



THE COLLEGE LIBERTARIAN HANDBOOK

This edition has been edited, by Paul Westerberg and Christopher Thorman, from the original by Steve Wilcox

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About This Handbook

1.1 Mission of the Libertarian Party

The mission of the Libertarian Party is to move public policy in a libertarian direction by electing candidates of the Libertarian Party to public office.

Adopted by the Libertarian National Committee, December 1992, Las Vegas, NV

1.2 Purpose of College Libertarians

College Libertarian Clubs pursue their objectives by:

1. Training future and present Libertarian Party leaders and candidates;
2. Providing educational and social networking opportunities for Libertarian students;
3. Introducing students and community members to the Libertarian philosophy;
4. Contributing directly to the name recognition and credibility of the Libertarian Party by maintaining a visible presence on campus; and
5. Contributing directly to the growth of the Libertarian Party through outreach and such supporting activities as petitioning and campaigning.

It is essential for the development of the Libertarian Party that a strong and practical campus presence exist. The early roots of the modern libertarian movement were university in nature and the growth, development, and success of libertarianism in our society will require an active role by dedicated student activists.

The Libertarian National Committee, recognizing the importance of libertarianism on campus, has adopted as a goal, to achieve such a visible presence on campus, to have any student attending an American college or university will know what the Libertarian Party stands for.

2.1 Priorities

(1) GET RECOGNITION AS A STUDENT ORGANIZATION ON YOUR CAMPUS.

Contact your Office of Student Affairs, Student Government, etc. (Your club doesn't have to be recognized by your school to be recognized by the LP but there are many advantages to campus recognition such as access to facilities and ability to sponsor events).

(2) GET AT LEAST 3 MEMBERS AND REGISTER YOUR CLUB WITH LP (see attached sheet). A club must be registered to qualify for campus affiliate benefits.

(3) CONTINUITY -- KEEP THE CLUB GOING:

- A. At the end of year, elect officers for following year.
- B. Recruit a community LP liaison/coach.
- C. Graduates should stay active as "Alumni Support Committee."
- D. Active Outreach -- with attention to freshmen & sophomores.

(4) DEVELOP A LIST OF THINGS TO DO:

- A. Campus Survey
- B. Have and publish a club address, phone number, and/or e-mail address/web site.
- C. Develop and execute a plan for the future.

(5) ASSESS RESOURCES AND COMMENCE ACTIVITY:

- A. Meetings:
 - 1. Business Meeting
 - 2. Discussion Group
 - 3. Outreach event
- B. Social events
- C. Speakers
- D. Political action:
 - 1. Ballot Access Petitioning
 - 2. Campaigning
 - 3. Voter Registration Drives
 - 4. Engage in Protests
- E. Missions to other campuses: Networking with existing CL Clubs and starting new CL Clubs.

(6) KEEP IN TOUCH

- A. PLEASE send copies of your membership and prospect lists to the national party and your state party on a regular basis. Send to LP National HQ, 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20037, and your state LP HQ respectively. You may also send information by email at <campus@hq.lp.org>
- B. Please let us know how your club is progressing (i.e. speakers, events, etc.).
- C. We would also appreciate tear sheets of student-paper articles about your club or the LP.
- D. REMEMBER keeping in touch on a regular (weekly or bi-monthly) basis will help College Libertarians grow. The Campus Coordinators depend on updated news, contacts, etc, to effectively run the College Libertarian movement. Therefore it is extremely important for regular dialogue to occur between the Headquarters and our campus organizations. THE HEADQUARTERS IS PROUD OF YOUR WORK! And it wants to build lasting and fruitful relationships with our campus members!

2.2 Meetings

Frequency

The frequency of meetings will vary with the size, commitment, and available time of your group. A "paper club", which exists just so the LP can send speakers and candidates on campus, may just meet once a year to keep its charter and recognition in order. An organizing committee for a new club may meet several times a week. The ideal is a minimum of twice a month, or better, a weekly event with one each of the following types of meeting every month.

Types

(1) BUSINESS MEETING .

