

# NEW JERSEY LIBERTARIAN PARTY

## NEWSLETTER

successor to PREMISE

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\* Editor: Mary Mason Volume 3 Number 1 July 1974 \*  
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### DALLAS '74!

Six members of the NJLP attended the third annual convention of the Libertarian Party from June 12 through June 16 in Irving, Texas. Delegates were Jane Rehmke (NJLP Chairperson), Ruth Bashlow, Evan Garrison, Bill George, Kathy McAdam and Bob Steiner.

With delegates and observers arriving at various times on Tuesday and Wednesday, activities began on Wednesday. Bob Steiner served on the platform committee during its long deliberations that day and the next. That evening, the Institute for Libertarian Studies sponsored the first of three lectures on Economics and American Individualism, with Bob Riley, W. H. Hutt and Dean Russell. A reception sponsored by Hospers for Governor completed the first day.

Thursday began with more committee hearings, and the second ILS lecture with M. E. Bradford, Dr. James J. Martin and the Rev. Edmund Opitz. After a press conference for all LP candidates, Jerome Tuccille, Free Libertarian Party candidate for Governor of New York spoke on "Libertarian Unity: The Job Ahead."

That afternoon the business of the convention began, with speeches by the Texas LP Vicechairman, Mike Holmes, our own Bob Steiner, and the LP Chairman Susan Nolan. Willis Stone, Chairman of the Liberty Amendment Committee introduced the keynote speaker, Roger Lea McBride, whose topic was "The March on 1976."

That evening, a reception was held for Tonie Nathan and the third lecture included Guy Storey Brown, Anthony Kubeck and the main speaker, Hans Sennholz. His lecture was entitled "Caesar is Coming."

Friday, after a campaign techniques breakfast in which Gary Greenberg and Fran Youngstein discussed last fall's campaign in New York, the general session proceeded to consider the report of the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules Committee. After intensive discussion, new rules were finally adopted. During a recess for lunch Karl Bray of Utah, Ken Kalcheim of New York and Willis Stone held a seminar on taxation.

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### A PERTINENT QUESTION

For several evenings there were programs or festivities. Following... we reconvened for business meetings at such absurd hours as 1:00 A.M. Mind you, I am not protesting 1:00 A.M. as a late hour, merely suggesting that is somewhat unusual for the START of a meeting. The meeting of June 16 ended at about 8:30 A.M. Can you imagine the reasoned judgement which goes into the thought behind the vote on the Division of the House to determine whether to uphold the decision of the Chair on a fine Parliamentary ruling at 5:00 A.M. in a meeting which commenced at 9:15 A.M. the day before?

--Bob Steiner

### 50,000 VOTES

Following are excerpts from the Wednesday afternoon speech "Libertarian Unity: The Job Ahead" by Jerome Tuccille, FLP candidate for Governor of NY.

"...The Libertarian Party has attracted intelligent and energetic new people... We are the only possible alternative to dictatorship... Our main purpose is to turn this party into the most dynamic force in American politics before this decade is out.

Mr. Tuccille then mentioned that there are differences among libertarians, that we do not agree on all points, but he emphasized that "we are all committed to the basic principle of non-initiation of force... We are not really all that far apart as it sometimes seems from inside the party looking out... [We should] get on with the job that must be done... to change the direction that this country is moving in...

"[People should be] free to live their lives in an atmosphere of peace and creativity... the fulfillment of the original premise of the American Revolution... We have taken their ideas [the patriots of the American Revolution] and pushed them through to their logical conclusions. We are in the process of launching a major offense... We accuse those in power of perpetrating a [fraud] ...of destroying the American dream... We are demanding the right as independent [beings] to regulate our own affairs... We demand our freedom now and we mean to have it...

"We are on the threshold of a new age... a new reason, a new enlightenment... a revolution of the human spirit... We libertarians are the vanguard of that revolution..."

Jerry's speech was very well received in Dallas. On Friday, a Tuccille for Governor Party was held outside by the pool. A delightful show was produced with original skits and songs performed by Jean Preece, Andrea Millen, Fran Youngstein and Jerry Tuccille. I especially liked the song with the following verse:

Leave me alone.  
Let me be free.  
I think I am the best one  
to take care of me.

(Copyright 1973 by John W. Doswell)

Even Roger Lea McBride got in the act. He read us all a silly little poem. As he said afterwards -- he became the "poet emeritus" of the LP.

A fund raising tote board was put up after the show and Jerry's campaign received an astonishingly large amount of contributions from the audience. I think people were really impressed by the professionalism of the show.

Contributions for Jerry's campaign for Governor of NY should be mailed to:

The Committee for 50,000 Votes  
225 West 34th Street Suite 918  
New York, NY 10001

If Jerry can obtain at least 50,000 votes, the Free Libertarian Party will be considered a "permanent political party." That means no petition drive would be needed in 1976. So here's a very important campaign for the future of Libertarianism. Let's do all we can to help him get those 50,000 votes.

