

Libertarian Party

BYLAWS AND CONVENTION RULES

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 1-4, 1983

BYLAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Article 1: Name

These bylaws shall govern the association known as the "Libertarian Party," hereinafter referred to as the "Party."

Article 2: Period of Duration

The duration of the Party shall be perpetual.

Article 3: Purposes

The Party is organized to implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles by:

- functioning as a libertarian political entity separate and distinct from all other political parties or movements;
- chartering affiliate parties throughout the United States and promoting their growth and activities;
- nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and supporting Party and affiliate party candidates for political office; and,
- entering into political information activities.

Article 4: Statement of Principles and Platform

1. The Statement of Principles affirms that philosophy upon which the Libertarian Party is founded, by which it shall be sustained, and through which liberty shall prevail. The enduring importance of the Statement of Principles requires that it may be amended only by a vote of 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.

2. The Party Platform shall include, but not be limited to, the Statement of Principles and the implementation of those principles in the form of planks.

Article 5: Membership

1. Members of the Party shall be those persons whose national dues are current and who have certified in writing that they oppose the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals.

2. Dues for membership in the Party shall be set by the National Committee.

Article 6: Affiliate Parties

1. No person, group or organization may use the name "Libertarian Party" or any confusingly similar designation except an organization to which the Party grants affiliate party status.

2. The National Committee shall charter affiliate parties from any qualifying organization requesting such status in each state, territory and the District of Columbia. Organizations which wish to become affiliate parties shall apply for such status on a standard petition form as adopted by the National Committee, which petition shall be signed by no fewer than ten members of the organization residing in the appropriate state. Affiliate party status shall be granted only to those organizations which adopt the Statement of Principles.

3. There shall be no more than one affiliate party in any one state, territory or the District of Columbia, and the affiliate party shall determine who shall be its delegates to all Regular Conventions.

4. No affiliate party shall endorse any candidate who is a member of another party for public office in any partisan election. No affiliate party shall take any action inconsistent with the Statement of Principles or these Bylaws.

5. The autonomy of the affiliate parties shall not be abridged by the National Committee or any other committee of the Party, except as provided by these Bylaws.

6. The National Committee shall have the power to revoke the status of any affiliate party, for cause, by a vote of 3/4 of the entire National Committee. The affiliate party may challenge the revocation of its status by written appeal to the Judicial Committee made within 30 days of receipt of notice of such revoca-

tion. Failure to appeal within 30 days shall confirm the revocation and bar any later challenge or appeal. The National Committee shall not revoke the status of any affiliate party within six months prior to a Regular Convention.

The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing the appeal within 20 to 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and submit evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall either affirm the National Committee's revocation of affiliate party status or order reinstatement of the affiliate party. The Judicial Committee shall issue its ruling within 30 days of the hearing and in no case later than 90 days prior to a Regular Convention. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute an affirmation of the National Committee's revocation of affiliate party status except when the last day of the 30 day period falls within 90 days prior to a Regular Convention, in which case the Judicial Committee's non-action shall result in reinstatement of affiliate party status.

Article 7: Officers

1. The officers of the Party shall be:

- Chair,
- Vice-Chair,
- Secretary and
- Treasurer.

All of these officers shall be elected by a Regular Convention of the Party, shall take office immediately upon the close of the Convention and shall serve thereafter until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention. No person shall serve as an officer who is not a member of the Party.

2. No offices shall be combined.

3. The officers shall be full voting members of the National Committee.

4. The Chair shall preside at all Conventions and all meetings of the National Committee. The Chair is the chief executive officer of the Party with full authority to direct its business and affairs subject to express National Committee policies and directives issued in the exercise of the National Committee's plenary control and management of Party affairs, properties and funds.

5. The Vice-Chair shall be the chief assistant to the Chair, performing such duties as the chair shall prescribe, and holding such executive powers as the Chair shall delegate and shall perform the duties of the Chair in the event the Chair is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

6. The Secretary shall be the recording officer of the Party and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the Chair or the National Committee. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the National Committee and all Party Conventions and shall act as Secretary thereof, keeping such minutes and records as necessary. The Secretary shall make an annual report to the National Committee containing all information required by the Committee.

7. The Treasurer shall receive, expend and account for the funds of the Party under the supervision and direction of the Chair and the National Committee. The Treasurer shall make an annual financial report to the National Committee and shall perform all duties required of the office by applicable federal and state law.

8. The National Committee may, for cause, suspend any officer by a vote of 2/3 of the entire National Committee. The suspended officer may challenge the suspension by an appeal in writing to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notice of suspension. Failure to appeal within seven days shall confirm the suspension and bar any later challenge or appeal.

The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing the appeal between 20 and 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and present evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall either affirm the National Committee's suspension of the officer or order the officer's reinstatement within 30 days of the hearing. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute an affirmation of the National Committee's suspension of the officer. At such time as the suspension is final, the office in question shall be deemed vacant.

9. The National Committee shall appoint new officers if vacancies occur, such officers to complete the term of the office vacated.

Article 8: National Committee

1. The National Committee shall be composed of the following members:

- a. the officers of the Party;
- b. the immediate past Chair, for the two year term following the Convention at which a new Chair is elected;
- c. seven members elected at large by the delegates at a Regular Convention; and,
- d. one member and one alternate from each Region plus one additional member and alternate from each Region containing between 10% and 20% of the total Party membership, plus another additional member and alternate from each Region containing over 20% of the total Party membership, with such members and alternates to be selected by the Regions as herein provided.

2. The current Regions are as follows:

- | Region | Area |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Alaska |
| 2 | California, Hawaii, Guam and U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific |
| 3 | Oregon and Washington |
| 4 | Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, |
| 5 | Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada |
| 6 | Colorado and Utah |
| 7 | Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri |
| 8 | Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota |

sultation with Platform Committee members and state convention committees, the Platform Committee Interim Chair shall decide the time and place of the Platform Committee meeting.

The Platform Committee's report shall be mailed by the Party no later than 30 days prior to the Convention to all national delegates, state chairs and state newsletter editors. At the convention, the platform committee's recommendations shall be reported to the floor on a plank-by-plank basis and each shall be debated and voted upon separately. The Platform Committee shall set forth the order in which planks shall be considered.

3. Recommendations for which there is no minority report shall be debated and voted upon in the following manner:

- a. The Platform Committee Chair, or some other person designated by him or her, shall read the proposed recommendation and shall have up to two minutes to explain the recommendation.
- b. The Convention Chair shall then open the recommendation to discussion and amendment for a period of 15 minutes. At the end of 15 minutes, a vote will be taken on whether to bring the recommendation (as amended, if this is the case) to a final vote. If a majority vote is in favor of immediate consideration, the vote to accept or reject the recommendation must follow immediately. If a majority vote is against immediate consideration, the proposed recommendation shall be tabled for later consideration after all other recommendations receiving a favorable majority vote from the Platform Committee have been considered.

4. When all recommendations having no minority report have received at least initial consideration, those for which there is a minority report shall be considered in the following manner:

- a. Spokespersons for both the majority and minority positions shall each have two minutes to present their views.
- b. The chair shall then open consideration of both positions for five minutes, during which time any delegates may express their views without offering amendments. After five minutes, there will be a vote on which of the two reports shall be considered for purposes of adopting a recommendation. The report receiving the greater number of votes shall then be discussed and voted upon in the manner described in section 3b.

5. After all Committee recommendations have received initial consideration, any delegate may propose amendments to the Platform. The delegate may take up to two minutes to state and explain the proposal, with debating and voting to proceed as described in section 3b.

6. Finally, if time permits, proposals which were considered by the Platform Committee but which received an unfavorable vote from a majority of the Committee, may be considered, with a spokesperson for the minority position giving the reasons in favor and the Platform Committee Chair or other representative of the majority position giving the reasons why it was voted down, before the proposal is taken to the floor for debate.

7. Challenges of adopted Party planks believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the plank is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the plank is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

Rule 8: Resolutions

1. Resolutions must be approved by a 2/3 vote.

2. Resolutions must not be in conflict with the Statement of Principles. Challenges of such adopted Resolutions believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the resolution is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to, and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the Resolution is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

Rule 9: Nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates

1. Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations shall be from the floor. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

2. The Party's nominee for President shall be chosen by majority vote. If, after four ballots, no candidate has attained a majority, the candidate with the fewest votes on the latest ballot shall be struck from subsequent ballots. This procedure shall be repeated after each even-numbered ballot in which no candidate has received a majority vote, until one candidate attains a majority.

3. The Party's nominee for Vice-President shall be chosen by the same procedure as for the Presidential nominee, except that the Presidential nominee shall have the power to veto any candidate for Vice-President with whom he or she does not wish to run. The Convention may overturn such veto by a 2/3 vote.

Rule 10: Election of Officers and National Committee

1. Nominations for Party Officers shall be from the floor, with any national or affiliate party member eligible to run for any office. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

- a. For each office, a majority vote will be necessary for election.

- b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.
 - c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.
 - d. In cases where no candidate receives a majority, runoff votes will be held, dropping the candidate with the fewest votes after each ballot.
2. Nominations for the at-large members of the National Committee shall be from the floor, with all national or affiliate party members eligible for nomination. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:
- a. Each delegate may cast up to seven votes, but no more than one vote for any one candidate.
 - b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.
 - c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.
 - d. Those seven candidates receiving the highest vote totals shall be declared elected. If a tie vote affecting the outcome of the election occurs, another ballot for the remaining offices shall be held with each delegate allowed to cast as many votes as there are offices to fill.
3. Nominations and elections for members of the Judicial Committee shall be conducted in the same manner as specified for at-large members of the National Committee.
4. Nominations for each candidate may be made by any delegate present on the floor, provided he or she has the candidate's permission. Nominating speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:
- a. Chair: one five-minute nominating speech, two three-minute seconding speeches;
 - b. All others: one two-minute nominating speech, two one-minute seconding speeches.
5. The National Committee members from each of the Regions shall be elected by the delegates from that region, provided there are at least five such delegates present, in caucus, after the election of the Officers and at-large members of the National Committee. If a Region is represented by fewer than five delegates, the incumbent Regional representative will remain in office until a new Regional representative is elected at a Regional Caucus to be held within 90 days of the last day of the Convention. The incumbent representative shall call said caucus and preside over it. Each Region's delegates may elect their representative by whatever manner they choose, provided all delegates present from that region are given equal voice in the selection.
- Rule 11: None of the Above**
- Votes cast for "None of the Above" in voting on the Party's nominees for President and Vice-President, the Party Officers, and at-large members of the National Committee, shall be considered valid. Should a majority of the votes be cast for "None of the Above" in the Presidential or Vice-Presidential balloting, no candidate shall be nominated for that office. Should "None of the Above" be selected for any Party office, that position shall be declared vacant and none of the losing candidates for that position may be selected to fill the vacancy for that term of office.
- Rule 12: Amendments to the Rules**
- The Convention Rules may be amended by a 2/3 vote at a Regular Convention.

The Libertarian Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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or the number of delegates allocated. Failure to submit a listing of delegate/alternate names and addresses, as prescribed within these Bylaws, shall cause no delegation to be registered from that affiliate party.

7. Delegate List:

Any Party member shall be provided, upon request and payment of copying and mailing costs, a list of the names and addresses of all elected delegates to a Convention.

8. Convention Committees:

There shall be a Platform Committee, a Bylaws and Rules Committee and a Credentials Committee for each Regular Convention. The National Committee shall appoint a temporary chair of each committee to serve until each committee selects its own chair.

a. The Bylaws and Rules Committee shall consist of ten Party members appointed by the National Committee no later than three months before a Regular Convention. No more than five of these members shall be members of the current National Committee.

b. The Platform Committee shall consist of 20 members selected as follows:

- One member from each of the ten affiliate parties having the largest memberships as determined for Convention delegate allocations. These shall be selected by each of the affiliate parties no later than one month prior to the Convention.
- Ten members appointed by the National Committee, including no less than five members from states other than the ten having the largest Party memberships. These members shall be appointed no later than three months prior to the Regular Convention.

c. The Credentials Committee, composed of ten members, shall be selected as follows:

- Five members chosen by the National Committee.
- One member from each of the five affiliate parties having the largest memberships as determined for Convention delegate allocations. These shall be selected by each of the affiliate parties no later than one month prior to the convention.

d. Ranked alternates may be named by the appointing bodies to fill any vacancies in the Convention Committees.

9. Quorum:

A quorum shall consist of 40% of the total number of delegates registered in attendance at the Convention.

10. Convention Rules:

Conventions of the Party shall be conducted in accordance with the current Bylaws and Convention Rules, unless otherwise amended at a Regular Convention.

Article 12: Presidential and Vice-Presidential Campaigns

1. Nominations of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States may be made only at the Regular Convention held in the year preceding the Presidential election year.

2. No candidate may be nominated for President or Vice-President who is ineligible under the United States Constitution, who has not expressed a willingness to accept the nomination of the Party, or who is not a member of the Party.

3. In the event of the death, resignation, disqualification or suspension of the nomination of the Party's nominee for President, the Vice-Presidential nominee shall become the Presidential nominee. Two-thirds of the entire membership of the National Committee may, at a meeting, fill a Vice-Presidential vacancy, and, if necessary, a simultaneous Presidential vacancy.

4. The National Committee shall respect the vote of the delegates at Nominating Conventions and provide full support for all nominees for President and Vice-President as long as their campaigns are conducted in accordance with the Platform of the Party.

5. A candidate's nomination may be suspended by a 3/4 vote of the entire membership of the National Committee at a meeting. That candidate's nomination shall then be declared null and void unless the suspended candidate appeals the suspension to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notification of suspension. The resolution of suspension must state the specific reasons for suspension and must be signed by each member of the National Committee agreeing thereto. The Judicial Committee shall meet and act on this appeal within 30 days and before the election.

Article 13: Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of **Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised** shall govern the Party in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with other rules adopted by the Party.

Article 14: Amendment

1. These Bylaws may be amended by a 2/3 vote of the delegates at any Regular Convention.

2. Article 4, Section 1 shall not be amended by a vote of less than 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.

Article 15: Promulgation of Bylaws

The National Committee shall promulgate the Bylaws in accordance with applicable law.

CONVENTION RULES OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Rule 1: Order of Business

The standing order of business for a Regular Convention shall be as follows:

1. Call to order
2. Credentials Committee report
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Bylaws and Rules Committee report
5. Platform Committee report
Nomination of Party candidates for President and Vice-President (in appropriate years)
Election of Party Officers and at-large members of the National Committee
6. Election of Judicial Committee
7. Resolutions
8. Other business

Rule 2: Voting Eligibility

1. The Secretary, acting on behalf of the Credentials Committee, shall report the number of delegates registered in attendance and eligible to vote directly after the opening of the first business session, and at the beginning of each succeeding session.
2. All delegates shall be eligible to vote on all matters. In order to vote on a given matter, a delegate must be present on the floor at the time the vote is taken. Each delegate present shall have one vote. Use of the unit rule or unit voting is prohibited at national Conventions.
3. Duly selected alternates may be freely substituted for any members of their delegation, except for ex-officio delegates, who are temporarily or permanently absent from the floor, provided the procedure has been clearly specified by the affiliate party in advance of the Convention, and the Secretary has been provided with lists of the affiliate party's delegates and alternates as well as a copy of the affiliate party's rules governing substitutions.
4. An alternate, upon certification by the Secretary, shall be designated as a delegate whenever a delegate of the same state has not been registered in attendance. This status shall continue until the absent delegate registers in attendance. If the affiliate party has made no provision for filling delegate vacancies, the alternate substitute shall be decided by drawing lots.
5. If the affiliate party has made no other provision, an alternate may temporarily vote in place of a delegate from the same state while he or she has the written consent of that delegate; however, no delegate may cast more than one vote on a question.
6. All members must wear the identification badge issued upon registration in order to be admitted to the Convention hall.

Rule 3: Voting Procedure and Motions

1. On all matters, except the election of Party Officers and at-large members of the National Committee, and the nomination

of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, voting will be by voice vote. If ten or more delegates object to the Chair's ruling on the outcome of a voice vote, a roll call vote will be held.

2. The Chair may require any motion offered from the Convention floor to be in writing, signed by the mover and submitted to the Secretary.

Rule 4: Polling Procedure

1. The State Chair shall serve as chair of his or her delegation, unless that delegation selects another of its members to serve as its chair and so notifies the Secretary.
2. In cases where a roll call vote is required, polling shall be by state. The Secretary will ask for the vote from each state in alphabetical order, and the chair of each delegation shall report the vote for that state. The Convention seating will be by state delegations. If someone challenges the vote reported by any state's chair, the Secretary shall poll the delegates from that state individually.

Rule 5: Committee Procedures

1. A majority vote of those Committee members present is necessary for a "do pass" recommendation, and in the case of the Platform Committee, a majority must approve each specific plank separately.
2. Four or more members of the Platform Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding any plank reported to the floor of the Convention. Two or more members of the Bylaws and Rules Committee or of the Credentials Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding their business.
3. A member must be present in Committee to vote.
4. More than 1/2 of the membership of each committee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 6: Debating and Voting — Bylaws and Rules

The Chair of the Bylaws and Rules Committee shall report each recommendation of the Committee to the Convention separately and may explain the intent or purpose of the proposed amendment(s). The Convention Chair shall open each recommendation to discussion and amendment from the floor. Each recommendation shall be considered and adopted separately, with a maximum of ten minutes discussion on any recommendation.

