



NEW JERSEY LIBERTARIAN

NEW JERSEY LIBERTARIAN PARTY, P.O. BOX 56, TENNENT, N.J. 07763

* * * MARCH 1983 * * *

COME SEE (AND JOIN) THE CONTEST

Time was when the NJLP had difficulty in attracting even one candidate for the office of State Chair. In recent years, however, this has definitely not been the case. Bill George has circulated a letter taking current State Chair Bob Shapiro (and others) to task for not performing as Bill would have liked and announcing his availability for State Chair. Bob Shapiro says that he will answer any criticism at the convention when he runs for reelection.

And while other candidates are always welcome- and sometimes urged- to throw their hats in the ring, a third choice (N.O.T.A.) is available. Your participation, either as a candidate or as a voter is needed. Come to the convention and join the fracas.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 15-- Middlesex-Somerset Libertarians will show the film "We Hold These Truths," 8 PM at Frelinghuysen Dormitory, Room B3, George St., Rutgers College, New Brunswick. FREE!

March 26-- 11th ANNUAL NJLP STATE CONVENTION--"Bringing the Message Home." Speakers include John Northrup, Dave Walter, Dick Siano, John Schafer and Lee Schubert. At The Old Mill Inn, Bernardsville-- right at the Route 202 exit of Interstate 287. For room reservations call 201/221-1100. For details call Jane Rehmke at 201/234-2911.

April 2-- New Jersey No-Tax Seminar hosted by NJACT; 310 Eversham Rd., Glendora, NJ 08029. Call 609/HAD-ENUF for details.

See CALENDAR...Pg. 3

LIBRARIES AID LIBERTY

by John Schafer

It's an easy trick to turn the tables on the statist bookworm establishment. All you have to do is request new books with a libertarian viewpoint. The public libraries set aside funds to buy books in demand. Since the librarian probably is unaware of new libertarian works, she will feel obliged to find out about the books we request and, hopefully, to order them.

At my request the Hunterdon County Library now owns a copy of Henri Lepage's Tomorrow, Capitalism (Open Court, 1982). Someone else requested Milton Friedman's Free to Choose. George Gilder's Wealth and Poverty will be next, followed by Michael Novak's The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism. None of these would otherwise be likely to be purchased.

Once a library receives a new book, it gets promoted in the newsletter, on the bulletin board, and is displayed at the lending desk. People are encouraged to borrow it. Libertarian ideas are read, talked about, and given a chance to become accepted.

Why not divert some of the tax dollars we libertarians pay (under protest) to aid our cause? Go to your public library, find out which books it doesn't have but ought to, and put in a written request. Keep on doing this, and get others to assist in your effort. Two requests for the same book are twice the reason to order it.

It's easy, painless, and fun. The secret satisfaction of beating the statist crowd at their own game gives a warm feeling on an otherwise frosty day.

CLS SYMPOSIUM ON NONVIOLENCE

by Len Flynn

On Feb. 26, 1983 the Center for Libertarian Studies held a symposium focussed on the three volume work by Gene Sharp, D.Phil. entitled The Politics of Nonviolent Action (Porter Sargent Publishers, Boston 1973). Dr. Sharp, a draft resister in the 1950's and now a Research Fellow at Harvard, was the principal speaker.

Sharp demonstrated convincingly how an oppressed people can resist and overcome tyrannical government through nonviolent political action. Sharp's works clearly enumerate many, many ways for the "subjects" to fight the "rulers" without violence: protest and persuasion, social noncooperation, economic boycotts and strikes, political noncooperation, and nonviolent intervention. Each of these categories contains specific means of resistance from the obvious methods like picketing, marches, protest strikes, and civil disobedience to such colorful procedures as "protest disrobings," rude gestures, mock funerals, "nonviolent air raids," and seeking imprisonment. Each method is illustrated by documented instances where subjects resist their rulers. As an education for libertarians in "how to" fight the state, Dr. Sharp's books are indispensable.