--Kathy McAdam

# MERITORIAL

This is my first newsletter. I will not embarrass myself or the folks who put me in my place here by telling how long I have been a member of the Libertarian Party. Nor is a personal profile necessary. Who cares?

I have been told we have a hundred members in the Jersey party, but that the number of readers among us is not worthy of count. This cannot continue. You will read. You will contribute. It is for your own good. Mind, I am not saying, if you don't, I'll stop sending you the Newsletter. Say not so! I shall simply take your firstborn child.

As to the opinions expressed, credit them to their authors, absolutely. I will not change one word without permission. Having been requested by the uber-editors to keep my own opinions clearly marked, the above distinction is mandatory. This is not an "editorial." That word is theirs alone.

To those among you who find no place for humor in this party, I find no humor in its size. Humor may bring a wider audience; when we are nationally read we will be able to afford to write classy. If you care to be formal, I'll print you, though for all I care you can go read Kant and growl at the moon. As long as you contribute you will not be harmed.

The financial situation is befittingly grim. You are being charged \$3.00 a year for maybe 50 pages, which is outrageous, surely. There will be an honest effort to make the pages more substantial. Contribute, contribute. Think of your loved ones.

By all means, call me if you have any complaints. I will take steps. I have a list of all your names and could easily send them to you-know-whom.

The previous issue of the Newsletter deserves mention. It began with a portrait of Thomas Jefferson with a cold sore under his lip. (Who's responsible?!) )

The masthead bore the sketch of a flag with a snail on it, significantly. This will endure, unseen.

On page 3 was a quote from FDR, and a salacious picture. I love quotes, keep it up.

The perpetrators will be called to account for their crimes. Otherwise, the issue was truly a monument. That is one reason why some of it is repeated in this issue. Another reason is, few read it, and they should have a chance to remedy that error.

Finally, there is an inexplicable desire currently going about to give the News a name. If you have a suggestion, send it in.

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From Eleanor and Franklin, by Joseph P. Lash; W. W. Norton and Co., Inc., 1971;

(Eleanor to her mother-in-law): "One of the boys in the Naval Hospital died today...and the little wife who is to have a baby in October and the mother had to borrow money to come to him so the Navy Department Auxiliary is going to refund it and I must go to see them this p.m. It is nice to be able to do such things isn't it?"

From the same source, Alice Roosevelt Longworth on Eleanor:

"So noble, so noble."

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# FROM THE CHAIR...

p. 2.

Thanks to all the NJ Libertarians who have been so active in the past few weeks. The NJLP is really taking off! Six of us returned from Dallas exhausted, to find that the home front had carried on quite well in our absence. It's too bad that our rallying point has to be the Governor trying to put an income tax over on us, but at least we're finding new Libertarians and allies in the fight.

There are many ways of promoting the Libertarian philosophy: discussion groups, publications, counter-economic operations, as well as political action. But an individual has only so much time and energy, and as members of the LP we have chosen to concentrate that time and energy on the latter method. These activities should be complementary, and I plan to keep the lines of communication open to all Libertarians, while devoting my time and energy to strengthening the NJLP. All we need do is keep up the level of activity of the past few weeks and we will change the world! No one can afford to wait any longer!

For Liberty,

*Jane*

## NATIONAL NEWS

With the election of Ed Crane as national chairman, the new national headquarters of the LP will be located at 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, California. Contributions are sought to keep the office open and staffed.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held November 30 in Washington, DC. All LP and NJLP members are urged to attend. Your chairperson and Region 7 Execom member Jane Rehmke will be there, crash space will be available, so save that weekend.

Copies of the new Constitution and Bylaws and the new Platform will be available next month.

Andrea Millen and the Publications Committee are also working on new LP literature.

The new administration is looking forward to a very active year, and a dynamic LP for '76!

## NJLP OFFICERS

Chairperson:  
Jane Rehmke  
19 Oak Place  
Bernardsville, 07924  
766-5735 (h)

Vice Chairperson:  
Fred Stein  
400 Boyden Ave.  
Maplewood, 07040  
761-7532 (h)

Executive Secretary:  
Kathy McAdam  
339 Grafton Ave.  
Newark, 07104

Recording Secretary:  
Judy Schubert  
30 Montrose Rd.  
Somerset, 08873  
545-8289 (h)

Treasurer:  
Warren Schubert  
(as above)

State Committee Member  
Ralph Fucetola  
25 River Rd.  
N. Arlington, 07032  
998-6998 (w)

Newsletter Editor:  
Mary Mason  
444 New Brunswick Ave.  
Fords, 08863  
738-1374 (h)

Acting County Chairpersons:  
Essex--Bill Schetlick  
38 Eastern Pkwy.  
Newark, 07106  
374-4624 (h)

Union--Bill George  
413 Cumberland St.  
Westfield, 07090  
233-4082 (h)

Discussion of the report from the Platform Committee began that evening. After a recess for the poolside party sponsored by Tuccille for Governor (a theatrical extravaganza in the New York style), the delegates returned to continue discussing the platform into the wee hours of the morning.