Debating and Voting — Platform

1. The current Platform shall serve as the basis of all future platforms. At Regular Conventions, the existing Platform may be amended. Additional planks, or additions to planks, must be approved by 2/3 vote. A platform plank may be deleted by majority vote.
2. The Platform Committee shall meet at least two months prior to the Convention to consider proposed amendments. After con-

- d. voiding of National Committee decisions (Article 8, Section 12),
- e. challenges to platform planks (Rule 7, Section 7),
- f. challenges to Resolutions (Rule 8, Section 2), and
- g. suspension of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates (Article 12, Section 5).

3. Within 90 days following the Regular Convention at which elected, the Judicial Committee shall establish Rules of Appellate Procedure to govern its consideration of matters within the scope of its jurisdiction. The Judicial Committee shall submit the Rules of Appellate Procedure to the National Committee for approval, which approval shall be deemed given unless denied by a 2/3 vote of the National Committee within 60 days of submission. A copy of the current Rules of Appellate Procedure shall be maintained by the Secretary at the Party headquarters and shall be available to any member at cost.

Article 10: Finance and Accounting

1. The fiscal term of the Party shall begin on January 1 of each year. From January 1 until the National Committee has approved a budget, the Treasurer may authorize expenditures for any item incorporated in the previous year's budget as long as the level of expenditure is consistent with that budget.
2. The National Committee shall cause an efficient double-entry system of accounts to be installed and maintained.
3. All disbursements exceeding \$20.00 shall be made solely by check.
4. The National Committee shall have the power to designate the depository of all funds of the Party, and shall appoint such officers and employees as in its judgment may seem advisable to deposit and withdraw funds.
5. The Party shall not borrow in excess of \$2,000 total without prior approval by 2/3 vote of the National Committee. This shall not include current operating debt for trade payables.

Article 11: Conventions

1. Regular Conventions:

The Party shall hold a Regular Convention every odd-numbered year, at a time and place selected by the National Committee. Regular Conventions shall be held sometime during the period July through October. All business required to be conducted at Regular Conventions shall be conducted at Regular Conventions only.

2. Non-Regular Conventions:

Non-Regular Conventions may be held at the discretion of the National Committee during even-numbered years.

3. Delegates:

- a. Delegates shall be required to be members of either the Party or an affiliate party. At all Regular Conventions delegates shall be those so accredited who have registered

at the Convention. At all Non-Regular Conventions, any person who wishes to attend may do so.

- b. Any federal or state law to the contrary notwithstanding, delegates to a Regular Convention shall be selected by a method adopted by each affiliate party; provided however that only members of the Party as defined in these Bylaws, or members of the affiliate party as defined in the constitution or bylaws of such affiliate party, or those who have made the certification required by Article 5 of these Bylaws, shall be eligible to vote for the selection of delegates to a Regular Convention.

4. Affiliate Party Delegate Entitlements:

Each affiliate party shall be entitled to send delegates to each Regular Convention on the following basis:

- a. four "basic" delegates from each affiliate party; plus
- b. one additional delegate for each one quarter of one percent (0.25%) (rounded) of the total national membership residing in that state, district or territory, as determined by the Secretary as of the last day of February of the Regular Convention year; plus
- c. one additional delegate for each one percent (1%) (rounded) of the total vote cast for President in that state or district which was received by the Party's most recent candidate for President.

5. Ex-Officio Delegates:

In addition, the following persons shall be ex-officio delegates, automatically entitled to delegate status:

- a. National Officers,
- b. National Committee members or their alternates,
- c. all former Party nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and
- d. each state governor, U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator who is a Party member and not affiliated with any other party.

6. Delegate Allocation:

In order to be counted for delegate allocation, membership applications must be sent to the National Headquarters by either the individual member or the affiliate party and received or postmarked no later than the last day of February of the Regular Convention year. The Secretary shall make a count of the members qualified under the requirements set forth here and shall compute the delegate allocations for the affiliate parties. Notification of the membership totals and allocation totals shall be sent by the Secretary to the Chair of each affiliate party no later than April 1 of the year of the Regular Convention.

A list of the names and addresses of all delegates and alternates chosen by each affiliate party shall be sent to the Secretary no later than one month prior to start of the first general session of the Regular Convention. Amendments to such lists may be made by the affiliate parties until the close of the Credentials Committee meeting preceding the Convention. The number of alternates' names submitted shall not exceed the greater of 50

- 9 Illinois
- 10 Wisconsin and Michigan
- 11 Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky
- 12 Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee
- 13 Texas
- 14 New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware
- 15 West Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia
- 16 New York
- 17 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut
- 18 North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia
- 19 Georgia, Florida and U.S. territories and possessions in the Caribbean

3. The National Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the Regular Convention at which they are selected, and serve until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention.

4. A National Committee member shall be a member of the Party, and shall not be the candidate of any party except the Party or an affiliate.

5. The National Committee may, for cause, suspend any member-at-large by a vote of 2/3 of the entire National Committee. The suspended member-at-large may challenge the suspension by an appeal in writing to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notice of suspension. Failure to appeal within seven days shall confirm the suspension and bar any later challenge or appeal.

The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing the appeal between 20 and 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and present evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall either affirm the National Committee's suspension of the member-at-large or order reinstatement of the member-at-large within 30 days of the hearing. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute an affirmation of the National Committee's suspension of the member-at-large. At such time as the suspension is final, the office in question shall be deemed vacant.

6. The National Committee shall appoint new officers and members-at-large if vacancies occur, such officers and members-at-large to complete the term of the office vacated.

7. A National Committee Regional Representative may be removed and replaced only by the act of the affiliate parties which constitute the subject region. The voting procedure for the removal and replacement of regional representatives shall be determined by the regions. In the absence of any such procedures, a majority vote of the state chairs shall prevail.

8. The National Committee shall have control and management of all the affairs, properties and funds of the Party consistent

with these Bylaws. The National Committee shall adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of its meetings and the carrying out of its duties and responsibilities. The National Committee may delegate its authority in any manner it deems necessary.

9. The National Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by:

- action of the Committee,
- call of the Chair, or
- written request of 1/3 or more of its members.

A written notice of the time and place of all meetings shall be mailed to each member of the Committee not less than 30 days prior to said meeting.

10. The National Committee may, without meeting together, transact business by mail. The Secretary shall send out mail ballots on any question submitted by the Chair or by at least 1/5 of the members of the Committee. Fifteen days shall be allowed for the return of the votes cast, by mail, to the Secretary during the period between a Regular Convention and the next general election, and 30 days shall be allowed at all other times. If, at the expiration of the applicable period, a quorum of the Committee have not returned their votes, the measure being voted upon shall be deemed to have failed; in all other cases, a majority of the votes returned shall carry the measure, except where a higher vote is required by the Bylaws. The Secretary shall preserve all such votes until the next meeting of the National Committee, at which meeting the Committee shall order the disposition of such votes.

11. A majority of the membership of the National Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

12. Upon appeal by 5% of the Party members, the Judicial Committee shall consider the question of whether or not a decision of the National Committee contravenes specified sections of the Bylaws. If the decision is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it shall be declared null and void.

Article 9: Judicial Committee

1. The Judicial Committee shall be composed of five Party members elected at each Regular Convention, and any three members shall constitute a quorum. No member of the National Committee may be a member of the Judicial Committee. The members of the Judicial Committee shall select the Chair of the Judicial Committee. The Judicial Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the Regular Convention at which elected and shall serve until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention.

2. The subject matter jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee is limited to consideration of only those matters expressly identified as follows:

- a. suspension of affiliate parties (Article 6, Section 3),
- b. suspension of officers (Article 7, Section 8),
- c. suspension of National Committee members-at-large (Article 8, Section 5),

RECRUITING CONTEST

FIRST PRIZE \$100

If the Libertarian Party is to have any significant effect on the course of events in 1972, it must have enough members to conduct effective campaigns, and to command some respect from candidates of other parties whose stands on key issues might be swayed. For this reason, the national office of the Libertarian Party is conducting a membership recruiting contest.

The rules are simple. The LP member who recruits the greatest number of additional members between January 1, 1972 and April 30, 1972 will receive an award of \$100, to be applied towards convention expenses; the award will be presented at the Party's national convention, in June.

Second prizes of \$50, and third prizes of free convention registration (value, \$25) will also be presented. Depending on how things go, fourth prizes of some sort may also be awarded.

Since all memberships are not of equal value, points in the contest will be given on the following basis: Student Memberships, 1 point; Regular Memberships, 2 points; Sustaining Memberships, 3 points; Life Memberships, 25 points; Life Sustaining Memberships, 50 points.

All Party members except the national officers are eligible to compete, but you may not count your own membership towards your point total. To receive credit for new memberships, the members you recruit must name you as the person who caused them to join the Party, in the space provided on the Membership Application -- so be sure to tell people whom you recruit to do this.

The first prize of \$100 towards convention expenses will be awarded to only one individual, who must earn a minimum of 100 points in the contest.

Second prizes (\$50 towards convention expenses) will be awarded to all Party members who earn 50 points or more. Third prizes (free registration) will be awarded to all members who earn 25 points or more. No member may receive more than one prize, however; i.e. someone who earns 50 points receives only a second prize, not a second and third.

To give everyone some help in recruiting members, the national office will provide any member who wishes with as many Membership Applications as he or she can reasonably use, free of charge. In addition, copies of the enclosed ad preprint may be obtained for 2¢ each, after you have used up the 10 free copies included in this mailing. Copies of the platform are available, at 4/\$1, 10/\$2, 25/\$4, 50/\$7, and 100/\$12. Use the enclosed form to order material.

RECRUITING TIPS

The enclosed ad preprints should not be handed out on a willy-nilly basis. Give or mail them to ten people whom you know to be good prospects for recruitment. If you are mailing them, enclose a personal letter encouraging the recipient to join, and telling him to cite you as his source of information about the party.

(over)

Write or stamp your name on the preprints, to give people someone to contact locally, if you do any mass distribution. If you're going to distribute more than 250, stamp or type your name on one of the enclosed copies, and have your local printer reproduce it; this is faster and cheaper than ordering from the national office.

If you can get the ad placed in any publications, this is a good way to reach people -- especially if you can do so without cost. Add or substitute your own name and address before doing so, however.

If you are a student, place copies on bulletin boards and on other suitable places around the school; again, add your own name and address or phone number.

If you can, arrange to speak to local taxpayers groups, and/or civic organizations, about the Libertarian Party. Have sufficient copies of the platform on hand to give out copies to those who show interest. Try to get local businessmen to sponsor placements of the ad in the local papers, if you can't get a freebie placement.

If you are a student, organize an LP chapter on your campus; get your school paper to run the ad, and/or news stories.

Seek out the local or state representatives of the following organizations, and try to get an invitation to speak before them. If you don't know who to contact, write the national headquarters of each, and ask for the name of the contact in your area. Do not say why you want the name, when you write. Have copies of the platform when you make your presentation -- and use common sense regarding which points in the platform to stress in making your presentation.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178

LIBERTY AMENDMENT COMMITTEE, 6413 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90028

SOCIETY FOR INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY, 304 Empire Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19107

YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM, 1221 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20005

When you write, ask for information on the organization, so as to have a good idea of what points to stress in your talk.

And don't forget local Republican and Democratic organizations -- especially YRs and YDs. They won't let you make a presentation, but you might attend a couple of meetings, and then approach those members who seem disaffected with their current party, and inclined towards a libertarian point of view.

Above all, when making presentations, keep your cool, and don't get into heated arguments. Try to avoid becoming stereotyped as "leftist" or "rightist." And do not use the word anarchist. Also avoid the words communist and fascist, unless you're talking about someone generally regarded as being in one of those categories.

NEWS RELEASE TIPS

One of our main purposes is that of getting publicity for libertarian ideas. Thus, it is most important to be as effective as possible in dealing with the communications media. Like anyone else, reporters and editors appreciate courtesy and co-operation; the easier we make their job, the better they'll treat us. Here are some pointers on media relations, gleaned from a number of years' experience; if you adhere to them, you'll have little trouble in getting copious and fairly unbiased coverage.

1. Do not badger the media unnecessarily; send out news releases and/or hold news conferences only when you have something newsworthy to reveal--e.g. when you're announcing the formation of the Libertarian Party in your state or city, a candidacy, or a convention.
2. Prepare all news releases as neatly as possible; typographical errors and sloppy reproduction turn people off. Make sure the release covers the who, what, when, where and why of whatever you're announcing, in the first few sentences. Use understandable grammar and simple language--don't confuse the public with "movement" jargon. A headline covering the key points is also advisable (e.g. "John Galt to Seek Senate Seat"). Some guidelines to follow in preparing the release are: a) Use a typewriter set on double or triple spacing; b) Use 8½ x 11 white paper--one side only; c) Number all pages and type "MORE" at the bottom of each page to be continued. Remember, in using the standard format, you will be making the media's job easier.
3. Keep your release brief (under 500 words), but enclose relevant backup data (platform, photos, campaign literature, etc.). Be sure photos are captioned.
4. Get your news release out about five days before you want your story to break (ten days for weekly newspapers), and mark it "For Release on such-and-such day." Be sure your name and phone number are given on the first page of the release; reporters like to verify stories, and get background data, before they publish an item. If possible, present your release in person. Getting to know the people who work in the newsrooms can be invaluable. If you mail the releases, be sure to mark the envelope "CITY DESK" for papers and "NEWSROOM" for TV and radio stations.
5. If you're having a news conference, schedule it for a weekday afternoon, around 1:30 to 2:30 pm, if possible; avoid Fridays and weekends. Best location is a well-known downtown hotel; you can get a nice news conference room for less than \$20. Reserve the room before you announce your conference.
6. On the morning of the day of the conference, phone all the people you sent news releases, to remind them of the conference.
7. Start the conference on time; most reporters are on a tight schedule. And keep it brief; 15 minutes for your announcement and 45 minutes for questions and answers. When your hour is up, thank everyone for coming; this is their signal that the conference is over. If a reporter wants more information, he'll stay on afterwards.
8. Have plenty of copies of your news release, speeches, platform, etc., on hand.

CONTINUED ON BACK PAGE

9. Do not lose your temper, or say things which can easily be misinterpreted or distorted. When criticizing the GOP and the Democrats, hit both equally. Avoid name-calling and wild charges.

10. When answering questions, ask the inquirer to identify himself; this lets you know which papers and stations to watch for coverage.

You have some news, you've scheduled a conference and prepared your written material--now, who do you tell? Below is a check list of media to contact:

The national wire services
Local daily papers
Local weekly papers
Local bureaus of the national press
(The New York Times, Washington
Post, Chicago Tribune, etc.)
Area college and university press

Local and national business press
(Dow Jones Publications, etc.)
Local TV stations (if your news
is of national import, they will
supply clips to the national
networks)
Local radio stations

And finally, don't forget the possibilities of the interview and talk shows on local TV and radio. Investigate these and keep the shows' hosts informed about your activities.

editorial-

Among many who consider the principles of a free society suited for human beings, involvement in contemporary politics has become distasteful. This is not surprising. It is very difficult to tell whether there is anything that one can do to make a difference through politics. A friend of mine who heads an economics department has discovered that, in terms of time allocation, there are hardly any people around who could gain by political involvement, especially among the professionally active population.

Yet the problem arises that if those who do the producing in the country do not involve themselves in politics, the field will be left entirely to those who have nothing to gain by advancing the principles of a free, capitalist society. Clearly, the non-productive citizen has little to gain, *as a non-producer*, from what capitalism enables him to do.

While there is no general recommendation as to what specific actions people ought to undertake in order to secure for themselves a better political environment, it is clear that complete withdrawal from the political arena can only mean an acceleration toward

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the controlled economy and fascism--American style.

It may not be possible for productive citizens to devote much time to marches and other forms of "protest politics"--that is a luxury which only the dependents of the welfare state can afford--yet it is only reasonable that every producer consider the issue of political activism carefully. By doing so, I believe he will discover that within his own life-context there are some things he can do to hold the line on the massive advancement this country is making toward totalitarianism.

So while I do not presume to be able to make specific recommendations, I would insist that all rational people owe it to themselves to investigate what avenues are open toward keeping their freedom at least a little longer, if not actually advancing it beyond its present miniscule status. Hopefully, those of us who have attempted to identify the positive steps in behalf of human liberty will manage to pick up on our pace in the meanwhile and bring the state of politics in this society to a level where liberty will once again go on an upward swing. Hopefully. □

News *From the* LIBERTARIAN PARTY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 14, 1998

FOR INFORMATION OR INTERVIEW, CALL: George Getz, Press Secretary ♦ (202) 333-0008 Ext. 222

Government subsidized Viagra program is “sex welfare” — and should be cut off

“Uncle Sam shouldn’t play cupid with our money,” says Libertarian Party

WASHINGTON, DC — There is no Constitutional right to sex — so the government shouldn’t spend millions of dollars of taxpayers’ money to provide Viagra pills to Medicaid recipients and federal employees, says the Libertarian Party.

