Libertarian Party of Hawaii

News

December 2011

Happy 40th Birthday Libertarian Party

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Chair:	Jim Henshaw	jhenshaw@hawaii.rr.com
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Honolulu County Chair:	Tracy Ryan	tracyar@hawaiiantel.net
Kauai County Chair:	Jeff Mallan	lightwriter@hawaiiantel.net
Maui County Chair:	Pat Brock	pbrock@hawaii.rr.com

Libertarian Party of Hawaii Executive Committee Members:

Larry Bartley	barteng@hawaii.rr.com
Jeff Mallan	lightwriter@hawaiiantel.net
Ken Schoolland	ken.schoolland@gmail.com
Cindy Verschuur	lahilahi@hawaiilink.net

A Brief History of the Libertarian Party

The Libertarian Party was formed in Colorado Springs in the home of David Nolan on December 11, 1971. President Richard Nixon's 1971 imposition of wage and price controls, as well as his closing of the foreign gold window, were the final straws for Nolan and he initiated the Committee to Form a Libertarian Party. The group organized among a number of libertarians, including The Society for Individual Liberty, which had been formed by dissident members of Young Americans for Freedom.

David Nolan

At the first Libertarian National Convention in June, 1972, John Hospers, who wrote, and taught philosophy at Brooklyn College and the University of Southern California, was nominated for president with his running mate, Tonie Nathan. Nathan was still a radio and television producer in Eugene, Oregon when she attended the presidential nominating convention. Hospers and Nathan managed to get on the ballot in only 2 states, Washington & Colorado, and received only 8715 popular votes. However, at the Electoral College, Republican elector Roger L. MacBride of Virginia chose to vote for Hospers and Nathan instead of Nixon and Agnew. This made the Libertarian Party the first party in history to earn an electoral vote for a woman.

Dick Randolph of Alaska became the first elected Libertarian state legislator in 1978. Also in 1978 the Libertarian Party achieved permanent ballot status in California as more than 80,000 voters registered Libertarian.

Ron Paul

In 1980 Ed Clark appeared on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and earned almost one million votes.

By 1986, 200 candidates across the U.S. received 2.9 million votes.

Ron Paul resigned from the GOP and joined the Libertarian Party in 1987. The Seattle convention nominated him over Russell Means for president with Andre Marrou as his running mate. On the ballot in 46 states and the District of Columbia in 1988, Paul and Marrou came in third receiving more than 430,000 votes, almost twice the total of any other third party candidate

In the 1992 New Hampshire primary, presidential candidate Andre Marrou beat incumbent President George Herbert Walker Bush in Dixville Notch, the first town to vote in the nation.

In 1996, the Libertarian Party became the first third party to earn ballot status in all 50 states for two presidential elections in a row.

A ticket of 1,436 LP candidates, including 256 candidates for U.S. House ran for office in 2000. It was the first time in 80 years a third party contested a majority of Congressional seats.

In 2002 the LP made 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.

The Libertarian Party nominated Michael Badnarik for president at the 2004 national convention in Atlanta. American voters in 48 states were able to vote for Badnarik, which led all other third parties. Libertarians running for U.S. House received over 1,053,000 votes.

Libertarians running for U.S. House in 2008 receive over 1,078,000 votes, breaking the congressional million-vote threshold for the fourth time. Two Libertarian candidates in Texas and Georgia received over one million votes each.

Libertarian Party Presidential Candidates

Year	Candidate	Popular Votes	Percentage	Electoral Votes
1972	John Hospers	3,674	<0.1%	1
1976	Roger MacBride	172,553	0.21%	0
1980	Ed Clark	921,128	1.1%	0
1984	David Bergland	228,111	0.3%	0
1988	Ron Paul	431,750	0.5%	0
1992	Andre Marrou	290,087	0.3%	0
1996	Harry Browne	485,759	0.5%	0
2000	Harry Browne	384,431	0.4%	0
2004	Michael Badnarik	397,265	0.32%	0
2008	Bob Barr	523,686	0.4%	0

Despite coming out of membership slump, in 2010 the Libertarian Party fielded over 800 candidates and its U.S. House candidates collectively received 1,073,000 votes.

