



# New Jersey Libertarian

Volume XLV, Issue 1

## Winter 2020

### Election 2020

By Jay Edgar

The upcoming 2020 Election cycle promises to be an exciting one. The major parties are again poised to have two unlikable candidates on the top of the ticket. In addition to the presidential race, at the federal level all 12 U. S. Congressional seats are up for grabs and a US Senate seat. At the state and local level there is a special election in the 25<sup>th</sup> Assembly District (portions of Morris County and just Bernardsville in Somerset County) for the State Assembly and the State Senate. We will be fielding as many quality candidates as we can muster.

Currently, there are 15 recognized candidates seeking the Libertarian nomination for President (using the criteria of the national party). They include (in no particular order) Max Abramson, Mark Whitney, Steve Richey, Sam Robb, Daneil Behrman, John Monds, Arvin Vohra, Ken Armstrong, Vermin Supreme, Jacob Hornberger, Sorinne Ardeleanu, Lincoln Chaffee, Jo Jorgensen, Adam Kodesh, and James Ogle.

During our business meeting we will be nominating candidates for office. If you are interested in running, fill out our candidate’s questionnaire at <https://njlp.org/runforoffice>. We will also be nominating delegates to attend the Libertarian National Convention in Austin to help choose who our Presidential candidate should be among other party business. If interested let us know at [info@nlp.org](mailto:info@nlp.org).

Once our candidates are nominated, we will need lots of help collecting signatures to get them on the ballot! Stay tuned to your email inbox on ways you can help assist. ♦

### 2020 Annual NJLP Convention Details

By Convention Staff

The 2020 New Jersey Libertarian Party Convention will be held at ~~the Rutgers University Inn in New Brunswick~~ **Tavern on the Lake in Hightstown** on March 21st, 2020.

In the morning we will be having our very important business meeting. During the meeting, eligible delegates will be choosing the leadership for the State Party, nominating [candidates for office](#), approving delegates for the [2020 National Convention](#), organizing and meeting with your regional organization, and deciding other miscellaneous party business. A full meeting agenda will be posted prior to the Convention. To be a voting member at our convention our [Bylaws](#) require that you be a [party member](#) on or prior to February 1st.

Around noon we will be having a lunch of sandwiches and wraps.

After lunch we have a variety of interesting speakers lined up. Speakers include Libertarian Party Presidential nomination candidates, victims of socialism, an anti drug war speaker, and a representative of the National Party.

For full details and to register see the page 9 or online at <https://njlp.org/convention>. ♦

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## Estate of South Woods inmate settles lawsuit against State for \$304,419.25

by John Paff, NJLP Open Government Advocacy Project

On September 4, 2019, the State of New Jersey agreed to pay \$304,419.25 to the estate of an inmate at a Cumberland County state prison who claimed that corrections officers did not monitor him closely enough even though they knew he was a suicide risk. The lawsuit claimed that one of the officers, the day before the inmate hanged himself from a noose made of a bed sheet, told the inmate, who was begging to see a psychologist, to "Shut up. You might as well kill yourself" because "there was no psych available."

In her suit, Joan Mullin, mother of Robert Mullin, the deceased inmate, claimed that on January 15, 2009 her son was in a halfway house operated by the [Kintock Group](#) when he started exhibiting aggressive behavior and was under the influence of cocaine and opiates. As a result, Mullin was transferred to South Woods State Prison and was diagnosed as being "a potential suicide risk" by a Licensed Social Worker causing him to be placed on a "Special Needs Roster" and housed in a "Close Custody Unit." According to the lawsuit, the prison's rules required inmates in Mullin's state to be monitored by corrections officers through "constant observation" via a video monitor until a psychologist or psychiatrist conducts an initial assessment and makes some determinations, such as whether blankets or sheets should be allowed in the inmate's cell.