“Politicians are making whoopee with taxpayers’ money,” charged Ron Crickenberger, the party’s national director. “When the Founding Fathers guaranteed the right to pursue happiness, this is *not* what they meant.”

At least 10 states have decided to supply Viagra, the new wonder drug for impotence, to Medicaid recipients. In addition, the federal health insurance program — which covers millions of federal employees, including Congressmen — will subsidize the popular, \$10-a-pop pill.

“Politicians are insatiable: They can’t say no to any excuse to spend more of our money,” said Crickenberger. “They’ve managed to turn sex into another government entitlement program.”

Since the FDA approved Viagra in March, the blue, diamond-shaped pill from Pfizer, Inc. has turned into a runaway hit. In response, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia furnished the drug to Medicaid recipients at taxpayer expense, arguing that it was a medical necessity.

What will this sex subsidy for would-be Casanovas cost? Louisiana has already shelled out \$23,000 for Viagra — and the cost to taxpayers nationwide could run into the tens of millions of dollars. And that’s why Libertarians say that the politicians and bureaucrats who approved this program need a dose of enforced *fiscal* abstinence.

“Handing out subsidized Viagra is sex welfare — and the politicians who approved this had better realize that taxpayers won’t respect them in the morning,” said Crickenberger.

Instead of the government paying for Viagra, the individuals who want to use the drug should buy it themselves, he said.

“The free market created this drug; the free market will supply it to anyone willing to pay for it. Uncle Sam doesn’t have to play Cupid with our money.”

But until that happens, Crickenberger said he has only one wish: “We need a political Lorena Bobbit in Washington DC who isn’t afraid to take a boondoggle program like government-subsidized Viagra — and cut it off completely.”

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Op-Ed

Submitted by the
Libertarian Party

2600 VIRGINIA AVE., NW, SUITE 100

WASHINGTON DC 20037 • PHONE: (202) 333-0008 EXT. 222

THE BOOMERANG EFFECT

WHY GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS SO OFTEN ACHIEVE
THE OPPOSITE OF THEIR INTENDED RESULTS

BY DAVID BERGLAND (685 WORDS)

In 1964, Congress passed a law designating *white men* as an “oppressed minority” who qualify for preferential government contracts.

In 1990, Congress passed a law to *increase* unemployment among disabled people.

And in 1992, Congress passed a law to persuade more illegal immigrants to *stay* in the United States, instead of returning to Mexico.

Never heard of those laws?

Sure you did: The law that made white men an “oppressed minority” was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 — which would, we were told, protect blacks from discrimination.

The law that forced disabled people into the unemployment lines was the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) — which was supposed to make it easier for the handicapped to find work.

And the law that increased illegal immigration was the much-touted “reform” of the Immigration & Naturalization Service — which, it was promised, would reduce the flow of illegal immigrants.

In each case, however, the law accomplished the exact opposite of what politicians promised. Need proof? Here are some examples of what we’ll call the “Boomerang Effect” in action:

■ After President Bush signed the ADA in 1990, the unemployment rate for disabled men actually *increased*, going from 67% in 1991 to 69% four years later, according to Murray Weidenbaum of the Center for the Study of American Business. The main reason? Some employers avoided hiring workers with disabilities because they feared being hit with complicated ADA-related lawsuits, he theorized.

As Kathi Wolfe, a visually disabled writer, noted: “I’m concerned that abuse of the [ADA] law is hurting people like me. A large number of frivolous complaints brought under the ADA in recent years has contributed to the widespread impression that hiring disabled people is an invitation to trouble.”

— MORE —

■ The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is now being used to provide racial preferences for whites. In *The End of Sanity*, Martin Gross documents the case of Arnold O'Donnell, a white partner in a Washington, DC contracting company, who argued that in predominantly Black Washington, a Caucasian was an "oppressed minority." So, he demanded to be included in the Small Business Administration's minority preference program. The SBA laughed at O'Donnell — until an agency administrative judge ruled in his favor.

■ In 1992, politicians tripled the INS's budget and doubled the number of border patrol agents to try to curb illegal immigration. But the number of illegal residents skyrocketed instead, say immigration experts, from 3 million in 1986 to 5 million today. Why? Apparently stricter controls simply encouraged illegals to stay here *permanently* once they arrive, instead of working for a short period and then returning home.

What explains why government programs so often achieve the exact opposite of what was intended?

The answer is that supporters of new laws fall victim to the "Dictator Syndrome"— the mistaken belief that a law they support will accomplish its intended purpose, as though they were dictators with unlimited power to simply decree an intended result.

But it doesn't work that way. To pass a law, you need allies (each with their own agendas); legislators to write the law (each with their own ideas); bureaucrats to administer it (each with their own goals); and judges to resolve disputes about it (each with their own interpretations).

The result? By the time your program has run this gauntlet, it will be far bigger, far more expensive, and far more distorted than you had imagined. In fact, your program may end up accomplishing the opposite of what you had intended.

Given this track record of failure, what can be done to fix government programs that produce the opposite of what was intended?

The Greek philosopher Hippocrates once wrote: "Opposites are cures for opposites."

He's right. So the next time politicians promise that one more law, one more government agency, or one more federal mandate will solve some social problem, don't believe them. Instead, insist that they *repeal* a law, abolish an agency, or revoke a federal mandate.

After all, if we stop trying to use the government to do "good," maybe we can stop it from doing so much that is bad. That would be a "boomerang effect" we could all live with.

David Bergland is national chair of the Washington, DC-based Libertarian Party.

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NOTE: A photograph of Mr. Bergland, an electronic version of this essay, and exclusive regional reprint rights are available. Call Press Secretary George Getz at (202) 333-0008 Ext. 222 for more information.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: **March 4, 1999**

Libertarians urge: Pull the plug on silly Alabama law that bans vibrators

Should politicians decide what orgasms are "government approved"?

WASHINGTON, DC — A judge should strike down an Alabama law that bans the sale of vibrators and other sex toys, the Libertarian Party said today — because America doesn't need politicians deciding "which kinds of orgasms are government approved."

"This law is giving us bad vibrations," said Bill Winter, the party's director of communications. "The fact is, the government has no business interfering in any private, consensual sexual activity between one person."

What's the buzz here? A court in Alabama is currently weighing the constitutionality of a state law that prohibits the sale of sex toys — and makes the "crime" punishable by a \$10,000 fine and one year of hard labor.

A lawsuit to overturn it was filed by a group of women, including the owner of an "adult" shop, a saleswoman for the Saucy Ladies line of sexual novelties, and a "Jane Doe," who said she uses a doctor-recommended vibrator to overcome sexual dysfunction.

A hearing was held in mid-February, and the judge could issue a ruling any day now.

Libertarians say their advice to the judge is clear: It's time to give a "Big No" to politicians who try to regulate the "Big O."

"Call off the vibrator police," urged Winter. "If there is any area of life that should be strictly off-limits to politicians, it should be people's bedrooms. Quite simply, there is no excuse for these kinds of invasive, offensive, puritanical laws."

So why was this law passed? In court, lawyers for Alabama argued that legislators passed it, in essence, because they *could*. There is no constitutional right "to purchase a product to use in pursuit of having an orgasm," claimed Attorney General Bill Pryor.

And that's the *real* problem this law illustrates, said Winter: There is absolutely no limit to what areas of your life legislators can meddle with.

"From the size of your toilet bowl to what videos you can rent; from the hours your store can be open to what kind of sex toys you can purchase — politicians think they should be able to regulate, ban, prohibit, tax, or subsidize every part of your life," he noted.

On the other hand, Winter said there is one aspect of the sex toy law that even Libertarians can appreciate. The exact language of the bill, he noted, prohibits "any device designed or marketed as useful primarily for the stimulation of human genital organs."

That means, said Winter, "Depending on how strictly you interpret the law, it could make Bill Clinton illegal in Alabama."

Libertarians: "Know Your Customer" is wounded — but is it really dead?

Controversial bank-spying law generates 250,000 outraged complaints

WASHINGTON, DC — A regulation that would have required banks to spy on their customers for the federal government appears to have been squashed — for the time being, anyway — thanks in large part to the efforts of the Libertarian Party.

"We have won the first round of the battle against the Know Your Customer regulation," said Steve Dasbach, the party's national director. "But the fight against this dangerous proposal may not be over yet."

On Monday, the head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced that "the public has spoken very loudly and clearly." Chairwoman Donna Tanoue said she will urge the FDIC's board to drop the controversial rule at their next meeting on March 23.

The Know Your Customer regulation would have required banks to determine where customers get their money, monitor bank transactions, and report any "unusual activity" to federal law enforcement agencies.

The FDIC backed away from the rule after being hammered by up to 253,000 letters, e-mail messages, and faxes during its public comment period, which ended on March 8. Of those, 171,268 were generated by the Libertarian Party's DefendYourPrivacy.com website.

Online since February 17, the site generated 8,563 signatures a day on an electronic petition against the regulation — or 67.7% of all the comments received by the FDIC.

"The success of our DefendYourPrivacy.com website shows that the computer mouse is mightier than the musket, and that the World Wide Web is the political organizing tool of the 21st Century," said Dasbach. "It also shows that cybercitizens, when given information about threats to their privacy, will make their voices heard."

However, only two of the four agencies that originally sponsored Know Your Customer have said the regulation should be scrapped. While both the FDIC and the Comptroller of the Currency have spoken against the regulation, neither the Office of Thrift Supervision nor the Federal Reserve has taken a public position.

In addition, an FDIC spokesman had stated previously that the agency might withdraw the regulation, but implement Know Your Customer-style requirements as a "policy."

That's why it's too soon to claim the rule is DOA, said Dasbach: "Know Your Customer is wounded, but it isn't dead yet. Even if they decide to kill it — which hasn't happened yet — the same bureaucrats who first proposed this dangerous regulation could quietly bring it back after the public outcry has subsided. Libertarians will stay vigilant."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: **March 17, 1999**

No bathroom joke: South Carolina may make selling urine a felony

New bill would make buying and selling urine punishable by five years in jail

WASHINGTON, DC — A proposed law in South Carolina that would make it a crime to buy or sell human urine — that's right, *urine* — shows just how ridiculous the War on Drugs has become, the Libertarian Party said today.

"Politicians have finally figured out the #1 problem in the country: The, ahem, yellow market in illegal urine," said the party's director of communications, Bill Winter. "Are they worried about crime control or bladder control?"

The bill, introduced by State Senator David Thomas (R-Greenville), makes it a felony punishable by five years in jail to buy or sell urine "with intent to defraud a drug screening test." Thomas said the bill is necessary because "the safety of the public is at stake here."

Winter, however, suggested that "the sanity of the politicians" is at stake here.

"Just when you think the politicians can't get any more foolish, they launch a War on Urine," he said. "With silly proposals like this, states are definitely the lavatories of democracy."

But bathroom humor aside, Winter said the bill demonstrates a serious point: That every government program or law requires *another* program or law to make it work. And eventually, when that follow-up program or law doesn't work either, the politicians will expand it *further* — adding more rules, more penalties, and so on, ad absurdum.

"For example, who would have guessed that the War on Drugs would lead to the War on Urine?" asked Winter. "But it makes logical sense . . .

"First, the government makes drugs against the law. But, unlike with crimes of violence, drug use is a *consensual* crime — so there is no victim to file a complaint with the police. So how does the government catch these so-called criminals?

"It's easy: The government starts mandating more drug tests to trap the offenders. But people quickly figure out ways to get around drug tests, and businesses quickly crop up to cater to them. What happens next? The same thing that *always* happens: Politicians propose still more, increasingly invasive, laws. And so the cycle continues."

That's why the urine law — as silly as it sounds — is a serious issue, said Winter.

"It's easy to make jokes about this, but the only ones laughing are politicians, who are busy figuring out how to post a cop at every urinal to flush away more of our liberties," he said. "By every measure, this bill *fails* the urine test — and should be rejected."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: **March 12, 1999**

Janet Reno's DNA database proposal is scary news for innocent Americans

6,000,000 innocent people could have DNA collected each year

WASHINGTON, DC — A new federal proposal to collect DNA samples from everyone arrested for any crime is a dangerous expansion of government power that blurs the distinction between the innocent and the guilty, the Libertarian Party warned today.

"This proposal would turn America into a nation of suspects," charged David Bergland, the party's national chairman. "Every year, it would subject as many as 6 million legally innocent people to an invasive, unconstitutional search. And it creates the specter of a Brave New World-style DNA database that would allow the government to keep track of your most personal genetic information."

Last week, Attorney General Janet Reno ordered a federal commission to study the legality of collecting DNA samples from every one of the estimated 15.3 million Americans who are arrested annually for any misdemeanor or felony.

The government already maintains a DNA database of some violent criminals, but this new proposal represents the first time the federal government has sought the power to collect genetic material from people never convicted of *any* crime. Similar programs are also moving forward in Louisiana, North Carolina, and New York City.

But Libertarians say such proposals — whether at the state or federal level — are unnecessary, unconstitutional, and unfair.

"People who have neither been charged with nor convicted of any crime should have the same rights as any other American — including the right not to have their genetic information included in some high-tech government database," said Bergland.

"The fact is, out of the 15.3 million people arrested every year, only an estimated 61% are convicted of a crime. This means that 6,000,000 legally innocent people could be treated the same way we now treat murderers, rapists, and child molesters. That's wrong."

Ironically, the proposal comes after the FBI demonstrated that it is unable to keep track of the DNA of criminals who have actually been *convicted* of violent crimes, he noted. The current national DNA database now contains 38,000 criminal genetic profiles — but another 350,000 to 400,000 samples are backlogged, waiting to be analyzed.

"If the government is really interested in keeping Americans safe, perhaps the FBI should concentrate on keeping track of the evidence it has collected from guilty murderers, rapists, and child molesters — instead of trying to seize DNA samples from millions of innocent people," said Bergland.

Membership Application

NAME _____

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP:

ADDRESS _____

☐ Student (\$4)

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

☐ Regular (\$6)☐ Sustaining (\$12)

PHONE (AREA _____) BIRTH DATE _____

☐ Lifetime (\$100)☐ Life Sustaining (\$250)

What experience have you had in political organizational work? _____

What organizations and publications do you have influence with? _____

Are you interested in running for office as a candidate of the Libertarian Party? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what office(s), and when? _____

On what level(s) would you be willing to serve as an officer of the Libertarian Party? ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐ None

Who or what persuaded you to join the Libertarian Party? _____

"I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the
initiation of force as a means of achieving political or
social goals."

Signature

Return this form, with a check or money order made out to LIBERTARIAN PARTY, to the address below. If you have already sent in \$1 or more for information, you may deduct \$1 from your first year's membership fee.

Libertarian Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
7748 LOWELL BOULEVARD
WESTMINSTER, COLO. 80030
PHONE (303) 429-0400

TANETAAFL

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF OKLAHOMA

P. O. Box 25517

Oklahoma City, Okla. 73101

Tele: (405) 634 - 6661

Libertarian Party

Background Information

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The Libertarian Party, planning soon to become the third major political party in the United States, was founded in Colorado in 1971. It was created as a vehicle for those who believe in the inviolability of both civil and economic liberty for all individuals. LP members believe the time is tactically ripe for a new party to enter the political arena to denounce invasions of these liberties by government at all levels.

The LP ran Dr. John Hospers for President and Ms. Tonie Nathan for Vice President in 1972 and found its first official recognition when each received an electoral vote from a Republican elector who bolted the Nixon camp. The electoral vote for Ms. Nathan was the first ever cast for a woman in the history of the United States.

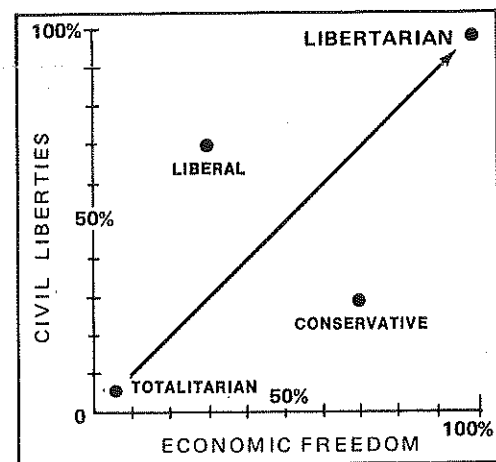
The Party now has affiliated organizations in each state and ran dozens of candidates for federal, state and local office in 1974 and 1975. Its Presidential ticket of Roger L. MacBride and David P. Bergland is expected to be on the ballot in most states in 1976. The Libertarian Party anticipates fulfilling the growing public demand for a new direction in American politics.

PHILOSOPHY

By contemporary labels, the Libertarian party is neither left nor right wing. It bases its political position on one simple premise: that each individual has the absolute right to exercise sole dominion over his or her own life, liberty and property so long as he or she also respects the equal right of all others to live their lives by the same principle. Applications of this principle are exemplified throughout the LP's platform which contains planks opposing censorship, the draft and victimless crime laws while supporting property rights, free trade and a sharp reduction in taxation. The Party also advocates a strictly non-interventionist foreign policy.