Sources: Our History | Libertarian Party, Libertarian Party - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Hawaii Libertarian Party History

By *Rockne H. Johnson*

It all began with Ayn Rand. At least that was my perspective. For others, it might have started with Bill Buckley.

There was an Ayn Rand club in Honolulu, sort of at the University of Hawaii in the late 1960s. I don't remember the name of the club as I did not become aware of it until it was nearly gone. I had been on sabbatical leave in 1968-1969. I think that I got to its last couple of meetings. It was a coincidence that nearly everyone in it left the Islands at the end of the 1969-1970 school year.

A parallel happening was a schism in the conservative YAF (Young Americans for Freedom) at its national convention in St. Louis in, I think, the summer of 1969. The libertarian faction walked out and left the traditionalist core behind. The libertarians formed the Society for Individual Liberty (SIL). Roger Norris and myself, geophysicists at the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, joined SIL and got, through the mail, the position papers which it was publishing.

Roger Norris (left) & Rockne Johnson examine suboceanic earthquake print-outs at the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics in March 1964.

Roger and I wanted to fill the void left by the evaporation of the Ayn Rand club. In the fall of 1970 we called a noon meeting at Atherton House. About a dozen interested persons showed up. This became the Libertarian Forum, meeting Tuesday noons at the East-West Center on the Manoa Campus. There was no formal organization; Roger arranged the meeting room, placed a notice in the Faculty Bulletin, and set the agenda. Each week a different person would lead the discussion, which might be something like a book report. We all were learning, some more than others.

If I remember correctly, a couple of things happened in 1971. One was a FEE (Foundation for Economic Education) seminar conducted one Saturday at the Ala Moana Center. Leonard Read and Benjamin Rogge came out from the mainland. This seminar was well attended. Another, less well attended but more radically libertarian was a seminar conducted by Robert Lefavre.

It was January 1972, semester break. A new building, to house the College of Engineering, was going up on Dole Street. The plywood fence around it was covered with mostly immemorable graffiti. But one panel, the one at the corner leading to the East-West Center, boldly proclaimed FREEDOM IN OUR TIME. It continued, giving the details of a week-long seminar to be held in Gartley Hall.

Bill Danks had learned that the University had money to spend on political meetings under the guise of "student activities". This was all being sopped up by socialist groups. Acting on the theory that the "public purse" was a wasteland fit for homesteading, Bill had decided to strike a blow for FIOT.

He got a grant and invited Robert Lefavre, David Friedman, Tibor Machan, Paul Goodman, and probably one more whom I can't remember [Ed Crane, who confided to us his intention to start a 'think tank' to be call Cato Institute], to come out and participate. To get as many participants as possible, the grant paid only the airfare, and local libertarians extended the hospitality of their homes. Bob Lefavre stayed at my house. The sessions were well attended and it was a valuable experience for all of us.

It may have been during that week that Bob Lefavre addressed a larger audience at the East-West Center theater. He entitled it "Trouble with the Left; Trouble with the Right". He opened by explaining that both left and right were wings of the same voracious bird called Government. He was very good.

I often pondered the vanity of the slogan, Freedom in Our Time. Freedom in whose time? Are we free yet? I'm still waiting!

I have noted the talk-radio station KTRG which was alive in the late 60s and early 70s. It was found politically offensive and its license was not renewed.

There was, and perhaps still is, another station, KPOI which I only found musically offensive. I tuned on past it as rapidly as possible. But, sometime in the summer of 1972, my colleague Roger Norris dwelt long enough to hear a news segment from that station with editorial comment by the news director, Don Smith. Roger, detecting libertarian sentiments in the commentary, called Don and invited him to attend a session of the Libertarian Forum on the Manoa campus of the University of Hawaii. Don obliged, accompanied by his wife, Dale. (I have this part secondhand as I was sailing in the South Pacific that summer.)

Through our memberships in the Society for Individual Liberty (SIL) Roger and I were aware that a group, meeting in Denver earlier that year, had formed a Libertarian Party and had chosen candidates for the 1972 US Presidential election. Having been persuaded of the validity of anarchism, we did not see a political party as the proper vehicle for the libertarian movement. We seemed to be doing just fine, thank you, with SIL and our Libertarian Forum.

