

Characterized as a democratic approach serving the everlasting promise that it would uplift the constitutional needs of millions would be an understatement to describe the Electoral College. A system that has profoundly marked an impact on not only the course of our socio-political landscape during the evolving modern era but also in directing the mass public attention toward electing the nation's most important leader, the President. However, as with time comes new emerging controversy and wide debate leading to the notion that reform may be necessary in order to stimulate more representative elections. Still, in order achieve such aims, we should first recognize the specific challenges our current processes propose and how new alternatives may also inflect a sundry of underlying issues, all of which in consideration on how to propose new suggestions to better the presidential electoral system.

When considering the increasingly split public opinion on the Electoral College and how new controversy drafts ideas and strategies for how to better the system, we should find the reasoning behind why such discourse exists in the first place. The Electoral College, to many, is considered an outdated, partisanship and disproportionate device that is utilized every four years to elect our President and Vice-President. The issues of the system have been seen more prominently in presidential elections where the candidate selected had not won the popular vote of our nation. A system that unknowingly implements a "winner-takes-all" strategy, distorts potential candidates to have their campaign financing set towards swing states, and in totality, diverts from the most democratic principle of one-person, one-vote could be apt descriptions to why such opinions against the manner emerge. The Electoral College, in five instances throughout history, has awarded a presidential candidate the leadership role despite having lost the national popular vote, begging the infamous question of how important really one person's ballot in a state that has practically already decided their elector. On the other hand, when proposed to abolish the Electoral College and align entirely to a simpler popular vote for election, issues that could arise include the concept of candidates drawing attention to popular metropolitan areas and questioning the varying state voter registration laws. From its facade, although appearing more democratic in nature, a popular vote system may just entail the same disservice that exists in the Electoral College from its conception.

Further, other theorizations surrounding how to better the presidential election system revolve around having a majority rule. Such strategies compiled by writer Benjamin Bolinger in the thorough chapter, *Point: Abolishing the Electoral College*, include the idea of creating a ballot in which voters order the candidates by preference (181). After a simple process of

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d at least fifty percent or more support would be
be more truthful in its representation of our
s more carefully is that for the electoral system to
in the first place. Bolinger writes that "It is
' begins to debate such reform many brilliant
a of suggestions" (181). We can share the view
that our nation is still possibly in the waiting session of the process towards a new system of
election. In the meantime, we as the American people, are to remain patient and optimistic that in
due time, a new revised and finer Electoral College will be conceived with an innovative promise
to maintain preexisting ideals and serve our long-lasting future generations.

Thank you for your consideration,
Nathaniel

Sources Cited:

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