Thus, libertarians are the only consistent defenders of individual rights, often siding with liberals in the area of civil liberties, and with conservatives in the area of economic liberties—but without the contradictions to be found in each. Both liberals and conservatives—Democrats and Republicans—endorse some forms of government intervention into peaceful human activity. The libertarian vision extends to a time when individuals will be left free to pursue their own ends and to live in a community where they may cooperate and trade with others as sovereign equals.

The following graph illustrates the uniqueness of libertarianism in relation to existing political alternatives:



This visual representation points out the meaninglessness of the contemporary "left-right" political spectrum. It provides a simple but useful description of the desire of modern-day "liberals" to limit human liberty in the economic sphere and of "conservatives" to limit civil liberties. Libertarians, to the contrary, support both personal and economic freedom, believing that one is not possible without the other. To libertarians the opposite poles in politics are complete human liberty and the totalitarianism of fascism and communism.

HISTORY

Though the libertarian philosophy can trace its historical antecedents as far back as the classical liberalism and radicalism of the American Revolution, libertarianism as a modern movement—or at least as a movement conscious of itself as such—is perhaps only ten years old. In the mid-sixties, there were a number of campus-based libertarian organizations stretching from Berkeley to Columbia, and libertarians formed influential minority factions in both the Students for a Democratic Society and the Young Americans for Freedom.

Plans for a libertarian party were first formally launched at a meeting held in Westminster, Colorado in the home of David and Susan Nolan in July of 1971. During that summer and fall, the original planning group contacted other libertarian activists throughout the country. Though some

argued that a libertarian society could not be brought about by participation in electoral politics, most libertarians saw the party both as a long-range educational tool and as an instrument to start immediately a "Fabian" program to dismantle governmental programs and controls. Thus, on December 11, 1971, the decision to launch the new party was made.

The Libertarian Party's public debut was on January 31, 1972, by which time it had grown to about 250 members. At its first national convention in June of that year, membership had already risen to nearly 1,000. At this first convention, bringing together approximately 100 new members in Denver, Dr. John Hospers and Ms. Tonie Nathan were nominated for President and Vice President. Dr. Hospers is a professor of philosophy at the University of Southern California and a respected author of books on philosophy and politics. Ms. Nathan is a business woman from Eugene, Oregon.

Due to its late start, the Libertarian Party was able to get its national ticket on the ballot only in Washington and Colorado in 1972. Nonetheless, Hospers and Nathan crisscrossed the country for four months, espousing the libertarian philosophy and finding an encouraging reception for their ideas wherever they traveled. In addition, nearly a dozen other candidates ran for state and local office under the LP banner that first year. The Libertarian Party received news coverage in virtually every major newspaper in the country as well as on the three television networks. By election day, 1972, the Libertarian Party could boast nearly 2,000 financial supporters nationally. The LP finished third in the Electoral College when a Republican elector refused to vote for Nixon-Agnew; instead casting his votes for Hospers-Nathan. Ms. Nathan thereby became the first woman in American history to receive an Electoral vote.

In 1973 the party continued to grow, spurred on by the nationally covered New York mayoralty race, in which the LP was represented by Ms. Francine Youngstein. Ms. Youngstein, the first woman candidate for mayor ever to be on the ballot in New York, outpolled all minor party candidates combined. During this year media interest in the LP increased sharply and the Party's financial and administrative support began to coalesce.

The election year of 1974 witnessed an acceleration of Libertarian Party organizational activities around the country. Affiliated state parties numbered 41 by election day and the LP ran dozens of candidates across the country. In Ohio, businesswoman and libertarian Kathleen Harroff placed third in the U.S. Senate race, garnering about 80,000 votes. Other successful races included the over 200,000 votes received in California by a libertarian running for state Superintendent of Public Instruction and Jerome Tuccille's race for Governor in New York which, along with the LP, was the subject of a full page article in *Newsweek*.

The Libertarian Party held its 1975 national convention in New York City and there nominated Roger L. MacBride, a Virginia lawyer and television producer ("Little House on the Prairie") as its candidate for President. MacBride is a former Vermont state legislator and was the elector from Virginia who voted for the Libertarian Party candidates in 1972. His running mate is David P. Bergland, a California attorney and law professor. The Libertarian Party convention received national network television and radio coverage as well as articles by several syndicated columnists and the major wire services. In 1975 the Party joined Senator James Buckley and former Senator Eugene McCarthy in a suit challenging the constitutionality of the Federal Election Campaign Act. The FECA tramples First Amend-

ment rights to free expression and discriminates against new parties. By the end of the year the LP was organized in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Indicative of the emergence of the Libertarian party as a major force in the political arena are the following:

"For the overtaxed, overregulate, overburdened and underpowered millions of the American middle class, Libertarians are the only people worth voting for."

—Nicholas von Hoffman

"Libertarianism has surfaced in this election year as an ideology matched to the mood of many disgruntled Americans. The Party's slogan 'Legalize Freedom', gives Libertarians a unique appeal on both the right and the left."

—Newsweek

"What Libertarians have in common—both from the Left and the Right—is a basic belief in individual freedom, limited government and a stress on voluntarism."

—Christian Science Monitor

"The Libertarian Party continues to attract persons who see no future in the present trend of bigger government controlling bigger portions of individual lives."

—Copley News Service

"If 'get the government off my back' is anywhere near as deep or as wide a sentiment as Republicans, Democrats or pollsters say it is, Roger L. MacBride may be sitting pretty."

—Gannett News Service

Further evidence of the growing acceptance of the libertarian philosophy was the recent awarding of the Nobel Prize in Economics to libertarian Friedrich A. von Hayek and the 1975 National Book Award in Philosophy to LP member Robert Nozick of Harvard University.

THE FUTURE

While the progress of the Libertarian Party to date has been just short of phenomenal, its future looks even brighter. Public disillusionment with both the Democratic and Republican parties has been growing for years and was only accelerated, not initiated, by the Watergate revelations. This phenomenon has dovetailed well with the solid structuring of a Libertarian party organization throughout the United States.

The state and county LP organizations form a working superstructure capable of absorbing and effectively directing the political energies of those millions of Americans who desire nothing more from government than the protection of their right to live their lives as they choose. More and more individuals are recognizing that government is the cause of most social ills and that a vastly reduced bureaucracy is urgently needed if the United States is to become a freer and more peaceful nation.

Results of recent elections indicate that in its brief history the Libertarian Party has already gained sufficient momentum to outpoll the Peoples Party (Peace and Freedom) and American Party in the 1976 Presidential election. The LP expects to be on the ballot in at least 31 states and will challenge election laws in other states which deny Americans the opportunity to vote for an alternative to the crumbling Democratic-Republican power structure. There exists a strong possibility that the Libertarian Party will have a direct impact on the outcome of the 1976 Presidential election. By 1980 the LP believes it could well be in a position to elect the first libertarian President in the United States since Thomas Jefferson.

As the bicentennial anniversary of the American Revolution approaches, the Libertarian Party is determined to revive the libertarian goals of 1776—minimal government and maximum individual liberty.



A Short History of The Libertarian Party 1971 - 2006

For more information, call toll free at
1-800-ELECT-US or visit us at www.lp.org

Last Updated: July 13, 2006

The Libertarian Party is, by most objective standards, the most active and successful third party in the United States of America — running more candidates, electing more people to public office, and winning more votes at the local, state and federal level than any other new political party. The party is organized and active in all 50 states.

Libertarians seek a return to the basic principles that made America great. We defend America's traditional civil liberties and personal freedoms as the foundation of a tolerant society. We endorse a foreign policy of non-intervention, peace and free trade as prescribed by America's Founding Fathers.

1971

The Libertarian Party is founded December 11, in the home of **David Nolan**. Disillusioned Republicans, Democrats and political newcomers hope to create an alternative to the old parties.

1972

First national convention held in June in Denver, Colorado. **John Hospers**, a philosophy professor at the University of Southern California, is nominated as presidential candidate. Libertarian Party vice presidential candidate **Tonie Nathan** becomes the first woman in U.S. history to receive an electoral vote.

1976

Presidential candidate **Roger MacBride** and running mate **David Bergland** gain ballot status in 32 states and receive over 170,000 votes. *Newsweek* magazine notes that Libertarians are gaining "unique appeal on both the left and right."

1978

Ed Clark receives 5 percent of the vote in his race for governor of California. **Dick Randolph** of Alaska becomes the first elected Libertarian state legislator. Presidential nominating convention held in Los Angeles. **Ed Clark** and **David Koch** named presidential and vice presidential candidates. Permanent ballot status achieved in California as more than 80,000 voters register Libertarian.

1980

Ed Clark appears on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and earns almost 1 million votes. His campaign runs extensive national television ads and offers many Americans their first look at what the Libertarian Party has to offer. At the same time, **Dick Randolph** is re-elected to the Alaska state legislature. **Ken Fanning** is also elected to the Alaska legislature.

1982

Louisiana congressional candidate **James Agnew** receives 23 percent of the vote. Alaska gubernatorial candidate **Dick Randolph** receives 15 percent of the vote. Arizona gubernatorial

candidate **Sam Steiger** receives 5 percent of the vote.

1984

On the ballot in 39 states, **David Bergland** and **Jim Lewis** come in third in the race for president for the first time in party history. **Andre Marrou** becomes the third Libertarian elected to the Alaska legislature. Eleven other Libertarians are elected nationwide.

1986

200 candidates across the U.S. receive 2.9 million votes. **Ray Cullen**, candidate for California Treasurer, gets 570,000 votes — the largest ever for a third-party candidate in that state.

1987

Libertarians sweep the city council race in Big Water, Utah, winning every seat. Former Texas Rep. **Ron Paul** resigns from the GOP and joins the Libertarian Party. Seattle convention nominates **Ron Paul** for president and **Andre Marrou** for vice president.

1988

Ron Paul, on the ballot in 46 states and the District of Columbia, comes in third for the U.S. presidency. He receives more than 430,000 votes — almost twice the total of any other third party candidate.

1990

Approximately 2 million people vote for LP candidates. Election Day is "Double Digit Day," as many LP candidates for the Congress and state house draw percentages in teens, '20s and '30s. New Mexico state legislature candidate **Illa Mae Bolton** gets 31 percent of the vote, and California congressional candidate **Joe Shea** receives 27 percent.

1991

New Hampshire state legislators **Cal Warburton** and **Finlay Rothhaus** resign from the Republican Party and join the Libertarian Party. Chicago nominating convention names **Andre Marrou** and **Nancy Lord** as its presidential and vice presidential nominees, respectively.

1992

In the New Hampshire primary, **Andre Marrou** beats incumbent President George Bush in Dixville Notch, the first town to vote in the nation. In the general election, four Libertarian state legislators are elected in New Hampshire. In addition to the re-election of Warburton and Rothhaus, **Don Gorman** and **Andy Borsa** are elected. Once again the party's presidential ticket is on the ballot in 50 states and the District of Columbia.

1993

LP National Director **Stuart Reges** testifies before Congress, endorsing legislation to make it easier for third party candidates to appear in presidential debates. In "off-year" elections, 15 Libertarians win public office. **Miriam Luce** is appointed to the New Hampshire State Liquor Commission, and **Bonnie Flickinger** is elected Mayor of Moreno Valley, Calif.

1994

More than 40 Libertarians are elected or appointed, setting a record, and LP activists participate in the successful effort to stop President Clinton's takeover of the nation's health care system. In November, more than 650 Libertarian candidates run for office, and more than 2.2 million people vote Libertarian.

1995

Membership and voter registrations soar to record levels. The LP moves its national headquarters into the prestigious Watergate Office Building, which the *Wall Street Journal* dubs "a sign of the times" of the party's growing stature. In November, three more Libertarians are elected to city councils: **Bruce Van Buren** (Avondale Estates, Georgia), **Dewayne Methaney** (Auburn, Georgia), and **Doug Carlsen** (Brighton, Colorado).

1996

The Libertarian Party becomes the first third party in U.S. history to earn ballot status in all 50 states two presidential elections in a row. The presidential nominating convention in Washington, DC, chooses best-selling author **Harry Browne**, who goes on to win nearly 486,000 votes — the second-best showing in party history. LP candidates for statewide and federal office alone win 5.4 million votes, and seven Libertarians are elected or re-elected.

1997

Another record-setting "off-year" election for the party, with 39 Libertarians elected to office in November — including four city council winners: **Fred Collins** (Berkley, Michigan); **Ron Wittig** (New Meadows, Idaho); **Bob DeBrosse** (Picqua, Ohio); and **John Gearheart** (Palous, Washington).

1998

African-American civil rights leader **Roy Innis** and talk radio powerhouse **Art Bell** join the party. In California, **Art Olivier** becomes Mayor of Bellflower, while in Georgia, **Dewayne Methaney** is elevated to acting Mayor of Auburn. In November, the party sets a new record by running 853 candidates in 44 states. **Neil Randall** wins election as a state representative in Vermont. In all, 19 LP candidates are elected.

1999

The party breaks new ground in political activism with its Internet-based campaign against the FDIC's proposed "Know Your Customer" bank-spying regulation. After being flooded by

250,000 complaints, the FDIC withdraws the plan. The International Biographical Centre in England names party founder **David Nolan** one of the "2,000 Outstanding Intellectuals of the 20th Century." Fourteen Libertarians are elected locally.

2000

The Anaheim, California, convention again nominates **Harry Browne** for president and **Art Olivier** for vice president. They head a ticket of 1,436 LP candidates, including 256 candidates for U.S. House — the first time in 80 years a third party has contested a majority of Congressional seats. The LP presidential ticket gets 382,892 votes, and 34 Libertarians are elected.

2001

In November, the party runs about 300 candidates — a record slate in an "off-year" election — and sets another when 76 Libertarians are elected. A study in *Ballot Access News* reports that the LP is the most successful third party in 50 years, based on the "best" vote totals of candidates for U.S. Senate and governor. The number of Libertarians holding office nears 500.

2002

The party runs 1,642 candidates for office, the largest slate of third-party candidates since before World War II. More than 3.4 million Americans cast at least one Libertarian vote on Election Day. The LP also makes history when its U.S. House candidates receive over 1 million votes for the second time — a feat achieved previously only by the Democrats and Republicans.

2003

In the "off-year" election, 46 Libertarians are elected to local office — and nearly half of them win higher-level races such as city and county council. In Davenport, Iowa, **Bill Lynn** is elected alderman. In Michigan, three incumbent LP candidates are re-elected in a "clean-sweep" of city council races: **Mark Owen** in Owosso; **Andy LeCureaux** in Hazel Park; and **Bill Bradley** in South Haven. As the year ends, the party has nearly 600 officeholders, which is more than all other third parties combined.

2004

The Libertarian Party nominated **Michael Badnarik** as their 2004 presidential nominee during the national convention in Atlanta. American voters were able to vote for the Libertarian Party candidate in 48 states. This led all third parties: Ralph Nader got on only 39 ballots, the Constitution Party got on 35 and the Greens, just 27.

2005

In August the LP transitioned from a members-based organization to a donors-based organization with the passage of the Zero Dues Resolution. The party's new focus is electing Libertarians to office. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the Libertarian Party did its part to help out the relief effort by "adopting" the town of Franklin, Louisiana.

2006

At the Portland national convention in the LP voted to consolidate its platform, reducing the number of planks from 61 to 15. This is part of a continuing effort to reach out to new voters.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE

Although it may not seem that June 8th-11th is very close, we nonetheless must begin to get things together now, if things are to proceed smoothly then. In particular, we must now begin to put together the three committees which will do most of the work -- the rules committee, the platform committee, and the constitution and by-laws committee.

These three bodies will be responsible for drafting the three documents which the rest of the delegates will vote on -- the rules by which the convention will proceed, our party's official platform, and its guidelines for organization.

Every effort will be made to assure that everyone has an opportunity to have a say in the shaping of these documents. Thus, we would like to have each and every one of you answer the following questions, and also indicate whether you are interested in serving on one or another of the three committees. Please bear in mind that if you do accept a seat on one of the committees, you will have to attend all four days of the convention (Thursday the 8th thru Sunday the 11th), and that you may have to put in long hours at committee meetings, which will mean less time to do other things; this will be especially true for members of the platform committee.

If you are interested in serving on a committee, please indicate by marking the appropriate space below; indicate your first preference with a '1' and your second with a '2' and your third with a '3'. If you are interested in only one or two of the three committees, mark only those you are interested in.

_____ RULES _____ PLATFORM _____ CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS

In order to assure that there is representation proportional to the views of the membership on the platform committee, we need your answers to the following questions. PLEASE ANSWER THESE WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SERVING ON A COMMITTEE, OR EVEN PLANNING TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION! In some cases, none of the alternatives given may exactly coincide with your own views; please indicate which one statement most closely approximates your views, however.

1) Which of the following positions most closely approximates your views on the proper role of government in the areas of social and civil liberties?

