Race On for NatComm Seats

While most of the attention of the press and other observers attending this convention is focused on the contest for the President nomination, the delegates will also conduct a good deal of other important party business. On Sunday, after the nomination battle and the Presidential Banquet are over, a new slate of officers and members of the National Committee will be chosen in three sets of balloting.

Although there seems to be little competition for the Chairmanship and other LP executive offices (see accompanying story), all four will be elected by simple majority or plurality vote of the delegates (beginning at 9:30 a.m.).

After that, the seven at-large seats on the NatComm will be filled by a more complicated procedure. Under the current rules, each delegate on the floor will have seven votes. (S)he may cast them in any combination for up to seven people. The top seven vote-getters are then elected.

As we go to press, proposals are being readied for introduction into the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules Committee to change this and require each of a delegate's seven votes to be cast for a separate candidate, or be forfeited. Backers of the change say that the current rules allow people to be elected with very small constituencies who "bullet" their votes for a candidate.

Regardless of the procedure, there should be strong competition for the at-large seats, with many more candidates than positions. The only current NatComm members who are not expected to seek re-election are Charles Koch (KS) and, perhaps, Ed Clark (CA), should his Presidential bid be successful.

In a final, and entirely different round of balloting, the delegates will break into Regional Caucuses for the purpose of choosing their Regional Representatives on the NatComm. At present, there are ten Regions, each with one or two reps according to size. But the exact procedure here also depends on the outcome Thursday morning of the Constitution and By-Laws debate.

Proposals have been taking shape all summer to change the regional boundaries, probably increasing the total number of Regions. One proposal would create fourteen. Not only the total number of people on the NatComm, but their distribution could change, since the new Regions might all be accorded the same number of representatives. The current formula for assigning a Region one, two, or (theoretically) three reps results in a total of fifteen posts nation-wide.

Whatever the boundaries, the competition for the Regional Rep slots should be more intense this year than it was two years ago in San Francisco, where many candidates announced only just before the votes were taken. Here in Region III, we had only three candidates for two positions in 1977. This year, with the increased activity of the Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah parties, the competition looks much stiffer.

There are important issues to which the candidates for all these offices will have to address themselves. The relationship between the national and state parties, professionalism, campaign strategy, the "New Hampshire play", budgets and others are among these. The choices which the delegates make in selecting officers and Committeepeople will determine much about how the LP deals with these issues throughout next year's national campaign and on into 1981.

This special Convention Supplement to COLORADO LIBERTY is being published partly in hopes that delegates to the Convention will take the time to inform themselves about the issues and the candidates for various party offices before the votes are taken. As elected representatives of their various states, they have the future of the Party entrusted to them. We hope the information contained herein will contribute to informed decision-making to help the LP move swiftly and confidently "Toward a Three-Party System".
THE LIBERTY AMENDMENT

Why it should be a cornerstone of the LP's 1980 campaign.

The proposed Liberty Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (now pending in Congress as H.J. Res. 23) is a Libertarian dream. It would bar the Federal government from all activities not specifically authorized by the Constitution, and would repeal the Federal personal income tax. When ratified, it will reduce the size, power and cost of government by more than one third, and will put a permanent limit on government activities.

An Idea Whose Time Has Come

Resolutions of support for the Liberty Amendment have been passed by eight state legislatures — most recently, Arizona. Following the success of Proposition 13, the public is now ready to accept this idea, considered "radical" and "far out" only a few years ago.

Libertarians Should Lead The Way

The Libertarian Party's national platform calls for repeal of the income tax. The LP's National Committee has endorsed the nationwide "YES ON 23" drive. All that remains is to make the Liberty Amendment a major national issue in the 1980 Elections. And the LP is in a unique position to do this!

We invite every Libertarian candidate to take up the Liberty Amendment banner. We urge every delegate at this convention to ask each candidate where he or she stands on this historic opportunity. And we stand ready to work with you in making this Libertarian dream a reality.

LIBERTY AMENDMENT COMMITTEE OF THE U.S.A.

See our representatives at the convention for more details.
Vote for
DAVE NOLAN
for
NATIONAL
COMMITTEE
MEMBER-AT-LARGE

- A man of vision and foresight.
  Co-founder of the Libertarian Party.
- Proven articulate spokesman for liberty.
  A leader in libertarian causes for twelve years.
- Marketing and communications professional.
  Knows how to present ideas effectively to the general public.
- Liked and respected by libertarians of all viewpoints, from Hospers to Rothbard.
  Not tied to any one clique or faction.

ENDORSED BY:
Dave Bergland, Jim Blanchard, George Chapman, Ed Clark,
Greg Clark, Joe Cobb, Bill Evers, Tony Fiocca, Emil Franzzi, Gary
Greenberg, Mike Grossberg, M.L. Hanson, John Hospers, Bill
Howell, Bruce Lagasse, Tom Laurent, Patrick Lilly, John Mason,
Jerry Millet, Tonie Nathan, Bob Poole, Dick Randolph, Murray
Rothbard, Neil Smith, Fran Youngstein.

COLORADO LIBERTY

Colorado Delegates are Split on Presidential Contenders

Late in August, COLORADO LIBERTY polled the Colorado delegation to assess support for Ed Clark and Bill Hunscher when the first ballot is taken Saturday morning.

