

District	Member Elected 1972	Winning Percentage	1970 Population	Percent Variance
1	Wright Patman (D)	100.0	466,545	+ 0.0032
2	Charles Wilson (D)	73.8	466,565	+ 0.0075
3	James M. Collins (R)	73.3	466,266	— 0.0565
4	Ray Roberts (D)	70.2	466,234	— 0.0634
5	Alan Steelman (R)	55.7	466,620	+ 0.0192
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	72.6	466,285	— 0.0525
7	Bill Archer (R)	82.3	466,336	— 0.0415
8	Bob Eckhardt (D)	64.6	466,704	+ 0.0372
9	Jack Brooks (D)	66.2	466,678	+ 0.0317
10	J. J. Pickle (D)	91.2	466,313	— 0.0465
11	W. R. Poage (D)	100.0	466,258	— 0.0583
12	Jim Wright (D)	100.0	466,930	+ 0.0857
13	Robert Price (R)	54.8	466,663	+ 0.0285
14	John Young (D)	100.0	466,437	— 0.0199
15	Eligio de la Garza (D)	100.0	466,359	— 0.0366
16	Richard C. White (D)	100.0	466,663	+ 0.0285
17	Omar Burleson (D)	100.0	466,432	— 0.0210
18	Barbara C. Jordan (D)	80.6	466,520	— 0.0021
19	George Mahon (D)	100.0	466,649	+ 0.0255
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	96.9	466,514	— 0.0034
21	O. C. Fisher (D)	56.8	466,753	+ 0.0477
22	Bob Casey (D)	70.2	466,707	+ 0.0379
23	Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	100.0	466,424	— 0.0227
24	Dale Milford (D)	65.1	466,875	+ 0.0739
1970 State Population:			11,196,730	
Ideal District Population:			466,530	

## Election Results, 1968-1972

Vote for U.S. Representative  
(Adjusted to new district boundaries)

District	1968	1970	1972
1	100,865 D (100.0%)	77,413 D ( 79.7%)	94,789 D ( 99.8%)
	—	18,614 R ( 19.2%)	206 R ( .2%) <sup>1</sup>
2	86,384 D (100.0%)	52,820 D ( 76.8%)	98,275 D ( 73.9%)
	—	—	34,788 R ( 26.1%)
3	65,010 D ( 40.6%)	54,099 D ( 42.3%)	58,695 D ( 30.1%)
	94,973 R ( 59.4%)	73,804 R ( 57.7%)	136,244 R ( 69.9%)
4	92,346 D ( 92.2%)	68,632 D ( 93.9%)	101,262 D ( 73.4%)
	7,832 R ( 7.8%) <sup>1</sup>	4,435 R ( 6.1%) <sup>1</sup>	36,648 R ( 26.6%)

