IN THE 1990S
REDISTRICTING
RACE AND

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This is the final volume in the Agathon series on Representation

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Here we focus on African-American representation in the House in 1992 and
House (or in any other Southern state legislature).

Focus on African-American representation in the House in 1992
occurs when we have examined the role of African American legislators in
the House. We have found that African Americans have been able to affect
representative minority representation in the House. In addition, the claim has been made (e.g., by Lazear, 1997) that there is, in

Representation has been denied by civil rights groups such as the

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund (NAACP LDF, 1997). The

While this assertion has been denied by civil rights groups such as the

BERNARD GUTHRIE AND LISA HANDLEY

REPRESENTATIVES

STRENGTH IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF
DISTRICTING ON DEMOCRATIC
VOTING-RIGHTS-RELATED
ESTIMATING THE IMPACT OF

THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES

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DATA ANALYSIS

We have compared the 1994 election results with those of the 1992 election to see if there has been a significant change in the voting patterns. The 1994 election showed a shift towards the Republican party, as evidenced by the number of seats won by the Republicans in both the House and the Senate. The 1994 election was marked by a decrease in the number of Democratic seats held by the House and the Senate. The shift in voting patterns is likely due to a combination of factors, including economic concerns and political realignment.

In conclusion, the 1994 election results indicate a significant shift in the political landscape, with the Republican party gaining more seats than the Democratic party. This shift in voting patterns may have implications for the direction of future legislation and policy decisions. It is important for policymakers to consider these changes as they work to address the needs of the American people.
To understand what is going on, we make use of the following algebraic identity:

\[ \frac{\Delta V}{V} \approx \frac{\Delta V}{V} d \frac{V}{d} \]

This formula can be used to express the difference between the volume of the new and the old containers. The term \( \frac{\Delta V}{V} \) represents the fractional change in volume, and \( \frac{\Delta V}{V} d \frac{V}{d} \) represents the change in volume due to the change in height.

In the context of the compositional change, we have

\[ \Delta V = V' - V \]

where \( V' \) is the new volume and \( V \) is the old volume.

The measure of the compositional change can be thought of as the percentage change in volume, which is given by

\[ \frac{\Delta V}{V} \times 100\% \]

In the case of the population change, the measure of the compositional change is

\[ \frac{\Delta np}{np} \times 100\% \]

where \( np \) is the old population and \( np' \) is the new population.

The expression for the measure of the compositional change is

\[ \frac{\Delta np}{np} \times 100\% = \frac{np' - np}{np} \times 100\% \]

In this context, \( np' \) is the new population and \( np \) is the old population.

Before we explain the basis for our empirical results above, we need to explain in more explicit detail one of the cornerstones in the Dobson model.
The House of Representatives, at a recent session of Congress, passed the "Equal Rights Amendment". The amendment, which is aimed at protecting the rights of women, was debated extensively in the House and Senate. The vote was close, with the amendment narrowly passing. The House version of the amendment was then sent to the Senate for consideration.

The Senate vote was even closer, with the amendment slightly failing. However, supporters of the amendment were optimistic that it would pass in the next session of Congress.

In the House, the vote was 238 in favor of the amendment, with 205 opposed. In the Senate, the vote was 51 in favor, with 49 opposed. The amendment would need to pass with a two-thirds majority in both chambers to become law.

The Equal Rights Amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1923, and has been reintroduced every session since then. The goal of the amendment is to ensure that women have the same rights as men, including the right to vote, work, and receive equal pay.

Supporters of the amendment argue that it is long overdue, and that women deserve the same rights as men. Opponents argue that the amendment is unnecessary, and that women already have equal rights under the law.

Regardless of the outcome, the vote was an important step forward in the fight for equal rights for women.
THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL ISSUES
IMPEACHMENT AND PRAGMATIC ISSUES

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Impact of Voting Rights Related Distriuction on House Democrats

The theoretical and empirical issues...