But Don Smith saw it differently and called for an organizational meeting for a Libertarian Party of Hawaii. A handful of us met in Waikiki one evening shortly before the November election. A couple of the hard-core anarchists were there but declined to go along with it. Roger and I had misgivings but decided that it was better to be in than out. Don Smith was elected chairman and Roger Norris vice-chairman. As our first act we took up a collection for a newspaper ad with the heading, "We Refuse to Vote", listing our names and announcing the formation of the party. This ad ran just before election day.

Offer for Candidate Contributions

I am Don Johnston. I have been a member of the Libertarian Party of Hawaii for over 35 years. I have set a GOLE for 2012. That stands for Get Our Libertarians Elected. We have had and currently have a number of members that have been elected to serve on various boards in the community boards and associations, Oahu Neighborhood Boards, professional and charity boards as well as advisory commissions. But yet none have been elected to any political posts in Hawaii. We have the knowledge, principles and message. The general public and media see LPH candidates as little more than "perennial" candidates and noise makers that just want to make speeches and have no intention of being elected or serving in any political office. That needs to change now.

My offer:

To the first ten LPH members to file an Organizational Report with the Hawaii Campaign Spending Commission (or Federal equivalent) for the 2012 elections by December 15th, 2011, I will contribute $1000 to each campaign. In addition, prior (?) to the 1st campaign reporting period of June 30, 2012, I will contribute to each candidate matching funds up to $1000. This is the Contribution Limit that I can provide.

The rules:

1) This offer is open only the first ten LPH candidates of any Hawaii 2012 elective office: State, Federal or County.

2) The candidate must be a paid up LPH member in good standing at the time of filing with the State Campaign Spending Commission (or Federal equivalent)

3) The candidate must file as a Libertarian where political party selection is necessary.

4) The deadline for the initial funds is December 15, 2011. Candidates must file an Organizational Report with the State Campaign Spending Commissions or Federal equivalent. A confirmed copy sent to me is all that is needed to receive the funds.

5) Candidates must be accepted and approved by the Libertarian Party of Hawaii Board or Campaign Committee (whichever is in charge of overseeing LPH candidates).

6) The candidate must agree not to accept Public Funding.

7) This is a personal offer by Don Johnston and not the LPH. It has not been endorsed or sponsored by the LPH at this time.

8) The candidate must be an active candidate, not a paper, phantom or closet candidate who just wants to write position papers. The candidate must be willing to speak at events whenever invited, to media and be visible and accessible to the voters. If you do not have the commitment, passion and stamina to be a candidate that wants to be elected, do not apply.

9) The candidate must work with LPH Board or Campaign committee by keeping them informed of their campaign. The candidate will be in charge of their own campaign and may use the LPH for advisory considerations. However, the LPH Board does have governing rules regarding candidates that represent the LPH in public.

10) Should a candidate fail to file for elective office by the June 5, 2012 deadline, withdraw, or be sanctioned by the LPH Board By-Laws before the election, all funds are to be returned.

Don Johnston
duck@hawaiiantel.net
395-0604

Past Hawaii Libertarian Party of Hawaii Chair, Ken Schoolland, is Associate Professor of Economics at *Hawaii Pacific University*. In June he traveled to Romania & Bulgaria to lecture on free market economics at the *Romanian-American University* in Bucharest & the *Institute for Market Economics* in Sofia. We are publishing his seminar syllabus in the News. This is the fifth edition of an eight part series.

FREE MARKET ETHICS

By Ken Schoolland

Romania-Bulgaria Lecture Series - June 2011

Part 5

EXTREMES OF RICH AND POOR

Skeptics of the market assert that the government is necessary to control greedy businessmen who want to eliminate their competition and take as much money as possible from the consumer. What is normally taught in government schools is that a free market leads to concentrations of monopoly power and that the government stands as guardian against those powers.

It is true that greedy businessmen would like to eliminate their competition and would take as much money as possible from consumers if given a chance. Economic history bluntly demonstrates that it is government favor, not a truly free market, that gives greedy businessmen the best chance at eliminating worthy competitors.

