

Libertarian Party of Hawaii

News

October 2011

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Chair:	Jim Henshaw	jhenshaw@hawaii.rr.com
Vice Chair:	Tracy Ryan	tracyar@hawaiiantel.net
Secretary	Pat Brock	pbrock@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

Upcoming events:

[ACLU of Hawaii - Hispanic Heritage Festival & Health Fair](#)

WHEN: SATURDAY & SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8 & 9, 2011, 10:00AM – 6:00PM
WHERE: [KAPIOLANI PARK](#)
2805 MONSARRAT AVENUE, HONOLULU, HI
WHAT: MUSIC, ENTERTAINMENT, CIVIL RIGHTS INFORMATION
CONTACT: OFFICE@ACLUHAWAII.ORG



[The Grassroot Institute of Hawaii - Hawaii Public Policy Review Series](#)

WHEN: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2011, 11:45AM – 1:15PM
WHERE: THE PACIFIC CLUB, CARD ROOM
HONOLULU, HI
WHO: SHEILA WEINBERG, CPA, PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE FOR TRUTH IN ACCOUNTING
WHAT: GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING: THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN; WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
COST: \$25 IN ADVANCE, \$30 AT THE DOOR; LUNCH SERVED
CONTACT: CODY OR PAUL , GRASSROOT INSTITUTE OF HAWAII
1314 S KING ST #1163, HONOLULU, HI 96814
1 (808) 591-9193
INFO@GRASSROOTINSTITUTE.ORG

[The Libertarian Party of Hawaii Executive Committee Meeting](#)

WHEN: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2011, 5:30PM
WHERE: [JIM HENSHAW'S HOUSE](#)
649 KANAHA STREET, KAILUA, HI 96734

ALL LIBERTARIAN PARTY MEMBERS ARE INVITED.

CONTACT: JIM HENSHAW
1 (808) 263-8091
JHENSHAW@HAWAII.RR.COM



[The Foolish Things Salon](#)

WHEN: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2011, 6:00PM – 8:00PM
WHERE: [KEN & LI SCHOOLLAND'S HOUSE](#)
94-1072 ALELO STREET, WAIKELE, HI 96797

WHO: DANNY DE GRACIA, II
WHAT: MONEY, CREDIT AND CRISIS:

HOW THE FEDERAL RESERVE IS DESTROYING AMERICA SINCE 2008, PEOPLE ALL ACROSS AMERICA HAVE BECOME CONCERNED ABOUT THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR THEIR FUTURE. IN THE SHADOW OF AMERICA'S GREATEST FINANCIAL CRISIS SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION FALLS A SPOTLIGHT ON AN AGENCY FEW UNDERSTAND - THE FEDERAL RESERVE - AND WITH IT, A HOST OF MYSTERIOUS WORDS FROM ITS SECRETIVE BOARD: SYSTEMIC RISK. LIQUIDITY SWAPS. QUANTITATIVE EASING. OPERATION TWIST. WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? WHAT IS GOING ON BEHIND THE VEIL OF AMERICA'S CENTRAL BANK?

DONATION: \$5 FOR DINNER
CONTACT: KEN SCHOOLLAND
1 (808) 676-0825
KEN.SCHOOLLAND@GMAIL.COM, THEFOOLISHTHINGS.NET





Job Destruction Makes Us Richer

Walter E. Williams 7/26/2011 in Townhall.com

Here's what President Barack Obama said about our high rate of unemployment in an interview with NBC's Ann Curry: "The other thing that happened, though -- and this goes to the point you were just making -- is there are some structural issues with our economy, where a lot of businesses have learned to become much more efficient with a lot fewer workers," adding that "you see it when you go to a bank and you use an ATM; you don't go to a bank teller. Or you go to the airport and you're using a kiosk instead of checking in at the gate." The president's statements suggest that he sees labor-saving technological innovation as a contributor to today's high rate of unemployment. That's unmitigated nonsense. Let's see whether technological innovation causes unemployment.

In 1790, farmers were 90 percent, out of a population of nearly 3 million, of the U.S. labor force. By 1900, only about 41 percent of our labor force was employed in agriculture. By 2008, fewer than 3 percent of Americans were employed in agriculture. Through labor-saving technological advances and machinery, our farmers are the world's most productive. As a result, Americans are better off.