- ☐ Individuals should have the right to do and say whatever they please, except when such actions or statements jeopardize national security, or when restrictions are necessary to protect persons incompetent to protect their own interests (e.g. children).
- ☐ Individuals should have the right to do and say whatever they please, period.

2) Which of the following economic philosophies is closest to your own?

- ☐ Constitutionalist-Conservative (Birch-to-Mises range)
- ☐ Absolutely minimal governmental role (Objectivist range)
- ☐ Anarcho-capitalism (Rothbard-Tannehill range)

3) Which of the following positions most closely approximates your views on the proper foreign policy stance for the United States?

- ☐ Absolutely pacifist; unilateral disarmament desirable
- ☐ Isolationist; defense capability sufficient only to protect U.S. from attack
- ☐ Semi-isolationist; capability and commitments to defend U.S. and major allies only
- ☐ Policy of containment; allow no further expansion of Communist Empire
- ☐ Rollback of Communist Empire; encourage and aid uprisings in Communist nations

PLEASE -- BE SURE TO FILL OUT BOTH SIDES OF THIS SHEET, AND RETURN IT TO NATIONAL HQ AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN SERVING ON ONE OF THE CONVENTION COMMITTEES, BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE OTHER SIDE. YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THESE SURVEYS IS NEEDED, IF THE RESULTS ARE TO BE MEANINGFUL. AND WHILE YOU'RE AT IT, ORDER SOME MATERIAL, USING THE HANDY ORDER FORM, ON THE OTHER SIDE!

ADVERTISING STRATEGY QUESTIONNAIRE

(EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!)

If all goes according to plan, we will soon be placing large display advertisements in "real" (i.e. non-'movement') publications. In order to determine which publications have the highest proportion of readers who might be libertarian-inclined, we need your help.

Please list below all nationally-circulated magazines which you read regularly and fairly thoroughly (i.e. you read at least 50% of the contents of at least 50% of the issues). Do not include "movement" publications like Reason and Sol III, as we already know libertarians read these. Please be as thorough and accurate as you can; list the publications you really read, not those you'd like people to think you read ... we won't divulge your secrets. Don't be embarrassed to admit it if you read the National Enquirer, and don't say that you read Barron's just because it's cool to read Barron's.

Be as complete as possible -- include both general-interest and special-interest magazines, men's and women's magazines, humor, fiction, or whatever you read. We'll report the results of this survey next month.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

ORDER FORM

_____ copies of the Membership Application (no charge up to 50 copies)

_____ copies of the ad preprint (2¢ each; minimum order 50 copies)

_____ copies of the Platform (4/\$1; 10/\$2; 25/\$4; 50/\$7; 100/\$12)

_____ copies of the Newsletter (specify month) (10/\$1)

_____ copies of "News Release Tips" (10/\$1)

_____ copies of "The Case for a Libertarian Political Party" (10/\$1)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT
CLEARLY!

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PLEASE MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO:

Libertarian Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
7748 LOWELL BOULEVARD
WESTMINSTER, COLO. 80030
PHONE (303) 429-0400

OPINION SURVEY

At the next Executive Committee meeting (Albuquerque, NM, Nov. 25 -- all LP members welcome as observers), one of the items to be voted on will be the national party's dues structure.

It has been suggested by some that dues be raised for '73, to help fatten up the treasury. Others are opposed, feeling that an increase in dues will limit membership growth.

To help the Executive Committee in reaching its decision, we would like you to give us your opinion of two proposed new dues structures. The present structure, and both of the new proposals, are given below.

	PRESENT	PLAN #1	PLAN #2
Newsletter Subscription Only	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$5.00
Student Membership	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$10.00
Regular Membership	\$6.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
Sustaining Membership	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Life Membership	\$100.00	\$150.00	\$1000.00
Life Sustaining Membership	\$250.00	\$300.00	\$2500.00

The theory behind the first proposal is that it will be necessary to raise dues somewhat just to keep up with rising postal rates and the cost of having the monthly mailings handled by a professional mailing house (which will be necessary, by next year).

The theory behind the second proposal is that anyone who is really dedicated to libertarianism will be willing to pay to promote it, and that anyone who isn't willing to pay the high fee isn't really very dedicated.

Neither of these proposals, if adopted, will go into effect until January 1973, and will affect only new memberships and renewals; all present memberships will remain valid until their normal expiration date. Life and LS members will not be affected in any way; those who are already Lifers or LS members will not be assessed for the differential.

Please indicate your opinion of each of the two proposals, in the space provided below, and return to LP National HQ before November 15th.

	STRONGLY FAVOR	MILDLY FAVOR	NEUTRAL	MILDLY OPPOSE	STRONGLY OPPOSE
PLAN #1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PLAN #2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ORDER FORM

<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>COST</u>
_____	LP National Membership Applications; no charge up to 24; 2¢ each for 25 or more.	\$ _____
_____	1972 Platforms. Less than 10 copies, 15¢ each; 10 to 24, 12¢ each; 25 - 99, 10¢ each; 100 - 999, 8¢ each; 1000 or more, 6¢ each.	\$ _____
_____	Leaflets. 25/\$1; 100/\$3.50; 500/\$15; 1000/\$25; 5000/\$100. Quantities can be a mixture of any of the following three, in any proportion. Specify how many of each you want.	\$ _____
	#1 "Break Free" (Campaign Brochure) _____	
	#2 Hopers 4th of July Speech _____	
	#3 McGovern: The Dangerous Decoy _____	
_____	Hopers-Nathan buttons (1-3/4"). 35¢, 3/\$1; 10/\$2.50 25/\$5; 50/\$8; 100/\$15; 500/\$70; 1000/\$120	\$ _____
_____	Hopers-Nathan bumperstickers. 50¢; 5/\$2; 12/\$4; 25/\$7; 50/\$13; 100/\$24; 250/\$50	\$ _____
_____	Newsletters. Specify month; all issues prior to #7 out of print. Same price schedule as Platforms.	\$ _____
_____	Copies of the <u>Political Action Manual</u> . \$1.25; 3/\$3; 6/\$5; 15/\$10; 25+/60¢ each.	\$ _____
_____	Copies of <u>Libertarianism</u> (paperback). \$2.95; 4/\$11; 10/\$25; 25/\$60; 75/\$150.	\$ _____
_____	Copies of <u>Where The Money Went</u> (paperback). Same price schedule as the <u>Political Action Manual</u> .	\$ _____
_____	ATLAS SHRUGGED posters (22" square, blue on white silkscreen). \$1.50; 4/\$5; 10/\$10.	\$ _____
		TOTAL \$ _____

Minimum order \$2. Orders of \$10 or more may be billed, if placed by a recognized state LP organization. On orders of \$20 or more, a discount of 10% may be taken if payment is made with the order; this discount is available both to individual LP members (who must pay for all orders in advance) and to state organizations, which may either bill or take the cash discount.

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Libertarian Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:
 7748 LOWELL BOULEVARD
 WESTMINSTER, COLO. 80030
 PHONE (303) 429-0400

Proposed Agenda for March 27-28, 1982
National Committee Meeting in Houston, Texas

- _____ 1. Call to Order
(Clark)
- _____ 2. Mail Ballot Report—Region 15 Representative
(Eddy, 5 minutes)
- _____ 3. Report from Credentials Committee to resolve Region 15
Representative issue
(Monroe, 10 minutes)
- _____ 4. Reconsideration of the Mail Ballot Vote on the seating
of the Region 15 Representative to the LNC.
(Baures, 10 minutes)
- _____ 5. Credentials of new National Committee Alternate for
Region 3
(Eddy, 5 minutes)
- _____ 6. Revisions, and additions to and deletions from Agenda
(Clark, 10 minutes)
- _____ 7. Approval of Minutes of November 7-8, 1981 meeting
(Eddy, 10 minutes)
- _____ 8. Headquarters Report
(O'Keefe, 45 minutes)
- _____ 9. Political Activity of Headquarters Staff
(Franzi, 10 minutes)
- _____ 10. NatCom behavior toward National Headquarters Staff
(Key, 10 minutes)
- _____ 11. Resolution on articles for each issue of LPNews
(Walter, 10 minutes)
- _____ 12. Policy for Libertarian Party Book Service
(Baase, 10 minutes)
- _____ 13. Procedure for headquarters notifying state parties of
national membership status
(DeLisio, 10 minutes)
- _____ 14. Computer Oversight Committee Report
(Baures, 15 minutes)
- _____ 15. Treasurer's Report
(Baures, 15 minutes)

- _____ 16. Audit Committee Report of 1981 Financial Results
(Walter, 30 minutes)
- _____ 17. Finance Committee Report
(Key, 10 minutes)
- _____ 18. Change in procedure for appointment of Officers of
Finance Committee
(Monroe, 10 minutes)
- _____ 19. Appointment of new Finance Chair and Committee
(Clark, 20 minutes)
- _____ 20. Budget Committee Report
(Baures, 10 minutes)
- _____ 21. Mailing List Committee Report and Policies
(Bergland, 10 minutes)
- _____ 22. Internal Education Committee Report
(John Mason, Chair)
 - _____ a. Report of Principles Subcommittee
(Walter, Burch, 20 minutes)
 - _____ b. Report of Organizational Skills Subcommittee
(Clark, 10 minutes)
 - _____ c. Report on Political Activities and Candidates'
School
(Hocker, 20 minutes)
 - _____ d. Ballot Drive Subcommittee Report
(Grant, 10 minutes)
- _____ 23. Report from National Director on Ballot Drive Spending
(O'Keefe, 10 minutes)
- _____ 24. Membership Committee Report and Projects
(Clark, Franzi, 20 minutes)
- _____ 25. Outreach Committee Report
(Sheldon Richman, Chair)
 - _____ a. Research and Planning Subcommittee Report and
Projects, including Public Opinion Survey
(Richman, 10 minutes; Franzi, 10 minutes)
 - _____ b. Publication and Advertising Subcommittee Report
and Projects
(Hocker, 20 minutes; DeLisio, 10 minutes)
 - _____ c. Campaign '82 Subcommittee Report
(Rich, 25 minutes)

_____ 26. LCC Report
(Rich, 5 minutes)

_____ 27. Proposed Organizational Chart
(Clark, 10 minutes)

(Saturday: 7 hours, 25 minutes)

_____ 28. Report on cost of changes for "We Hold These Truths"
(Walter, 10 minutes)

_____ 29. Advertising/Publication Review Committee Policies
(Bergland, 10 minutes)

_____ 30. Members and possible nominations of new members of
Advertising/Publication Review Committee
(Key, 20 minutes)

_____ 31. National Convention Oversight Committee Report and
Proposed Contract
(Grant, 30 minutes)

_____ 32. Platform Committee Meeting Schedule—1983 Convention
(Richman, 10 minutes)

_____ 33. Report on Randolph Campaign
(DeLisio, 10 minutes)

_____ 34. Circulating reports and proposed policy recommendations
in advance of NatCom meetings
(Lindsay, 10 minutes)

_____ 35. Resolution Opposing U.S. Government intervention in
El Salvador
(Richman, 5 minutes)

_____ 36. Mail Ballot Report—Dates and Locations of NatCom meetings
(Eddy, 5 minutes)

_____ 37. Proposal to have three NatCom meetings a year
(Franzi, 10 minutes)

_____ 38. Proposal to set dates and places of NatCom meetings for
each year during the last NatCom meeting of previous year
(Hanson, 5 minutes)

_____ 39. Dates and locations of remaining 1982 NatCom meetings
(Clark, 10 minutes)

a. San Francisco Bid
(Baase, O'Brien, 5 minutes)

b. Orlando, Florida Bid
(Hodge, 5 minutes)

- _____ c. Wildwood, New Jersey Bid
(Walter, 5 minutes)
- d. Other Bids
(???, 10 minutes)
- _____ 40. Discussion and decisions about
(Key, 15 minutes)
 - a. 1985 National Convention Preplanning
 - b. When to solicit and select bids for this convention
- _____ 41. Request for retraction by Craig Franklin of his
statement on the Maryland Libertarian Party elections
(Key, 10 minutes)
- _____ 42. Proposed Revisions and Deletions of Standing Resolutions
and Proposed Changes in the Method the Secretary Uses to
Compile Standing Resolutions
(Hocker, 30 minutes)
- _____ 43. Use of a Columbus, Ohio, travel agency to make arrange-
ments for NatCom meetings for discount purposes
(Burns, 10 minutes)

(Sunday: 3 hours, 45 minutes)

Annotations to the Adenda
for the March 27-28, 1982
National Committee Meeting in Houston, Texas

Regional Reports

Regional Representatives should distribute written regional reports before the meeting. If your report is intended for publication in LPNews, please give a copy to its Editor, Deb Haws. A copy should also be given to the Secretary to put with the permanent records.

N.B.

Please bring your agenda, these annotations and accompanying backup, and the copy of the compiled resolutions you received in February to the Houston meeting.

Item 2

See attachment

Item 3

See attachment

Item 4

See attachment

Item 5

See attachment

Item 7

See attachment

Item 8

See attachment

Item 11

See attachment

Item 12

Proposed motion: Policy for the Libertarian Party Book Service will be under the jurisdiction of the Internal Education Committee.

Item 13

See attachment

Item 16

Recommendations for financial controls and reporting will be presented.

Item 18

See attachment

Item 21

See attachment

Item 22a

Discussion of relationship between the L.N.C., the Internal Education Committee, and S.I.L.'s Principles of Liberty program is to be part of this item.

Item 22b

Please see copy of March 1 report on Organizational Workshops you have already received from Alicia Clark.

Item 25a and Item 25b

See attachments from Richman, Hocker, DeLisio, and Franzi.

Item 27

Backup for this item should reach you before the NatCom meeting.

Item 29

Backup for this item may reach you before the NatCom meeting.

Item 31

Refer to 2/22/82 memo from Paul Grant you already have.

Item 32

See attachment

Item 34

Proposed motions: That all Committee and Sub-committee Chairs as well as the Treasurer and National Director mail written copies of any report that they will submit at National Committee meetings to all National Committee members three weeks before any such meeting.

That any resolution concerning policy to be submitted at any National Committee meeting be mailed to all National Committee members three weeks before any such meeting.

Item 35

See attachment

Item 36

See attachment

Item 39c

See attachment

Item 41

Refer to Activist Network News sent out from Texas a few weeks ago.

Item 42

See attachment and please bring you copy of the compiled resolutions.

BYLAWS
of
THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY
1981

Article 1: Name

These bylaws shall govern the corporation known as the "Libertarian Party," hereinafter referred to as the "Party."

Article 2: Period of Duration

The duration of the Party shall be perpetual.

Article 3: Purposes

The Party is organized to implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles by:

- functioning as a libertarian political entity separate and distinct from all other political parties or movements;
- chartering affiliate parties throughout the United States and promoting their growth and activities;
- nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and supporting Party and affiliate party candidates for political office; and,
- entering into political information activities.

Article 4: Statement of Principles and Platform

1. The Statement of Principles affirms that philosophy upon which the Libertarian Party is founded, by which it shall be sustained, and through which liberty shall prevail. The enduring importance of the Statement of Principles requires that it may be amended only by a vote of 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.

2. The Party Platform shall include, but not be limited to, the Statement of Principles and the implementation of those principles in the form of planks.

Article 5: Membership

1. Members of the Party shall be those persons whose national dues are current, and who certify that they oppose the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals.

2. Dues for membership in the Party shall be set by the National Committee.

Article 6: Affiliate Parties

1. The National Committee shall charter affiliate parties from those organizations requesting such status in each state, territory and the District of Columbia. Copies of all the petitioning organization's proposed operating rules shall be submitted with the petition. No organization shall be so chartered which does not ratify the Statement of Principles of the Party. No affiliate party shall endorse a candidate for President or Vice-President of the United States other than those elected to candidacy at a Convention of the Party.

2. The autonomy of the affiliate parties shall not be abridged by the National Committee or any other committee of the Party, except as provided herein.

3. The National Committee shall have the power to suspend affiliate party status from any organization by a 2/3 vote of the Committee. Such suspension is subject to written appeal within 30 days of notification. Failure to appeal shall be interpreted as an act of secession by the affiliate party. The National Committee shall not suspend any affiliate party within a period of six months prior to a Regular Convention.

Upon appeal by an affiliate party, the Judicial Committee shall set a date for a hearing within 20 to 40 days of receipt of the appeal. This hearing shall be adjudicated by a quorum of the Judicial Committee, with representatives of the National Committee urging revocation, and representatives of the affiliate party opposing revocation. The Judicial Committee shall rule to either revoke the charter of the affiliate party or to reinstate the charter, with all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, within 30 days of the hearing and no later than 90 days prior to a Regular Convention. Should the Judicial Committee fail to rule, the affiliate party's charter shall be reinstated with all rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

4. Organizations which wish to become affiliate parties shall apply for official designation on a standard petition form as adopted by the National Committee, which petition shall be signed by not less than ten members of the organization residing in the appropriate state.

5. There shall be no more than one affiliate party in any one state or territory or the District of Columbia, and the affiliate party shall determine who shall be delegates from its respective state to all Regular Conventions.

Article 7: Officers

1. The officers of the Party shall be:

- Chair,
- Vice-Chair,
- Secretary, and
- Treasurer.

