LIBERTY PLEDGE NEWSLETTER

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Delegates Nominate Andre Marrou To Head 1992 LP Ticket, Nancy Lord for VP

Delegates to the LP National Convention in Chicago, which concluded at the beginning of this month, nominated Andre Marrou and Nancy Lord to head the party's 1992 ticket.

Marrou defeated Dick Boddie of California on the first ballot. Lord, who decided to seek the vice presidential nomination only the day before the vote, defeated Boddie, Mary Ruwart of Michigan, and several others who were supported by a handful of delegates.

Marrou is a real estate broker from Las Vegas and former Alaskan state legislator.

Lord ran a high-profile campaign last year for mayor of Washington, D.C. She has been credited with making substantial breakthroughs with the media and winning the LP a new level of respect there. Lord is a medical doctor and practicing attorney, and is particularly knowledgeable on drug legalization.

Lord won a great deal of popularity with the delegates for her work on the Platform Committee and her active participation in the platform debate on the floor.

The Presidential Banquet, held Saturday night of the convention following Marrou's nomination, brought a substantial boost to the Liberty Pledge Program. In addition to the many one-time contributions, 62 people were added as monthly pledgers.

Convention Media Coverage Brings Over 8000 Inquiries

Media coverage of the LP national convention, especially extensive C-SPAN, is credited with bringing over 8000 inquiries to the LP's 800 number, as of the first week in September.

During the convention in 1989, which received limited C-SPAN coverage, about 1400 inquiries were received.

The convention also received substantial coverage from Cable News Network (CNN) for the first time, and Marrou appeared on the McNeil-Lehrer Report on the Monday after the convention to discuss his candidacy.

Convention Delegates Elect Officers, National Committee

Mary Gingell of California was elected National Chair by delegates at the convention.

Gingell is a long-time activist and served as Vice Chair from 1989 until her election as Chair.

Stephen Dasbach of Indiana was elected as Vice Chair, while Joseph W. Dehn III of Colorado and William Redpath of Virginia were re-elected to the posts of secretary and treasurer, respectively. All of the officers faced only token opposition. At-large and regional representatives were also elected.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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Libertarian Party Nominates Real Estate Broker for Run at a Million Votes

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—The Libertarian Party, which was founded only 20 years ago, had a message this weekend for members of the world's oldest political party, the Democrats: Keep up the good work.

Beneath banners proclaiming "Liberty Triumphant," more than 400 Libertarian Party convention delegates today nominated Andre Marrou, 52, a Las Vegas real estate broker, as their presidential nominee for a campaign in which Libertarian officials see the continuing disarray among the Democrats as one of their strongest assets.

Marrou defeated Dick Boddie, 53, a college teacher and motivational speaker from Huntington Beach, Calif., and two other candidates for the nomination of the party that preaches as little government as possible. Libertarian officials were quick to note that their field of presidential candidates was four times the size of the Democratic field, which so far consists of former senator Paul E. Tsongas (Mass.).

"I think 1992 will be an excellent year for the Libertarian Party candidate," said Ed Clark, the party's nominee in 1980. "The presidential race will be George Bush against a not-too-prominent Democrat. The results are going to be a landslide victory for George Bush."

With President Bush's reelection against a weak Democrat seen as inevitable, Clark and others argued during the four-day convention that ends Sunday, voters will feel free to express their disgust with both major parties and "send a message" to Washington via the Libertarian nominee.

"When voters see it's no contest, they tend to vote for what they really believe in," Marrou said in an interview before today's vote.

Party officials and delegates spoke of a "breakthrough" for Libertarians in 1992, but their definition of such an achievement was modest. Clark won 920,700 votes in 1980 and that remains the high-water mark for the Libertarian candidate in the five presidential campaigns since the party was founded in 1971. Some delegates here this weekend wore handmade signs declaring "More Than a Million Votes" as next year's goal.