In 1970, the telecommunications industry employed 421,000 workers as switchboard operators, annually handling 9.8 billion long-distance calls. Today the telecommunications industry employs only 78,000 operators. That's a tremendous 80 percent job loss. What happened? The answer: There have been spectacular labor-saving advances in telecommunications. Today more than 100 billion long-distance calls a year require only 78,000 switchboard operators. What's more is the cost of making a long-distance call is a tiny fraction of what it was in 1970. Can we say these technological innovations made the nation worse off?

Professor Russell Roberts, my George Mason University colleague, gives other examples in his Wall Street Journal article (6/22/2011) "Obama vs. ATM's: Why Technology Doesn't Destroy Jobs." He says that today just a couple of workers can manage the egg-laying operation of nearly a million chickens laying 240 million eggs a year, through a highly mechanized and computerized process. Thousands of toll collectors are replaced by E-ZPass machines. Autoworkers are replaced by robots. Fifty years ago, a typical textile worker operated five machines capable of running thread through a loom 100 times a minute. Today machines run six times as fast, and one worker can oversee 100 of them.

You say, "Williams, certain jobs are destroyed by technology." You're right, but many more are created. Think about it. If 90 percent of Americans still had been farmers in 1900, where in the world would we have gotten workers to produce all those goods that were not even heard of in 1790, such as telephones, steamships and oil wells? We need not go back that far. If there hadn't been the kind of labor-saving technical innovation we've had since the 1950s -- in the auto, construction, telephone industries and many others -- where in the world would we have gotten workers to produce things that weren't heard of in the '50s, such as desktop computers, cellphones, HDTVs, digital cameras, MRI machines, pharmaceuticals and myriad other goods and services?

What technological innovation does is reduce the value of some jobs, raise the value of others and create many more jobs. Some workers are made better off through greater employment opportunities. Others are made worse off by having to accept less attractive employment opportunities, an adjustment process that can be painful. Since technological progress makes goods and services cheaper, and of higher quality, to stand in its way, in the name of saving jobs, will make us a poorer nation. What we're witnessing in our economy is what economic historian Joseph Schumpeter termed "creative destruction," the process in which something new replaces something older.

By the way, we can always count upon an infinite number of potential jobs. The reason is that human wants are insatiable. People always want more of something. That want will create jobs for someone else.

Dr. Williams serves on the faculty of George Mason University as John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Economics and is the author of More Liberty Means Less Government: Our Founders Knew This Well.

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 third edition of an eight part series.

FREE MARKET ETHICS

By Ken Schoolland

Romania-Bulgaria Lecture Series - June 2011

Part 3

ESCALATING PENALTIES

A proud Dane once overheard a friend of mine, Virgis Daukas, say that the government should let him keep his own money. The Dane chastised Virgis saying, "You make such a big deal out of keeping your money. Isn't that selfish?"

Virgis replied, "Far less selfish than the man who wants to take *my* money for *his* purposes—by force!"

The Dane said, "Force? Oh it never comes to that!"

Virgis replied, "And what happens to the person who refuses to pay taxes?"

The person who resists authority may be killed—it is that simple. Yes, every resistance to authority is an escalating crime with the penalty rising until the offender stops challenging the authority of politicians. The ultimate penalty for resisting authority is death. It seldom comes to that because everyone is well aware of the final consequence and they have been carefully conditioned not to think of resisting. This is what the political sage, Stuart Hayashi calls "The Invisible Gun."

Do politicians reserve this ultimate threat only for the most heinous of actions, such as aggression or violence? No. They use this threat for every conceivable whim of fancy—whatever gets them the votes to remain in their positions of power.

Some politicians barter power for immediate bribes of various sorts. But the real rewards of power are control, status, and fame. (Rand: Gerald, Eric, Ivy Stearns) These ethereal benefits permit politicians to defer valuable payoffs until far into the future.



A DISEASE MASQUERADING AS ITS OWN CURE

And what do these pretenders of altruism do with all this tax money? Do they accomplish good deeds without doing harm? Do they solve problems of food, clothing, and shelter that people cannot resolve spontaneously by themselves in the market? No, they create problems.

Whenever there is a problem in society most people ask politicians for a solution. And political solutions usually increase, rather than decrease, their political power.

Instead of asking how the government can solve problems, I ask if the government has done anything to create these problems in the first place. From my perspective as a free market economist, the government behaves "like a disease masquerading as its own cure." (L. Neil Smith, *Probability Broach*.)