A business meeting is limited to planning activities, working, and conducting business. Business meetings are not the place for ideological tirades or debates on fine points of philosophy. Business meetings should be formal, should follow an agenda, and should be conducted according to correct parliamentary procedure. If you must have a program, have it first and then take a break keeping your business meeting totally separate. Business meetings will appeal to activist members.

(2) DISCUSSION GROUP .

A discussion group is normally a round-table analysis of a single issue. The group can choose a single issue, publicize the discussion, and have a discussion leader who will keep the focus on that issue. The discussion could follow a debate or opening statements by parties on each side of an issue. Or, the discussion could be informal and free-flow, allowing response to inquiries from visitors on a variety of issues. The discussion group will appeal to intellectually oriented libertarians and prospects seeking wisdom, but also affords activist types an opportunity to hone their communications skills.

(3) OUTREACH EVENT .

The outreach event is designed to attract non-libertarians. It is normally an outside speaker or a debate. This is the event to publicize with flyers and through campus media. The outreach event should attract prospects and start the recruitment process. Often colleges have Club Fairs, where all the groups on campus occupy booths; this venue should be used as the main recruitment staging area.

Advice on Meetings

Don't get too hung up on meetings. Nobody ever changed society by going to meetings -- it's what goes on BETWEEN meetings that will turn the tide. You will encounter people who will never come to a meeting but who will staff tables, circulate petitions, write articles for your newsletter, or help in any number of other ways. Do not fail to use their talents because they won't attend meetings. However, as your group grows so will the relationships within your group. More often than not, members of, Campus Libertarians, groups will become close friends and meet outside of formal meetings. Libertarianism is a network of like minded individuals, but often our philosophy draws like minded people together into a true social network as well.

Your First Meeting

If you are part of a small organizing committee, you may find it expedient to hold your organizational meeting, ratify your bylaws, and formalize your recognition before holding a larger, public meeting.

2.3 Resources

Libertarian Party National Headquarters

2600 Virginia Avenue, NW, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20037

Phone: (202) 333-0008
Fax: (202) 333-0072
E-Mail: hq@lp.org

LPHQ has **literature and other materials**. They also maintain the national database. LPHQ can also refer you to **state and local contacts**.

Advocates for Self-Government

The Liberty Building
213 South Erwin Street
Cartersville, GA 30120

Phone: (770)386-8372
Fax: (770)386-8373
Email: advocates@self-gov.org
Website: www.self-gov.org

The Advocates for Self-Government is a non-profit, educational organization specializing in persuasively presenting the freedom philosophy to opinion leaders and teaching communications skills to libertarians. They sell books, videos, and audio tapes on effective communication of libertarianism and have introduced the "World's Smallest Political Quiz" to thousands. Write or call for their catalog.

International Society for Individual Liberty

836-B Southampton Rd., #299
Benicia, CA 94510-1960,

Phone: (707) 746-8796
Fax: (707) 746-8797
Email: isil@isil.org
Website: www.isil.org

ISIL is an international libertarian organization. They publish a number of pamphlets and market libertarian-oriented books through Freedom's Forum Books. Their newsletter, *Freedom Network News*, chronicles the libertarian movement worldwide.

Laissez-Faire Books

942 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

Phone: (800) 326-0996
Email: webmaster@lfb.com
Website: www.laissezfairebooks.com

Laissez-Faire is the world's largest mail-order source of libertarian-oriented books.

3.1 Objective of Activities

Objectives:

- (1) **NAME RECOGNITION.** Our task is to make "Libertarian Party" a common phrase.
- (2) **ISSUE IDENTIFICATION.** Our task is to make our party stances accurately known and understood.
- (3) **EDUCATION.** Our task is to convince the public that libertarian ideology is a morally sound and workable movement.
- (4) **CREDIBILITY.** Our task is to demonstrate that the Libertarian Party, and its ideology, represents a viable alternative to the current two-party system.
- (5) **GROWTH.** Our task is to recruit new Libertarian voters, members and activists, and to continue organizing new affiliates.
- (6) **VOTES.** Our **ULTIMATE TASK** is to offer qualified candidates and to keep increasing Libertarian Party vote tallies to win more elections.