In 1984, only 228,314 persons voted for the Libertarian ticket. Four years later, with a ticket headed by Ron Paul, a former Republican member of Congress from Texas, the Libertarian presidential vote increased to 432,179.

But that was less than half of 1 percent of the total vote for president that year, making the Libertarians a far-distant third. The nomination contest between Marrou and Boddie centered on how best to expand the party's narrow base and spread the Libertarian message, which emphasizes cutting taxes to a minimum and eliminating virtually all forms of government regulation of economic life and personal behavior.

That message attracts economic conservatives and social liberals as exemplified by some of the convention speakers, who included business executives, economists, gun control opponents and Al Goldstein, the publisher of Screw magazine, who seconded the nomination of Boddie.

The message is also often delivered with hard-edged rhetoric such as that used by Steven L. Givot, a party official who lives in a suburb of Chicago. Welcoming the delegates to the city and state, Givot said Illinois' top Republican, Gov. Jim Edgar, "has the integrity of an embezzler," and described one of the state's most prominent Democrats, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski, as "Washington's leading pickpocket."

In the keynote address, David F. Nolan, a founder of the party, assailed the "haughty bureaucrats" of the Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies and pledged to "throw those arrogant bozos out."

The audience of delegates and others listening to these speeches was overwhelmingly white and predominantly male. Marrou estimated that about 30 percent of party members are associated with the computer business and described his core constituency as "entrepreneurs, Yuppies, professional people, the upwardly mobile."

Boddie, who is black, based his campaign for the nomination on a claim that because of his race and speaking ability he would attract widespread attention and transform the party from "a small debate society" into a larger force in American politics.

Most voters see the party as "white male-dominated, atheists, perhaps even neoconservative, elitists," Boddie said in an interview. "Well, that's totally untrue, but the problem is that for the past 20 years the standard-bearer they always place out there in a very intellectual, white male. That doesn't sell in Peoria, that doesn't sell in Watts, that doesn't sell anywhere."

But Marrou, who was Paul's running mate as the Libertarian vice presidential candidate in 1988 and is a veteran party operative, argued that only he had the political skills to expand the party's base. In particular, Marrou said he would raise enough campaign funds to buy time for network television commercials, a tactic the Libertarians have not used since the Clark campaign of 1980. Marrou said the centerpiece of his 1992 Libertarian campaign will be a call to abolish the personal income tax and dismantle the Internal Revenue Service.

Marrou won a first-ballot victory with 257 votes, 32 more than necessary, while Boddie got 155 votes.

After Marrou's victory, Boddie reversed his position and sought the vice presidential nomination against four other candidates. He led the field on the first ballot but failed to gain a majority. The convention then recessed until Sunday when the vice presidential nomination will be decided.

Staff researcher Mark Stencel in Washington contributed to this report.

Submitted by Steve Feldman

THE WASHINGTON POST A12 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

POLITICS

Submitted by Steve Feldman

Libertarians Fill Out Ticket for Next Year

■ Nancy Lord can be thankful that the Libertarian Party takes its contractual obligations seriously.

Lord, who ran for D.C. mayor in 1990 as a Libertarian, was nominated for vice president Sunday at the party's convention in Chicago. On the first ballot the day before, Lord finished third behind Dick Boddie, a college teacher from California who had unsuccessfully sought the party's presidential nomination, and Mary J. Ruwart, a research scientist from Michigan.

But then time temporarily ran out on the Libertarians. Under an agreement with their hotel, they had to be out of their meeting space Saturday night because it was booked by another group. Party officials, noting that Libertarians believe strongly in the importance of private contractual agreements, persuaded delegates to break and continue the voting Sunday.

Lord clearly made the most of the extra time with some furious overnight politicking that produced a 228 to 195 third-ballot victory over Boddie Sunday.

Lord, a graduate of the University of Maryland medical school and Georgetown University law school, received 1 percent of the vote in the mayoral race last year.