District	1968	1970	1972
5	60,459 D ( 63.7%)	44,886 D ( 64.7%)	52,572 D ( 48.4%)
	34,413 R ( 36.3%)	24,508 R ( 35.3%)	55,944 R ( 51.6%)
6	78,247 D ( 84.5%)	61,680 D ( 83.8%)	103,169 D ( 72.8%)
	14,239 R ( 15.4%) <sup>1</sup>	11,931 R ( 16.2%) <sup>1</sup>	38,539 R ( 27.2%)
7	17,124 D ( 15.8%) <sup>1</sup>	39,045 D ( 31.3%)	35,204 D ( 18.6%)
	90,857 R ( 84.1%)	85,813 R ( 68.7%)	154,333 R ( 81.4%)
8	47,982 D ( 61.3%)	34,184 D ( 73.3%)	71,369 D ( 64.8%)
	30,337 R ( 38.7%) <sup>1</sup>	11,190 R ( 24.7%) <sup>1</sup>	37,899 R ( 34.4%)
9	127,897 D ( 60.5%)	57,180 D ( 64.5%)	88,806 D ( 66.3%)
	77,330 R ( 39.5%)	31,483 R ( 35.5%)	45,203 R ( 33.7%)
10	75,999 D ( 63.3%)	73,121 D (100.0%)	129,611 D ( 90.7%)
	44,139 R ( 36.7%)	—	—
11	88,109 D ( 95.2%)	66,276 D (100.0%)	89,148 D (100.0%)
	1,810 R ( 1.9%) <sup>1</sup>	—	—
12	66,582 D (100.0%)	50,337 D (100.0%)	79,432 D ( 97.3%)
	—	—	2,224 R ( 2.7%) <sup>1</sup>
13	67,830 D ( 45.3%)	33,185 D ( 38.3%)	69,142 D ( 44.5%)
	81,852 R ( 54.7%)	53,570 R ( 61.7%)	85,946 R ( 55.4%)
14	87,256 D ( 95.0%)	57,042 D (100.0%)	89,836 D (100.0%)
	4,626 R ( 5.0%) <sup>1</sup>	—	—
15	72,368 D (100.0%)	65,485 D ( 79.3%)	75,405 D (100.0%)
	—	17,049 R ( 20.7%) <sup>1</sup>	—
16	61,426 D ( 69.2%)	54,257 D ( 78.9%)	76,515 D (100.0%)
	27,373 R ( 30.8%) <sup>1</sup>	14,512 R ( 21.1%)	—
17	96,128 D ( 92.1%)	76,046 D ( 94.4%)	89,902 D ( 98.8%)
	8,264 R ( 7.9%) <sup>1</sup>	4,529 R ( 5.6%) <sup>1</sup>	1,138 R ( 1.2%) <sup>1</sup>
18	39,283 D ( 58.8%)	34,301 D ( 64.2%)	84,230 D ( 82.5%)
	27,486 R ( 41.2%)	19,158 R ( 35.8%)	16,679 R ( 16.3%)
19	81,028 D ( 80.3%)	52,708 D ( 82.4%)	93,209 D (100.0%)
	19,832 R ( 19.7%) <sup>1</sup>	11,248 R ( 19.6%) <sup>1</sup>	—
20	66,628 D ( 81.5%)	53,064 D ( 95.3%)	75,074 D ( 97.3%)
	15,139 R ( 18.5%)	2,626 R ( 4.7%) <sup>1</sup>	—
21	83,674 D ( 68.3%)	69,502 D ( 66.4%)	88,285 D ( 58.6%)
	38,758 R ( 31.7%)	35,204 R ( 33.6%)	62,485 R ( 41.4%)
22	68,701 D ( 69.5%)	56,298 D ( 65.4%)	99,274 D ( 69.9%)
	30,096 R ( 30.5%)	29,775 R ( 34.6%)	41,881 R ( 29.5%)
23	62,133 D ( 93.5%)	51,967 D ( 95.4%)	69,514 D ( 98.6%)
	4,291 R ( 6.5%) <sup>1</sup>	2,531 R ( 4.6%) <sup>1</sup>	939 R ( 1.3%) <sup>1</sup>
24	50,802 D ( 69.6%)	39,958 D ( 71.5%)	69,845 D ( 64.7%)
	22,168 R ( 30.4%)	15,938 R ( 28.5%)	38,176 R ( 35.3%)
State	1,719,937 D ( 71.8%)	1,339,061 D ( 73.1%)	2,032,183 D ( 70.4%)
	672,467 R ( 28.1%)	476,845 R ( 26.0%)	835,135 R ( 28.9%)

<sup>1</sup> Winning percentage for member in 1972 in districts as constituted before Oct. 1973 redistricting.

## Voting Age Population

District	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Population 18, 19, 20	Voting Age Population 65 and Over	Median Age of Voting Age Population
1	317,678	20,481 ( 6.4%)	72,419 (22.8%)	49.7
2	306,907	26,150 ( 8.5%)	54,572 (17.8%)	44.5
3	307,390	19,498 ( 6.3%)	32,766 (10.7%)	39.7
4	316,217	30,125 ( 9.5%)	55,812 (17.6%)	43.9
5	297,053	22,993 ( 7.7%)	30,005 (10.1%)	38.1
6	308,700	26,269 ( 8.5%)	46,399 (15.0%)	42.4
7	297,881	18,590 ( 6.2%)	22,655 ( 7.6%)	38.9
8	279,486	22,659 ( 8.1%)	23,058 ( 8.3%)	39.0
9	297,954	23,488 ( 7.9%)	36,917 (12.4%)	42.6
10	319,186	40,463 (12.7%)	47,883 (15.0%)	39.5
11	322,596	30,913 ( 9.6%)	61,273 (19.0%)	43.7
12	300,645	22,150 ( 7.4%)	38,453 (12.8%)	41.2
13	310,500	25,950 ( 8.4%)	49,087 (15.8%)	43.7
14	283,780	23,524 ( 8.3%)	36,123 (12.7%)	42.0
15	267,682	28,027 (10.5%)	37,867 (14.1%)	41.4
16	277,914	27,479 ( 9.9%)	27,129 ( 9.8%)	38.8
17	317,598	23,449 ( 7.4%)	64,937 (20.4%)	46.7

District	Voting Age Population	Voting Age Population 18, 19, 20	Voting Age Population 65 and Over	Median Age of Voting Age Population
18	307,636	27,830 ( 9.1%)	41,805 (13.6%)	39.9
19	288,060	27,491 ( 9.5%)	31,416 (10.9%)	40.0
20	295,013	40,118 (13.6%)	42,720 (14.5%)	40.1
21	303,953	21,239 ( 7.0%)	47,111 (15.5%)	43.8
22	287,629	21,755 ( 7.6%)	23,366 (8.1%)	38.4
23	275,439	23,150 ( 8.4%)	40,295 (14.6%)	41.5
24	289,997	24,873 ( 8.6%)	29,214 (10.1%)	37.6
State	7,177,844	618,651 ( 8.6%)	993,281 (13.8%)	41.5