All of these officers shall be elected by a Regular Convention of the Party,

- b. the immediate past Chair, for the two year term following the Convention at which a new Chair is elected;
- c. seven members elected at large by the delegates at a Regular Convention; and,
- d. one member and one alternate from each Region, plus one additional member and alternate from each Region containing between 10% and 20% of the total Party membership, plus another additional member and alternate from each Region containing over 20% of the total Party membership, with such members and alternates to be selected by the Regions as herein provided.

2. The current Regions are as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Area</u>
1	Alaska
2	California, Hawaii, Guam, and U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific
3	Oregon and Washington
4	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota
5	Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada
6	Colorado and Utah
7	Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri
8	Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska
9	Illinois
10	Wisconsin and Michigan
11	Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky
12	Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee
13	Texas
14	New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware
15	West Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia
16	New York
17	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut
18	North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia
19	Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and U.S. territories and possessions in the Caribbean

3. The National Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the Regular Convention at which they are selected, and serve until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention.

4. A National Committee member shall be a member of the Party, and shall not be the candidate of any party except the Party or an affiliate.

5. A National Committee member-at-large may be suspended, that is, denied authority to perform his or her specific functions, by a 2/3 vote of the entire National Committee. The office of a suspended member-at-large shall be declared vacant unless the suspended member appeals to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of the notice of suspension. When a suspension of a National Committee member-at-large is appealed, the Chair of the Judicial Committee shall set a date for a hearing, which date shall be between 20 and 40 days following receipt of the appeal. This hearing shall be adjudicated by a quorum of the Judicial Committee, with each side presenting its case. The Judicial Committee shall vote to either declare a vacancy in the office or to

reinstate the National Committee member-at-large.

6. The National Committee shall appoint new members if vacancies occur, such members to complete the term of the office vacated.

7. A National Committee Regional Representative may be suspended, that is, denied the authority to perform his or her specific functions, by the following procedure:

- a. A majority of the State Chairs in the Region must request of the Chair that the National Committee consider the question of suspension of the Regional Representative.
- b. The Chair shall submit the matter to a vote of the National Committee.
- c. If 2/3 of the entire National Committee vote to suspend the Regional Representative, that office shall be deemed vacant and the State Chairs in the Region shall elect - by majority vote - a new Regional Representative to fill the vacancy. When a region consists of a single state, the state committee of that state shall fulfill the function of State Chairs in a multi-state Region.
- d. The suspension of a Regional Representative is not appealable to the Judicial Committee.

8. The National Committee shall have control and management of all the affairs, properties and funds of the Party consistent with these Bylaws.

9. The National Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by:

- action of the Committee,
- call of the Chair, or
- written request of 1/3 or more of its members.

A written notice of the time and place of all meetings shall be mailed to each member of the Committee not less than 30 days prior to said meeting.

10. The National Committee may, without meeting together, transact business by mail. The Secretary shall send out mail ballots on any question submitted by the Chair or by at least 1/5 of the members of the Committee. Fifteen days shall be allowed for the return of the votes cast, by mail, to the Secretary during the period between a Regular Convention and the next general election, and 30 days shall be allowed at all other times. If, at the expiration of the applicable period, a quorum of the Committee have not returned their votes, the measure being voted upon shall be deemed to have failed; in all other cases, a majority of the votes returned shall carry the measure, except where a higher vote is required by the Bylaws. The Secretary shall preserve all such votes until the next meeting of the National Committee, at which meeting the Committee shall order the disposition of such votes.

11. More than 1/2 of the membership of the National Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings, except where a larger vote is required by the Bylaws.

12. Upon appeal by 5% of the Party members, the Judicial Committee shall consider the question of whether or not a decision of the National Committee contravenes specified sections of the Bylaws. If the decision is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it shall be declared null and void.

Article 9: Judicial Committee

1. There shall be a standing Judicial Committee which shall be appointed by, and exclusive of, the National Committee, and shall serve the same term as the National Committee. The Judicial Committee shall be composed of nine members; any five members shall constitute a quorum. The National Committee shall designate a Chair of the Judicial Committee, to whom all notices of appeal shall be sent.
2. The Judicial Committee shall be responsible for hearing appeals regarding the following:
 - a. suspension of affiliate parties (Article 6, Section 3),
 - b. suspension of officers (Article 7, Section 8),
 - c. suspension of National Committee members-at-large (Article 8, Section 5),
 - d. voiding of National Committee decisions (Article 8, Section 12),
 - e. challenges to platform planks (Rule 7, Section 7),
 - f. challenges to Resolutions (Rule 8, Section 2), and
 - g. suspension of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidacies (Article 12, Section 5).
3. In addition to the responsibilities listed above, the Judicial Committee shall be responsible for disciplinary actions against any Party member, in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, except as otherwise provided herein.

Article 10: Finance and Accounting

1. The fiscal term of the Party shall begin on January 1 of each year. From January 1 until the National Committee has approved a budget, the National Director and/or the Treasurer are authorized to make expenditures for any item incorporated in the previous year's budget as long as the level of expenditure is consistent with that budget.
2. The National Committee shall cause an efficient double-entry system of accounts to be installed and maintained.
3. All disbursements exceeding \$20.00 shall be made solely by check.
4. The National Committee shall have the power to designate the depository of all funds of the Party, and shall appoint such officers and employees as in its judgment may seem advisable to deposit and withdraw funds.
5. The Party shall not borrow in excess of \$10,000 total without prior

approval by 2/3 vote of the National Committee. This shall not include current operating debt for trade payables.

Article 11: Conventions

1. Regular Conventions:

The Party shall hold a Regular Convention every odd-numbered year, at a time and place selected by the National Committee. Regular Conventions shall be held sometime during the period July through October. All business required to be conducted at Regular Conventions shall be conducted at Regular Conventions only.

2. Non-Regular Conventions:

Non-Regular Conventions may be held at the discretion of the National Committee during even-numbered years.

3. Delegates:

- a. Delegates shall be required to be members of either the Party or an affiliate party. At all Regular Conventions, delegates shall be those so accredited who have registered at the Convention. At all Non-Regular Conventions, any person who wishes to attend may do so.
- b. Any federal or state law to the contrary notwithstanding, delegates to a Regular Convention shall be selected by a method adopted by each affiliate party; provided however that only members of the Party as defined in these Bylaws, or members of the affiliate party as defined in the constitution or bylaws of such affiliate party, or those who have made the certification required by Article 5 of these Bylaws, shall be eligible to vote for the selection of delegates to a Regular Convention.

4. Affiliate Party Delegate Entitlements:

Each affiliate party shall be entitled to send delegates to each Regular Convention on the following basis:

- a. four "basic" delegates from each affiliate party; plus
- b. one additional delegate for each one quarter of one percent (0.25%) (rounded) of the total national membership residing in that state, district or territory, as determined by the Secretary as of the last day of February of the Regular Convention year; plus
- c. one additional delegate for each one percent (1%) (rounded) of the total vote cast for President in that state or district which was received by the Party's most recent candidate for President.

5. Ex-Officio Delegates:

In addition, the following persons shall be ex-officio delegates, automatically entitled to delegate status:

- a. National Officers,
- b. National Committee members or their alternates,
- c. all former Party nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and
- d. each state governor, U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator who is a Party member and not affiliated with any other party.

6. Delegate Allocation:

In order to be counted for delegate allocation, membership applications must be sent to the National Headquarters by either the individual member or the affiliate party, and received or postmarked no later than the last day of February of the Regular Convention year. The Secretary shall make a count of the members qualified under the requirements set forth here, and shall compute the delegate allocations for the affiliate parties. Notification of the membership totals and allocation totals shall be sent by the Secretary to the Chair of each affiliate party no later than April 1 of the year of the Regular Convention.

A list of the names and addresses of all delegates and alternates chosen by each affiliate party shall be sent to the Secretary no later than one month prior to start of the first general session of the Regular Convention. Amendments to such lists may be made by the affiliate parties until the close of the Credentials Committee meeting preceding the Convention.

7. Delegate List:

Any Party member shall be provided, upon request and payment of copying and mailing costs, a list of the names and addresses of all elected delegates to a Convention.

8. Convention Committees:

There shall be a Platform Committee, a Bylaws and Rules Committee and a Credentials Committee for each Regular Convention. The National Committee shall appoint a temporary chair of each committee to serve until each committee selects its own chair.

a. The Bylaws and Rules Committee shall consist of ten Party members appointed by the National Committee no later than three months before a Regular Convention. No more than five of these members shall be members of the current National Committee.

b. The Platform Committee shall consist of 20 members selected as follows:

- One member from each of the ten affiliate parties having the largest memberships as determined for Convention delegate allocations. These shall be selected by each of the affiliate parties no later than one month prior to the Convention.

- Ten members appointed by the National Committee, including no less than five members from states other than the ten having the largest Party memberships. These members shall be appointed no later than three months prior to the Regular Convention.

c. The Credentials Committee, composed of ten members, shall be selected as follows:

- Five members chosen by the National Committee.
- One member from each of the five affiliate parties having the largest memberships as determined for Convention delegate allocations. These shall be selected by each of the affiliate parties no later than one month prior to the Convention.

d. Ranked alternates may be named by the appointing bodies to fill any vacancies in the Convention Committees.

9. Quorum:

A quorum shall consist of 40% of the total number of delegates registered in attendance at the Convention.

10. Convention Rules:

Conventions of the Party shall be conducted in accordance with the current Bylaws and Convention Rules, unless otherwise amended at a Regular Convention.

Article 12: Presidential and Vice-Presidential campaigns

1. Nominations of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States may be made only at the Regular Convention held in the year preceding the Presidential election year.
2. No candidate may be nominated for President or Vice-President who is ineligible under the United States Constitution, who has not expressed a willingness to accept the nomination of the Party, or who is not a member of the Party.
3. In the event of the death, resignation, disqualification or suspension of the nomination of the Party's nominee for President, the Vice-Presidential nominee shall become the Presidential nominee. Two thirds of the entire membership of the National Committee may, at a meeting, fill a Vice-Presidential vacancy, and, if necessary, a simultaneous Presidential vacancy.
4. The National Committee shall respect the vote of the delegates at Nominating Conventions and provide full support for all nominees for President and Vice-President as long as their campaigns are conducted in accordance with the Platform of the Party.

5. A candidate's nomination may be suspended by a 3/4 vote of the entire membership of the National Committee at a meeting. That candidate's nomination shall then be declared null and void unless the suspended candidate appeals the suspension to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notification of suspension. The resolution of suspension must state the specific reasons for suspension and must be signed by each member of the National Committee agreeing thereto. The Judicial Committee shall meet and act on this appeal within 30 days and before the election.

Article 13: Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern the Party in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with other rules adopted by the Party.

Article 14: Amendment

1. These Bylaws may be amended by a 2/3 vote of the delegates at any Regular Convention.

2. Article 4, Section 1 shall not be amended by a vote of less than 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.

Article 15: Promulgation of Bylaws

The National Committee shall promulgate the Bylaws in accordance with applicable law.

CONVENTION RULES
of
THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY
1981

Rule 1: Order of Business

The standing order of business for a Regular Convention shall be as follows:

1. Call to order
2. Credentials Committee report
3. Adopt agenda
4. Bylaws and Rules Committee report
5. Platform Committee report
6. Nomination of Party candidates for President and Vice-President (in appropriate years)
7. Election of Party Officers and at-large members of the National Committee
8. Other business

Rule 2: Voting Eligibility

1. The Secretary, acting on behalf of the Credentials Committee, shall report the number of delegates registered in attendance and eligible to vote directly after the opening of the first business session, and at the beginning of each succeeding session.

2. All delegates shall be eligible to vote on all matters. In order to vote on a given matter, a delegate must be present on the floor at the time the vote is taken. Each delegate present shall have one vote. Use of the unit rule or unit voting is prohibited at national Conventions.

3. Duly selected alternates may be freely substituted for any members of their delegation, except for ex-officio delegates, who are temporarily or permanently absent from the floor, provided the procedure has been clearly specified by the affiliate party in advance of the Convention, and the Secretary has been provided with lists of the affiliate party's delegates and alternates, as well as a copy of the affiliate party's rules governing substitutions.

4. An alternate, upon certification by the Secretary, shall be designated as a delegate whenever a delegate of the same state has not been registered in attendance. This status shall continue until the absent delegate registers in attendance. If the affiliate party has made no provision for filling delegate vacancies, the alternate substitute shall be decided by drawing lots.

5. If the affiliate party has made no other provision, an alternate may temporarily vote in place of a delegate from the same state while he or she has the written consent of that delegate; however, no delegate may cast more than one vote on a question.

6. All members must wear the identification badge issued upon registration in order to be admitted to the Convention hall.

Rule 3: Voting Procedure and Motions

1. On all matters, except the election of Party Officers and at-large members of the National Committee, and the nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, voting will be by voice vote. If ten or more delegates object to the Chair's ruling on the outcome of a voice vote, a roll call vote will be held.
2. The Chair may require any motion offered from the Convention floor to be in writing, signed by the mover, and submitted to the Secretary.

Rule 4: Polling Procedure

1. The State Chair shall serve as chair of his or her delegation, unless that delegation selects another of its members to serve as its chair, and so notifies the Secretary.
2. In cases where a roll call vote is required, polling shall be by state. The Secretary will ask for the vote from each state in alphabetical order, and the chair of each delegation shall report the vote for that state. The Convention seating will be by state delegations. If someone challenges the vote reported by any state's chair, the Secretary shall poll the delegates from that state individually.

Rule 5: Committee Procedures

1. A majority vote of those Committee members present is necessary for a "do pass" recommendation, and in the case of the Platform Committee, a majority must approve each specific plank separately.
2. Four or more members of the Platform Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding any plank reported to the floor of the Convention. Two or more members of the Bylaws and Rules Committee or of the Credentials Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding their business.
3. A member must be present in Committee to vote.
4. More than 1/2 of the membership of each committee shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 6: Debating and Voting - Bylaws and Rules

The Chair of the Bylaws and Rules Committee shall report each recommendation of the Committee to the Convention separately and may explain the intent or purpose of the proposed amendment(s). The Convention Chair shall open each

recommendation to discussion and amendment from the floor. Each recommendation shall be considered and adopted separately, with a maximum of ten minutes discussion on any recommendation.

Rule 7: Debating and Voting - Platform

1. The current Platform shall serve as the basis of all future platforms. At Regular Conventions, the existing Platform may be amended. Additional planks, or additions to planks, must be approved by 2/3 vote. A platform plank may be deleted by majority vote.

2. The Platform Committee shall meet prior to the Convention to consider proposed amendments, and shall issue a report to the Convention. Its recommendations shall be reported to the floor on a plank-by-plank basis, and each shall be debated and voted upon separately, in the following order:

- a. those recommendations approved by unanimous vote in Committee;
- b. those recommendations approved without objection, but with abstentions, in Committee;
- c. those recommendations approved by majority vote in Committee, regarding which there is no minority report (as defined in Rule 5, section 2);
- d. those recommendations approved by majority vote in Committee, but with a minority report attached.

3. Recommendations for which there is no minority report shall be debated and voted upon in the following manner:

- a. The Platform Committee Chair, or some other person designated by him or her, shall read the proposed recommendation, and shall have up to two minutes to explain the recommendation.
- b. The Convention Chair shall then open the recommendation to discussion and amendment for a period of 15 minutes. At the end of 15 minutes, a vote will be taken on whether to bring the recommendation (as amended, if this is the case) to a final vote. If a majority vote is in favor of immediate consideration, the vote to accept or reject the recommendation must follow immediately. If a majority vote is against immediate consideration, the proposed recommendation shall be tabled for later consideration, after all other recommendations receiving a favorable majority vote from the Platform Committee have been considered.

4. When all recommendations having no minority report have received at least initial consideration, those for which there is a minority report shall be considered in the following manner:

- a. Spokespersons for both the majority and minority positions shall each have two minutes to present their views.

- b. The chair shall then open consideration of both positions for five minutes, during which time any delegates may express their views without offering amendments. After five minutes, there will be a vote on which of the two reports shall be considered for purposes of adopting a recommendation. The report receiving the greater number of votes shall then be discussed and voted upon in the manner described in section 3b.
5. After all Committee recommendations have received initial consideration, any delegate may propose amendments to the Platform. The delegate may take up to two minutes to state and explain the proposal, with debating and voting to proceed as described in section 3b.
6. Finally, if time permits, proposals which were considered by the Platform Committee, but which received an unfavorable vote from a majority of the Committee, may be considered; with a spokesperson for the minority position giving the reasons in favor, and the Platform Committee Chair or other representative of the majority position giving the reasons why it was voted down, before the proposal is taken to the floor for debate.
7. Challenges of adopted Party planks believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the plank is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to, and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the plank is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void, but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

Rule 8: Resolutions

1. Resolutions must be approved by a 2/3 vote.
2. Resolutions must not be in conflict with the Statement of Principles. Challenges of such adopted Resolutions believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the resolution is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to, and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the Resolution is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void, but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

Rule 9: Nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates

1. Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations shall be from the floor. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall

deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

2. The Party's nominee for President shall be chosen by majority vote. If, after four ballots, no candidate has attained a majority, the candidate with the fewest votes on the latest ballot shall be struck from subsequent ballots. This procedure shall be repeated after each even-numbered ballot in which no candidate has received a majority vote, until one candidate attains a majority.