But perhaps even more significant is his persistent observation that "Obedience is at the heart of political power." Therefore, "all government is based on consent." The "degree of liberty or tyranny in any government is, it follows, in large degree a reflection on the relative determination of the subjects to be free and their willingness and ability to resist efforts to enslave them." This leads directly to the cure for oppressive government: "Political power disintegrates when the people withdraw their obedience and support."

Sharp stressed the morality of nonviolent action by noting that violent revolution yields the in-

stitutional structure for oppression. For us the goal should be to determine "how libertarians might become unrulable." Sharp noted that the modern realities of thermonuclear or conventional war make it impossible to defend against bombardment. A "frontal defense" like the French Maginot Line remains an impossibility.

But a population trained and knowledgeable in nonviolent resistance may have a greater capacity to resist invasion than they would through violent military efforts. Sharp noted the great difficulty the Soviet Union has had in subjugating eastern European satellites, particularly in confronting nonviolent resistance. From a few days to crush the violent East German uprising in 1953, to 2 1/2 months to suppress the Hungarians several years later, to 8 months to overpower the Czechs in 1968, to over 2 1/2 years in today's Poland with still no end in sight. Sharp noted that the swift military "victory" in Czechoslovakia required complete replacement of the entire 500,000 man Russian Army after only two weeks, because the Czechs so greatly undermined morale and loyalty in the invaders. The Czech and Polish rebellions are so threatening to the Soviets that to this day the Red Army has not yet entered Poland.

Sharp says that "military means are no longer defense, they cannot defend," so nonviolent resistance may be the only true defense. He concluded with this call: "We can all learn to become the masters of our own destinies--if we want to!"

Gene Sharp has presented a bountiful selection of methods to resist our oppressors. I urge my fellow libertarians to read his books and learn about them. Whether you choose to resist or not, the tools are there for us to use if we wish. Learn about them!

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The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress.

--Frederick Douglass

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April 8-10-- New York Libertarian Party State Convention, Albany, NY.

April 9-10-- Libertarian Party of Pennsylvania State Convention, Harrisburg area. \$35 pkg. inc. breakfast with National LP Chair Honey Lanham, banquet with LP founder Dave Nolan and debate on foreign policy with Sheldon Richman and Frank Bubb. Call 215/387-6952.

April 25-- Andrew Melechinsky head of Constitutional Revival will speak at the BQF Restaurant, Route 51, Chippewa, PA. For details call 412/573-9624.

Second Thursday of each month-- Constitutional Freedom Committee meeting, 8 PM, Ollie's Restaurant, Route 9 and Tilton Rd., Northfield, NJ. Guest anti-tax speaker at each meeting. Call 609/927-2320 after 5 PM for details.

Every Thursday-- PHILAVOID anarchist study group meeting, 8 PM, Community Education Center, 3500 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, PA. Call 609/962-8238 for details.

ON INTEREST RATES AND INFLATION

Editor, The Bulletin

In the Jan/Feb 1983 edition of the bulletin, George Noviss asks if "inflation eventually settles where Central Bankers place interest rates." The answer is: yes and no. Let me explain.

In his book, HUMAN ACTION, Ludwig von Mises brilliantly describes the various factors which determine interest rates. Major among these are: 1. an incentive for the lender to forego current use of his capital, 2. a premium to justify the risk attached to any particular investment, and 3. a premium (or discount) to allow for the expected fall (or rise) in purchasing power of the capital lent during the period of the loan. This last item is most important in understanding why interest rates and rates of increase in the cost of living tend to go up and down in tandem.

The cost of living is nothing more than the equilibrium between the goods and services supplied by the economy on the one

hand and the money used by consumers to satisfy their demands on the other. An increase in the cost of living is generated either by increasing the amount of paper money in consumers hands or by reducing the supply of goods and services or both. (Experience has shown that the more a government tinkers with-i.e. inflates- the money supply, the more likely it is to discourage production through confiscatory taxation, huge budget deficits, and crushing regulation.)