In the 1992 presidential campaign, the Washingtonian will be teamed with Libertarian presidential nominee, Andre Marrou, a Las Vegas real estate broker. Marrou said his campaign will call for abolishing the personal income tax and the Internal Revenue Service.

—Dan Balz and Edward Walsh

LOS ANGELES TIMES
A4 SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1991

'92 Presidential Choice Named by Libertarians

■ **Politics:** Candidate, 52, to campaign on a promise to repeal federal income tax and abolish the Internal Revenue Service.

By ERIC HARRISON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

CHICAGO—The Libertarian Party on Saturday picked a Las Vegas real estate agent and former state representative from Alaska as its 1992 presidential candidate.

Andre Marrou, 52, who was the party's vice presidential candidate in 1988, said he will campaign on a promise to repeal the federal income tax and abolish the Internal Revenue Service.

Marrou was selected on a 257-155 vote over Richard B. Boddie, a Huntington Beach, Calif., motivational speaker and college professor. More than 400 delegates attended the nominating convention for the party, which opposes taxes, government interference in the economy and regulations that curb personal freedoms.

If the income tax were repealed, government spending would have to be cut by 37%, Marrou said. He maintained that he could achieve the cuts in four years as President through attrition alone.

But if he were elected President, Marrou said, he would push for additional cuts in such programs as foreign aid, federal subsidies and the armed forces, which he maintains should be used only for defending Americans.

He said government has only three legitimate purposes—national defense, the court system and police. "And even some of those might be privatizable," he said.

In addition, Marrou, echoing the party platform, urged abolishing laws against so-called victimless crimes such as drug use and prostitution, and he called for an end to the ban on ownership of weapons such as machine guns.

"We're the only party that protects your right to do what you want with your time, your money and your body," he said.

After Marrou won the nomination, the party postponed a vote on a vice presidential candidate until today after no candidate won a majority on the first ballot. Boddie led the first ballot for vice president with 179 votes. The nomination requires 221 votes.

While acknowledging that he would be unlikely to win the 5% of the vote in the general election needed to qualify for matching funds, Marrou maintained: "We are building a national party. . . . We will elect Libertarians to Congress. It's just a matter of when and where."

In 1988, the year Marrou was the vice presidential candidate, the ticket received less than 0.5% of the vote.

Contending that the party could win the presidency or congressional seats in 10 to 20 years if it begins making better use of television, Marrou said: "The Republican Party in 1860 [when Abraham Lincoln was elected President] is roughly where the Libertarian Party is now."

The highest office a Libertarian candidate has ever held is state representative, although no party members now hold the office. Seventy-five Libertarians now hold lesser public offices across the country, he said.

Marrou promised to begin airing ads in cities across the country in a month. To showcase his promise to run an electronic campaign, he aired 14 one-minute spots on Chicago TV stations during the week of the convention and sent videotapes to each party delegate.

The party is on the ballot in 26 states and hopes to be represented in all 50 for the presidential election, a spokesman said. Although the party faces an uphill battle, the convention is receiving national television coverage for the first time this year. C-SPAN, a national cable public affairs network, is televising the convention.

Submitted by the LP of California

Washington Times 9/6/91

JOSEPH SOBRAN

Against the force nexus

The most important result of the 1992 presidential election is now clear: George Bush will beat Andre Marrou.

Who is Mr. Marrou, sez you? Just the presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, that's all. The Libertarians picked Mr. Marrou at their Chicago convention the last week in August, and it's a good bet you won't hear anything about him from now until November 1992.

Too bad. Mr. Marrou, 52, is a Las Vegas real estate broker who looks and talks more like a philosophy professor. If the media want a campaign of ideas — which they surely won't get from the two major parties, no matter who the Democrats put up — they ought to give Mr. Marrou some attention. But to be the candidate of the Libertarian Party these days is to be deprived of even the 15 minutes of fame that Andy Warhol taught us is every American's birthright.

