

if you will look at the figures that I've just passed out which takes you back to 1944, I believe, or 1940, shows you the presidential races in each of those years, you will find that in 1940 Wilkie won statewide. Districts 1, 3, 4 and 5 would have been cast that way, but Roosevelt would have won the second district so one of those electoral votes would have been cast for Roosevelt. In 1944 again, Dewey won statewide in Districts 1, 3, and 4, but Roosevelt won the second district, so the vote would have been cast 3-1 in that case. And finally in 1964, Johnson, Lyndon Johnson won statewide and in Districts 1 and 2, but Goldwater won the third district so Barry Goldwater would have received one electoral vote. If you will also look at the figures that were passed out, looking at the electoral vote and the popular vote nationally and it's on a sheet that says page 241, electoral vote cast for president, and it should be highlighted for you. If you go down to 1976 and look at the Carter-Ford race you will notice that Gerald, or Jimmy Carter got 50.1 percent of the vote; Gerald Ford got 48 percent of the vote and the electoral vote was fairly close, 297-240. But if you go to 1980 you will see that Jimmy Carter got 41 percent of the vote nationally. The Republican candidate Ronald Reagan got 50 percent of the vote but look at the disparity in the electoral votes, 49 for Carter, 489 for Reagan. A landslide they called it that year, but yet the popular vote was fairly, fairly close. If you look at the Mondale-Reagan race it was 40 percent Mondale, 58 percent Reagan and yet the electoral vote was 525-13. And finally, in '88, 53 percent of the vote to 46 percent of the vote for Dukakis and there was a wide spread in the electoral vote. Now there are, I suppose, some good things about landslides and allowing a president to have a mandate of the people. However, I think it misrepresents the popular vote. And, in fact, all of you are aware that there have been occasions in American history when the popular vote and the electoral vote have not produced the same results and that is one of the things that many political scientists have speculated about for years, will that ever happen again and should we indeed look at the electoral college and make some changes in it. A lot of people recommend doing away with the electoral college altogether and just going by the popular vote. I guess my feeling is that this is a compromise measure. It adds some proportionality to the system and better reflects, I guess, a one person, one vote idea. So I hope that you can buy onto this. If we had had it over the last few years since 1964, there would have been no changes in our electoral vote. I think as this gathers steam and nationally it is adopted, which I