The force behind government licenses, patents, charters, franchises, tax breaks, subsidies, regulatory privileges, trade barriers, and wars have always served to concentrate monopoly power into the hands of an influential few. Those who achieve extraordinary wealth without these advantages, deserve their wealth through voluntary transactions. Where the favors of government are more numerous, there also are greater extremes of wealth and poverty.

Government has been the indispensable handmaiden of a powerful elite throughout history. Behind virtually every case of extraordinary wealth is some political favor. And it is these same political favors that are behind every case of extraordinary poverty. It is a plethora of political interventions that cripple the incentives for innovation, production, and choice. The greed of politicians is to control the life, liberty, and property of every man, woman, and child in the nation. I assert that in a truly free market the extremes of wealth and poverty are much less pronounced. The wealth of individuals consists of choices. Wealth is choices.

The socialist believes that the power of government can be used for good, if only the right person holds that power and substitutes their choices for the choices of others. It is an understandable impulse to look for a human god whenever insecure and in doubt. But there is no "right person."

This impulse to play the human god is reminiscent of the J.R.R. Tolkien story, *Lord of the Rings*. Each person who holds the ring of power is tempted to use it for his own perception of good, but power corrupts and destroys each and every bearer of the ring and those around him. The conclusion of Tolkien's story is that the inhabitants of Middle Earth can only find salvation by destroying the ring of power, tossing it into Mount Doom--a fiery volcano. *That* is a free market message.

Every year there is some new discovery about the abuse of power in politics and politicians answer the popular call for reform with many new rules. But no matter what rules they make for themselves, they will always find ways to get around the rules so long as they have valuable favors to sell. The solution to the corruption of authority is the one solution that politicians are loathe to propose or accept: the drastic reduction of their authority.

Ken Schoolland (ken.schoolland@gmail.com) is an Associate Professor of Economics at Hawaii Pacific University, President of the International Society for Individual Liberty (www.isil.org). He is the author of *The Adventures of Jonathan Gullible: A Free Market Odyssey*, published in 44 languages (jonathangullible.com).

To read the article in its entirety go: Free Market Ethics

MINUTES:

The Libertarian Party of Hawaii General Membership Meeting
November 28, 2011

Attendees: 6

1) All of the recommended changes to the By-Laws previously emailed to all Party members were adopted. There were several uncontroversial housekeeping changes that were adopted unanimously by a vote of 5-0.

The one change that did generate substantial discussion amended the By-Laws so that rather than a majority vote being needed to remove a plank of the Hawaii LP Platform at an annual meeting, a minority of one-third or more of the attendees could remove a plank at such a meeting. The reasoning behind this change was that since a supermajority of two-thirds or more is currently needed to add a plank, so that controversial planks that can only generate a bare majority would not be adopted, this supermajority for adding planks should be mirrored with only a superminority needed to remove planks. With this by-law change, any previously adopted plank that does not enjoy an effective consensus of two-thirds or more of the attendees at an annual meeting can be abolished.

The discussion that ensued was about whether there might be some unintended consequences to this change, namely the possibility that an annual meeting might be packed by a small but vocal minority of not particularly libertarian attendees who could remove some core libertarian philosophies from the party platform.

This by-law change was adopted by a vote of 5-1 (we had a late attendee who was not present for the prior votes).

2) Tracy Ryan gave a presentation of the various recent power seizures by the IRS, intended to essentially deputize tax preparers as if they were IRS agents; to squelch the speech of those tax preparers who dissent from IRS dogma; to compel speech by tax preparers that amounted to propaganda by the IRS contrary to the best interests of taxpayers; to generate a blizzard of new paperwork; and to try and force virtually everyone who uses a tax preparer's services to electronically file their tax returns, which would essentially cause all those returns to undergo a type of computerized audit since the returns would have to pass a bunch of audit screening to even be allowed to be sent electronically.

Tracy outlined the numerous blatant violations by the IRS of both the U.S. Constitution and existing federal law that these new rules engage in. She talked about how these rules might be overturned if enough taxpayers protested.

Please feel free to contact **Tracy Ryan** at tracyar@hawaiiantel.net if you would like more details about these disturbing new IRS rules.

