



Libertarian Party

USA

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and
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principle

History



The first Libertarian National Convention was held in June 1972. In 1978, Dick Randolph of Alaska became the first elected Libertarian state legislator.

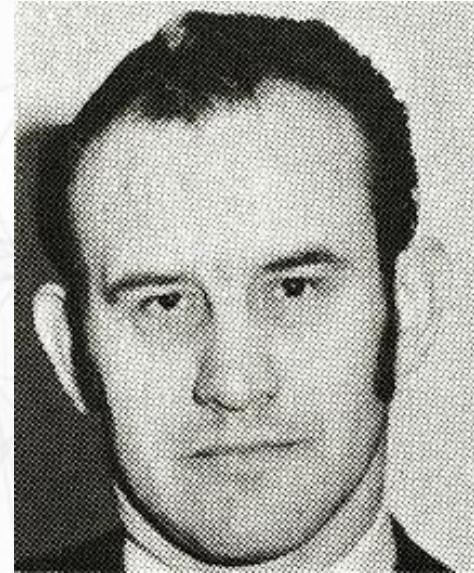
June 1972

1980

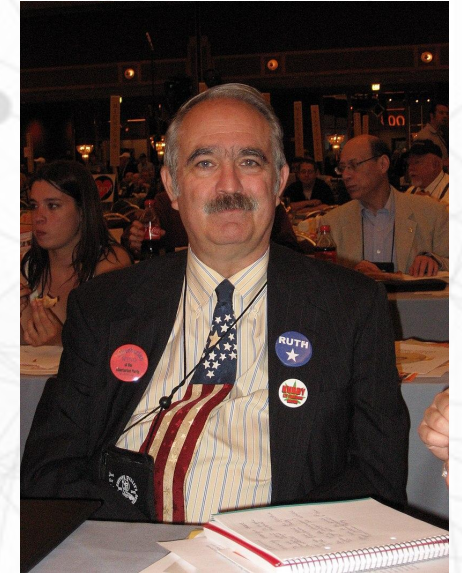
Following the 1980 federal elections, the Libertarian Party assumed the title of being the third-largest party for the first time after the American Independent Party and the Conservative Party of New York.

In 1996, the Libertarian Party became the first third party to earn ballot status in all 50 states two presidential elections in a row. By the end of 2009, 146 Libertarians were holding elected offices

1996



Dick Randolph,
Member of the Alaska House of
Representatives
from the 20th district



**David Nolan, founder of the
Libertarian Party**

Structure and composition



- **Libertarian National Committee**

The Libertarian National Committee (LNC) controls and manages the affairs, properties, and funds of the United States Libertarian Party. It is composed of the party officers, five at-large representatives elected every two years at the national convention, and a theoretical maximum of 10 regional representatives.

- **State chapters**

Since the Libertarian Party's inception, individuals have been able to join the party as voting members by signing their agreement with the organization's membership pledge, which states that the signer does not advocate the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals.