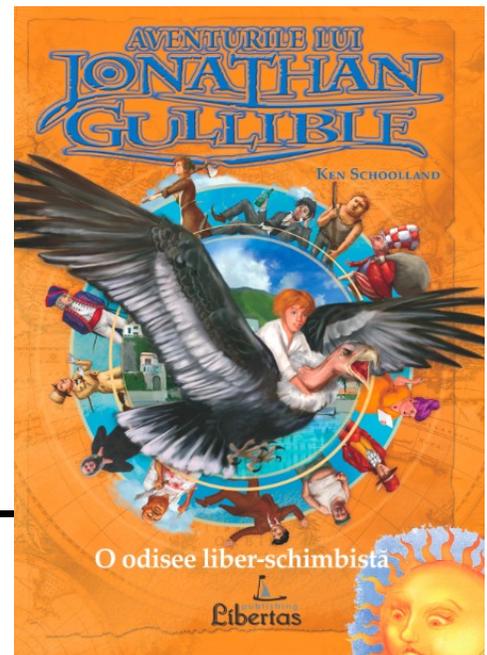
If people cannot afford the high prices of food and clothing, the politicians plan a welfare distribution of money from producers to non-producers.

On a visit to a summer camp of the Progress Party Youth of Norway, I heard Carl Hagen give an interesting illustration that I always pose to my students: "Suppose there is a government building with some people forced to put money into the building on one side while others are taking money out from the other side. On which side of the building will people prefer to be?"

My students always reply that people would rather be on the "taking out side." So, in time, there will be fewer and fewer producers putting money in and more and more takers on the other side taking money out. There is less and less being produced and, eventually, "nobody gets it if there ain't none." It takes a few decades for this reversal of incentives to undo centuries of traditional productivity and self-reliance, but the collapse will come sooner or later.

While the mainstream economist is focused on redistribution, my eye is focused on production of consumer goods such as food, clothing, and shelter. The mainstream economist is focused on raising the minimum legal wage so that the income of some workers can keep up with rising prices. My eye is focused on the role of government in raising prices in the first place.

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).



Democracy must be something more than two wolves and a sheep voting on what to have for dinner.

– [James Bovard](#) (1994)

Thinking Like Drones:

Why America's Preferred Counterinsurgency Platform Compromises Our Future

by [*Danny DeGracia II*](#)

As many libertarians are well aware, the post-9/11 paradigm shift towards so-called anti-terrorism and counterinsurgency has brought into existence policies and platforms that have cheapened the value of life, stripped away personal privacy, bankrupted our nation and set us on course for infinite war. While the list of grievous Global War On Terror creations are manifold, perhaps the most dangerous development of all is found in America's use of armed Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs) and Uninhabited Combat Aerial Vehicles (UCAVs) or "drones." These platforms have distorted America's view of war at-large and given our policymakers a weapons system that in the future will likely be used against American citizens. We must monitor closely the development of drones and impress upon Congress to freeze their proliferation and abolish their use in our military and law enforcement agencies.

From Cruise Missiles To Drones

During the Nineties, the decline and collapse of the Soviet Union placed the United States in a position of dominating the world with both a massive military arsenal and a network of client states and basing agreements that ringed the USSR. While American military interventions during the Cold War were checked by fear of provoking a nuclear escalation, the Nineties had no such limitations and we saw an explosion of US injections of force around the world under the guise of punitive "tactical" strikes, peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance and euphemistically labeled "military operations other than war" (MOOTWs). Amidst these events, the H.W. Bush and Clinton White Houses found a convenient platform for a new era of American intervention: the cruise missile. Originally intended in the 1970s to enhance the survivability and counterforce credibility of nuclear forces such as the Air Force's aging B-52 Stratofortress bomber or the Navy's Los Angeles class attack submarine, cruise missiles were "stand-off attack" platforms that could be programmed to fly towards a predetermined target without the crew of the launch vessel actually knowing what the target was, fired from a safe staging point (also known as a "launch basket") and left to complete the attack without any human intervention whatsoever. The potential of cruise missiles quickly seduced civilian policymakers. Unlike a conventional aircraft which requires expensive regular maintenance and crew training, a cruise missile could be built at minimal cost, stored in a warehouse or launcher and left alone for far cheaper than a manned system – suggesting that the future of warfare might have been with the missiles. Because cruise missiles were small, they also had smaller radar cross-sections and could fly very low to the ground, making them almost impossible for a defender to be aware of until the terminal phase of flight.