Saturday opened with breakfast featuring Tonie Nathan, LP candidate for Vice-President in 1972. That morning was spent adopting still more planks in the new platform.

After lunch the convention elected the new officers of the Libertarian Party. Serving until the next regular convention in 1975 will be the following:

Chairman	-- Ed Crane
Vice-chairman	-- Andrea Millen
Secretary	-- Bill Westmiller
Treasurer	-- John Kraft
Execom-at-large	-- Robert Meier
	David Nolan
	Karl Bray
	Frank Robinson
	Ed Clark
	Fran Youngstein
	Scott Royce

Then regional caucuses were held and Phil Manger of Timonium, Maryland and Jane Rehmke, NJLP Chairperson, were elected to represent Region 7 on the Execom.

Saturday night's highlight was a buffet style banquet, featuring Willis Stone, Woody Jenkins of Louisiana and Dr. John Hospers, LP Presidential candidate in 1972, whose address was entitled "To Keep Time With." After the banquet the convention again came to order and continued to work on the platform until adjournment at 8:30 A.M. The long hours on the floor of the convention (in some cases literally, catching a few minutes sleep!) finally resulted in a platform that those who advocate limited government and those who advocate no government will be able to work with.

At 10:45 A.M. Sunday the new Execom met to begin planning the year ahead. The new national headquarters will be in San Francisco and fund raising will be a major area of activity. The next Execom meeting will be held the weekend after Thanksgiving in Washington, D. C. and all LP members are urged to attend.

Sunday night, the delegates began to leave Irving, having gotten very little food and even less sleep, but plenty of excitement, eager to carry on the fight for liberty at home.

--Jane Rehmke

## HAIL TO THE MIGHTY STATE!

( Lyrics from the song by the same title  
by Fred Stein,  
all rights and lefts reserved for humanity )

First they said they were for Equality  
But to seek this they must take away my Property.  
Then they said you must not enjoy your  
fruits of Labor

But instead share it with your Neighbor.  
Then they decided when it's sunny and Stormy  
The next thing I knew I was drafted into  
the Army.

Hail to the Mighty State!  
Then they said happiness will come Yet  
But for now untold sacrifices you haven't Met.  
I said I have given everything I Own  
You must trust me with this Loan.

They wanted now my Wife  
They would take her at the point of a Knife  
I now began to Resist  
So I ended my Life  
But there's nothing to be Missed.  
Hail to the Mighty State!

# STATE COM

At its meeting on July 2, the State Committee made several decisions of importance to NJLP members.

First, the NJLP will be offering its membership list to candidates of other state LPs. If you object to having your name included, notify your chairperson at the party address, P.O. Box 247, Bernardsville, 07924, immediately (by July 26).

The next newsletter will be accepting classified ads at the following rate: 10¢ per word, \$2.50 minimum. Support your newsletter and sell your product. Rates for larger ads will be announced shortly.

It has become apparent that in order for the NJLP to be one of the larger state parties by the end of the year (for increased representation at the 1975 National convention) we should organize county or area committees. So the chairperson, after consulting the StateCom, will appoint volunteers to be acting county chairpersons. So far, Bill George of Union and Bill Schettlick of Essex are Acting County Chairpersons. If you are interested in helping to organize your county or area contact NJLP chairperson Jane Rehmke. Also, a \$5 gift certificate from Laissez Faire Books will be awarded to the individual who brings in the most new NJLP members by December 15.

A seminar on Economic Survival is planned for the fall. If you have any suggestions for workshops or would like to help, contact Ralph Fucetola. This will be our big fund-raiser of the year.

The fight against the income tax is in full swing. To help defeat one of the boldest attempts to rob us, contact any of the following NJLP members who are active with state groups: Fred Stein, Ralph Fucetola or Dick Solyom (with the Federation of NJ Taxpayers) or Mary Mason or Grace Shamy (with STOP).

The next meeting of the StateCom will be on August 4 at 1:30 pm., right before the General meeting. All interested members are urged to attend.

## NJLP MEETING

The next General Meeting of the NJLP will be held on August 4th at 2:30 P.M. at 444 New Brunswick Avenue, Fords, New Jersey.

(Please bring cash for the deli and towels for swimming. Be not afraid. The gate does not bite and the dog takes quarters, both ways.)

### Directions:

From 287: South to Industrial Highway/Crows Mill Road exit; take Crows Mill Road cutoff; bear left to wooden bridge where one must be careful; turn left at light onto New Brunswick Avenue. House is on third block on the right, behind the Fords Jewelers, whose sign is behind a tree.

From Parkway North: Exit 129, I think, last exit before Toll, to vicious forks. Bear right at first fork, to Woodbridge/Perth Amboy; right at second fork, and perilous into-traffic right at cutoff Fords. This runs into King George Road; at the end of the fourth block on the left, turn left to Hoy Avenue (at SOS sign). At end of Hoy, turn left at light, then left into first driveway after post office, adjacent to Fords Jewelers unobscured.