Out of seventeen voting delegates, six were on record as Clark supporters, four for Hunscher, and the remainder, nine, uncommitted. Roughly half of the uncommitted indicated that they were "leaning" toward one candidate or the other.

These figures correspond well to the best available estimates of delegate support nationwide. The Alabama LP reported in its August newsletter that Clark had more committed delegates by a factor of "two or three to one", but no reliable poll to date has yet put the number of delegates still uncommitted at much less than half of the 631 possible votes on the floor.

Sally Mason, wife of Colorado State Chair John Mason, is heading the Clark drive for Colorado. The Hunscher campaign in the Centennial State is being headed up by COLORADO LIBERTY columnist and author L. Neil Smith of Fort Collins. Both have expressed confidence that many of the uncommitted delegates will switch to their candidate before the voting begins. Ruminations on the desirability of each man can be found in the regular body of this issue of COLORADO LIBERTY; Smith gives his reasons for backing Hunscher and LP founder Dave Nolan explains why he's for Clark.

So far, there has been no indication of any support from Colorado for any other possible Presidential candidates, such as Allan Vogel of Texas.

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1975 to present.

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LP News.

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and John Mason.

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Vice President of the U.S.
Libertarian
A Summary of Roberts' Rules of Order

Business on the Convention Floor is conducted in accordance with the basic provisions of Roberts' Rules of Order, subject to the limitations and requirements imposed by the LP's Constitution and By-Laws.

These rules have been in existence with little change for decades. Although relatively technical and detailed in full, they are easily understood and make it possible to keep track of almost any possible kind of business proposals.

To help the voting delegates at this year's convention, COLORADO LIBERTY presents here a summary of Roberts' Rules, describing all the kinds of actions commonly taken. For a really complete picture of the floor debates, the Constitution and By-Laws should also be consulted. But familiarizing yourself with this summary can help smooth out the large amount of work charged to the convention delegates.

For every motion which is adopted:
1. Someone rises and addresses the Chair and
2. is recognized by the Chair.
3. (S)he makes the motion and
4. the motion is seconded by someone else.
5. The Chair states the motion.
6. Delegates speak for and/or against the motion.
7. The Chair puts the motion to a final vote.
8. The Chair announces the result of the vote.

Most motions require a majority vote to pass. However, any motion which restricts the options of the delegates usually requires a two-thirds vote.

When a vote is close, anyone may call for "division of the house," that is, a rising vote wherein delegates for and against the motion are counted off one by one. When there is virtually no opposition to a motion, the Chair may call for adoption by general consent, that is, without a formal vote. Anyone may object at this point and force a vote to be taken.

Motions may be classified as either main motions, which bring specific pieces of new business to the floor, subsidiary motions, which modify or dispose of main motions, privileged motions, which generally are not debatable and may be introduced during consideration of the main motion, and incidental motions which are usually also not debatable.

M.L. HANSON
FOR VICE-CHAIR

Proven commitment and success the last two years in building the L.P. at the grass roots level through State, Regional and National cooperation.

Professional and management expertise to help build an effective National organization for the Presidential campaign year.

Successful electoral experience as 1978 Libertarian Candidate for Colorado State Treasurer (over 19,000 votes).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIVILEGED MOTIONS</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set time for adjournment</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjourn</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recess</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question of privilege</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orders of the Day (return to order of business)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay on the Table (postpone consideration temporarily)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call for previous question**</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit or extend debate**</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpone definitely**</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer or Commit (have the motion investigated)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amend</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpone Indefinitely (kill)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCIDENTAL MOTIONS</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point of Order</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeal decision of the Chair</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspend the rules**</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withdraw a motion</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call for division</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object to consideration of a question**</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close nominations**</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-open nominations</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| * Amendable as to time                 | ** Requires a two-thirds vote

** PROCEDURES **

- **To do this:**
  - Introduce new business
  - Kill the motion
  - Change the motion
  - Have the motion investigated
  - Defeat the motion
  - Extend or limit debate
  - End debate
  - Lay question aside temporarily
  - Return to order of business
  - Deal with an emergency
  - Arrange an interruption
  - End the meeting
  - Conclude business on another day
  - Reverse decision of the Chair
  - Enforce the rules
  - Avoid consideration of a motion
  - Obtain information
  - Take up a question out of order
  - Separate two parts of a motion
  - Challenge or verify a vote

- **Make this motion:**
  - Main motion
  - Postpone indefinitely
  - Amend
  - Refer or commit
  - Postpone definitely
  - Extend or limit debate
  - Previous question
  - Lay on table
  - Call for Orders of the Day
  - Question of privilege
  - Recess
  - Adjourn
  - Fix time to which to adjourn
  - Appeal
  - Point of order
  - Object to consideration
  - Request for information
  - Suspend the rules
  - Division on the question
  - Division of the house

---

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COMMITTED:

"You have my promise of another 14 months of such full-time work by me, and my running mate, if I am your nominee. The Presidential ticket must set the standard of performance for all Libertarian candidates across the nation. Our Party and our principles deserve nothing less."

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