Mullin's suit claims that Nicholas Dimler, Eric Large and Robert Russo, the three corrections officers on duty at the Close Custody Unit when her son was an inmate there, failed to properly monitor him. Dimler allegedly made only one round through the Unit during his entire shift and that Russo made what United States District Judge Freda L. Wolfson regarded as "troubling statements" that he should just "go ahead and hang [him]self." At about 4:23 a.m. on January 17, 2009, Dimler found Robert Mullin unresponsive, hanging from a noose made of a bedsheet. An effort to revive him was unsuccessful.

The Corrections Officers' supervisors, Chief Ralph Yansek, Lieutenant Dudich, and Sergeants B. Stern and Thomas Spence, along with Nurse Jane Byrd,

were dismissed from the case. The Kintock Group also settled with Mullin for an undisclosed amount.

[The case](#) is captioned Joan Mullin, et al v. Jane Byrd, et al, Federal Case No. 3:11-cv-00247 and Mullin's attorney was Shelley L. Stangler of Springfield.

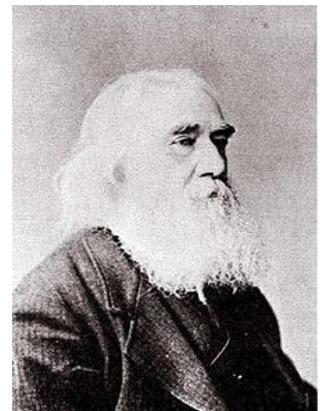
None of Mullin's allegations have been proven or disproven in court. Since the case settled, nothing in the record constitutes an admission of wrongdoing by the State or any of its officials. All that is known for sure is that the State or its insurer, for whatever reason, decided that it would rather pay Mullin \$304,419.25 than take the matter to trial. Perhaps the defendants' decision to settle was done to save further legal expense and the costs of trying what were in fact exaggerated or meritless claims. Or, perhaps the claims were true, and the defendants wanted to avoid being embarrassed at trial. This is the problem when cases settle before trial--it is impossible to know the truth of what really happened. ♦

## Lysander Spooner: The Forgotten History of the Man Who Started the First Private Post Office

By Sam Jacobs

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[Lysander Spooner](#) is an important – and not exactly obscure – figure in the history of [the liberty](#) movement. He's an idiosyncratic figure from the 19th century with no small cheerleading section in the 21st century. A bit of a throwback to a very different time, Spooner was a champion of the labor movement and was even a member of the [First International](#) at a time when socialists and anarchists coexisted peacefully within that movement.



Perhaps one of the most interesting things about Spooner is that he ran a private company in direct competition with the United States Post Office. This endeavor predictably failed not because the

[American Letter Mail Company](#) couldn't compete, but because Spooner was hamstrung by [lawfare](#).

Spooner was born in Athol, MA, in 1808, a descendant of Mayflower pilgrims and the second of nine children. His career as a lawyer set the template for the rest of his life's work: Spooner had studied under a number of prominent lawyers (a practice known as "[reading law](#)," which was much more common at the time). However, he did not have a degree and state law required that he study further under a lawyer. He considered this legal discrimination and went ahead and started practicing law anyway.

In 1836, the state legislature got rid of the requirement. Indeed, Spooner was against any legal requirement for licensure of any profession, something that would come up again later on in his battle against the United States Post Office. This was part of Spooner's belief in a natural law, whereby any act of coercion was *ipso facto* illegal.

Spooner's law practice was not a success, nor were his attempts to dabble in the real estate market. He moved back onto his father's farm in 1840. It was here that he hatched the plan for the American Letter Mail Company.

### The American Letter Mail Company

Throughout the 1840s, the rates of the Post Office were a source of national controversy, with many Americans considering them exorbitantly high. For context, in those days it cost 25 cents to send a letter from Boston to Washington, D.C. That's about \$7.50 in 2020 dollars. Freight, however, was significantly cheaper: a barrel of flour cost about 2/3 what it cost to send that very same letter.