From Parkway South: First exit after bridge; you will find yourself trying to merge into Route 9's left lane. Do this quickly, for the New Brunswick Avenue exit on their right is mighty close by. At end of New Bruns. Ave. exit, turn right. House is on third block after first light, on the right. Pull in driveway next to Fords Jewelers.

From Route 9: Same general thing. Do your best.

# AN INCOME TAX FOR NEW JERSEY ?

"I don't think we will need an income tax for the foreseeable future," said candidate Brendan Byrne before New Jersey's gubernatorial election. Nine months later, Governor Byrne proposed a State income tax starting at 1.5% for the very first dollar of taxable earnings, and rising to 8% at the fairly modest level of \$25,000. For the wealthy, it is a flat rate, proportional tax.

The unspoken motive behind the proposed income tax is to transfer funds from New Jersey's affluent counties---notably Bergen, Morris, and Somerset---to the poorer urban areas---Essex county (Newark), Hudson (Jersey City), Passaic (Paterson) and Camden. A New York Times article in June 1973 said, "the State Supreme Court made tax reform in New Jersey inevitable when it struck down the present system of financing education..." The incorrect implication was that the State court decision was a clear and settled issue, and that the particular "reform" required was a state income tax. The theory behind the court decision was that affluent suburbs could raise more property taxes, thus depriving urban students of "equal protection" in the sense of equal educational opportunity. By extension, the theory would seem to disallow any difference whatsoever between communities' tax-supported services---a superior fire department, for example.

The table of figures below shows the margin of votes by which Governor Byrne defeated his opponent, the total property tax by county and the percentage of it devoted to schools, and the per cent of each county's population on welfare. The welfare figure is included as an index of regional differences in the ability to tax (it is self-defeating to squeeze much tax out of welfare families), and also of differences in those expenses of local government which are directly or indirectly related to pockets of poverty (welfare itself, crime, school vandalism, etc.).

Politics and Economics  
of the Property Tax in New Jersey

County	Byrne's Margin in the Election	Property Tax per capita ('72) %to total schools	Per cent of Population on welfare (Oct. '71)
Atlantic	lost	\$308 45%	10.9%
Bergen	86,780	367 62	1.6
Burlington	29,542	234 68	3.2
Camden	49,896	274 56	10.2
Cape May	lost	472 36	5.0
Cumberland	3,369	236 57	9.0
Essex	91,880	386 48	13.5
Gloucester	15,794	253 68	4.2
Hudson	82,770	302 39	8.1
Hunterdon	8,378	355 76	2.4
Mercer	49,138	298 52	7.5
Middlesex	78,753	332 65	4.0
Monmouth	53,420	341 63	7.0
Morris	32,208	400 68	1.3
Ocean	20,611	374 64	5.5
Passaic	25,909	304 53	8.0
Salem	2,624	236 62	6.4
Somerset	18,931	376 69	2.3
Sussex	6,364	448 60	3.7
Union	61,245	347 59	3.5
Warren	10,317	286 62	2.7

Scanning the figures, we see that Byrne's support was as strong in affluent counties like Bergen as in Essex or Hudson. Atlantic and Cape May happen to have the lowest median family incomes in the state, and they alone went Republican. Since the income tax is being peddled as a soak-the-rich proposal, and nobody really believed that Byrne

wouldn't advocate it, this voting behavior appears suicidal. But remember that many wealthy suburbanites commute to New York City, and already pay just as much income tax there as they will under the proposed law. New Jersey got \$23.3 million from commuter taxes in 1972.

The price of housing in New Jersey's suburbs is astronomical, as are the property taxes. If commuters can make New Jersey workers pay income taxes, then they have a chance at getting some property tax relief without any chance of paying higher income taxes. Those who own valuable property in low income areas (e.g., absentee slumlords), and yet commute to New York, will benefit more than any other group. Thus the Byrne proposal may be, at least in part, a subsidy to the wealthy paid for by New Jersey's own working class.

Now, let's use the table to evaluate the assumption that poor communities can't raise enough property tax revenues to buy decent schooling. Note that Cape May, the poorest county of all, managed to raise the most property tax. Since only 29 per cent of Cape May's population is under 18, however, only 36 per cent of the property tax went to schooling. Poor Essex raised more than affluent Somerset, but a far smaller proportion was devoted to schools. One reason for such anomalies is that places which are poorest in residential property are often richest in commercial and industrial property. Essex is by far the largest county in manufacturing, banking and services, and is second only to Bergen in retail and wholesale trade. Rather surprisingly, only four counties have a larger percentage of families earning over \$25,000 a year than does Essex. Some fairly affluent business interests in otherwise depressed areas probably have the most to gain from the proposed shift from property to individual income. Again, the question of who benefits and who pays is more complex than it appears. And the alleged variation in school funding, to the extent that it exists at all, is due more to how the funds are used rather than to differences in the amount. Actually, central cities usually spend more per pupil on schooling than is average for the states they are in.