Joseph Sobran, a senior editor of National Review, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

The media regard the two-party system as sacred, though the Constitution says nothing about it. In fact, it has dwindled to a one-party system: The reason the Democrats probably won't field a serious candidate against Mr. Bush is not that he's unbeatable but that they don't think trying to beat him is worth the trouble and expense.

After all, Mr. Bush has no fundamental differences with the Democrats. Ronald Reagan did, or seemed to, which is why the Democrats put up a fight against him in 1984, when he, too, was unbeatable. But they know that with Mr. Bush in the White House, the welfare state is perfectly safe. Running a serious candidate against him would be a form of ingratitude. It wouldn't even make a symbolic point, because Mr. Bush doesn't stand for anything.

The Libertarians do. They want to dismantle the welfare state and end American military intervention abroad. They want minimal government performing the essential functions of government: protecting citizens against force and fraud. But force and fraud are actually the two chief tactics of government as we alas know it — fraudulent promises kept by extracting money from citizens by force.

The central theme of Andre Marrou's campaign is that the income tax and the Internal Revenue Service (some "service"!) must be abolished. Mr. Marrou has the quaint notion that your income is yours — all of it. If the government needs revenue for its legitimate functions, it should raise it without recourse to unconstitutional and sometimes terroristic methods.

But the IRS is the inevitable instrument of a government whose functions have swollen monstrously. Marxists used to say that under capitalism, all human relations boil down to "the cash nexus," the hard dollars-and-cents bottom line that really defines the terms of social interaction beneath the veneer of civility. But it would be more accurate to say that in a society tyrannized by hypertrophied government, many social relations, beneath the veneer of "democracy," are defined by what might be called the force nexus.

This is merely to say government can't do one citizen a favor without doing proportional harm to another. If it pays you a dollar, it has to take that dollar from someone else. This is the simple and inescapable logic of the welfare state.

This means that every politician's promise to one group is an implicit threat against the rest of us. But politicians naturally want to disguise the force nexus. Have you ever seen a politician posing for a picture with the IRS commissioner? Of course not. But it's the IRS that keeps the politicians' promises.

Andre Marrou is focusing his campaign on what nearly every other campaign tries to avoid. Government operates by force. It makes laws that force us to do things. It collects money by force. The more government we have, the larger the element of force in society. And the more force, the less freedom.

This is the great hypocrisy that underlies all the government's talk of "compassion," that warm, moist-eyed sentiment for which only the taxpayer is ineligible. The Internal Revenue Service is service without a smile.

Mr. Marrou is focusing his campaign precisely on what nearly every other political campaign tries to avoid. Government operates by force. It makes laws that force us to do things. It collects money by force. The more government we have, the larger the element of force in society. And the more force, the less freedom.

For most citizens, the force nexus is hidden by the withholding device, which takes their money automatically, before they even receive it, so that they become almost unconscious of what they are losing. The politicians, as I say, never talk about how they are going to get the money for their projects. And the media observe the taboo against discussing the force nexus in plain terms.

Mr. Marrou wants to restore our freedom. This is why he will be conspired to the oblivion of a minor candidate. After all, you can't be a major candidate unless you stick to minor issues.

THIRD PARTY POW-WOW: How bad can things get for the Democrats? Worse, apparently. These days even the Libertarian Party is gloating as it prepares for its convention Sept. 29 through Sept. 1 in Chicago and nominate its 1992 candidate for president. C-SPAN will televise the convention live.

Calling itself the third-largest party in the United States, the Libertarians are having an easier time finding candidates than are the Democrats, said spokesman Gary Johnson.

"While the Democratic Party cannot get more than one presidential hopeful to announce, two candidates are actively seeking the Libertarian nomination, Dick Boddie and Andre Marrou," Johnson said.

Submitted by Marc Montoni

Libertarians meet here to pick '92 candidate

By Lynn Sweet
Political Writer

The Libertarian Party, meeting here to pick a presidential candidate, has one thing going for it the Democrats do not—two contenders for the nomination.