3.2 Membership and Recruitment

Active membership recruitment helps locally AND nationally and should be ongoing. More members mean more workers for tables, forums, production, distribution, campaigning, and other activities. With an increase in membership to college libertarians there will inevitably be an increase in funds, interest displayed by fellow students, and the eventual goal of providing future voters, leaders, and candidates for the libertarian movement. However, Campus Organizations should also push for their members to join their State or National Party. By becoming State or National members, they become voting members of the party and have access to vote at conventions. The nominal dues they would pay will help the Party fight the good fight, and will inevitably result in a reinvestment in College Libertarians.

Here are some possible sources of prospective Libertarians:

- (1) **CLUB FAIRS** - most schools have these at the beginning of the semester. It is vital to have a table at this type of event.
- (2) **CAMPUS SURVEY** - this will be covered later in this handbook.

(3) **PUBLICITY** - news releases, ads, visible events, etc.

(4) **SINGLE ISSUE GROUPS** - from the left & the right, exploit common ground.

(5) **YOUR OWN EVENTS** - with literature tables & sign-up sheets.

(6) **LETTERS-TO-EDITOR** - watch for libertarian-sounding themes and write in. This is a wonderful time to display your personal and the Party's conviction regarding certain topics.

(7) **POLI-SCI, PHILOSOPHY, ECON PROFESSORS** - ask them to steer libertarian-oriented students your way.

(8) **THE INTERNET** - some schools allow you to build a WWW site that can be accessed from the school's home page. However, make sure that you are well versed in creating and maintaining websites as they are very time consuming.

Organization

(1) Keep membership and prospect lists; collect donations, dues, and subscriptions; and inform members (through e-mail or telephone) of meetings, projects, and events.

(2) Respond to inquiries about the club or the party; follow-up with prospects; and invite prospects to events. Make sure to send a list of contact lists to your State and National Party. It is crucial for the ongoing development of the Party to engage in dialogue with any future member or voter.

(3) Arrange recruiting events and projects and set realistic goals for your recruitment. Although, you may not recruit as many members as you wish, but stay positive every new member is a new member committed to fighting for Liberty. Therefore it is expedient that recruitment occurs whenever and wherever recruiting is possible.

(4) Cooperate with other coordinators and/or committees to make new members feel welcome and to get them active. We must cooperate with all groups. Multiple voices actively working together is stronger than one whispering in dissent. The ability for all members to realize their worth in the Libertarian Party is invaluable.

3.3 Campus Survey

The **CAMPUS SURVEY** technique uses the World's Smallest Political Quiz, Advocates for Self-Government and the Nolan Chart as a professional-appearing opinion poll. Libertarian oriented students are identified when they score in the libertarian sector and are then invited to sign up for more information.

You can construct your own survey set-up, or obtain an "Operation Politically Homeless" kit from the Advocates for Self-Government (www.self-gov.org).

"How-To" Tips

Here are some tips from experienced field organizers for operating the survey:

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(1) APPEAR PROFESSIONAL. Project the image of a professional polling operation. Do NOT display libertarian signs, posters, T-shirts, buttons, or pamphlets. Remember, the initial purpose of the survey is to poll as many students as possible in an objective manner. Name recognition will come later. Dress as a professional pollster would.

(2) EMPHASIZE THE QUANTITATIVE. The objective of the survey is quantitative -- to process as many participants as possible, identify the libertarians, and get their names. This is contrasted to the literature table which emphasizes the qualitative -- focusing on disseminating information, education, inviting dialogue, and direct recruitment of both libertarians and non-libertarians.

(3) AVOID DIALOGUE. Because you are emphasizing the quantitative, avoid discussing philosophy and issues, even to the extent of declining to answer questions (other than to clarify the survey questions) while at the poll. Remember, a professional pollster would not discuss the issues (s)he is polling about. Time spent discussing issue's is time NOT spent polling more students.