Spooner astutely noticed that while the Constitution provides for a state-run Post Office, it does not prohibit private citizens from running their own independent post office. With Spooner's independent solution on the market, prices began to drop significantly. Court cases were generally found in Spooner's favor, with the U.S. Circuit Court agreeing with his argument that the United States government had no right to monopolize the mail system. Congress took action, passing a law in 1851, that made the United States Post Office a legal monopoly.

This spelled the end of Spooner's company, but he was known thereafter as "the father of the 3-cent stamp."

### Spooner's Abolitionism and the Civil War

Where Spooner primarily came to public attention was as an abolitionist. In 1845, he published a book called [The Unconstitutionality of Slavery](#), in which he argued that the [United States Constitution](#) prohibited slavery. Part of his argument was predicated upon his belief that all unjust laws were unconstitutional and could be struck down by judges. His arguments were cited in the party platform of the Liberty Party and were cited by Fredrick Douglass as changing his mind on the subject.

From the publication of this book up to 1861, Spooner was a tireless campaigner against slavery. He drafted works on jury nullification and other ways for private citizens to fight it. He frequently provided legal counsel for runaway slaves *gratis*. Pro-slavery Mississippi [Senator Albert G. Brown](#) believed that Spooner provided the strongest legal challenge to slavery, of which he was aware.

Spooner also advocated for guerilla warfare and other forms of violence to stop slavery in the United States. However, he also opposed the United States using force to keep the Confederate States in the Union. His view was that the same natural law making it right and just for slaves to revolt against their owners, made it wrong and unjust for the United States to use military force against the South. This made him somewhat unpopular on both sides of the war, as his arguments were at variance with each side's official narrative.

### Spooner's Idiosyncratic Anarchism

After the war, he continued to write on the subject of jury nullification. Most of his later work appeared in individualist anarchist Benjamin Tucker's journal *Liberty*.

Spooner was an anarchist of a tradition that has largely disappeared from the scene: The individualist anarchist who prizes pre-industrial society and small stakeholders as a counterweight to industrial capitalism, of which Spooner was a sharp critic. He was also opposed to laws against usury, as well as laws preventing the minting of private currency. He championed self-employment and opposed wage labor.

As the libertarian movement began to emerge in the early 20th century, Spooner's work enjoyed something of a renaissance, being reprinted in the popular journals of the day such as *Rampart*

*Journal* and [Left and Right: A Journal of Libertarian Thought](#). [Murray Rothbard](#) has cited him as an influence, as has Randy Barnett. However, his critique of wage labor and capitalism makes it difficult to place Spooner as an “anarcho-capitalist” in the way that it would be thought of today. Spooner was a champion of the small businessman, the small farmer, and the workers’ cooperative.

Perhaps the mark that Spooner leaves most on the libertarian movement as we know it today is his critique of the Constitution, which he believed does not carry any inherent authority. As such, individuals are not legally or morally obligated to comply with federal authority. Such sentiments are often echoed by sovereign citizens, tax resisters, and other members of the liberty movement.

Spooner is worth a read, not just because his ideas are still relevant today (which they are) but also because he exists in such an unusual and untread space in the history of American liberty. You might not agree with everything that he has to say, but you’ll certainly have a hard time arguing against it. ♦

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“A man's natural rights are his own, against the whole world; and any infringement of them is equally a crime; whether committed by one man, or by millions; whether committed by one man, calling himself a robber, or by millions calling themselves a government.”

— Lysander Spooner, *No Treason: The Constitution of No Authority*

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## **New Jersey Targets Independent Contractors**

*by Jay Edgar*

In an effort to maximize the amount of tax dollars the state can squeeze out of workers in NJ, the Murphy administration has set its sights on independent contractors. Several laws were passed last legislative session that makes it harder for independent contractors.