- **Membership**

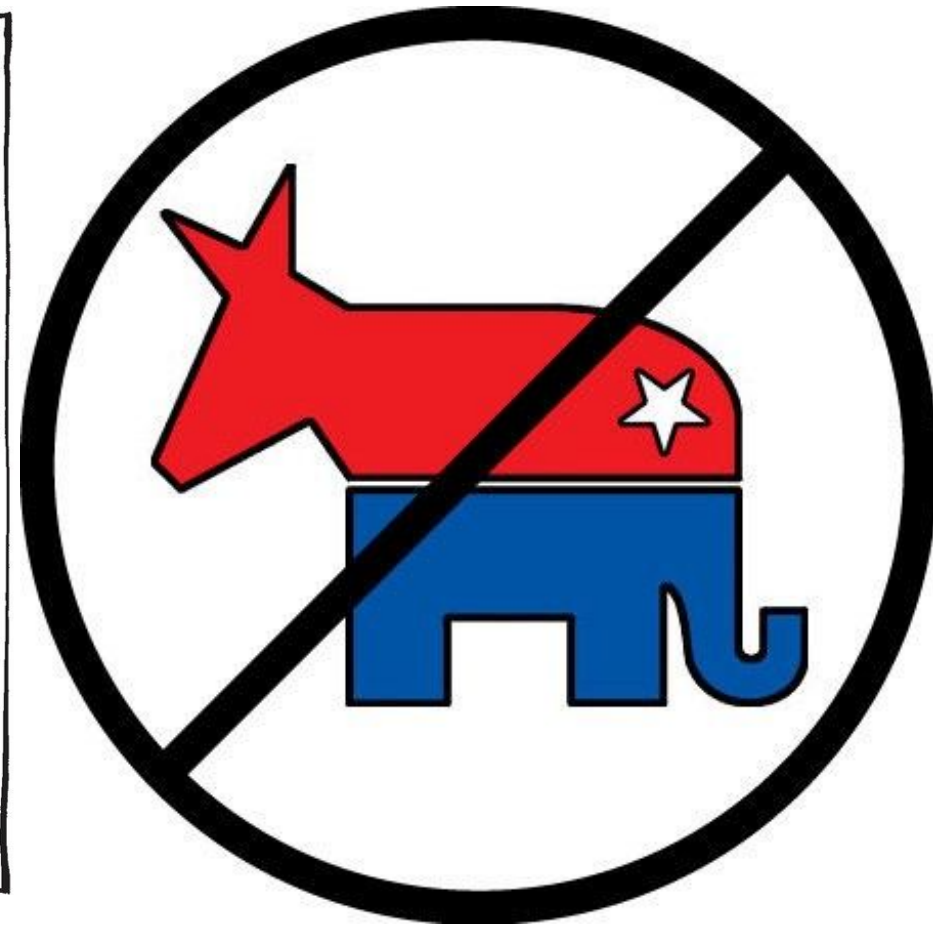
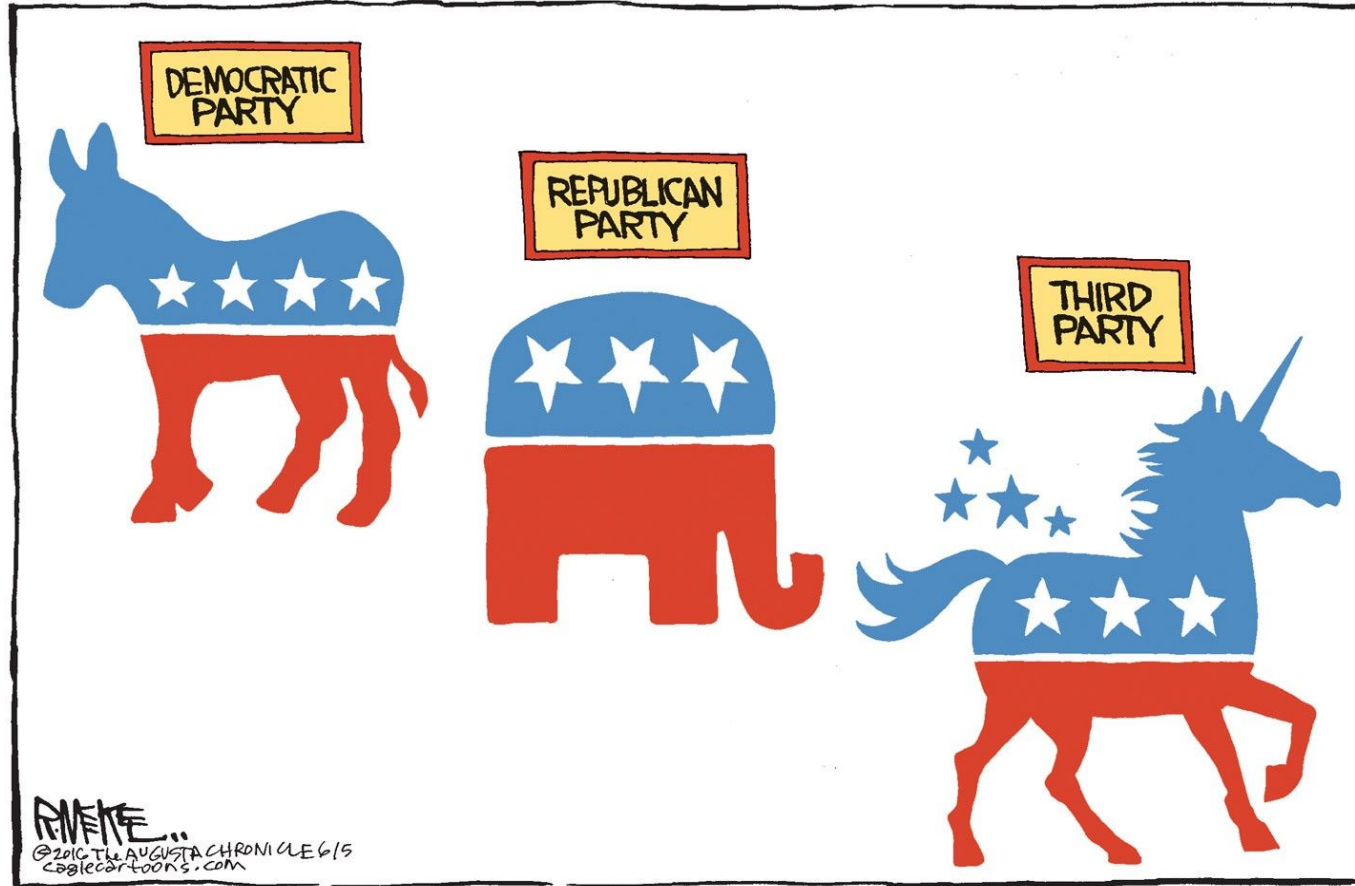
Most rights to participate in the governance of the party are limited to "bylaws-sustaining members" who have either purchased a lifetime membership or donated at least \$25 within the past year.





**Alternative Party
Logo**

Main Problem of american Two party system



LIBERTARIAN PARTY = COMMON SENSE ON ISSUES!