Though Newark has only a little more than 5 per cent of the state's population, it had 38 per cent of the state's reported robberies in 1970. So, crime control costs a lot. Only a third of Newark's labor force has a high school education, and nearly 27 per cent of the city's families are female-headed---two fairly good indicators of a high proportion of tax-consuming residents and a low capacity of others to support them. Of those who do work in Newark, over one out of ten works for the city bureaucracy---putting a stiff drain on the other nine. Newark does not even break even on city services related to the autonomous Port Authority, which has 3,000 acres of largely tax-exempt transportation facilities in the city. Finally, the cost of corruption in all levels of New Jersey government (particularly Hudson county and the State) has heretofore been quite high. In short, Newark's main budget problems have little to do with a small property base or the cost of schooling.

In 1970, the highest city property taxes in New Jersey were in impoverished Atlantic City (\$292 per capita), Montclair (\$265) and Newark (\$252). Paramus got by with \$41 per capita, so it isn't simply a matter of richer cities being able to raise more money. From 1957 to 1970, according to a Brookings Institution study, Newark's local government spending rose 202 per cent, to \$735 per capita, while that of surrounding towns rose 144 per cent, to \$441. Should residents of surrounding communities be compelled to share even more of Newark's runaway spending when they have no voice in local elections?

There is, of course, nothing in the court's impulse to level school funding that requires an income tax. Adding a state income tax has never done more than generate a brief pause in the rise of property and sales taxes, and a rise in the total burden. It is just part of the worldwide trend to centralize and obscure tax collection, in order to enfeeble the control that individuals and communities would otherwise have over their own incomes. New York's state government got \$383 per capita in

1972, with the help of an income tax, while New Jersey got \$223.

Even if we must equalize school expenditures, that could be done by simply raising the share of property taxes channeled through the state government. California, which has a fairly hefty individual income tax, nonetheless gets a slightly larger percentage of state revenues from the property tax than does New Jersey. There are other possible revenue sources, such as a broader sales tax.

Since the property tax is levied on buildings and improvements, rather than on additions to the value of the land or site, there is a powerful incentive to neither build, maintain or renovate in high-tax cities. This defect in the property tax merely requires shifting more of the burden from buildings to land, not a reduction in the combined yield. Land value taxes would bear more heavily on places like Short Hills, an affluent suburb where the population rose 187 per cent from 1960 to 1970, and less heavily on Atlantic City where the population declined by 20 per cent and 13 per cent of the housing was vacant. If tax-supported services are improved, or if an area gets crowded, those who own land should be taxed on the resulting wind-fall in land value rather than on property improvements due to the owner's investments.

On the plus side, property taxes drive the price of land and housing lower than it would otherwise be, so a portion of the burden is not really paid by those who write the checks. Also, property taxes on businesses who sell outside the city are doubtless shifted, to some degree, to distant consumers. Because property taxes are highly visible, and can be escaped by moving, they have "only" doubled nationwide since 1960, while individual income taxes have increased six-fold. That is the real reason that politicians like income taxes.

No tax juggling gets at the root of New Jersey's problems--the fraud of federal aid, and the burden of welfare. It might be thought that federal grants and revenue sharing must surely help places like Newark. But this is to judge a program by its label rather than by the realities of federal favoritism, or to judge by benefits and to ignore the costs. William Buckley, in Four Reforms, shows that New Jersey sends \$1.53 to Washington for every dollar it gets back in grants, and pays \$1.42 for every dollar of revenue sharings. In the 1974 Brookings Institution study, Setting National Priorities, we find that the three poorest counties in New Jersey got \$27.11 per person from revenue sharing--slightly less than the average for the state as a whole.

Despite the schooling rationale, nearly half of the expected revenue from an income tax in New Jersey is initially earmarked for welfare and court costs, and the proportion would surely rise with time. A definitive study by Robert Lerman, for the Joint Economic Committee, singled out New Jersey as a classic example of a place where work is penalized and idleness and broken-families are rewarded. "A New Jersey man who is fully unemployed and whose family receives general assistance, food stamps, public housing and medicaid," Mr. Lerman demonstrated, "would find a \$500 a month job virtually worthless in terms of increased net income ...The New Jersey mother of three children receiving multiple benefits is subject to benefit reductions throughout the \$0-\$1,000 per month range. Moving from no work at all to a job paying \$1,000 per month adds only \$200 to her net income." From 1966 to 1971, the cost of welfare in New Jersey nearly quadrupled, and the rolls rose two-and-a-half times. What New Jersey needs most is not tax reform--which probably means more taxes for everyone but business and commuters--but spending reform.

New Jersey's other budgetary difficulties stem directly from two axioms of contemporary thought, uncovered by William Buckley: (1) "that the dollar that issues of Washington, D.C., is spontaneously generated," and (2) "that the dollar is virtuously deployed as the distance increases between where it is collected and where it is spent."