The Central Bank is the arm of government which controls the money supply. It cannot "set" interest rates, but it can affect interest rates through money supply changes. The effects on interest rates of money supply changes are quite different in the long and

short term. A money supply increase will nudge interest rates down in the short term, because lenders, suddenly flush with funds, require a smaller incentive to forego current use of their money. In the long term, as the cost of living escalates, the purchasing power premium rises, and interest rates go up sharply.

To return to the original question, to the extent that Central Bankers can affect interest rates by fiddling with the money supply, yes inflation (cost of living increases) settles where Central Bankers "set" interest rates. But to the extent that interest rates are just a mirror of inflation and respond to other factors beyond the Central Bankers control, then the answer to the question is no. If the foregoing is not perfectly clear- not to worry; apparently our Central Bankers (and our lawmakers) don't understand **either**.

Bob Shapiro, State Chair
New Jersey Libertarian Party

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Politics is the art of making yourself popular with the people by giving them grants out of their own money.

--The Lion, Feb., 1983

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There is hopeful symbolism in the fact that flags do not wave in a vacuum.

--Arthur C. Clarke

UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT DEBATE AT NYU

by Ginny Flynn

Sheldon Richman and Gary Greenberg debated the pros and cons of unilateral nuclear disarmament at Loeb Center, NYU on Feb. 24th. About 40 people turned out to hear Richman (VP of the National LP and Assoc. Ed. of Inquiry) and Greenberg (NY FLP Chair) present their views on the issue.

Richman, taking the pro side began with a discussion of nuclear weapons and argued that a shift from massive to moderate retaliation actually lowers the threshold of war. It seems less catastrophic and more "winnable." He argued for total nuclear disarmament--unilaterally on the part of the US. He stated that deterrence deteriorates into a war fighting philosophy.

Richman went on to examine what he saw as the best and worst possible outcomes of pursuing the deterrent and disarmament policies. He felt the best outcome of a deterrent political policy was simply continuation of the cold war, while the worst outcome would be all out nuclear war. On the other hand, he saw the best outcome of a disarmament policy being trade, peace, and other (non-nuclear) disarmament. Perhaps his most controversial point was what he saw as the worst possible outcome of unilateral disarmament--the invasion and absorption of the US into the Soviet empire. The question being--is conquest worse than a nuclear holocaust?

It was Richman's opinion that the best of each of these policies was more likely to occur than the worst. However, a continuation of the cold war seems dangerous. Due to the huge increase in nuclear weapons we are less safe now than we were 30 years ago--war is more likely. He contrasted this to the question of the Soviet's capability of conquest. Richman didn't doubt that the USSR would like to conquer the US, but believed that it seemed

improbable they could--and they know it. They have enough trouble with Poland, Afghanistan, and China, not to mention keeping the yoke on their own people.

Richman concluded his opening remarks by saying that, "Defense ultimately comes down to ideology. Ultimately ideas rule the world, not brute force."

Gary Greenberg began by saying that it might be easier to convince the Soviets to unilaterally disarm than the militaristic US government! He declared that even disarmament by both the USSR and the US would not end the probability of nuclear war because there are so many other nations with nuclear capabilities.

He asked what we would do for defense if we disarmed nuclearly because he believes that the Soviets want to rule the world and would try to do just that. So, if we believe that there is a threat the question becomes--is it moral for us to strike first? Greenberg believes that it is. He asked how long one must wait in a threatening situation before acting. If 500,000 armed Soviet soldiers "peacefully" enter the US, can we stop them before they actually use their weapons? Yes, states Greenberg, and if innocent victims are a result of conflict that's unfortunate, but not sufficient reason to avoid conflict. The "good guys" have a right to act, to retaliate, even if innocent victims will be involved. He closed his opening statement by declaring that this point must be addressed--after disarmament, what if the enemy threatens us?