Please contact **Jim Henshaw** at jhenshaw@hawaii.rr.com if you have a strong opinion, either pro or con, about the by-law changes that were adopted.

BY-LAWS OF THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF HAWAII

As adopted November 28, 2011

ARTICLE I (Name)

The name of the organization shall be "The Libertarian Party of Hawaii", hereinafter referred to as the "Party".

ARTICLE II (Principles and Objectives)

The Party is a political organization which affirms the following principles:

A. That each individual possesses the right to life and liberty and justly acquired property;

B. That no person or institution, government or private, has the right to initiate the use of physical force or to initiate fraud against another;

C. That all individuals are entitled to choose their own lifestyles as long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live their lives in whatever manner they choose;

D. That the voluntary exchange of goods and services is a fundamental right of the individual; and

E. That the only moral basis of politics is the protection of individual rights. In recognition of the fact that the initiation of force by government has been the chief instrument for the expropriation of individual rights and freedom, the party enters into politics for the specific purpose of eliminating the intervention of government in moral and economic affairs.

ARTICLE III (Membership)

Section 1.

Party members shall be those individuals who subscribe to the Principals and Objectives (above), have signed and uphold the Party Pledge ("I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals")

Section 2.

The Party Dues is an annual fee paid to the Party in exchange for the privileges of Party membership. Currently that fee is twenty ($20) per year.

Section 3.

Membership privileges include the right to vote in Party elections, receipt of the Party newsletters and emails, and the right to represent the Party in candidacy for public office.

ARTICLE IV (Officers and Duties)

The officers of the Party shall be:

(1) a Chairperson
(2) a Vice-Chairperson
(3) a Secretary, and
(4) a Treasurer,

to be elected at the State Convention. No individual may hold more than one office at a time.

A. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Party, and shall perform such duties as usually pertain to the office, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned by the Executive Committee.

B. The Vice-Chairperson shall act as assistant to the Chair-person and shall perform the duties of the Chairperson in the Chairperson's absence, and shall also perform such other duties as are assigned by the Executive Committee.

C. The Secretary shall keep an accurate, complete and up-to-date record of the Party and the Executive Committee meetings and present at each meeting the minutes of the previous meeting for approval. In all elections and roll call votes, the Secretary shall keep an accurate tally of such votes.

D. The Treasurer shall receive all monies paid to the Party and shall deposit the same in such bank or banks as shall have been designated by the Executive Committee and shall disburse funds upon order of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V (Executive Committee)

The Executive Committee of the Party shall be composed of the following:

(1) the four elected officers of the Party; and

(2) five members elected at large at the State Convention.

The Executive Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the State Convention and serve thereafter until the adjournment of the next State Convention.

A. The Executive Committee shall meet at least monthly at such times and places as may be determined by the action of the Committee by call of the Chairperson, or by the written request of three or more of the members of the Executive Committee. The Chairperson shall notify all Committee members of all meetings of the Committee.

B. More than one-half of the membership thereof shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Executive Committee for the transaction of business, and a majority vote of those present at a meeting shall rule. Each member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote and no voting by proxy shall be permitted.

C. The Chairperson, or a designated substitute, shall report all business transacted by the Executive Committee at the next regular Party meeting.

D. All Executive Committee meetings shall be open to observation by and Party member.

E. The Executive Committee may interview intended candidates for political office to determine their familiarity with the National or State and in general agreement with the principles and ideals of the Party and its Platform. If an intended candidate disagrees with one or more planks of the platform, the Executive Committee may require, as a condition of certifying the intended candidate as a Libertarian Party candidate to the government office conducting the election, that the intended candidate agrees not to raise certain specified planks as an issue in their campaign. The Executive Committee may choose to waive adherence by the intended candidate to one or more planks of the platform if they feel that the intended candidate has principled philosophical objections to the wording of those particular planks.

F. The Executive Committee shall have the responsibility, subject to the direction of the regular Party meetings, for the development and implementation of Party policy, the creation of budgets for the implementation of Party policy, and the operations of the Party, and for the expenditures of Party funds.

ARTICLE VI (Meetings and Conventions)

Section 1.