Initially, US cruise missiles were almost exclusively strategic nuclear weapons, though a few were converted into conventional (high explosive) versions to allow planners flexibility in taking out highly defended targets with non-nuclear force. A few years prior to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, a highly classified Air Force contract designated "F34601-91-C-1156" was issued which converted a small number of nuclear AGM-86 Air Launched Cruise Missiles (ALCMs) into conventional versions or CALCMs. When US-led coalition airstrikes began against Saddam Hussein's forces on January 17, 1991 the CALCMs saw their first use in a top secret B-52 raid launched from Barksdale AFB, Louisiana. Prior to the mission, policymakers had been extremely careful to keep the existence of the CALCMs a closely guarded secret so as to prevent upsetting the perceived Cold War balance of power. On their first mission, the CALCMs flew through highly defended Soviet-style air defenses in Iraq and knocked out their targets with lethal accuracy and total stealth surprise. One CALCM even flew so low to the ground that it was seen as it passed by the hotel window of a reporter, broke a wooden telephone pole in half and continued on course to attack its target. Washington was so impressed by the results that from that day forward, an aggressive conversion of additional Air Force AGM-86 and Navy BGM-109 Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles into conventional versions ensued. "Going downtown" or sending manned aircraft deep into enemy airspace at the risk of being shot down as America had done throughout the Vietnam War was no longer needed with the advent of conventional cruise missiles.

In 1993, President Clinton authorized the use of some 23 conventional cruise missiles fired from the USS Peterson and USS Chancellorsville in a punitive action against Iraq, killing 8 civilians and destroying three houses. Two years later in 1995, Clinton authorized a barrage of cruise missile strikes against Bosnia, followed by Iraq again in 1996 and 1998, along with Sudan and Afghanistan in that same year. The hyperactive use of cruise missiles throughout the Clinton Administration – as many as 400 Tomahawk Land Attack Missiles against Iraq in 1998 – severely distorted the perception of war as something that could be done with minimal risk and minimal collateral damage leading 90s policymakers to ponder whether or not cruise missiles could perform other seemingly ridiculous operations such as dropping propaganda leaflets, deploying food rations and attacking enemy buildings – all at the same time.

In 1994, Kurt Strauss of Hughes Missile Systems remarked that “A fundamental shift in the application and utility of cruise missiles has occurred. Tomahawk is no longer viewed as a limited-use strategic weapon.” Several strategic policymakers resisted nonetheless and voiced intense concern that the conversion of nuclear cruise missiles into conventional versions weakened America’s nuclear deterrent, mutated the role of the military into global intervention and made war seem like a video game by taking men “out of the loop.” The ambitious policy spirit driving Clinton’s overwhelming use of the unmanned cruise missile which sought a cheap weapons platform that could attack anything, anywhere without trying the “Dover Test” of losing US military lives would transfer over to the Bush Administration and leave the cruise missile to occupy a new weapons platform in the form of the drone.

Drones: “Weapon of the Gods”

During the 1960s, the Air Force and Central Intelligence Agency experimented with remotely piloted aircraft, some armed, others as decoys, and still others for use in photographic reconnaissance and electronic intelligence gathering. The development of cruise missiles and drones occurred simultaneously and shared many technologies with each other. The desire for what skeptics characterized as a “cruise missile of the gods” that could do more than just attack at target would find its fulfillment in drones. By the 1990s, remotely piloted propeller driven drones were being used in small roles by the military and intelligence agencies for tactical reconnaissance and some interest arose in proceeding to armed variants. On September 7, 2000, the Central Intelligence Agency deployed General Atomics Predator reconnaissance drones to Uzbekistan to overfly Afghanistan but suspended the operation until a year later on September 4, 2001 just days before the al Qaeda attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon.

Counterterrorism planner Cofer Black advocated accelerating the Air Force’s pre-9/11 experimental arming of the Predator RPVs for use in assassinating al Qaeda operatives and leaders such as Osama bin Laden in Afghanistan. The plan was put into action and drones became a regular part of paramilitary operations in Afghanistan. On November 14, 2001 the Predator’s armed variant, the MQ-1 was used to assassinate Mohammad Atef while hiding in a safehouse. The CIA and Air Force would go on to carry out thousands of drone missions in Afghanistan over the course of the decade and procurement of newer drones such as the MQ-9 Predator B (or “Reaper”) began, with the Air Force even going so far as to make entire drone squadrons.