The debate continued with both sides making points. Richman pointed out that he was completely in favor of true defense (not first strike capability) but he doesn't trust the government. The question may then become: how do you have defense without the state? He also pointed out that the ruling elites of both superpowers use the nuclear threats of the other to boost their own stock.

Greenberg pointed out that tyrants like Qaddafi and Khomeini

DEBATE...

would be likely to use nuclear weapons, if not threatened with retaliation. He also said that no one has disproved the nuclear deterrence theory working in the future as it has in the past. He believes it could buy us time during which other changes, both political and technological, could occur.

Greenberg closed by posing this question: is a brutal world-wide dictatorship really better than the alternative of eliminating that possibility through a nuclear conflict--accepting extensive loss of life.? He believes we should pursue bargains, mutual decontrols and weapons limitations agreements with the Soviets, but that unilateral nuclear disarmament would be foolish. Nuclear blackmail is a real threat in the case of unilateral disarmament.

Richman, in closing, agreed that no policy is risk-free, but felt that a high defense technology should be pursued--by the market, not by the state. He repeated that ideas rule the world, not brute force. He said he agreed with Jeff Hummel who has said that if you change peoples' ideas, you change the direction in which they point their guns. Richman noted that the U.S. government's post-nuclear war plans seek to establish the same oppressive society the Soviet Union would presumably impose upon us.

SOUTHERN LIBERTARIAN MESSENGER December, 1982

From time to time, some new silliness emanates from state legislatures. Recently, for example, Virginia raised the age for buying/drinking beer to 19, with consideration of raising it further to 21. The same is under consideration in other states.

The issue has nothing to do with any govt. concern for the morals of the young; the problem is drunk drivers, an alarming number of whom tend to be teenagers, who are killing themselves, their passengers and innocent bystanders at an alarming rate. Instead of tackling this problem itself, the statist mind tends to attack half of it - just the drinking, having learned nothing from Prohibition.

They really think that making it illegal will stop persons under 21 from drinking, I suppose. It hasn't stopped those under 18, who can't drink now legally. Oh, it will inconvenience them a little...

But now, in Virginia, and maybe soon in other states, you can get married at 16, join the army at 17, vote at 18, but must wait till 19 for a beer.

THE DEMOCRAT, FLEMINGTON, N.J.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1983

'Triple Digit' More Than That

To the Editor:

Funny how words can get stretched as to meaning and even redefined by politicians who don't want voters to understand what they're really saying.

Have you heard politicians referring to the horrendous budget deficits facing the United States during the eighties as so-called "triple-digit" deficits?

Now I don't know about you, but I've always been taught that "triple-digit" means a figure containing three numerals. Examples would be 123 or 987 or 666. The latter "triple-digit" figure, incidentally, is reputed to be claimed exclusively by Satan, so when the annual budget deficit equals 666 billion dollars, we can be certain that the country has gone to hell.

Obviously, what the politicians are claiming is that one billion is a "single-digit" number, never mind the nine zeros that follow the unit. For those of you who are

confused, here are the ten digits representing one billion: 1,000,000,000.

To explain this in down-to-earth terms, suppose that your spouse has a habit of spending \$1,000 a day. At that rate, a million dollars would last until 1986, but a billion dollars would last until about the year 4,986 (not including any interest earned in the meantime).

Let's set the record straight for all those financial wizards on Capitol Hill who claim to be talking about "triple-digit" budget deficits: don't say "triple-digit" ... say "two-digit" which means 12 (also derived in Old English as "betwixt and between" and even more appropriately as "twilight").

JOHN S. SCHAFER

Flemington

Schafer is president of the American Economic Foundation, which has its headquarters in Liberty Village.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN IN SCHOOL TODAY?

What did you learn in school today,
Dear little boy of mine?
What did you learn in school today,
Dear little boy of mine?