The Party may hold a regular general membership meeting at least bi-monthly which may be publicized through notification of all major news media by the Chairperson or other authority designated by the Chairperson for the purpose of inviting the public. Party members may be notified by mail, telephone, email, or other forms of communication of the time, day and location of each such meeting by the Chairperson or other authority designated by the Chairperson. These meetings may be conducted de facto or informally via such events as the Foolish Things Literary Salon other venues that may be of interest to Libertarian Party members.

Section 2.

All Party transactions at the Party meetings shall be conducted within 90 minutes of the scheduled meeting time.

Section 3.

The Party shall hold a State Convention annually in conjunction with a regular monthly Party meeting. The officers of the Party shall be the officers of the convention. The Executive Committee shall have supervision and management of each Convention and shall fix the official program and order of business.

A. The State Convention shall elect a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and five members-at-large to the Executive Committee in each odd numbered year. Except that in times of vacancy each Committee member's term shall expire at the close of business at the subsequent odd numbered year's convention.

(1) Nominations for these posts shall be from the floor, with any Party member eligible to be elected. In cases where no nominee receives a majority vote of all Party members present and voting on the first ballot, runoff votes shall be held, dropping the nominee with the lowest number of votes after each ballot.

(2) Voting shall be conducted separately for the four Party officers.

(3) Nominations for the at-large positions shall be voted on a single ballot with each Party member present allowed to vote for up to five persons. Only those persons receiving a majority of votes shall be elected. If less than five persons receive a majority of votes than there shall be up to three run off elections to fill the positions.

(4) The presiding officer of the Convention may call for a voice vote to close nominations after the first vote is held for at-large members.

(5) Executive Committee positions that cannot be filled under the Convention nominating process shall be filled by the rules for vacancy in Article VII.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary an officer or at-large member who receives less than eight votes due to a low convention turnout shall serve only until the next Contention, rather than the next odd year's convention.

B. The State Convention may adopt a State Platform which shall be submitted by the Platform Committee for approval.

(1) Each proposed plank shall be approved by two-thirds *or more* of the Party members present and voting to become a part of the State Platform.

(2) Any portion of the existing State Platform may be deleted by *one third or more* of the Party members present and voting at the State Convention.

C. A Platform Committee comprised of no less than three Party Members shall be appointed by the Executive Committee at least sixty days prior to the State Convention. The Platform Committee shall review the Party planks and make recommendations for the substitutes, deletions, and/or additions to the State Convention for adoption.

ARTICLE VII (Vacancy, Succession and Disciplinary Action)

Section 1.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall serve as Chairperson until the next State Convention. In the event of the vacancy of any other elected position, the Executive Committee may appoint any Party member to fill such vacancy until the next State Convention.

Section 2.

The Executive Committee, by a two-thirds majority, shall have the authority to suspend on written notice the membership of any Party member who

(1) follows a continued course of public action which is contrary to the principles or objectives of the Party,

(2) claims to speak or represent the Party when no such authority has been granted, or

(3) seriously and repeatedly disrupts meetings or activities of the Party.

A. The accused member shall be granted a full hearing by the Executive Committee within thirty days. Within ten days after such hearing the Executive Committee shall vote to withdraw the suspension or extend it to the next regular Party meeting at which the Party members present and voting may override the Executive Committee by a two-thirds majority and reinstate said member.

ARTICLE VIII (Constitution and By-Law Amendments)

Section 1.

Proposed amendments to this Constitution and By-Laws shall be submitted to the Executive Committee at least thirty days prior to the general Party meeting at which they are to be considered. Each amendment to this Constitution and By-Laws shall be by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at that Party meeting.

Section 2.

A copy of the Party Constitution and By-Laws shall be made available to any Party member upon request.