The most controversial, Bill [S4204/A5936](#), was not passed. However, it has been reintroduced by Senator Sweeney as [S863](#). This bill would make it

extremely hard for any company to hire independent contractors. It requires hiring companies to prove that the contractor is performing work “outside the usual course of the hiring entity’s business.”. According Laurie Ehlbeck, the [National Federation of Independent Business](#) NJ State Director, “This bill isn’t about just Uber and Lyft. This dangerous legislation ties the hands of every aspiring entrepreneur in the state who owns their own company, including subcontractors with employees who sell their services to another business.” She contends that contracting business would hesitate to offer any work to independent contractors because this bill is so broad that they would be concerned about their legal risks.

According to [Fight for Freelancers, NJ](#): “Across the United States, creative professionals including writers and authors (61%), multimedia artists and animators (59%), and art directors (59%) are self-employed, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Their incomes show that they are not being exploited. Median earnings range between \$62,000 and \$92,000 depending on the field, and top earners routinely bring home incomes of more than \$120,000. Other creative freelancers that S863 targets include photographers, actors, screenwriters, videographers, illustrators, lighting and interior designers, musicians, fine artists, and others.”

Some of the anti-liberty laws that did pass and were signed into law during the 2018-2019 legislative session Include:

- [A5838/S4229](#), Stop work Orders. This law gives the Commissioner of Labor the ability to issue a stop work order against any company the Department of Labor determines is not in compliance with any wage, benefit or tax law. The law provides only 72 hours to appeal the stop work order. Those who ignore the order risk millions of dollars in fines for minor violations.
- [A5840/S4225](#), Joint Liability for Client Employer. This bill transfers liability for the actions of an independent contractor to the person or company hiring the independent contractor.
- [A5839/S4230](#), Additional Penalties. This law allows the Commissioner of Labor to assess additional penalties, in addition to existing penalties, for violations of state wage, benefit, or

tax laws. Some of the fines go to the employees of the company or contractor.

- [A5843/S4227](#), Retaliation Cause of Action & Posting. This bill requires employers to post notices that employees have protection for workers who complain about independent contractors being misclassified. Along with A5839 it incentivizes workers to turn in their employers for hiring an outside contractor to perform work.
- [A5842/S4228](#), Sharing of Confidential Tax Information. This bill allows the NJ State Treasury to share its tax data with the Division of Labor. Previously R.S. 54:50-9 provided confidentiality for taxpayers. This bill adds an exception to the confidentiality.

Some of the legislators who sponsored these bills include:

- Senator Fred Madden was the primary sponsor for all four of the bills that passed in the Senate. 69% of his 2017 General Election campaign donations came from Union/Trade Association backed Political Action Committees (PAC's).
- Assemblyman Paul Moriarty was the primary sponsor for three of these bills. 69% of his 2018 General Election campaign donations came from Union/Trade Association backed PAC's.
- Senator Joseph Lagana was the primary sponsor for two of these bills in the Senate. 40% of his 2018 General Election campaign donations came from Union/Trade Association backed PAC's.
- Senator Joseph Sweeney was the primary sponsor for the failed S4204 and is the one who reintroduced this bill in the current legislative cycle as S863. 39% of his 2017 General Election campaign donations came from Union/Trade Association backed PAC's.

It can be argued that taken separately each of these bills are not damaging, however together they represent an assault on independent contractors. New Jersey is a hard state to run a small to medium sized business in already. This war on the gig economy places a burden on workers and smaller employers while benefiting larger employers and unions. ♦

## **NJLP Member and NJ Libertarian News Contributor Mark Richards Passes**

*by Jay Edgar*

Whenever I start to edit another edition of this newsletter, one of my first tasks is to gather the many letters to various newspapers that Mark Richards has composed espousing libertarian ideas.

Sadly, when I performed a web search for letters he has written to his local West Milford Messenger I learned of his passing on November 14<sup>th</sup>. I include below a letter from one of his “adversaries” (and friend) as well as recent letters he has written.

Mark will be missed by many. ♦

### **Letter to the Editor: Remembering Mark Richards**

*by Robert J. Bailey*

*Published in the West Milford Messenger, December 2019*

I was saddened to be notified of the sudden death of West Milford resident Mark Richards in November of this year.