### Income and Occupation

District	Median Family Income	White Collar Workers	Blue Collar Workers	Service Workers	Farm Workers
1	\$ 6,543	36.8%	43.9%	13.5%	5.8%
2	7,259	38.4	43.7	14.0	3.9
3	13,395	74.3	18.6	6.7	0.4
4	8,032	43.7	38.6	14.1	3.6
5	9,480	47.6	37.7	14.4	0.3
6	9,417	53.2	32.4	10.8	3.6
7	13,561	77.0	16.5	5.9	0.6
8	9,555	40.1	46.4	13.2	0.3
9	9,344	44.6	40.1	14.3	1.0
10	7,825	53.3	26.0	15.5	5.2
11	6,755	43.7	33.0	15.3	8.0
12	9,441	46.9	39.2	13.4	0.5
13	8,182	45.4	32.0	14.4	8.2
14	7,683	43.6	36.5	14.5	5.4
15	5,059	40.4	33.7	12.7	13.2
16	7,936	49.0	36.3	13.2	1.5
17	7,144	40.5	34.0	14.5	11.0
18	7,288	39.7	39.7	20.5	0.1
19	8,315	47.0	29.3	13.0	10.7
20	6,566	42.1	39.5	18.0	0.4
21	8,789	56.7	25.7	11.6	6.0
22	11,022	54.1	33.6	10.9	1.4
23	6,512	43.2	34.8	13.0	9.0
24	9,583	48.0	38.0	13.6	0.4
State	8,486	48.5	34.3	13.3	3.9

### Education: School Years Completed

District	Completed 4 years of High School	Completed 4 years of College	Completed 5 years or less of School	Median School years completed
1	38.8%	6.2%	12.2%	10.6
2	36.8	7.5	13.7	10.5
3	74.2	26.2	2.6	12.9
4	46.8	9.7	9.0	11.6
5	46.2	7.7	8.8	11.6
6	50.5	12.4	8.4	12.0
7	75.5	28.7	2.5	13.0
8	39.3	5.7	10.1	10.9
9	45.6	9.3	11.5	11.5
10	48.7	14.5	13.4	11.8

District	Completed 4 years of High School	Completed 4 Years of College	Completed 5 Years or less of School	Median School Years Complete
11	42.6	8.5	10.6	11.2
12	46.6	8.7	7.8	11.6
13	52.1	9.9	7.0	12.1
14	43.9	8.8	18.6	11.1
15	32.3	7.4	36.8	8.3
16	50.0	10.6	16.7	12.0
17	43.3	7.7	9.6	11.2
18	36.2	7.4	15.2	10.4
19	51.6	12.0	11.4	12.1
20	33.6	5.6	25.0	9.4
21	55.2	14.1	10.3	12.2
22	57.5	14.6	7.2	12.3
23	37.1	6.7	25.2	9.8
24	49.2	9.4	8.0	11.9
State	47.4	10.9	12.3	11.7

### Housing and Residential Patterns

District	Housing		Urban-Suburban-Nonmetropolitan Breakdown		
	Owner Occupied Units	Renter Occupied Units	Urban	Suburban	Nonmetropolitan
1	73.4%	26.6%	6.5%	8.0%	85.5
2	72.2	27.8	5.2	27.7	67.1
3	63.0	37.0	54.3	45.7	—
4	68.4	31.6	24.0	44.4	31.6
5	53.4	46.6	63.1	36.9	—
6	71.2	28.8	43.5	36.1	20.4
7	63.0	37.0	77.2	22.8	—
8	70.1	29.9	47.8	48.5	3.7
9	67.9	32.1	59.5	37.9	—
10	61.0	39.0	54.0	9.4	36.6
11	64.9	35.1	20.4	11.2	68.4
12	64.5	35.5	61.0	39.0	—
13	69.1	30.9	48.0	10.2	41.8
14	65.9	35.1	43.8	17.2	39.0
15	69.	30.5	36.8	32.2	31.0
16	61.2	38.8	80.5	9.2	10.5
17	65.3	30.6	19.2	5.2	75.6
18	57.1	62.2	100.0	—	—
19	65.3	34.7	50.1	9.4	40.5
20	57.1	42.9	92.2	7.8	—
21	69.9	30.1	41.7	17.0	41.3
22	68.3	31.7	38.2	61.0	0.1
23	69.2	30.8	34.8	22.5	42.7
24	59.6	40.4	54.3	45.7	—
State	64.7	35.3	48.2	25.3	26.6

### 1st District

(Northeast—Texarkana)

**Race and Ethnic Groups.** Blacks 22.5 percent. Spanish heritage population 0.9 percent. German stock 0.1 percent.

**Cities, 1970 Population.** Texarkana 30,476, Paris 23,442, Marshall 22,921, Sulphur Springs 10,562.

**Military Installations or Activities.** Red River Army Depot, Texarkana.

**Commercial Television Stations, Affiliation.** Most district is located in Shreveport (Louisiana).