I learned that Washington never told a lie,
I learned that soldiers seldom die,
I learned that everybody's free,
That's what the teacher said to me
And that's what I learned in school today,
That's what I learned in school.

I learned that policemen are my friends,
I learned that justice never ends
I learned that murderers die for their crimes
Even if we make a mistake sometimes . . .

I learned our government must be strong,
It's always right and never wrong
Our leaders are the finest men
And we elect them again and again . . .

I learned that war is not so bad,
I learned about the great ones we have had,
We fought in Germany and in France
And someday I might get my chance . . .

Pete Seeger

The Paterson News

January 26, 1983

Mindless lemming-like compliance

To the Editor:

The Argus of Jan. 19 carried a piece about draft-age men of this area not ducking the registration as they did in the sixties. James Roe, Passaic County Freeholder and N.J. National Guard Director, thinks that this mindless lemming-like compliance is just great.

Roe and other politicians try to paint registration as harmless, and they assure young men that they won't be involved in any no-win foreign wars like Vietnam. Considering the low rate for truth from the mouths of politicians, young men would be wise to take their promises with a grain of salt.

Nationally, half a million draft-age men have not signed up; only 12 of these have been indicted, and several of them have already had their cases dismissed. If they would stick together, draft registration

would collapse practically overnight. Their young lives belong to them, not to the government!

Patriot Daniel Webster spoke out against a proposed draft during the War of 1812. There were riots in New York City during the Civil War when Lincoln tried to institute a draft. There have always been thoughtful men who objected to being no more than cheap cannon fodder.

Finally, remember one thing: there was never in this century been registration WITHOUT a draft, nor has there been a draft without a WAR!

Sincerely,
Mark Richards

February 6, 1983

The ultimate form of socialism

To the Editor:

You printed a letter on Sunday by Kurt Wagner, who disagreed with my anti-draft views. He seems to feel that without a draft, no one will defend America. If people have to be coerced into fighting, that doesn't say too much for the current appreciation of individual liberty! Slave states like the Soviet Union or China have FORCED military and civilian service; surely Mr. Wagner would not suggest that we emulate the Communists?!

The truth is that our armies, navies and other defense resources aren't defending America, but rather our wealthy European and Japanese allies, who are fully capable of providing their own defense. Yet they are getting free rides, courtesy of the American taxpayer. An estimated two-thirds of the entire defense budget goes to OTHER nations, so you can see that the draft has nothing at all to do with defending OUR homeland.

Mr. Wagner displays a rather naive view of American history -- no doubt received from our wonderful public education system! He gives the impression that the draft has ALWAYS been with us, since our War for Independence from Great Britain down to the present. Not so -- Washington's armies were all volunteers. The War of 1812 saw the

idea of a draft considered, but defeated. Neither was there a draft during the Mexican War. Lincoln tried to institute it during the unconstitutional war against the South, but it was again defeated. Even our first really foreign (and unjustified) war with Spain in 1898 was manned by volunteers.

It's only when we get to THIS century that we see the pro-draft forces eventually succeeding. Wilson lied us into WW I, as did FDR into WW II. America was in no danger in any of these conflicts -- indeed, the Imperial German government of Kaiser Wilhelm even put ads in American papers asking Americans not to travel on British ships carrying supplies and munitions. Japan was goaded into attacking the U.S. by a series of foreign policy insults after Adolf Hitler refused to give Roosevelt his excuse for entering the second World War, despite numerous provocations by FDR in the North Atlantic.

We finally come to our wars against Communism in Korea and Vietnam. Here the hard, cold and sad truth is that the United States Government has NEVER been against Communism. The Fed's Export-Import Bank has subsidized trade and loan guarantees to the Reds for years, at the same time it was drafting Americans to lay down their lives in phony anti-Communist wars.