Mark was one of the more iconic, colorful, and interesting residents of West Milford that I have known.

I knew Mark informally throughout the years that I lived in West Milford, though I actually met his father, Gene Richards, who was I believe, the building inspector before I met Mark in person.

Mark was an established Libertarian.

After I would submit letters to the editors sections of various local newspapers regarding political issues with my usual liberal viewpoint, he would often respond by writing handwritten letters that he would mail to my house, and in which he would respond by either agreeing or disagreeing with my comments, with additional comments of his own.

He was always polite in his responses, and never nasty.

In the last few years, Mark became a volunteer at the West Milford Museum, of which I have been a volunteer for the last 15 years.

He came to the Museum during its' hours of operation every Saturday, very seldom missing a day.

Being a lifelong resident of West Milford, he possessed a deep knowledge of the town, and the surrounding area that he would convey whenever he conducted tours of the museum to visitors.

His knowledge of West Milford was exhibited weekly when he almost always guessed the site of the picture puzzle of a location in West Milford that appears weekly in the "Where in West Milford" section of the "West Milford Messenger."

On the Saturday before he died, he was telling me while volunteering at the museum, of a movie theater that existed on Main Street in Warwick, presumably in his youth, that would be filled with local Warwick farmers on a Saturday back when there were a lot of farms in West Milford. ♦

## **Letter to the Editor: The Case for Free Trade and Open Immigration**

*by Mark Richards*

*Published in the Suburban Trends, November 2019*

A recent letter (Socialism is not the answer, Suburban Trends 11/10/19), starts off good but the writer like so many claiming to be Conservatives seems to endorse controls by government on the free flow of people and goods across borders.

Comparing waiting on line at a store and restricting immigration and trade is absurd, stores are private entities that must satisfy their customers or lose business, government immigration and trade laws are based on state coercion and force, there is nothing voluntary about that.

I would suggest that the writer and others get a copy of "[The Case for Free Trade and Open Immigration](#)" by Richard Ebeling and Jacob Hornberger of the Libertarian Future of Freedom Foundation ([fff.org](http://fff.org)) that should clarify the point that if you truly oppose Socialism you have got to be consistently pro-freedom of choice on all issues without exception. ♦

## **Letter to the Editor: Liberties are All Connected**

*by Mark Richards*

*Published in The Record, September 2019*

In response to the letter in Sunday's Record (Disappointed by solution), the writer in attacking

the pro-Second Amendment views of my good friend and fellow Libertarian Professor Murray Sabrin makes a common mistake by not realizing that all our liberties are connected.

If you are opposed to intrusive government policies that attempt to run your life with regard to economic decisions that should be up to the individual to make as opposed to government bureaucrats as well as choices you make in your personal life, then you should be 100 percent behind the Second Amendment. If government power can't be trusted (and it can't) why would you favor any weakening of any of our civil liberties or the Bill of Rights?

The writer of the letter, like so many others refuse to learn from history, a sad commentary indeed! ♦



## **Wage Floors Are Making My Son a Delinquent**

*By Robert E. Wright*

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New Jersey's [child labor laws](#), especially its [\\$10 minimum wage](#), [now \$11] are helping to turn my 16-year-old son, a rising senior in high school, into a juvenile delinquent. Although literally every other business in the seaside resort in which he resides has up a Help Wanted sign, he can't get a regular job. So instead of building human capital and making a few bucks, he wallows in idleness and profligacy out of the sight of his disapproving parents and siblings.

The other night, I stopped at the hotel where my wife works the desk to try to determine the boy's whereabouts. She was swamped, so I helped out by fixing the television of an elderly gentleman who slipped me a Hamilton for my trouble. (Yeah, I

took the money for changing the input from HDMI1 to HDMI2. If you don't know why, read my book [Financial Exclusion](#)) Then it hit me: I could teach the boy how to mess up things a little bit in each room and then work for tips fixing the "problems."