Alan Reynolds

## THE THERMOMETER OF INFLATION

p. 5.

by Bob Steiner

Following are two completely absurd stories. Unfortunately, the second one is true.

### STORY 1

Johnny feels uncomfortable; his face is flushed; and he doesn't feel like eating -- the last is a most unusual occurrence in this normally healthy boy.

His mother, Mrs. Jones, fears that he has a fever. She inserts a thermometer in Johnny's mouth and watches it carefully. As she notes the mercury rising past the one hundred degree mark, she rushes to the refrigerator to obtain ice cubes.

She then wraps the ice cubes around the thermometer. She believes that freezing the thermometer will cure the fever!

### STORY 2

The United States is in a period of inflation. Inflation is the printing of money and expansion of credit by the government, which outstrips production. Please confirm this by consulting any dictionary.

As a result of this expansion of money supply and credit by the government, there are more dollars bidding for production in the country. This inevitably leads to increased wages and prices in the country. The increased prices and wages are the result of the inflation.

As surely as the fever of Johnny resulted in a rise in the mercury of the thermometer, it is that sure that the creation of money out of thin air by the government will result in increased wages and prices.

The consumer price index, which is rising rapidly, is merely the thermometer of inflation!

And Mr. Nixon's solution? He freezes the thermometer; i.e., freezes wages and prices. Meanwhile, he continues the real inflation at an increasing rate.

And when he wishes to raise the debt ceiling on the national debt, thereby causing more inflation, who supports him with his vote? Congressman Rinaldo, of the Twelfth Congressional District of New Jersey, votes for the increased national debt.

And when Mr. Nixon wishes to extend the term of the increased national debt, thereby prolonging the inflation, who supports him with his vote? Again Rinaldo!

It is time we attack the cause of inflation by voting out of office the fiscally irresponsible legislators. It is time to vote into office citizens who are aware that, when it comes to money, three minus four equals trouble!

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"It was not only that their language had not got the words in which humans are interested--so that it would have been impossible to ask them whether they believed in Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness--but also that it was dangerous to ask questions at all. A question was a sign of insanity to them."

T.H. White, The Once and Future King, Berkley Publishing Corporation, New York, 1966.

# BYRNE'S BUDGET

The following article, reprinted in part in the Spirit of '76, was written in February. According to Mr. Solyom the figures mentioned here have increased since then; yet the piece can hardly be called out of date. It is printed here in full.

"No man's life, liberty or property are safe while the legislature is in session..."  
1 Tucker 248 ( N.Y. Surr. 1866 )

The truth of this old New York judicial opinion becomes evident when we examine Byrne's Budget and consider his call for a special session of the Legislature.

What dangerous legislation will legislators be requested by Gov. Byrne to pass when he calls the Special Session? Are there to be more Czars, Commissions and Policy Committees to do all that is "good" for us? Will he try to brainwash legislators into thinking an income tax is necessary and inevitable because of the Botter decision?

It is neither. The problem is not taxation---taxation is theft---theft to pay for CRAZY GOVERNMENT SPENDING which is the cause.

Byrne's Budget totals \$2.7 Billion, an increase of \$351 Million over last year. Almost half the increase is in the field of education---that hallowed ground for all politicians---and is accounted for by an increase of \$144 Million in school aid. Byrne brags his budget requires no new or increased taxes but he is careful not to tell us why. Massive new funds will be required. The decision to fully fund the Bateman Act; legislation such as Byrne's public funding of political campaigns which would give gubernatorial candidates up to \$1 Million each of taxpayer money and a state take-over of court costs, welfare and criminal justice, all require new revenue totaling in the hundreds of millions of dollars. However, size of the required new funding is hidden, this first year, by Byrne's use of the nearly \$400 Million surplus bequeathed him by Cahill.

Byrne has used it to hide, for one year, the tremendous increase in taxes resulting from an ever increasing size of "government." In 1866 they knew that "No man's life, liberty or property are safe while the legislature is in session." Have we forgotten it?

The surplus was taxpayers' money and should have been returned to them because New Jersey's Constitution stipulates there must be a balanced budget every year. This means the State may not indulge in deficit spending and, conversely, may not accumulate unseemly large surpluses such as the \$400 Million stashed away in the Budget by Cahill.

"The individual must be free, able to develop to the utmost of his ability, employing all opportunities that confront him for his own and his family's welfare; otherwise he is merely a cog in a machine. The society must be stable, assured against violent upheaval and revolution; otherwise it is nothing but a temporary truce with chaos. But freedom for the individual must never degenerate into the enchained servitude of the masses that we call statism."

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Special Session will deal with "tax reform and school financing," meaning the Botter decision will be used as an excuse to try to push through an income tax. The Botter decision hinges on a definition of these words in our Constitution: "...a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in the State..." We have today education that does not educate and the Botter decision may be looked upon as a rephrasing, in judicial language, of the old cliché, "There is 'nothing' the matter with public education that more money won't cure," hence the drive to use it as an excuse for the income tax. The solution lies, not in more money, but rather in providing education that educates.