Andre Marrou, 52, a Las Vegas real estate agent and former Alaska state representative, is battling Dick Boddie, 53, of Huntington Beach, Calif., whose occupation includes giving motivational speeches.

The Libertarian Party, with its less-government, anti-tax philosophy, was founded 20 years ago in Colorado.

In the bid for the nomination, one of the main issues is public financing of political campaigns. Boddie is against federal funding because it compromises "party principles." Marrou favors taking the money because, he said, it's the "practical" thing to do.

The Libertarian meeting, which runs through Sunday, is expected to attract more than 500 delegates—not the crowd that came here for the stormy 1968 Democratic convention, the last big presidential convention in Chicago, but a national convention nonetheless.

Though the Libertarians are a third party facing a daunting task in getting on the ballot in all 50 states, they are cheered that large segments of the convention will be broadcast by C-SPAN, the national cable public affairs network.

The party has gained a reputation for attracting futures traders, stock brokers and computer programmers, many influenced by Ayn Rand, the writer who championed individual achievements and *laissez faire* capitalism.

"We are for a market economy, personal freedom, and less government interference in private lives," said Gary Johnson, a party spokesman who makes his living as a stock market investor.

"The Democrats and Republicans have relatively weak campaigns coming up. . . . This may be the best opportunity the party will have for years to come."

Democrats are struggling to find a candidate. So far, only former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas has formally entered the race.

Richard J. Dennis, the Chicago-based multimillionaire futures trader who is a major Democratic donor and player on the local and national levels, will address the convention twice.

In a speech to be delivered tomorrow, Dennis, who calls himself a Libertarian and a Democrat, says Libertarianism "provides a prescription for what ails us."

"It recognizes both the coercive nature of government and its systematic inefficiency. It relies on self-interest rather than virtue as a social lubricant. And it stresses individual rights instead of falling victim to creeping groupism," Dennis says.

In 1988, Libertarian Party presidential candidate Ron Paul, on the ballot in 46 states, attracted 430,000 votes.

THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE

Democrats, GOP: tweedledum and tweedledee

By TOM BETHELL

THE LIBERTARIAN Party is holding its presidential nominating convention in Chicago this week, and for the first time it will receive live television coverage (on C-SPAN).

It is good to know that there is something different going on in American politics, and maybe the rest of us should pay attention, because the Republicans and the Democrats more and more resemble a one-party system.

It is instructive to note why the Libertarians are meeting about a year ahead of the others, incidentally. In the 50 states, the two major parties collude with one another to restrict access to the ballot, making it difficult for other political parties to be listed without time-consuming and costly petition drives.

If two dominant corporations were to restrict competitors' access to the market in this way, they would certainly be charged with antitrust violations. But no one complains when the amalgamated Democrats and Republicans do it, and the press seems to look the other way, as well.

Meanwhile, as Alabama's George Wallace said, there isn't a dime's worth of difference between the major parties. Since he said that, in the late 1960s, the differences that once existed have diminished.

It is not surprising that the Democrats are finding it hard to muster presidential candidates for next year's race. The latest dropout is Sen. Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee. What are the political and philosophical differences between him and President Bush? They are difficult to discern, to put it mildly. In declining to run, Gore mentioned family reasons, but it is also possible that he saw no reason in principle to oppose the president.

> The Democrats want a quota bill, as Bush correctly pointed out earlier this year. His response was to urge the passage of a quota bill — in reality if not in name. Only trained lawyers can fathom the difference between his civil-rights bill and the Democrats' version.

The main business of the federal government is spending about $1.4 trillion of taxpayers' money. But last fall, the one-party system in Washington coalesced as never before, with a budget "deal," the terms of which seem to have precluded any further discussion of this vast redistribution of income, and even to have preempted the possibility of tax cuts.