But then a bigger thought hit me: I was becoming a modern America, looking for ways to get something, essentially for nothing in return. In terms of HBO's brilliant series, *The Wire*, (which I teach a course about, by the way) I was looking for a lawful way [into the other guy's pocket](#) instead of making or doing something of value. Modern economists call it rent seeking/rent capture, while the great 19th-century political economist Frederic Bastiat called it "[legal plunder](#)."

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"Now, legal plunder can be committed in an infinite number of ways. Thus we have an infinite number of plans for organizing it: tariffs, protection, benefits, subsidies, encouragements, progressive taxation, public schools, guaranteed jobs, guaranteed profits, minimum wages, a right to relief, a right to the tools of labor, free credit, and so on, and so on."

— Frederic Bastiat, *The Law*

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Then came the big epiphany: my boy's employment conundrum and my response to it is an example of what I called a hybrid failure in [Fubarnomics](#). What looked like a market failure, my rent-seeking, was actually rooted in a government failure, New Jersey's [paternalistic](#) labor laws.

Turns out that many of our most problematic socioeconomic arenas, including [Social Security](#), [higher education](#), [custom construction](#), [financial exclusion](#), [health care](#), [modern slavery](#), and [climate change](#), all stem from hybrid failures. Some pundits latch on to the market failures (asymmetric information, externalities, public goods) while others fixate on the government failures (too numerous to list but see any public choice text or Democrat Peter H. Schuck's [Why Government Fails So Often](#) for a start).

Those who would understand these laggard sectors in order to release the productive forces laying

dormant in them, however, need to dive deeply into policy history. There, they will find the same story repeated in each case: some politician trying to get (re)elected or (re)appointed (often, but not always, FDR) identifies a politically salient problem and purports to "fix" it with some contrived or ill-conceived new tax, regulation, or other policy.

Sometime between a fortnight and a decade later, the policy is exposed as an utter failure, but it cannot be repealed due to the opposition of the few who benefit from it, if only the bureaucrats charged with administering the nonsense. The policy invariably distorts market incentives, leading to ever bigger problems in need of political "fixing." Repeat at regular intervals until the only solution to many seems to be nationalization. Too often, the result is an abomination like [Amtrak](#), or calls for single-payer health insurance, student loan jubilee, and so forth.

Radical deregulation in the name of competition, though, is a far better policy prescription. Deregulation worked wonders for the [airline industry in 1978](#) but got a bad name due to the financial crisis of 2008. That crisis, though, was yet another example of a hybrid failure, a complex set of minor market and major government failures only truly understood in historical perspective.

Unlike airline deregulation, financial deregulation was largely anti-competitive. Too Big to Fail policy, for example, inhibited competition instead of increasing it by subsidizing the risk-taking of the biggest banks, right up to, but not including, Lehman Brothers. Deregulation that increases competition, however, is always a winner, even in social services, [where non-profits fill voids](#) vacated by racist or fiscally overstretched governments.

And the American economy desperately needs a win. [Recent research out of New York University and the NBER](#) suggests that rent capture, economy-wide, is increasing rather than waning. According to Thomas Phillipon and his coauthors, "tougher price competition, intangible investment, and increasing productivity" explained profit growth in the 1990s. Since 2000, however, profits have come mostly from "decreasing competition and increasing barriers to entry."

The results of the study, which nicely coincides with the timing of *The Wire* I should add, may seem ho-hum but the stakes are essentially existential. Humans, you see, are born rent seekers.

All else equal, when faced with the choice of “make or take” or “trade or raid,” humans pick take/raid. That is why most humans lived in [abject poverty for so long](#). Only when humans figured out how to tip the scales in favor of make/trade did [the hockey stick of human prosperity emerge](#).

The key was to convince people that it was not in their best interest to bonk other people on the head and take their stuff. Governments arose to reduce neighbor-on-neighbor bonking but soon became the biggest bonkers of them all. Eventually, a few enlightened despots figured out that fully expropriating their subjects left them too poor to fend off the depredations of other despots, so they worked out arrangements that left both ruler and ruled better off.