3. The Party's nominee for Vice-President shall be chosen by the same procedure as for the Presidential nominee, except that the Presidential nominee shall have the power to veto any candidate for Vice-President with whom he or she does not wish to run. The Convention may overturn such veto by a 2/3 vote.

Rule 10: Election of Officers and National Committee

1. Nominations for Party Officers shall be from the floor, with any national or affiliate party member eligible to run for any office. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

- a. For each office, a majority vote will be necessary for election.
- b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.
- c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.
- d. In cases where no candidate receives a majority, runoff votes will be held, dropping the candidate with the fewest votes after each ballot.

2. Nominations for the at-large members of the National Committee shall be from the floor, with all national or affiliate party members eligible for nomination. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

- a. Each delegate may cast up to seven votes, but no more than one vote for any one candidate.
- b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.
- c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly

selected delegation.

- d. Those seven candidates receiving the highest vote totals shall be declared elected. If a tie vote affecting the outcome of the election occurs, another ballot for the remaining offices shall be held, with each delegate allowed to cast as many votes as there are offices to fill.

3. Nominations for each candidate may be made by any delegate present on the floor, provided he or she has the candidate's permission. Nominating speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:

- a. Chair: one five-minute nominating speech, two three-minute seconding speeches;
- b. All others: one two-minute nominating speech, two one-minute seconding speeches.

4. The National Committee members from each of the Regions shall be elected by the delegates from that region, provided there are at least five such delegates present, in caucus, after the election of the Officers and at-large members of the National Committee. If a Region is represented by fewer than five delegates, the incumbent Regional representative will remain in office until a new Regional representative is elected at a Regional Caucus to be held within 90 days of the last day of the Convention. The incumbent representative shall call said caucus, and preside over it. Each Region's delegates may elect their representative by whatever manner they choose, provided all delegates present from that region are given equal voice in the selection.

Rule 11: None of the Above

Votes cast for "None of the Above" in voting on the Party's nominees for President and Vice-President, the Party Officers, and at-large members of the National Committee, shall be considered valid. Should a majority of the votes be cast for "None of the Above" in the Presidential or Vice-Presidential balloting, no candidate shall be nominated for that office. Should "None of the Above" be selected for any Party office, that position shall be declared vacant and none of the losing candidates for that position may be selected to fill the vacancy for that term of office.

Rule 12: Amendments to the Rules

The Convention Rules may be amended by a 2/3 vote at a Regular Convention.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY

Bylaws and Convention Rules

Adopted in Convention, Chicago, Illinois

August, 1991

BYLAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY

ARTICLE 1: NAME

These bylaws shall govern the association known as the "Libertarian Party," hereinafter referred to as the "Party."

ARTICLE 2: PERIOD OF DURATION

The duration of the Party shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 3: PURPOSES

The Party is organized to implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles by:

--functioning as a libertarian political entity separate and distinct from all other political parties or movements;

--chartering affiliate parties throughout the United States and promoting their growth and activities;

--nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and supporting Party and affiliate party candidates for political office; and,

--entering into political information activities.

ARTICLE 4: STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORM

1. The Statement of Principles affirms that philosophy upon which the Libertarian Party is founded, by which it shall be sustained, and through which liberty shall prevail. The enduring importance of the Statement of Principles requires that it may be amended only by a vote of 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.

2. The Party Platform shall include, but not be limited to, the Statement of Principles and the implementation of those principles in the form of planks.

ARTICLE 5: LIBERTARIAN PARTY PROGRAM

1. The National Committee shall adopt and report the LP Program to the membership.

2. The Program recommendation by the National Committee shall be comprised of:

a. a maximum of 10 issues;

b. issues which are currently receiving widespread, national public attention;

c. issues which are readily identifiable by most individuals as matters which affect them personally and directly; and

d. interim or transitional proposals which move toward a libertarian society, which are clearly identified as interim or transitional proposals.

3. The National Committee shall appoint 3 or more individuals to submit draft program planks to the National Committee.

4. Motions to approve planks require a 2/3 vote of the entire National Committee.

5. No proposal shall conflict with the LP Platform.

ARTICLE 6: MEMBERSHIP

1. Members of the Party shall be those persons who have certified in writing that they oppose the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals.

2. Dues for membership in the Party shall be set by the National Committee.

3. Only members whose national dues are current shall be counted for delegate apportionment, and National Committee representation. Only members whose national dues are current shall be eligible to hold National Party offices or be a candidate for President or Vice President.

ARTICLE 7: AFFILIATE PARTIES

1. No person, group or organization may use the name "Libertarian Party" or any confusingly similar designation except an organization to which the Party grants affiliate party status.

2. The National Committee shall charter affiliate parties from any qualifying organization requesting such status in each state, territory and the District of Columbia (hereinafter, state). Organizations which wish to become affiliate parties shall apply for such status on a standard petition form as adopted by the National Committee, which petition shall be signed by no fewer than ten members of the Party residing in the appropriate state. Affiliate party status shall be granted only to those organizations which adopt the Statement of Principles and file a copy of their Constitution and/or Bylaws with the Party Secretary.

point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

2. The Party's nominee for President shall be chosen by majority vote. If, after two ballots, no candidate has attained a majority, the candidate with the fewest votes on the latest ballot shall be struck from subsequent ballots. This procedure shall be repeated after every subsequent ballot in which no candidate has received a majority vote, until one candidate attains a majority.

3. The Party's nominee for Vice-President shall be chosen by the same procedure as for the Presidential nominee except that the Presidential nominee shall have the privilege of addressing the Convention for 5 minutes, after nominations have been made but before voting has begun, for the purpose of endorsing or objecting to any of the Vice-Presidential nominees.

4. Nominating and seconding speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:

President: Total of 16 minutes;

Vice-President: Total of 11 minutes.

RULE 10: ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1. Nominations for Party Officers shall be from the floor, with any national or affiliate party member eligible to run for any office. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

a. For each office, a majority vote will be necessary for election.

b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.

c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

d. In cases where no candidate receives a majority, runoff votes will be held, dropping the candidate with the fewest votes after each ballot.

2. Nominations for the at-large members of the National Committee shall be from the floor, with all national or affiliate party members eligible for nomination. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

a. Each delegate may cast up to five votes, but no more than one vote for any one candidate.

b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.

c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

d. Those five candidates receiving the highest vote totals shall be declared elected. If a tie vote affecting the outcome of the election occurs, another ballot for the remaining offices shall be held with each delegate allowed to cast as many votes as there are offices to fill.

3. Nominations and elections for members of the Judicial Committee shall be conducted in the same manner as specified for at-large members of the National Committee.

4. Nominations for each candidate may be made by any delegate present on the floor, provided he or she has the candidate's permission. Nominating speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:

a. Chair: one five-minute nominating speech, two three-minute seconding speeches;

b. All others: one two-minute nominating speech, two one-minute seconding speeches.

5. In the event a region has not otherwise provided for the election of its regional representative to the National Committee then the delegates from the region shall elect its regional representative, provided there are at least five delegates present. Each Region's delegates may elect their representative in whatever manner they choose, provided all delegates present from that region are given equal voice in the selection.

RULE 11: NONE OF THE ABOVE

Votes cast for "None of the Above" in voting on the Party's nominees for President and Vice-President, the Party Officers, and at-large members of the National Committee, shall be considered valid. Should a majority of the votes be cast for "None of the Above" in the Presidential or Vice-Presidential balloting, no candidate shall be nominated for that office. Should "None of the Above" be selected for any Party office, that position shall be declared vacant and none of the losing candidates for that position may be selected to fill the vacancy for that term of office.

RULE 12: AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The Convention Rules may be amended by a 2/3 vote at a Regular Convention.

Libertarian Party

1528 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20003

202-543-1988

Bylaws and Convention Rules

Adopted in Convention, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September, 1989

BYLAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY

ARTICLE 1: NAME

These bylaws shall govern the association known as the "Libertarian Party," hereinafter referred to as the "Party."

ARTICLE 2: PERIOD OF DURATION

The duration of the Party shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 3: PURPOSES

The Party is organized to implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles by:

- functioning as a libertarian political entity separate and distinct from all other political parties or movements;
- chartering affiliate parties throughout the United States and promoting their growth and activities;
- nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and supporting Party and affiliate party candidates for political office; and,
- entering into political information activities.

ARTICLE 4: STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND PLATFORM

1. The Statement of Principles affirms that philosophy upon which the Libertarian Party is founded, by which it shall be sustained, and through which liberty shall prevail. The enduring importance of the Statement of Principles requires that it may be amended only by a vote of 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.
2. The Party Platform shall include, but not be limited to, the Statement of Principles and the implementation of those principles in the form of planks.

ARTICLE 5: LIBERTARIAN PARTY PROGRAM

1. The National Committee shall adopt and report the LP Program to the membership.
2. The Program recommendation by the National Committee shall be comprised of:
 - a. a maximum of 10 issues;
 - b. issues which are currently receiving widespread, national public attention;
 - c. issues which are readily identifiable by most individuals as matters which affect them personally and directly; and

d. interim or transitional proposals which move toward a libertarian society, which are clearly identified as interim or transitional proposals.

3. The National Committee shall appoint 3 or more individuals to submit draft program planks to the National Committee.

4. Motions to approve planks require a 2/3 vote of the entire National Committee.

5. No proposal shall conflict with the LP Platform.

ARTICLE 6: MEMBERSHIP

1. Members of the Party shall be those persons who have certified in writing that they oppose the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals.
2. Dues for membership in the Party shall be set by the National Committee.
3. Only members whose national dues are current shall be counted for delegate apportionment, and National Committee representation. Only members whose national dues are current shall be eligible to hold National Party offices or be a candidate for President or Vice President.

ARTICLE 7: AFFILIATE PARTIES

1. No person, group or organization may use the name "Libertarian Party" or any confusingly similar designation except an organization to which the Party grants affiliate party status.
2. The National Committee shall charter affiliate parties from any qualifying organization requesting such status in each state, territory and the District of Columbia (hereinafter, state). Organizations which wish to become affiliate parties shall apply for such status on a standard petition form as adopted by the National Committee, which petition shall be signed by no fewer than ten members of the Party residing in the appropriate state. Affiliate party status shall be granted only to those organizations which adopt the Statement of Principles and file a copy of their Constitution and/or Bylaws with the Party Secretary.
3. There shall be no more than one affiliate party in any one state, and the affiliate party shall determine who shall be its delegates to all Regular Conventions.
4. No affiliate party shall endorse any candidate who is a member of another party for public office in any partisan election. No affiliate party shall take any action inconsistent with the Statement of Principles or these Bylaws.
5. The autonomy of the affiliate parties shall not be abridged

by the National Committee or any other committee of the Party, except as provided by these Bylaws.

6. The National Committee shall have the power to revoke the status of any affiliate party, for cause, by a vote of 3/4 of the entire National Committee. The affiliate party may challenge the revocation of its status by written appeal to the Judicial Committee within 30 days of receipt of notice of such revocation. Failure to appeal within 30 days shall confirm the revocation and bar any later challenge or appeal. The National Committee shall not revoke the status of any affiliate party within six months prior to a Regular Convention.

The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing the appeal within 20 to 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and submit evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall either affirm the National Committee's revocation of affiliate party status or order reinstatement of the affiliate party. The Judicial Committee shall issue its ruling within 30 days of the hearing and in no case later than 90 days prior to a Regular Convention. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute an affirmation of the National Committee's revocation of affiliate party status except when the last day of the 30 day period falls within 90 days prior to a Regular Convention, in which case the Judicial Committee's non-action shall result in reinstatement of affiliate party status.

ARTICLE 8: OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Party shall be:

- Chair,
- Vice-Chair,
- Secretary, and
- Treasurer.

All of these officers shall be elected by a Regular Convention of the Party, shall take office immediately upon the close of the Convention and shall serve thereafter until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention. No person shall serve as an officer who is not a member of the Party.

2. No offices shall be combined.

3. The officers shall be full voting members of the National Committee.

4. The Chair shall preside at all Conventions and all meetings of the National Committee. The Chair is the chief executive officer of the Party with full authority to direct its business and affairs, including hiring and discharging of National Committee volunteers and paid personnel, subject to express National Committee policies and directives issued in the exercise of the National Committee's plenary control and management of Party affairs, properties and funds.

5. The Vice-Chair shall be the chief assistant to the Chair, performing such duties as the Chair shall prescribe, and holding such executive powers as the Chair shall delegate and shall perform the duties of the Chair in the event that the Chair is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

6. The Secretary shall be the recording officer of the Party and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the Chair or the National Committee. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the National Committee and all Party Conventions and shall act as Secretary thereof, keeping such minutes and records as necessary. The Secretary shall make an annual report to the National Committee containing all information required by the Committee.

7. The Treasurer shall receive, expend and account for the funds of the Party under the supervision and direction of the Chair and the National Committee. The Treasurer shall make an annual financial report to the National Committee and shall perform all duties required of the office by applicable federal and state law.

8. The National Committee may, for cause, suspend any officer by a vote of 2/3 of the entire National Committee. The suspended officer may challenge the suspension by an appeal in writing to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notice of suspension. Failure to appeal within seven days shall confirm the suspension and bar any later challenge or appeal.

The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing the appeal between 20 and 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and present evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall either affirm the National Committee's suspension of the officer or order the officer's reinstatement within 30 days of the hearing. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute an affirmation of the National Committee's suspension of the officer. At such time as the suspension is final, the office in question shall be deemed vacant.

9. The National Committee shall appoint new officers if vacancies occur, such officers to complete the term of the office vacated.

ARTICLE 9: NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1. The National Committee shall have control and management of all the affairs, properties and funds of the Party consistent with these Bylaws. The Libertarian National Committee shall establish and oversee an organizational structure to implement the purposes of the Party as stated in Article 3. The National Committee shall adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of its meetings and the carrying out of its duties and responsibilities. The National Committee may delegate its authority in any manner it deems necessary.

2. The National Committee shall be composed of the following members:

a. the officers of the Party;

b. five members elected at large by the delegates at a Regular Convention; and

c. any additional members as specified below:

Any affiliate party with 10% or more of the total national party membership (as determined for delegate allocation) shall be entitled to one National Committee representative and one alternate for each 10% of national membership.

Affiliate parties may, by mutual consent, band together to form "representative regions," and each such "region" with an aggregate national party membership of 10% or more shall be entitled to one National Committee representative and one alternate for each 10% of national party membership.

"Representative regions" may be formed or dissolved once every two years during a period beginning 90 days before the beginning of and ending on the second day of the National Convention, and notice of new formations or dissolutions must be given in writing to the national Secretary prior to the close of the Convention at which they take place.

3. The National Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the Regular Convention at which they are selected, and serve until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention.

4. A National Committee member shall be a member of the Party, and shall not be the candidate of any party except the Party or an affiliate.

5. The National Committee may, for cause, suspend any member-at-large by a vote of 2/3 of the entire National Committee. The suspended member-at-large may challenge the suspension by an appeal in writing to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notice of suspension. Failure to appeal within seven days shall confirm the suspension and bar any later challenge or appeal.

The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing the appeal between 20 and 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and present evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall either affirm the National Committee's suspension of the member-at-large or order reinstatement of the member-at-large within 30 days of the hearing. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute an affirmation of the National Committee's suspension of the member-at-large. At such times as the suspension is final, the office in question shall be deemed vacant.

6. The National Committee shall appoint new officers and members-at-large if vacancies occur, such officers and members-at-large to complete the term of the office vacated.

7. A National Committee Regional Representative may be removed and replaced only by the act of the affiliate parties which constitute the subject region. The voting procedure for

the removal and replacement of regional representatives shall be determined by the regions. In the absence of any such procedures, a majority vote of the state chairs shall prevail.

8. The National Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by:

-- action of the Committee,

-- call of the Chair, or

-- written request of 1/3 or more of its members.

9. The National Committee may, without meeting together, transact business by mail. The Secretary shall send out mail ballots on any question submitted by the Chair or by at least 1/5 of the members of the Committee. Fifteen days shall be allowed for the return of the votes cast, by mail, to the Secretary. The Secretary shall establish procedures for identifying voters in a mail ballot, and may accept votes through any mail system, including facsimile and electronic mail, for which such procedures have been established. Votes from alternate regional representatives will be counted, in accordance with the ranking procedure of the region, only if the regional representative fails to respond to the ballot. If, at the expiration of the applicable period, a quorum of the Committee have not returned their votes, the measure being voted upon shall be deemed to have failed; in all other cases, a majority of the votes returned shall carry the measure, except where a higher vote is required by the Bylaws. The Secretary shall preserve all such votes until the next meeting of the National Committee, at which meeting the Committee shall order the disposition of such votes.