Who struck this deal? It was one more of those "bipartisan coalitions." There was a photo opportunity in the Rose Garden, with Bush and his pals, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of the House Ways and Means Committee, House Speaker Tom Foley, Budget Director Dick Darman and a dozen others — all standing shoulder-to-shoulder, as self-congratulatory as could be because they had agreed to spend more of our money for us once again. The Washington of George Wallace's day was acrimonious by comparison. Democracies traditionally do have coalition governments in wartime, but, the last time I checked, the country was at peace.

Wherever you look, there isn't a nickel's worth of difference. Take defense spending. The United States now has any number of allies, but (with the evident collapse of Soviet will) no discernible enemies worth the name. The Republicans would like to see a slow reduction of defense spending; the Democrats in practice turn out to be no different. Liberals welcome defense dollars in their own districts because they mean jobs.

Civil rights? The Democrats want a quota bill, as Bush correctly pointed out earlier this year. His response was to urge the passage of a quota bill — in reality if not in name. Only trained lawyers can fathom the difference between his civil-rights bill and the Democrats' version.

And so it goes. "Moderate Republicans" and "moderate Democrats" have linked arms — and achieved a stranglehold on the country and on our checkbooks. They spend more of our money than ever, and we are supposed to be grateful because the "extremists" have been shunted aside.

Why do we have to put up with this? The tendency in the world is toward the decentralization of power. The Russian people in particular have shown us in recent days that the oppressive power of central government can be faced down. Something analogous to the Russian revolt is long overdue in this country. Like the Soviet republics, our states should summon the will to reassert the power that was granted to them by the Constitution but has been slowly usurped by the federal government.

The problem is that the American system has become seriously corrupted by the redistribution of tax dollars. So many people are now on the take — whether defense contractors or welfare recipients or senior citizens — that there is a large and apparently permanent constituency for maintaining the status quo.

It does not have to be permanent, as Moscow and Leningrad have shown us. But Americans must first bestir themselves from their somnolence.

Tune in to the Libertarians. These are some of the issues they will be discussing. Only if enough of us register our displeasure with the current system, can it be changed.

Tom Bethell is a media fellow at the Hoover Institution.

The Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON TIMES 9/2/91

WALTER WILLIAMS

Clinging to the taxpayer's leash

America claims to be a Christian nation. But I think we're a bunch of hypocrites poorly served by derelict ministers. Chapter 5, the Book of Deuteronomy, lists the Ten Commandments. One of those commandments is: "Neither shalt thou steal." Stealing is normally interpreted as taking by force, intimidation or threat that which rightfully belongs to one for the benefit of another.

According to my estimates, roughly two-thirds of the federal budget represents money taken from one American and given to another. Among government programs qualifying for this characterization are: Social Security, crop and dairy subsidies, Medicaid, money to poor people, cities and business bailouts. "Williams," you say, "I never looked at it this way; are you sure?" Let's be detectives and trace a government-spent dollar back to its previous owner. Then ask that owner, "Did you part with this dollar voluntarily, or were there threats of imprisonment, fines or property confiscation?"

Now you might say, "These government programs are a result of a vote!" I refer you back to Deuteronomy. Nowhere in the Ten Commandments does it say, "Neither shalt thou steal, unless thou has taken a vote." In other words, stealing is stealing whether done privately or collectively. In one way, private stealing is preferable to government stealing. When a politician robs you, you have to be bored by listening to the reasons why, but a common thief spares you the grief by just taking your money and going about his business.

"Williams," you say, "I don't have anything to do with theft; I just receive the government program." Herein lies a loophole in the Ten Commandments. There is no prohibition against the receipt of stolen goods. But there's probably a good chance that when God ordered that people should not steal, he also meant that people should neither be recipients of stolen goods.