Those arrangements evolved until reaching their pinnacle in the constitutions of Anglo-American countries, which credibly protected the life, liberty, and property of their denizens from foes foreign and domestic, including the government itself. The old-fashioned head bonking variety of taking and raiding persists in those and other developed countries but historically speaking it is infrequent, especially outside of the underground markets that form in response to paternalistic prohibitions of alcohol, drugs, [interest rates](#), and such.

But, as [Michael Munger reminds us](#), humans do like to get something for nothing, making a descent into crony capitalism and other forms of legal plunder seem well-nigh inevitable.

Perhaps because I spend most of my days in virtual conversation with the Founders, though, I am more optimistic than Mike. The Founders knew that rent seekers would try to run amok and deliberately created a small but energetic government to minimize their ability to exact legal plunder from their kith and kin. But the [genius of Hamilton](#) (yes, [Alexander Hamilton](#), who wanted a large government only compared to that proffered by the [slaveholding presidents](#)) is being lost as our checks and balances wither in storms of executive orders and weak courts. Worst of all, [the fiscal constitution Hamilton created lay as prostrate](#) as my prostate.

All can be reversed, however, if SCOTUS again places serious limits on the ability of Congress to [delegate to executive agencies](#), or if the American people wake up to the fact that the Preamble is [not just a cartoon song](#) but rather the contextual key to understanding the rest of the Constitution. The most important word is the “and” just before “secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”

My posterity, my son, does not feel blessed by the laws of New Jersey that prevent him from exercising his liberty by finding employment of mutual benefit to himself and his employer. One day soon, I hope, such laws again will be seen as prima facie unconstitutional, as will all similar constraints on liberty and its boon companion, competition. Until then, though, it’s a Munger world.

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Editor, **Vacant**

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Eighth page (business card)	\$10

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# NJ Libertarian Party Convention Announcement

March 21, 2020 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM

Tavern on the Lake (**Updated Location**)  
101 N. Main Street  
Hightstown, NJ 08520

The Party's Business Meeting will start **promptly** at 9:00 AM and continue until Noon. Registration will be required for the afternoon events which will include lunch and guest speakers. Our convention package will also include coffee and refreshments that will be available all day.

Registration for the Convention will be \$65. Student discounts available at [njlp.org/convention](http://njlp.org/convention). Please pre-register!

## Tentative Agenda:

8:30 – 9:00 Gather for Coffee and small refreshments

9:00 – Noon NJLP Business Meeting (all our welcome, only NJLP members may participate)

Nomination of 2020 Candidates, election of officers, nomination of National Convention delegates, and Discussion of NJLP Business. Agenda to be published.

Noon – 1:00 Luncheon

1:00 – 5:30 Speakers include:

**Colleen Cowles on the effects of the war on Drugs**

**Wendy Yi on her experiences as a Chinese Political Prisoner**

**Darian Diachok on the dangers of Socialist Regimes**

**Jacob Hornberger, potential Libertarian Presidential Candidate**

**Sam Robb, potential Libertarian Presidential Candidate**

**Dan Fishman, Executive Director of the National Libertarian Party**

Note that the morning business meeting is free. You do not need to register for the meeting. Full speaker biographies and online registration is at <http://njlp.org/convention>. Contact Email: [convention@njlp.org](mailto:convention@njlp.org)



**NJLP Convention Form** Check here to use address from mailing label on reverse

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Reserve your place by sending payment to: NJLP Convention, P.O. Box 56, Tennent, NJ 07763



# New Jersey Libertarian Party - - - - -

**Are you a current member? Please consider joining.**

I'd like to join the NJ Libertarian Party! I have checked the level at which I want to join and have enclosed the corresponding dues. I certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force to achieve social or political goals.

(Signature required for membership only) X \_\_\_\_\_

Check here to use address from mailing label

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