(4) SURVEY PROCESSING. When students approach the survey, hand them a clipboard with a survey form (survey form is found in **Section 4** of this handbook) and instruct them to respond to all 10 statements and advise them that when they are finished, you will score it and plot their position on the graph (or chart, or board, or map). When they hand the clipboard back to you, score it (or check their scores if they scored it) and mark their position on the chart, telling them what sector they scored in. If they scored on a border between categories, tell them which border they're on and ask them to indicate the category they would most identify with. You may occasionally have to define categories when this happens -- and when you do, keep it brief.

(5) WHEN THEY SCORE OUTSIDE OF THE LIBERTARIAN SECTOR. Every participant should be handed an envelope with some piece of Libertarian literature in it. You should then thank them for taking the quiz and allow them to ask any questions they have regarding the party. An appropriate sound bite would be something along the lines of "You scored in the liberal sector (marking board and handing envelope to participant) -- here's what you get for participating in our survey -- have a nice day."

(6) WHEN THEY SCORE AS LIBERTARIANS. When a participant scores in the libertarian sector, the objective becomes to get their name and address, only later to email or contact them about possibly joining college libertarians.

The initial sound bite would be something like "You scored in the libertarian sector -- which makes me happy since I'm a libertarian too (marking board and handing participant NAME & ADDRESS form) -- we have a group on campus and we'd like to invite you to some of the events and send you a free newsletter -- if you'd take a minute to fill this out for me."

The name and address sheet we've enclosed should be copied and the copies should be cut into individual forms. That way, nobody will have to wait for a clipboard and there will be no qualms about being first on a list or having a name on a list that other students will be browsing over. While they're filling out the form, you can be getting their envelope and any additional handouts you give to those scoring as libertarians.

3.4 Publicity and Public Relations

Publicity and public relations activities can:

1. Contribute to name recognition, issue identification, and credibility;
2. Contribute to growth by making your existence known to unaffiliated libertarians, allies, and kindred spirits;
3. Inspire evaluation and discussion of libertarian ideas and resulting outreach opportunities.

"How-To" Tips

Here are some ideas and tips for publicity and public relations activities:

NEWS RELEASES. News releases must be ABOUT something and must be NEWSWORTHY. They must generate reader interest. They must be timely. They must be relevant. And if you want them considered and used, they must be concise and to the point.

Unlike creative writing, release writing starts with the climax and builds down. The first, or lead, paragraph contains as many of the 5 Ws as possible (Who, What, Where, When, Why). The whole body is then written in "reverse pyramid" style so bottom paragraphs can be deleted without affecting the readability. You should choose a headline that will convey to the editor at once what the point of the release is (even though the paper will likely come up with its own headline).

Releases should be delivered in person when possible as this gives you the opportunity to develop and cultivate media relationships, and gives journalists the opportunity to interview you. Make an effort to get to know the people who work on your campus newspaper. NEVER display anger to journalists, no matter how unfair they are. Don't question their motives or integrity. Ignorance may be curable over time with education, but once you've made them mad, they'll probably never come around. Gently correct their inaccuracies if you have to, but try to maintain a friendly and professional image.

FLYERING. Flyering is flooding a campus with flyers about an event or issue. It requires an investment of time and money but is very effective on some campuses.

Know who in the club has a computer with the appropriate software, and know who is available on short notice when the occasion arises. Know where to get hundreds (or thousands) printed or copied quickly and cheaply. Know hundreds of posting places (bulletin boards, light post, etc.) and other distribution points (student mailboxes, area merchants, etc.).

The Distribution Team meets with flyers, tape, and tacks and then proceeds to systematically cover the campus and adjacent areas twice -- once initially and once (or more) the following day to replace ones that have been taken down. Be sure to obey the posting rules of your school.

OTHER P/PR EVENTS. Appear on radio and TV talk shows. Monitor and respond to editorials. Write letters to the editor of your school newspaper. Advertise. Organize highly visible "media events."

3.5 Literature Distribution

Literature can present reasoned arguments for libertarian ideas in a convenient and non-threatening manner.

