

had it ever since it passed in 1991 and it has been a closely divided discussion about this experiment. And what's wrong with this experiment is this, that we have three relatively small congressional districts, small in terms of population. If a fringe candidate for president wants to gain national attention, and you all know that that is extremely possible, they can come and dump in tons of money into a congressional district. And for what purpose? To gain attention to themselves because they're not going to get it anywhere else. They will get more bang for the buck to gain some evening news attention, some they'll get that one vote. If a fringe candidate comes into, let's say, the third district of Nebraska, dumps in \$10 million, and in an effort to, let's say, because of a three-way race, you've got your traditional two parties and this third party comes in, if they could...they won't have to get a lot of votes but if they can split up the votes just enough, they can take an electoral college vote and sure enough on election night what's going to happen is, well, in Nebraska, in Nebraska one vote goes for fringe candidate A or B. We place the state at great risk. We also have the possibility of somebody who does not win the state popular vote getting 40 percent of the electoral votes. That also is a danger. They could narrowly win...

PRESIDENT ROBAK: One minute.

SENATOR KRISTENSEN: ...if there's contested races, and there may be a three-way race with three parties, with small amounts of votes they might narrowly win. Is it probable? No, it's maybe not probable, but it is certainly possible. But they could win 40 percent of the electoral vote and not even come close, perhaps, to winning the state popular vote. This country was founded on 50 states, not 435 congressional districts. And you're going to hear arguments this morning about this makes one person-one vote so much better and we've got to do this because this will make Nebraskans feel better about their presidential vote. Nonsense, nonsense, nonsense. What it does is it places Nebraska at risk for people to come in and abuse our system because of an experiment that we tried in 1991. The experiment isn't working, it...it...you don't want it at this point in time to work. I think it's very dangerous. I would hope that we would go back to our system of winner take all. And if this trend would continue around the country,...

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Time.