Schoolgirl Crush on Drones

A kind of schoolgirl crush has emerged for drones since 9/11. During his 2007 presidential campaign, Barack Obama made procurement and expanded use of drones – especially in Pakistan – a key pillar of his national security platform, citing the need to modernize the US military with drone buildup. According to the Council on Foreign Relations, to date armed drones have been used in six countries – now including Somalia, with bases in Ethiopia – with over 258 drone airstrikes in the undeclared war raging in Northwest Pakistan *alone*. Domestically, unarmed drones have found their way into the Department of Homeland Security and even the State of Hawaii. More recently, during Republican presidential candidate Rick Perry's first debate on September 8, 2011, the term "Predator drone" found its way into the conservative candidate lexicon as Perry called for their use along the Texas-Mexico border. Drones are glorified and prominently featured in numerous A-list Hollywood films including *Stealth*, *The Day The Earth Stood Still*, *Transformers*, *Body of Lies*, *Battle: Los Angeles* and countless others. Video games such as the popular Infinity Ward/Activision *Call of Duty: Modern Warfare* series even feature armed drones as weapon systems used against targets inside United States metropolitan areas. And even as RPV drones see expanding use and public attention, an entirely new class of drones are nearly complete: autonomous, artificially intelligent drones that can operate without a human in the loop. To reflect the transformation of US military policy towards an-all drone future, the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter which is under development has even been called by military officers as "the last manned fighter." Brookings Institute scholar P.W. Singer remarked of drone proliferation, "What we're seeing is something that was once abnormal becoming the new normal, not just in counterterrorism, but in warfare over all."

Why The Rise Of The Drones Must Be Stopped

The rise of the drones brings with it the rise of infinite war without even the consent of Congress. On September 17, 2011, Deputy National Security Advisor for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism John Brennan announced "The United States does not view our authority to use military force [...] as being restricted solely to 'hot' battlefields like Afghanistan." In the past, policymakers could not easily make such statements because of the ever-looming Dover Test. A president is less likely to order a manned aircraft like an F-15E or F/A-18F into a random airspace because the aircraft can be tracked and fired upon, risking the pilot's life or capture. No such limitations exist with drones. The existence of drones makes this kind of reckless and aggressive policy statement possible. As long as drones are available to our policymakers, war looks cheap and trouble-free to start.

While Washington may think that drones are the "weapon of the gods" and a low cost, low-risk cure-all for our national security and foreign policy problems the reality is that they create more problems than they supposedly solve. In Afghanistan, drones have routinely mistaken weddings, funerals and even boys playing outdoors as insurgent activity and caused the loss of innocent civilian lives. The occurrence of these attacks is so common that Afghanis even warn ISAF forces in advance when they plan to have large outdoor gatherings so as not to risk drone bombing. These "bolt out of the blue" air attacks on insurgents and innocent civilians alike create a paranoid atmosphere of fear and embitter the local population in ways that give rise to angry sentiment and terrorist blowback against the United States and her allies.

In 2008, the RAND Corporation defense think tank warned US policymakers with a white paper entitled *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida* that "Terrorists should be perceived and described as criminals, not holy warriors. Our analysis suggests there is no battlefield solution to terrorism. Military force usually has the opposite effect from what is intended: It is often over used, alienates the local population by its heavy-handed nature, and provides a window of opportunity for terrorist-group recruitment." Our use of drones in Afghanistan and other foreign locales makes us less safe at home and more hated around the world. Contrary to conservatives such as Republican presidential candidate Rick Santorum or talk show hosts such as Glenn Beck who believe modern insurgency and terrorism are solely the result of an opposing religious ideology, the "Jihad vs. McWorld" trend originates chiefly from America's interventionist policies and tactics.

Policy Recommendations

Murray Rothbard wrote in his essay *War, Peace and the State* that “The libertarian should say, in effect, to the State: ‘All right, you exist, but as long as you exist, at least confine your activities to the area which you monopolize.’ In short, the libertarian is interested in reducing as much as possible the area of State aggression against all private individuals. The only way to do this, in international affairs, is for the people of each country to pressure their own State to confine its activities to the area which it monopolizes and not to aggress against other State monopolists. In short, the objective of the libertarian is to confine any existing State to as small a degree of invasion of person and property as possible.” I believe that Rothbard’s wisdom should be interpreted in the immediate short term into the following policy recommendations:

1. **“Phase to zero” all drones from the United States military, intelligence and law enforcement inventories.** In much the same way that the contemporary policy opinion of land mines, napalm and even nuclear weapons have been to eliminate these devices as indiscriminate and dangerous to mankind, drones should likewise be rejected altogether. Their potential for harming noncombatants, their temptation for abuse and domestic deployment and – in the instance of future AI-controlled drones – loss of human control makes them unacceptable in the United States as a legitimate defense platform. Funding for research and development of drones should be immediately terminated and a plan should be established to scrap all existing drones over the course of the next five years.
2. **Congress must aggressively enforce its Constitutional mandate to be the first and final say in the use of American military power.** President Barack Obama’s decision to commit US forces to bombing of Libya solely on the authority of United Nations Security Council resolution 1973 as well as his expansion of drone use has set a dangerous precedent of “bomb now, ask forgiveness from Congress later.” Congress must show leadership by forbidding the President from using military power – be they “boots on the ground” or drones in the air – without the consent of Congress.
3. **End the Global War On Terror.** America cannot sustain the prolonged human and financial costs of the GWOT. Terrorism does not have a battlefield solution and drones are not the cure-all to tracking and stopping terrorists. America’s domestic safety can best be accomplished by a humble, non-threatening foreign policy and a military that is structured specifically for defense only of the continental United States and its territories.

Just because our present leadership employs drones doesn’t mean we have to think like one. It’s time to stop the rise of the drones and protect the value of human life.



Danny de Gracia is a journalist with the Hawaii Filipino Chronicle and an elected member of the Waipahu Neighborhood Board. He holds a master’s degree in political science from Southwest Texas State University.



Call for candidates

By [Tracy Ryan](#)

The Libertarian Party of Hawaii needs more people to throw their hat in the ring. We are looking for a group of folks to run for the Hawaii Legislature in 2012. We are interested in you even if you can only make a token commitment to this effort.

As we see it every Libertarian on the ballot reinforces the public view that we are a viable entity whose message is supported by a larger section of the community than media believes. Further an active candidate who puts in time and effort will help get more votes for every other Libertarian who is on the same ballot.

We are looking for: **A.** Electable Candidates. **B.** Candidates who may have a smaller chance, but who are interested in working hard for the greater cause. **C.** Candidates who can't commit time and effort, but are willing to put their name out there for office and allow the party to promote their candidacy.

An electable candidate is one who has lots of connections to their community. Being a member of various membership organizations, Neighborhood Boards, Churches, what have you means you can draw on a broader base of support. Being outgoing and gregarious are useful traits in campaigning. Shaking hands and going door to door help win elections more than sitting at home writing lengthy issue papers.

An electable candidate has a viable fundraising plan that will yield sufficient money to compete in their race. For a Hawaii house race a minimum of about \$20,000, for the State Senate \$40,000 is advisable. For US Congress, Senate, Hawaii Governor, or Oahu Mayor, hundreds of thousands of dollars are needed. Few libertarians are able to manage these thresholds, but there is one other area in which the lack of funding can be overcome.

The nature of the race itself is often the real deciding factor. What are the voting patterns of the district you run in? What chance do you have in a head to head race with a Democrat or Republican incumbent? You never know when an incumbent might be arrested a week before the general election. The behavior and popularity of other candidates in the race could be enough to push you over the top. Being in a two person race is always better for us.

Candidates without enough money to be competitive can still make a viable race of it. Hard work and plenty of volunteers can make a difference. Listening and understanding the problems identified by voters in your district is a must. Only then can you craft the libertarian solutions to their issues rather to the ones you may personally be obsessing on.

If you don't have the time or money to do much campaigning you can still be of material assistance just by running. As stated above our viability as a party, indeed even our legal right to put our candidates on the ballot is tied up with our overall electoral success. A token candidate in two way races may gain us valuable votes. It might also reach a handful of people who later become Libertarian stalwarts.

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

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

Or click: www.LibertarianPartyofHawaii.org/membership

Your dues includes: **The monthly Libertarian Hawaii News**

Contributions welcome.

Federal law requires political committees to report the name, address, and occupation and employer for each individual whose contributions aggregate in excess of \$200 in a calendar year.

Political contributions are not tax-deductible.

Employer: _____

Occupation: _____

* By checking this box I acknowledge that contributions from corporations and foreign nationals are prohibited (Permanent legal residents of the U.S., i.e., "green card" holders, are not considered foreign nationals).

I also acknowledge that this contribution is made from a personal account for which I have the legal obligation to pay, and is not made by a corporate or business entity.