10. A majority of the membership of the National Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

11. Upon appeal by 5% of the Party members, the Judicial Committee shall consider the question of whether or not a decision of the National Committee contravenes specified sections of the Bylaws. If the decision is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it shall be declared null and void.

ARTICLE 10: JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

1. The Judicial Committee shall be composed of seven Party members elected at each Regular Convention, and any five members shall constitute a quorum. No member of the National Committee may be a member of the Judicial Committee. The members of the Judicial Committee shall select the Chair of the Judicial Committee. The Judicial Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the Regular Convention at which elected and shall serve until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention.

2. The subject matter jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee is limited to consideration of only those matters expressly identified as follows:

a. suspension of affiliate parties (Article 7, Section 6),

b. suspension of officers (Article 8, Section 8),

c. suspension of National Committee members-at-large (Article 9, Section 5),

d. voiding of National Committee decisions (Article 9, Section 11),

e. challenges to platform planks (Rule 7, Section 7),

f. challenges to Resolutions (Rule 8, Section 2), and

g. suspension of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates (Article 13, Section 5).

3. Within 90 days following the Regular Convention at which elected, the Judicial Committee shall establish Rules of Appellate Procedure to govern its consideration of matters within the scope of its jurisdiction. The existing Rules shall remain in effect until and unless the Judicial Committee submits new proposed rules to the National Committee for approval, which approval shall be deemed given unless denied by a 2/3 vote of the National Committee within 60 days of submission. A copy of the current Rules of Appellate Procedure shall be maintained by the Secretary at the Party Headquarters and shall be available to any member at cost.

ARTICLE 11: FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

1. The fiscal term of the Party shall begin on January 1 of each year. From January 1 until the National Committee has approved a budget, the Treasurer may authorize expenditures for any item incorporated in the previous year's budget as long as the level of expenditure is consistent with that budget.

2. The National Committee shall cause an efficient double-entry system of accounts to be installed and maintained.

3. All disbursements exceeding \$20.00 shall be made solely by check.

4. The National Committee shall have the power to designate the depository of all funds of the Party, and shall appoint such officers and employees as in its judgment may seem advisable to deposit and withdraw funds.

5. The Party shall not borrow in excess of \$2,000 total without prior approval by 2/3 vote of the National Committee. This shall not include current operating debt for trade payables.

ARTICLE 12: CONVENTIONS

1. Regular Conventions:

The Party shall hold a Regular Convention every two years, at a time and place selected by the National Committee. Regular Conventions shall be held sometime during the period of July of an odd-numbered year through June of an even-numbered year. All business required to be conducted at Regular Conventions shall be conducted at Regular Conventions only.

2. Non-Regular Conventions:

In any year which does not include a Regular Convention, a

non-regular convention may be held at the discretion of the National Committee.

3. Delegates:

a. Delegates shall be required to be members of either the Party or an affiliate party. At all Regular Conventions delegates shall be those so accredited who have registered at the Convention. At all Non-Regular Conventions, any person who wishes to attend may do so.

b. Any federal or state law to the contrary notwithstanding, delegates to a Regular Convention shall be selected by a method adopted by each affiliate party; provided however, that only members of the Party as defined in these Bylaws, or members of the affiliate party as defined in the constitution or bylaws of such affiliate party, or those who have made the certification required by Article 6 of these Bylaws, shall be eligible to vote for the selection of delegates to a Regular Convention.

4. Affiliate Party Delegate Entitlements:

Each affiliate party shall be entitled to send delegates to each Regular Convention on the following basis:

a. one delegate for each 20 members or fraction thereof, of the National Party (at least one such delegate must be a resident of that state); plus

b. one additional delegate for each one percent (1%) (rounded) of the total vote cast for President in that state or district which was received by the Party's most recent candidate for President.

5. Ex-Officio Delegates:

In addition, the following persons shall be ex-officio delegates, automatically entitled to delegate status:

a. National Officers;

b. National Committee members or their alternates;

c. all former Party nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States; and

d. each state governor, U.S. Representative and U.S. Senator who is a Party member and not affiliated with any other party.

6. Delegate Allocation:

In order to be counted for delegate allocation, membership applications must be sent to the National Headquarters by either the individual member or the affiliate party and received or postmarked no later than the last day of the seventh month prior to the Regular Convention. The Secretary shall make a count of the members qualified under the requirements set forth here and shall compute the delegate allocations for the affiliate parties. Notification of the membership totals and allocation totals shall be sent by the Secretary to the Chair of each affiliate party no later than the last day of the fifth month prior to a Regular Convention.

accordance with applicable law. A copy of these Bylaws and Convention Rules shall be provided to each member of the National Committee, each member of the Judicial Committee and each Chair of an affiliate party within 90 days of adoption.

CONVENTION RULES OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY

RULE 1: ORDER OF BUSINESS

The standing order of business for a Regular Convention shall be as follows:

1. Call to order
2. Credentials Committee report
3. Adoption of agenda
4. Treasurer's report
5. Bylaws and Rules Committee report (Non-nominating conventions only)
6. Platform Committee report (At non-Presidential nominating conventions only deletions may be considered.)
7. Nomination of Party candidates for President and Vice-President (in appropriate years)
8. Election of Party Officers and at-large members of the National Committee
9. Election of Judicial Committee
10. Resolutions
11. Other business

RULE 2: VOTING ELIGIBILITY

1. The Secretary, acting on behalf of the Credentials Committee, shall report the number of delegates registered in attendance and eligible to vote directly after the opening of the first business session, and at the beginning of each succeeding session.
2. All delegates shall be eligible to vote on all matters. In order to vote on a given matter, a delegate must be present on the floor at the time the vote is taken. Each delegate present shall have one vote. Use of the unit rule or unit voting is prohibited at national conventions.
3. Duly selected alternates may be freely substituted for any members of their delegation, except for ex-officio delegates, who are temporarily or permanently absent from the floor, provided the procedure has been clearly specified by the affiliate party in advance of the Convention, and the Secretary has been provided with lists of the affiliate party's delegates and alternates as well as a copy of the affiliate party's rules governing substitutions.

4. An alternate, upon certification by the Secretary, may function as a delegate whenever a delegate of the same state has not been registered in attendance. This status shall continue until the absent delegate registers in attendance. If the affiliate party has made no provision for filling delegate vacancies, the alternate substitute shall be decided by drawing lots.

5. If the affiliate party has made no other provision, an alternate may temporarily vote in place of a delegate from the same state while he or she has the written consent of that delegate; however, no delegate may cast more than one vote on a question.

6. All members must wear the identification badge issued upon registration in order to be admitted to the Convention hall.

RULE 3: VOTING PROCEDURE AND MOTIONS

1. On all matters, except the election of Party Officers and at-large members of the National Committee, and the nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, voting will be by voice vote. If ten or more delegates object to the Chair's ruling on the outcome of a voice vote, a counted vote will be held.
2. The Chair may require any motion offered from the Convention floor to be in writing, signed by the mover and submitted to the Secretary.

RULE 4: POLLING PROCEDURE

1. The State Chair shall serve as chair of his or her delegation, unless that delegation selects another of its members to serve as its chair and so notifies the Secretary.
2. In cases where a roll call vote is required, polling shall be by state. The Secretary will ask for the vote from each state in alphabetical order, and the chair of each delegation shall report the vote for that state. The Convention seating will be by state delegation. If someone challenges the vote reported by any state's chair, the Secretary shall poll the delegates from that state individually.

RULE 5: COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

1. A majority vote of those Committee members present is necessary for a "do pass" recommendation, and in the case of the Platform Committee, a majority must approve each specific plank separately.
2. Four or more members of the Platform Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding any plank reported to the floor of the Convention. Two or more members of the Bylaws and Rules Committee or of the Credentials Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding their business.
3. A member must be present in Committee to vote.
4. More than 1/2 of the membership of each committee shall constitute a quorum.

A list of the names and addresses of all delegates and alternates chosen by each affiliate party shall be sent to the Secretary no later than one month prior to start of the first general session of the Regular Convention. Amendments to such lists may be made by the affiliate parties until the close of the Credentials Committee meeting preceding the Convention. The number of alternates' names submitted shall not exceed the greater of 50 or the number of delegates allocated. Failure to submit a listing of delegate/alternate names and addresses, as prescribed within these Bylaws, shall cause no delegation to be registered from that affiliate party.

7. Delegate List:

Any Party member shall be provided, upon request and payment of copying and mailing costs, a list of the names and addresses of all elected delegates/alternates to a Convention.

8. Convention Committees:

There shall be a Platform Committee, a Bylaws and Rules Committee and a Credentials Committee for each Regular Convention. The National Committee shall appoint a temporary chair of each committee to serve until each committee selects its own chair.

a. The Bylaws and Rules Committee shall consist of ten Party members appointed by the National Committee no later than three months before a Regular Convention. No more than five of these members shall be members of the current National Committee.

b. The Platform Committee shall consist of 20 members selected as follows:

--One member by each of the ten affiliate parties having the largest memberships as determined for Convention delegate allocations. These shall be selected by each of the affiliate parties no later than one month prior to the Regular Convention.

--Ten members appointed by the National Committee, including no less than five members from states other than the ten having the largest Party memberships. These members shall be appointed no later than three months prior to the Regular Convention.

c. The Credentials Committee, composed of ten members, shall be selected as follows:

--Five members chosen by the National Committee.

--One member by each of the five affiliate parties having the largest memberships as determined for Convention delegate allocations. These shall be selected by each of the affiliate parties no later than one month prior to the Regular Convention.

d. Ranked alternates may be named by the appointing bodies to fill any vacancies in the Convention Committees.

9. Quorum:

A quorum shall consist of 40% of the total number of

delegates registered in attendance at the Convention.

10. Convention Rules:

Conventions of the Party shall be conducted in accordance with the current Bylaws and Convention Rules, unless otherwise amended at a Regular Convention.

ARTICLE 13: PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS

1. Nominations of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States may be made only at the Regular Convention immediately preceding a Presidential election.

2. No candidate may be nominated for President or Vice-President who is ineligible under the United States Constitution, who has not expressed a willingness to accept the nomination of the Party, or who is not a member of the Party.

3. In the event of the death, resignation, disqualification or suspension of the nomination of the Party's nominee for President, the Vice-Presidential nominee shall become the Presidential nominee. Two-thirds of the entire membership of the National Committee may, at a meeting, fill a Vice-Presidential vacancy, and, if necessary, a simultaneous Presidential vacancy.

4. The National Committee shall respect the vote of the delegates at Nominating Conventions and provide full support for all nominees for President and Vice-President as long as their campaigns are conducted in accordance with the Platform of the Party.

5. A candidate's nomination may be suspended by a 3/4 vote of the entire membership of the National Committee at a meeting. That candidate's nomination shall then be declared null and void unless the suspended candidate appeals the suspension to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notification of suspension. The resolution of suspension must state the specific reasons for suspension and must be signed by each member of the National Committee agreeing thereto. The Judicial Committee shall meet and act on this appeal within 30 days and before the election.

ARTICLE 14: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall govern the Party in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with other rules adopted by the Party.

ARTICLE 15: AMENDMENT

1. These Bylaws may be amended by a 2/3 vote of the delegates at any Regular Convention.

2. Article 4, Section 1, shall not be amended by a vote of less than 7/8 of all registered delegates at a Regular Convention.

ARTICLE 16: PROMULGATION OF BYLAWS

The National Committee shall promulgate the Bylaws in

RULE 6: DEBATING AND VOTING -- BYLAWS AND RULES

The Chair of the Bylaws and Rules Committee shall report each recommendation of the Committee to the Convention separately and may explain the intent or purpose of the proposed amendment(s). The Convention Chair shall open each recommendation to discussion and amendment from the floor. Each recommendation shall be considered and adopted separately, with a maximum of ten minutes discussion on any recommendation.

RULE 7: DEBATING AND VOTING -- PLATFORM

1. The current Platform shall serve as the basis of all future platforms. At Regular Conventions, the existing Platform may be amended. Additional planks, or additions to planks, must be approved by 2/3 vote. A platform plank may be deleted by majority vote.

2. The Platform Committee shall meet before each Regular Convention and prepare a report containing its recommendations. At the convention, the Platform Committee's recommendations shall be reported to the floor and debated and voted upon separately. The Platform Committee shall set forth the order in which each recommendation shall be considered.

3. Recommendations for which there is no minority report shall be debated and voted upon in the following manner:

a. The Platform Committee Chair, or some other person designated by him or her, shall read the proposed recommendation and shall have up to two minutes to explain the recommendation.

b. The Convention Chair shall then open the recommendation to discussion and amendment for a period of 15 minutes. At the end of 15 minutes, a vote will be taken on whether to bring the recommendation (as amended, if this is the case) to a final vote. If a majority vote is in favor of immediate consideration, the vote to accept or reject the recommendation must follow immediately. If a majority vote is against immediate consideration, the proposed recommendation shall be tabled for later consideration after all other recommendations receiving a favorable majority vote from the Platform Committee have been considered.

4. Recommendations for which there is a minority report shall be debated and voted upon in the following manner:

a. Spokespersons for both the majority and minority positions shall each have two minutes to present their views.

b. The Chair shall then open consideration of both positions for five minutes during which time any delegates may express their views without offering amendments. After five minutes, there will be a vote on which of the two reports shall be considered for purposes of adopting a recommendation. The report receiving the greater number of votes shall then be discussed and voted upon in the manner described in Section 3b.

5. After all Committee recommendations have received initial consideration, any delegate may propose amendments to the Platform. The delegate may take up to two minutes to state and explain the proposal, with debating and voting to proceed as described in Section 3b.

6. Finally, if time permits, proposals which were considered by the Platform Committee but which received an unfavorable vote from a majority of the Committee, may be considered, with a spokesperson for the minority position giving the reasons in favor and the Platform Committee Chair or other representative of the majority position giving the reasons why it was voted down, before the proposal is taken to the floor for debate.

7. Challenges of adopted Party planks believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the plank is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the plank is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

RULE 8: RESOLUTIONS

1. Resolutions must be approved by a 2/3 vote.

2. Resolutions must not be in conflict with the Statement of Principles. Challenges of such adopted Resolutions believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the Resolution is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to, and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the Resolution is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

RULE 9: NOMINATION OF PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

1. Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations shall be from the floor. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all the delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

2. The Party's nominee for President shall be chosen by majority vote. If, after two ballots, no candidate has attained a majority, the candidate with the fewest votes on the latest ballot shall be struck from subsequent ballots. This procedure shall be repeated after every subsequent ballot in which no

candidate has received a majority vote, until one candidate attains a majority.

3. The Party's nominee for Vice-President shall be chosen by the same procedure as for the Presidential nominee except that the Presidential nominee shall have the privilege of addressing the Convention for 5 minutes, after nominations have been made but before voting has begun, for the purpose of endorsing or objecting to any of the Vice-Presidential nominees.

4. Nominating and seconding speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:

President: Total of 16 minutes;

Vice-President: Total of 11 minutes.

RULE 10: ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1. Nominations for Party Officers shall be from the floor, with any national or affiliate party member eligible to run for any office. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

a. For each office, a majority vote will be necessary for election.

b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.

c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

d. In cases where no candidate receives a majority, runoff votes will be held, dropping the candidate with the fewest votes after each ballot.

2. Nominations for the at-large members of the National Committee shall be from the floor, with all national or affiliate party members eligible for nomination. The election shall be conducted in the following manner:

a. Each delegate may cast up to five votes, but no more than one vote for any one candidate.

b. Each delegation shall tabulate its total vote, and the delegation chair shall deliver a written total to the Secretary. When all delegations have submitted their votes, the Secretary shall declare the voting closed.

c. At this point, an announcement of each delegation's vote total shall be made by delegation chairs in alphabetical order beginning with a randomly selected delegation.

d. Those five candidates receiving the highest vote totals shall be declared elected. If a tie vote affecting the outcome of the election occurs, another ballot for the remaining offices shall be held with each delegate allowed to cast as many votes as there are offices to fill.

3. Nominations and elections for members of the Judicial Committee shall be conducted in the same manner as specified for at-large members of the National Committee.

4. Nominations for each candidate may be made by any delegate present on the floor, provided he or she has the candidate's permission. Nominating speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:

a. Chair: one five-minute nominating speech, two three-minute seconding speeches;

b. All others: one two-minute nominating speech, two one-minute seconding speeches.

5. In the event a region has not otherwise provided for the election of its regional representative to the National Committee then the delegates from the region shall elect its regional representative, provided there are at least five delegates present. Each Region's delegates may elect their representative in whatever manner they choose, provided all delegates present from that region are given equal voice in the selection.

RULE 11: NONE OF THE ABOVE

Votes cast for "None of the Above" in voting on the Party's nominees for President and Vice-President, the Party Officers, and at-large members of the National Committee, shall be considered valid. Should a majority of the votes be cast for "None of the Above" in the Presidential or Vice-Presidential balloting, no candidate shall be nominated for that office. Should "None of the Above" be selected for any Party office, that position shall be declared vacant and none of the losing candidates for that position may be selected to fill the vacancy for that term of office.

RULE 12: AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

The Convention Rules may be amended by a 2/3 vote at a Regular Convention.