The Literature Table

A literature table can:

- (1) Serve as an outlet for libertarian literature, including campaign material.
- (2) Contribute to revenue as a location to sell libertarian books, buttons, and bumper stickers from the LP.
- (3) Contribute to name recognition -- via banners and posters.
- (4) Provide a forum for answering questions from prospects.
- (5) Provide a central point for Libertarian networking.

OTHER USES OF LITERATURE. Literature can be distributed in many other ways. These include:

- (1) Responding to phone or mail inquiries.
- (2) Distributing "Media Background Information Kits" to all campus and community news media.
- (3) Handing out at special interest events.
- (4) Handing out in class.
- (5) Waiting rooms, libraries, literature racks, and so on.

Action

(1) OPERATE LITERATURE TABLES. Secure table space in the student union, at registration, at events, and at other good locations; recruit, train, and organize volunteers to staff the table, discuss libertarianism, and sell material; outfit the table with an attractive banner, info request/sign-up sheet, event notices, and a supply of freebies and sale items.

(2) ESTABLISH OTHER DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS. Contact Poli-Sci, Philosophy, and Econ professors; work with other members to distribute media kits; work with membership coordinator on distribution to prospects; locate places where other literature is left or distributed.

(3) MAINTAIN TREASURY. Work with club officers and other coordinators to see that money is available to buy literature with, and to buy books for resale with; keep catalogs and samples from LPHQ and other organizations in this handbook -- and determine what is available at low or no cost to campus groups; keep adequate supplies on hand.

3.6 Speakers and Forums

Speaking events can:

- (1) Draw large audiences, especially if conflicting views are debated or if the speaker is someone with good name recognition and interest appeal.
- (2) Generate publicity, thereby contributing to name recognition and credibility.
- (3) Present the campus community with well-reasoned and persuasive arguments for libertarian ideas.
- (4) Provide outreach opportunities among single-issue people.
- (5) Attract prospects who might not come to other libertarian events.

A forum, panel/forum, or open forum allows different points of view to be presented on a topic. The subject can then be analyzed in open discussion with audience participation.

Libertarians can attend forums sponsored by other organizations to ensure that libertarian viewpoints are presented in the open discussions.

Some Tips On Setting Up Speaking Events:

- (1) Emphasize current issues more than arcane or overly-intellectual subjects.
- (2) Co-sponsorship with a department or department club will increase your credibility and distribute burdens of staffing, financing, and publicizing.
- (3) Co-sponsorship with an allied single-issue group will enhance outreach opportunities among the members of that group. Opposing groups can be approached to co-sponsor debates.
- (4) Pay attention to the billing of your speakers so as to emphasize credibility- and to establish the speakers as experts.
- (5) Get speakers with name recognition whenever possible.

Developing Your Own Speakers.

In addition to sponsoring events with outside speakers, you can develop your own speakers bureau. Members should develop coherent, well rehearsed introductory presentations of 30 to 40 minutes. These can be given to political science classes, service clubs, monthly outreach events, League of Women Voters forums and to various other audiences. In addition, members can develop good single-issue speeches. Your speakers can set up a regular supper club and try out their speeches on each other. You can learn speaking techniques by taking a public speaking course and by using the training materials from the Advocates for Self-Government. Don't forget to include libertarian topics in the speeches you give for your public speaking class.

Organization

- (1) Schedule events, reserve a room and necessary equipment, and make arrangements for speakers.

(2) Work with other members to ensure that the event is well publicized with flyers, ads, news releases, and class announcements at least a week before the events.

(3) Work with the literature coordinator to ensure that there is a table at the event.

(4) Work with the membership coordinator to ensure that a sign-up sheet is available, and the next meeting is announced.

(5) Make sure your PR coordinator contacts your school or local news to cover the event.

3.7 Campus Libertarian Newspaper

One of the most ambitious projects a club can attempt is the publication of its own outreach newspaper. Significant time and money are required to publish a paper but the return can be very positive. You can present libertarianism without much space constraint and editorial screening, and you will have increased prestige and growth opportunities for your club.

