

plaintiffs of defendants, he says that critics also contend that comparative negligence creates administrative problems, that it discourages settlement and the courts will have an even greater flood of litigation than they do now. This contention is refuted by a careful study conducted by the Columbia University project for affective justice in cooperation with the Arkansas Bar Association of the experience in Arkansas before and after the state adopted comparative negligence.

PRESIDENT: Time.

SENATOR ASHFORD: Settlements occurred with the same degree of frequency, under comparative, as under the contributory negligence rule. The point is that, as Senator Hannibal rightly makes, is if we're going to change the system is it going to be fair to everybody. I would suggest that Senator Landis has made a good case that slight gross is not fair to the plaintiffs.

PRESIDENT: Time.

SENATOR ASHFORD: So if we're going to change that, if by changing it are we going to increase the litigation as...increase the litigation on the other side, as a trade-off. The answer is no.

PRESIDENT: Time.

SENATOR ASHFORD: The answer is no. It has not been the experience in other states. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: Senator Ashford, you may speak on your own time now.

SENATOR ASHFORD: I'd call the question, Mr. Speaker.

PRESIDENT: Question has been called. Do I see five hands? I do. And the question is, shall debate cease? All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. We're voting on ceasing debate. Record, Mr. Clerk, please.

CLERK: 28 ayes, 2 nays to cease debate, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: Debate has ceased. Senator Kristensen, would you like to close on your third section of your amendment.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: Thank you, Mr. President. In response to