The REAL threat, then, to our freedoms comes not from Moscow, or Peking, but from Washington, D.C.! It isn't the red slavemasters of Russia or China who tax and regulate the American people, but our own "leaders." America's policy MUST be no foreign entanglements or aid, as Washington suggested when leaving office in 1797, "Pursue amicable commercial relations with all, but political alliances with none."

Finally, there is nothing noble or patriotic about being a pawn on the chessboard of world politics. Real patriots would do well to realize that the draft is the ultimate form of socialism -- the nationalization of human beings who were once sovereign entities unto themselves!

Sincerely,
Mark Richards
West Milford

January 30, 1983

A 'lemming's' proud retort

To the Editor:

I would like to answer Mark Richards in his recent letter to your opinion column.

Since he does not believe in registration or the draft, who does he feel will defend this country and his freedom of speech? Certainly not the draft dodgers, most of whom earned nice salaries and had a dry bed and a roof over their heads while his brothers served and did not enjoy the luxuries.

I and others like me do not enjoy wars or fighting but what if all these "mindless lemming-like" men and women (your quote) from the revolutionary war to the present did not fight?

Remember this, because of men and women willing to fight for their country the last several wars were not fought on your doorstep, but thousands of miles away keeping you and all Americans safe.

I, for one, am proud to have served my country and would do so again if called upon.

Kurt Wagner
West Milford

T A X M A N

by George Harrison of The Beatles

Let me tell you how it will be,
There's one for you, 19 for me.
Cause I'm the Taxman, yeah I'm the
Taxman.

Should 5% appear too small,
Be thankful I don't take it all.
Cause I'm the Taxman, yeah I'm the
Taxman.

If you drive a car, I'll tax the street.
If you try to sit, I'll tax your seat.
If you get too cold, I'll tax the heat.
If you take a walk, I'll tax your feet.
Cause I'm the Taxman, yeah I'm the
Taxman.

Don't ask me what I want it for,
If you don't want to pay some more.
Cause I'm the Taxman, yeah I'm the
Taxman.

And my advice for those who die,
Declare the pennies on your eyes.
Cause I'm the Taxman, yeah I'm the
Taxman.

And you're working for no one but me.

TAX REVOLT

New Jersey Libertarian Party

Party Phone: 201/654-3954

Membership Application

Send to: P.O. Box 686; Far Hills, NJ 07931

Name _____

Address ☐ h ☐ w _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone ☐ h ☐ w (____) _____ Please do not release ☐☐ Please do not release my name and address for non-NJLP purposes.☐ I am eligible to vote in _____ County.☐ I am ☐ I am not registered to vote in New Jersey.

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

Signature _____ Date _____

Please allow six weeks for processing your application.

Aloha is a word Hawaiians use as both greeting and farewell. While the most common translation of aloha is simply love, it holds rich connotations of good will, respect, cooperation, tolerance and patience. This attitude is called the Aloha Spirit.

At the heart of libertarian values is a deep respect for oneself and others. On the political level, that translates to respect for other people's rights.

But the Aloha Spirit goes beyond merely not initiating force against others; it calls for a conscious effort to build good will and harmony. People will always, of course, have differences, and Aloha Caucus members welcome this diversity. But they work to air their disagreements in an open, caring manner.

The Aloha Caucus has no dues, no officers, no official spokespersons, no hierarchy and no rules. The Caucus meets whenever two or more members gather. The secret handshake of the Aloha Caucus is rumored to be the hug.

Membership in the Aloha Caucus is self-selecting. Anyone can choose to be a member. If you would like to join the Aloha Caucus, we welcome you and wish you well in spreading the Aloha Spirit.

Aloha!
pass it on....



Membership Category	New Jersey Only	Combined Membership NJLP/National
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☐ Donation to assist county activities _____

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*This includes a 20% discount off the Libertarian National Committee dues for 1 year.

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There Is A Choice...

Libertarians Deliver What They Promise!

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LIBERTARIAN**

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