LEFT POSITIONS

DISAGREE

- GOVERNMENT-REGULATED ECONOMY
- MILITARY INTERVENTION
- BAN GUNS
- ONEROUS LICENSING REQUIREMENTS
- WAR ON DRUGS
- SUPPORTS THE MASS SURVEILLANCE STATE
- MORE GOVERNMENT SPENDING
- HIGHER TAXES
- IDENTITY POLITICS

AGREE

- SOCIAL FREEDOM
- TOLERANCE OF OTHERS' PEACEFUL CHOICES
- CIVIL LIBERTIES
- SEPARATION OF CHURCH & STATE
- EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
- GIVING GENEROUSLY TO HELP THOSE IN NEED
- ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES
- LESS STRICT IMMIGRATION POLICY



LIBERTARIAN POSITIONS

LIBERTARIAN

- CHAMPION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES & PROTECTOR OF PERSONAL PRIVACY
- SUPPORTS SMALL BUSINESS & OPPOSES CORPORATE WELFARE
- YOU KEEP MORE OF THE MONEY YOU EARN
- IMMIGRATION IS A FORCE FOR PEACE & ECONOMIC GROWTH
- GOVERNMENT SHOULD LEAVE US ALONE: STAY OUT OF OUR WALLET, OUR BEDROOM & OUR BUSINESS
- THE U.S. CANNOT AFFORD TO SPEND MONEY ON FOREIGN AID & BUILD OTHER NATIONS
- END THE FAILED "WAR ON DRUGS" & FIX OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



RIGHT POSITIONS



AGREE

- ECONOMIC FREEDOM
- RESPECT FOR OTHERS' PROPERTY RIGHTS
- INDIVIDUAL RIGHT TO KEEP & BEAR ARMS
- GIVING GENEROUSLY TO HELP THOSE IN NEED
- ADVANCEMENT BASED ON INDIVIDUAL ABILITIES
- LESS GOVERNMENT SPENDING
- LOWER TAXES

DISAGREE

- GOVERNMENT-REGULATED MORALITY
- MILITARY ADVENTURISM ("REGIME CHANGE")
- WAR ON DRUGS
- USA PATRIOT ACT & NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT
- RESTRICTING ACCESS TO VOTER RIGHTS
- MARRIAGE SHOULD BE BETWEEN A MAN & A WOMEN
- STRICT IMMIGRATION POLICY WITH SEVERE PUNISHMENTS
- IDENTITY POLITICS



In 2012, the Republican candidate received 984,084 more votes than they had in 2008.

In 2016, they got 2,050,727 more.

From 2008 to 2016, the Republican Party overall gained:

5.06%



In 2012, the Democratic candidate received 3,580,921 less votes than they had in 2008.

In 2016, they got 64,855 less.

From 2008 to 2016, the Democratic Party overall lost:

-5.25%



In 2012, the Libertarian candidate received 752,490 more votes than they had in 2008.

In 2016, they got 3,213,312 more.

From 2008 to 2016, the Libertarian Party overall gained:

757.65%



In 2012, the Green candidate received 307,145 more votes than they had in 2008.

In 2016, they got 988,211 more.

From 2008 to 2016, The Green Party overall gained:

800.24%



Ending

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Amash becomes first LP member of US Congress

Rep. Justin Amash (L-Mich.) recently made history, becoming the first sitting Libertarian member of Congress. Amash, originally elected as a Republican in Michigan's 3rd district, changed his registration to Independent in July, 2019, prior to voting for the impeachment of President Donald Trump in December on charges of abuse of power and obstruction of Congress. He announced his move to the LP on April 28 and the Clerk of the House of Representatives officially acknowledged the change on May 1.



"I'm happy to see that Representative Amash has come home to the political party most closely aligned with his views," LNC Chair Nicholas Sarwark wrote in an email to Reason.com. "If more members of the House who are tired of being marginalized by the GOP and Democratic leadership joined him, we could see a caucus of legislators who are able to work for the American people instead of conflicting teams of special interests. My DMs are open."

The official Libertarian Party Twitter account celebrated the announcement on May 1, echoing Sarwark's invitation to other members of Congress, along with an image simply exclaiming, "Welcome Home!"

LP Illinois wins major ballot access case amid COVID-19 struggles

By Amanda Parsons
LPIL Communications Director

The Libertarian Party of Illinois asked Gov. JB Pritzker and the Illinois Board of Elections to forgive the ballot access requirements

for COVID-19. The LPIL had 25,000 signatures, to the 5,000 that established parties are required to collect. Usually, new parties must double that amount in case of challenges. Petitioning technically started on March 24, but shelter-in-place orders made it nearly impossible for candidates to

be collected remotely. She stated that candidates could mail petitions to voters, share a digital file online, or send it by email. Voters could print them out, sign it, and send it through the mail, in an email attachment or photograph. She also stated that voters could also

bring the requirement down to 2,500. In addition, the LPIL may place candidates on the November ballot without filing nominating petitions for any offices that had candidates in either the 2016 or 2018 general elections. LPIL will be able to place both

- <https://www.lpme.org/>
- <https://www.google.com/search?q=libertarian>
- LP.News.Com