CONTENT. Include articles on upcoming events and current issues of national, state, local, and campus interest. Include well-reasoned and provocative editorials. Include factual, persuasive, and in-depth (but concise) analysis. Avoid long-winded diatribes, theses, obscurities, and pointless rambling.

STYLE. Enhance readability and attractiveness by use of white space. Increase white space by breaking up long lines of text, using larger typefaces, using broad margins and borders, and using large headlines. Use cartoons, art work, and other graphics (including an attractive logo). Get and use the *Associated Press Style Book* and *Elements of Style* by Strunk and White. Be professional and proof read carefully.

LOW BUDGET MODE. A basic, bare-bones publication can be created with a professional masthead and a cut-and-paste collage of articles and letters from other libertarian publications. You can also keep costs down by limiting the number of pages per issue, doing your own layout, shopping for the cheapest printer or copier, avoiding such frills as slick paper or colored ink, and selling advertising.

DISTRIBUTION. Place short stacks in the student union, where other publications are available, in waiting rooms, in the library, on your own literature tables, in student mailboxes, with cooperative merchants and advertisers, and anywhere else that would be appropriate. If you can publish and distribute on a regular basis, readers will start to look for your paper.

If possible, your editor should be a journalism major or someone with publishing experience and access to publishing software. A firm grasp of libertarianism, good communication skills, and enough time to do the job are also important.

3.8 The Discussion Group

A discussion group can contribute in many ways:

(1) **EDUCATION.** Old and new libertarians and prospects are exposed to each other's views and encouraged to think through issues.

(2) **SKILL BUILDING.** Activists can, in a friendly environment, hone their discussion and debate skills (which in turn can be used at forums, Q&A periods, classes, debates, and one-on-one encounters).

(3) **OUTREACH.** Prospects are attracted to discussions of topics they are interested in and can become better acquainted with Libertarians and their ideas.

"How-To" Tips

Here are some tips for conducting discussion groups:

1. Meet at a regular time and place.
2. Discover the optimum time for maximum interest and participation.
3. Choose topics well in advance. While outreach events emphasize relevant current issues, discussion groups can include subjects for the more intellectually inclined as well.
4. Publicize the meeting and the topic. Advise single-issue groups when their issue is the chosen topic.
5. Keep the discussion within 90 minutes.
6. Use props such as packaged discussion programs or short videos or audio tapes. A brief article or essay might be a topic too.
7. Use a moderator who is fair minded; who will allow and encourage everyone to speak; who will keep the discussion on the topic, and who will keep the discussion from degenerating into a shouting match.

3.9 Editorialization

Responding to editorials and writing letters-to-the-editor are individual activities that can be leveraged by the concentration and focus of being a group activity.

Responding to Radio and TV Editorials.

It is relatively easy to respond to broadcast editorials. Most stations claim to welcome "opposing points of view." Here's how to do it:

(1) **CALL THE STATION** and tell them you want to respond; ask for a text of the editorial and ask how much time you will have to make your response; make an appointment to tape your rebuttal.

(2) **PRACTICE YOUR RESPONSE;** check for flow, relevance, and time; get feedback from other club members.

(3) **BE AWARE OF YOUR IMAGE;** if you are on TV, dress appropriately.

(4) **COOPERATE WITH THE EDITORIAL DIRECTOR** who can be very helpful in terms of getting the most out of your time.

Letter Writing Events.

You can organize letter-writing parties to flood a paper with letters-to-the-editor on a given issue, or to generate a number of letters on various topics to be mailed out over a period of time. You can increase your chances of being published (and read) if you write on a topic of current interest, keep your letter short and to the point, avoid personal attacks and name calling, avoid rambling, and avoid sarcasm.

3.10 Organizing Other Campuses

The Libertarian Party will grow only if we recruit new members and organize new community and campus affiliates.

Every College Libertarian Club should feel challenged to target a school within commuting distance for an organizing mission. Large universities and small community colleges, public and private, secular and religious, all should be considered. Schools where club members have good contacts might work out especially well.