Being against theft is not the same as being against charity and a willingness to help our fellow man. And we shouldn't confuse the two. Charity is the noblest of human motivations, while theft is one of the most despicable. Your minister might object to this line of reasoning by saying, "There isn't enough charity to serve all human needs." But ask him whether that's a justification for taking by force.

> *Now you might say, "These government programs are a result of a vote!" I refer you back to Deuteronomy. Nowhere in the Ten Commandments does it say, "Neither shalt thou steal, unless thou has taken a vote." In other words, stealing is stealing whether done privately or collectively.*

One of the reasons we've become a nation of thieves is that we have forgotten the commandment saying, "Neither shalt thou covet thy neighbor's house, his field, or his manservant or his maidservant, his ox or his ass, or anything that is thy neighbor's." Politicians have helped us ignore this commandment through the politics of envy and jealousy.

We fall for demagoguery about the rich and corporations and call for taking their money and redistributing it. But this is just a sucker tactic. Politicians are fully aware of the fact that even if they took all of the income of the rich and all corporate profits, they could run the government for only 30 days or so. The middle class picks up the other 335 days.

America is in bad need of a moral reawakening. It won't come from the established churches, for more times than not they are at the forefront of our march to immorality. It won't come from the schools either, and you can forget about Republicans or Democrats. In fact, the only organized political party with a Christian vision of morality is the Libertarian Party.

Walter Williams, an economics professor at George Mason University, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

Submitted by Steve Feldman

Realty agent is Libertarian candidate

SUBMITTED BY MARC MONTONI

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Sunday, September 1, 1991 A-13

CHICAGO (AP) — Andre Marrou, a Las Vegas, Nev., real estate agent who was once an Alaska lawmaker, yesterday was chosen to be the Libertarian party's presidential candidate. He ran in 1988 as the party's choice for vice president.

Marrou, 52, was the top vote-getter in a field of eight candidates — including the perennial "None of the Above" — offered at the party's nominating convention.

He got 257 votes from the 453 delegates, defeating Richard Boddie, 53, a motivational speaker from Huntington Beach, who received 155 votes.

Voting for vice president was set for today after no clear winner emerged in yesterday's balloting.

One of a handful of Libertarian candidates to actually hold elective office, Marrou was an Alaska state representative from 1985 to 1987.

None of the Above, which Libertarians always symbolically offer as a presidential candidate, came in third with 20 votes.

"I think we're going to do a lot better than anyone thinks," Marrou said.

Libertarian Ron Paul's bid for president in 1988 collected 430,000 votes.

The party's best showing was in 1980, when Libertarian presidential candidate Edward Clark racked up 921,000 votes.

FROM GARY FINCHER

LINCOLN (NE) JOURNAL-STAR 8-24-91

Libertarian Party gearing up for '92 election

The Libertarian Party has begun gathering signatures of registered voters to qualify its candidates for next year's election ballots in Nebraska.

Robert A. Eckerson of Lincoln filed a sample petition with the secretary of state's office July 27. The party must gather 5,865 valid signatures: 2,000 in the 1st Congressional District, 1,814 in the 2nd and 2,051 in the 3rd.

The party has completed the process in other years, then lost its ballot status because it did not attract enough votes in the election. State law requires that a party receive 5 percent of the vote cast in order to keep its ballot status.

The party's 1988 presidential candidate was Ron Paul, a former Republican congressman from Texas. When he visited Nebraska in January 1988, he advocated abolition of the federal income tax and cuts in the portion of the U.S. defense budget that is spent to defend other countries.

The party's vice presidential candidate, Andre Marrou of Las Vegas, said during a September 1988 appearance at Lincoln Southeast High School that Libertarians believe people are basically good and will take care of themselves and their families if they are left alone. "I absolutely disagree that we need government to tell us how to live our own lives," he said. Marrou is a former member of the Alaska House of Representatives.

The party was founded in 1971 and has about 250,000 members nationwide, according to the Christian Science Monitor. The paper said the party's strongest followings are in New Hampshire, Maine, California and Alaska.