Common sense citizens know what "thorough and efficient" mean but no bureaucrat can ever be expected to comprehend the meaning of these words. Good citizens should insist on getting, from their education system, a fair return for all the money they are forced to pay in taxes. We know that:

The purpose of public education is to prepare the individual for responsible, participating citizenship in a constitutional republic based on self government, private enterprise and individual responsibility.

We also know that the product being churned out by our schools is not what we want and that we are being forced to pay an exorbitant price for a defective product.

It is foolish to spend more money, via the Botter route, on a faulty system whose product does not measure up to common sense criteria and has proven to be as defective as the system that produced it. To correct the deficiencies we must provide education that does educate and stop pouring any more money into a system proven to be worthless.

Return the schools to free enterprise, divorce government from education and reduce the tax burden to a minimum! A return to private instead of public schools is part of the campaign to STOP THE CRAZY GOVERNMENT SPENDING and that is the only way taxes can ever be reduced because spending is the cause---taxation is the result.

Byrne's Budget must be approved by the Legislature. In past years this has been a somewhat pro forma thing but this year at least two legislators have advised caution and suggest a delay in approval. Senator Beadelston and Assemblyman Kean have indicated they believe neither legislators nor voters will accept an income tax. The delay will provide time for scrutiny by the Joint Appropriations Committee staffed by personnel from the Office of Fiscal Affairs. The delay also will provide time for "feed-back" from voters to reach the Committee.

The \$351 Million increase is the largest in 10 years. State government spending will have increased by \$2 Billion in 10 years if Byrne's Budget is approved and he spends it. Nearly half the increases will have occurred in the last four years. Is it any wonder that we hear rumblings of a tax revolt from many parts of the State? Taxpayers are openly saying to each other, "Let's just quit paying taxes."

The only way to reduce taxes is to STOP THE CRAZY GOVERNMENT SPENDING and all citizens should work through their legislators to that end. However, on November 6th the voters, in complete disgust, "threw the rascals out" only to find they now may have another bunch of rascals on their hands who quickly are learning how to be complete rascals. Now the mood of the people is such that it could easily lead to a serious tax revolt. Already there are individuals in New Jersey who are refusing to pay their federal income tax.

Someone should remind Brendan:

"If your outgo exceeds your income your upkeep will be your downfall"

Richard Solyom

# TOWARD AN ALTERNATE COURT SYSTEM

p. 7.

The State is a strange and contradictory institution. It might jail you for competing with its monopoly postal system, yet it permits the ( limited ) existence of private tribunals to compete with its monopoly courts.

Arbitration is not only permitted, but the decisions of arbitral tribunals are enforceable by summary process in the State's courts, provided that the arbitration procedure is fair. Additionally, the State's courts will not look behind the decision, at the reasons for it, or at the substantive law applied.

Thus, as libertarians, we have at our disposal a potential potent alternate institution which can practice Libertarian principles and help to create a libertarian law: we propose the creation of a Libertarian Arbitration Association. This proposal is being developed by an ad hoc Committee for Libertarian Arbitration.

There are several good reasons which urge the creation of a Libertarian Arbitration Association:

- 1) If we as individuals are serious about finding justice in a statist world, we must begin to create institutions which will dispense real justice;
- 2) the only way that Libertarian law will ever develop is through libertarian institutions of justice;
- 3) as the movement grows, the likelihood of internal disputes grows; we should determine the outcome of those disputes rather than leaving them to the State's courts;
- 4) the successful existence of a libertarian arbitration institution will educate people as to the practicality of our ideas.

## II

What follows is an outline of how some of the major attributes of the Association could operate.

A. Institutional Framework: The Association will be a corporate body, headed by a Board of Trustees, assisted by a Board of Advisors and an Administrative Directorate. The arbitration will be conducted by a Tribunal of Arbiters consisting of a rotating list of certified Arbiters, and a Tribunal of Appellate Arbiters.

B. Law: The unique aspect of the Association is that it can enforce Libertarian Law in cases where the parties so agree.

Libertarian Law will develop on a "case by case" basis, especially under the influence of the Tribunal of Appellate Arbiters. The Law will be based on three premises:

- 1) Each person has the right to do with him/herself and the products of his/her labor what that person will.

- 1a) The products of one's labor are those things of nature with which one mixes one's labor, prior to another person's doing so, or the products of another's labor, voluntarily obtained from another.

- 2) No person has the right to initiate the use of force, the threat of force or fraud, and, for doing such, must pay the damages arising therefrom.

- 3) No person has the right to breach his contract, and, for doing such, must pay the damages arising therefrom.

- 3a) A contract is an agreement between two or more people, to do or not to do any action accompanied by consideration of a change of position.

C. Jurisdiction: Cases can come before the Association in four ways:

- 1) By a clause in a contract submitting any dispute to the Association.