ARTICLE IX (Parliamentary Authority)

Roberts Rules of Order, Latest Edition, shall be the ~~only~~ Parliamentary Authority at all Party meetings for all matters of procedure not specifically covered in this Constitution and By-Laws**.**

Upcoming events:

Smart Business Hawaii – The 36th Annual Smart Business Hawaii Conference

When: Wednesday, January 11, 2012, 7:00AM – 2:00PM
Where: Ala Moana Hotel
Hibiscus Ballroom
410 Atkinson Drive Honolulu, Hawaii
Who: John Fund, The Wall Street Journal
What: "Climate Change for Hawaii Business"
Contact: 1 (808) 396-1724, Reserve Online

The Foolish Things Salon

When: Sometime in January, yet to be scheduled
Contact: Ken Schoolland
1 (808) 676-0825
ken.schoolland@gmail.com

The Libertarian Party of Hawaii – Executive Committee Meeting

When: Sometime in January, yet to be scheduled
Contact: Jim Henshaw
1 (808) 263-8091
jhenshaw@hawaii.rr.com

The 2012 Libertarian Party National Convention

Want to party in Las Vegas and help the Party too?

The 2012 Libertarian Party National Convention will be held from, Wednesday, May 2nd through, Sunday, May 6th 2012 at the Red Rock Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The Libertarian Party of Hawaii is seeking members in good standing to attend the convention as delegates to vote on national party platform planks and nominate our Presidential candidate. The Hawaii party must submit its list of delegates to the Credentials Committee no later than April 4th 2012.

Even if you only think you *might* want to go, please submit your name early and we can hold a seat for you.

Dining, swimming, gambling and participating in the electoral process… what could be better?

Send your name to: **Pat Brock, Secretary**
PO Box 1866, Kihei, HI 96753
(808) 879-0250
pbrock@hawaii.rr.com

Letters

Editor,

Instead of forcing millionaires to pay more tax, let's try making it VOLUNTARY -- an "additional voluntary (AV) tax" on Form 1040. Make it optional for all taxpayers too. L et Obama (& the Democrats) convene a millionaires' summit where he can convince & persuade rich folks that their taxes aren't being wasted or funneled to friends or stolen by crooks. Also, let the Gov't. Accounting Office (GAO) & "watchdog" organizations present their findings. Obama became a millionaire with his Nobel Prize cash award. He had a big opportunity to voluntarily pay income tax and/or give some of it to, for example, the Veterans Administration, but he chose to give all of it to charities, proving that he must believe that charities spend money more effectively than government bureaucrats.

The Libertarian Party believes that persuasion & individual choice with personal responsibility are much better to achieve a better society than force, which is what government is all about.

Alan Matsuda
1 (808) 384-2284

Recommended Links:

Advocates for Self-Government
American Civil Liberties Union of Hawaii
Antiwar
Ayn Rand
Cato Institute
David D. Friedman
Freedom Library
Freeman Online
Foolish Things Salon
Friedrich Hayek
Future of Freedom Foundation
Grassroot Institute of Hawaii
Hawaii Reporter
Independent Institute
International Society for Individual Liberty
John Locke
John Stossel
Jonathan Gullible - Ken Schoolland
Lew Rockwell
Libertarian Anarchism - Roderick T. Long
Libertarianism
Libertarian Party of America
Libertarian Party of Hawaii
Liberty Unbound
Libertarian Party of Hawaii - Discuss
Milton Friedman
Mises Institute
Murray Rothbard
Reason
Small Business Hawaii
Spiked! Online (our British brothers)
Tibor Machan
Tom Mullen
Walter E. Williams

We invite you to join

The Libertarian Party

Believing in and understanding of the pledge is central to Libertarianism.
You may join by signing below:

"I certify that I oppose the initiation of force to achieve political or social goals."

_____ _____
Signature *Date*

Salutation: Mr. Miss Mrs. Ms. Dr.

First Name: * _____

Last Name: * _____

Address: * _____

Apt./Suite No.: _____

City: * _____

State: * _____

Zip Code: * _____

Phone: _____

Email: * _____

Membership in the national Libertarian Party: $25 per year

Make check out to: **Libertarian National Committee**

Mail form & check to: 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW
Suite 200
Washington, DC 20037

Or click: www.lp.org/membership

Your dues includes: **The quarterly LPNews newspaper**
The Monday email bulletin

Membership in the Libertarian Party of Hawaii: $20 per year

Make check out to: **Libertarian Party of Hawaii**

Mail form & check to: 713 Ulumaika Street
Honolulu, HI 96816

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