Put together a team who can spend a full day at the target school, in shifts if need be, and conduct the Campus Survey. As you collect the names of libertarian-scoring students, watch the forms for those who check off the "I want to join/start a College Libertarian Club" option. Call the students aside, give them a *College Libertarian Handbook*, establish a rapport with them, and forward their names to the LP Organizing Activities Coordinator.

At the end of the day, copy the names you collected: forward a copy to [LPHQ](#) and to the state LP, and get copies to any organizers you recruited. Repeat trips may be necessary.

It is also important to form coalition of other Libertarian groups near your school. Meet once in a semester or as many times as your groups wish. However, communication between multiple chapters can create a stronger Party in your region, especially if your group becomes politically active.

3.11 Political Action

College Libertarians help LP candidates by petitioning for ballot access, campaigning, and in some cases actually running for office. The Libertarian Party Campaign Manual should be a part of your club's internal education program and each member as well as the club itself should get involved in local LP campaigns.

4.1 Model Constitution and Bylaws

This model is merely a guide. Your school may have specific requirements for official recognition. The LP does require some type of affiliation statement and we strongly recommend that officers be elected at the end of the year for the following year to encourage club continuity.

THE LP WOULD APPRECIATE A COPY OF YOUR CONSTITUTION.!!

COLLEGE LIBERTARIANS OF _____

Constitution

Article I - Name

The name of this organization shall be College Libertarians of _____.

Article II - Affiliation

CL-_____ shall be an affiliate of the Libertarian Party. (NOTE: The LP requires some form of affiliation statement for chartered clubs and LP club benefits.)

Article III - Purpose

The purpose of CL-_____ shall be to promote, through educational and political activity, the principles and candidates of the Libertarian Party.

Article IV - Membership

Section 1: Voting Members

A voting member is any student who supports the purpose of CL-_____, has paid dues, and has registered his or her membership with the secretary. Only voting members shall vote or hold office other than Faculty Advisor. (NOTE: Unless university policy dictates otherwise, it is up to the club whether or not voting members are required to be registered Libertarians or to sign the membership contract required for national party membership.)

Section 2: Associate Members

An associate member is any faculty member, staff, alumnus, or community member who supports the purpose of CL-_____ and has registered his or her membership with the secretary.

Section 3: Dues

Dues shall be \$2.00 (or another amount) per meeting. Dues must be paid before members can vote. (NOTE: Whether you have dues and how you structure them is up to your club.)

Section 4: Membership Termination

A voting membership is terminated when: the member notifies the secretary that he or she is no longer a member, the member has missed three consecutive meetings without notifying the secretary, dues are more than 60 days outstanding, or the member has been expelled by a 2/3 vote.

Section 5: Non-Discrimination

(NOTE: Your school may require a non-discrimination clause and may require specific language. Check with your Office of Student Affairs or Student Government.)

Section 6: Non-Hazing

(NOTE: Your school may require a non-hazing clause and may require specific language. Check with your Office of Student Affairs or Student Government.)

Article V - Officers

Section 1: President

The President shall preside over meetings, appoint members to standing and special committees, and perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Executive Committee or the membership.

Section 2: Vice-President

The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the President, and perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Executive Committee or the membership.

Section 3: Secretary

The Secretary shall keep minutes of meetings, all club records, and correspondence, and perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Executive Committee or the membership.

Section 4: Treasurer

The Treasurer shall keep club funds and financial records, make disbursements as directed by the Executive Committee, and perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Executive Committee or the membership.

(NOTE: You may wish to combine the offices of Secretary and Treasurer.)

Section 5: Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

Section 6: Election and Vacancies

Officers shall be elected at the last meeting of each school year and shall serve a term of one year, commencing upon their election. Vacancies shall be filled by special election at the next regular meeting following the vacancy.

Article VI - Meetings

Section 1: Regular Meetings

Regular meetings shall be held on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month during the school year.

Section 2: Special Meetings

Special meetings for any purpose may be called by the Executive Committee or by petition of 1/3 of the membership. The Secretary shall notify all members of special meetings.