- 2) By written agreement submitting an existing dispute to the Association.

- 3) By a General Submission to Arbitration wherein the maker agrees to submit any dispute with

another maker of a General Submission to the Association ( this would be a unique development in arbitration ).

- 4) By a non-member responding affirmatively to a member's demand for arbitration.

D. Income: The Association will charge a modest yearly fee for a General Submission to Arbitration, which will be used to maintain records and will include a subscription to the Association Journal. It will also sell subscriptions to the Journal and charge fees for actual arbitrations ( there would be a smaller arbitration fee for those who have made a General Submission ).

E. Procedure: The normal arbitral procedure will

E. Procedure: The normal arbitral procedure will be used with the addition of the right to one appellate review on questions of law, mistakes of fact, or procedural errors ( this is needed to develop a consistent libertarian law ). If the parties agree, the procedure can be secret with all records ( except the decision ) eventually destroyed.

F. Enforcement:

- 1) The Association will publish its decisions in its own Journal and elsewhere.

- 2) A condition of arbitration will be that any person who refuses to abide by a decision may not make use of the Association or of other libertarian institution which agree to ostracize such persons.

- 3) Any party may enforce the decision in the State's courts, though the Association would not be involved in this process, other than to make its records available to any party.

- 4) With a valid decision in hand, it would be moral ( though not legal under the State's laws ) for an individual to take direct action against the assets of the defendant.

## III

This outline is a working model which may be modified as the Association is developed. In the present stage, we are preparing the preliminary paper work ( by-laws, rules of procedure ) and hope to call a conference of interested persons to review and finalize these structuring documents. Subsequently, the Association will begin to function, if the libertarian community gives us support. This means joining the Association by agreeing to the General Submission to Arbitration, and by accepting arbitral decisions as binding and valid. Persons interested are requested to contact the Committee through this publication.

-- Ralph Fucetola III

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A gala "AdLib" benefit for the Tuccille for Governor campaign will be held in Washington, DC on July 27. For more information about the event or a ride down, contact Jane Rehmke.

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ACR 11 IS A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
.....

## ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 11

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 1974 SESSION

By Assemblyman ORECHIO, Chinnici, Snedeker

1 BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the State of New

2 Jersey (the Senate concurring):

1. The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the
- 2 State of New Jersey is hereby agreed to:

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT

- 3 Amend Article VIII, Section I by adding thereto the following
- 4 new paragraph:

5 The Legislature shall have no power to lay and collect taxes on

- 6 personal incomes derived from any source whatever.
1. When this proposed amendment to the Constitution is finally
- 2 agreed to, pursuant to Article IX, IT WILL MEAN THAT

THE LEGISLATURE CANNOT IMPOSE A STATE

INCOME TAX ON THE PEOPLE UNLESS THE

VOTERS APPROVE OF IT BY REFERENDUM.

These ten state legislators are among the most important to contact concerning the defeat of the income tax. So get out your pens and typewriters and urge them to vote against it and all higher taxes, especially if you live in their districts.

Eugene Bedell  
1 Church St.  
Keansburg 07734

John Lynch  
75 Patterson St.  
New Brunswick 08901

\*Frank Dodd  
Llewellyn Park  
W. Orange 07052

Anne Martindell  
1 Battle Rd.  
Princeton 08540

Bernard Dwyer  
940 Amboy Ave.  
Edison 08817

Alexander Menza  
67 Georgian Ct.  
Hillside 07208

John Fay  
115 Amherst Ave.  
Colonia 07067

George Otlowski  
717 Convey Blvd.  
Perth Amboy 08861

William Fitzpatrick  
1234 Woods End Rd.  
Point Pleasant 08742

\*\*Steve Perskie  
1125 Atlantic Ave.  
Atlantic City 08401

\*President of the Senate  
\*\*TAX Chairman

## PLATFORM

of the

### NEW JERSEY LIBERTARIAN PARTY

#### THE PARTY OF PRINCIPLE

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state, and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that each individual has the right to exercise sole dominion over his own life, and has the right to live his life in whatever manner he chooses, so long as he does not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live their lives in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the life of the individual and seize the fruits of his labor without his consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that the sole function of government is the protection of the rights of each individual: namely (1) the right to life - and accordingly we support laws prohibiting the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action - and accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property - and accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support laws which prohibit robbery, trespass, fraud and misrepresentation.

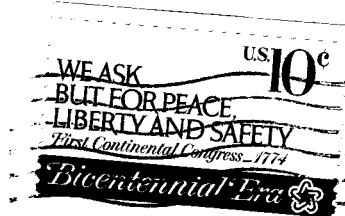
Since government has only one legitimate function, the protection of individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. Men should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders on a free market; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of man's rights, is laissez-faire capitalism.



THERE AINT NO SUCH THING AS A FREE LUNCH

## NEW JERSEY LIBERTARIAN PARTY

P. O. Box 247  
Bernardsville, N. J. 07924



FIRST CLASS MAIL