Section 3: Summer Meetings

Summer meetings may be held at the discretion of the members present during summer. This constitution may not be amended, nor can by-laws be added, at summer meetings.

Section 4: Quorums

A quorum for a regular meeting shall be any three members, provided that at least one is a member of the Executive Committee. A quorum for a special meeting shall be 1/3 of the membership.

Section 5: Parliamentary Procedure

Except as otherwise provided for in this constitution, all meetings shall be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order (www.robertsrules.com).

Article VII - Amendments and By-Laws

This constitution may be amended by a 2/3 majority vote at any regular meeting.

By-laws may be added to this constitution by a 2/3 majority vote at any regular meeting.

4.2 Internal Education

Internal education is the process of educating yourselves about libertarian philosophy AND about how to communicate libertarian ideas.

Sources of "How-To" Training:

1. Courses in Public Speaking, Political Science, and Salesmanship.
2. Books on marketing and campaigning.
3. Workshops and seminars at state and national LP conventions.
4. Advocates for Self-Government materials, including
 - a) How to Speak for Liberty speaker's kit (Speaker Training Manual + 2 audio cassettes),
 - b) Liberty Communicator Course (3 workbooks + 16 audio cassettes),
 - c) Campaigning for Outreach (audio tape).

Advocates also have a number of materials on libertarian outreach to specific groups: liberals, Christians, environmentalists, kids. To order their catalog, call (800) 932-1776.

5. Looking Towards the Future -- as you become more active you will have more of your own experiences to draw on, especially if you seek out new opportunities to expand your involvement and have made a long-term commitment.

4.3 Your Opinion

Instructions

Circle:

- Y - YES. Agree all the time or most of the time.
- M - MAYBE. Not sure or might agree under some circumstances
- N - NO. Never agree

Civil Liberties Issues

1. Military service should be voluntary. No draft or compulsory registration.	Y	M	N
2. Government should keep hands off radio, TV, and press content.	Y	M	N
3. Government should not interfere with sex conduct between consenting adults.	Y	M	N
4. Drug laws don't work, are unfair, do more harm than good, and should be repealed.	Y	M	N
5. People should have the right to travel, immigrate, and emigrate freely.	Y	M	N
	_____ %	_____	_____
	(x20)	(x10)	

Free Market Issues

1. Businesses and farms should operate without government subsidies.	Y	M	N
2. People are better off with free trade than with tariffs or other trade barriers.	Y	M	N
3. Pay for services with user fees instead of taxes, and replace government welfare with voluntary charity.	Y	M	N
4. Minimum wage laws cause unemployment. All employers and employees should be allowed to negotiate wages freely.	Y	M	N
5. American taxpayers should not have to pay for the defense of other countries.	Y	M	N
	_____ %	_____	_____
	(x20)	(x10)	

World's Smallest Political Quiz ©r Advocates for Self-Government

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About This Handbook

The *College Libertarian Handbook* is primarily intended for student organizers and members of College Libertarian Clubs. It is assumed that the reader has rudimentary knowledge of the **Libertarian Party** and its **philosophy**.

The focus of the *Handbook* is *action* rather than ideology. To develop your insight and understanding of various libertarian approaches to current issues, the reader is referred to the materials available from **LPHQ** (including the **LP Program**, the **LP Platform**, *Liberty Today*, and the **LP News**), *Libertarianism in One Lesson* by David Bergland, *Healing Our World* by Dr. Mary Ruwart, various publications from the organizations listed herein, and libertarian-oriented periodicals such as *Liberty*, *Reason*, and the **state LP** newsletters.

The *Handbook* is not intended as complete instruction. It is offered as a brief menu of starting points in your quest for further knowledge and effective action.

This edition of the *College Libertarian Handbook* contains many ambitious ideas. Do not feel that your club must accomplish everything in this handbook to be a success. A successful club is one which builds upon itself from year to year. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact the Campus Coordinators of the College Libertarians of America at the LP Headquarters.

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