

# CLARK PRESIDENT

Ray Cunningham  
*Chairman*

Chris Hocker  
*National Coordinator*

Edward H. Crane III  
*Communications Director*

Eric O'Keefe  
*Director of State Organization*

David D. Boaz  
*Research Director*

Kristina Herbert  
*Headquarters Manager*

Dale Curtis Hogue  
*Finance Director*

Tom G. Palmer  
*Assistant Communications Director*

Jay Hilgartner  
*Assistant Research Director*

Marion Williams  
*Field Coordinator*

Fredrika Strandfeldt  
*Field Coordinator*

John Ball  
*Field Coordinator*

Gillian Jewell  
*Director of Computer Operations*

Anita S. Anderson  
*Administrative Assistant*

To: Clark for President VIP's

FROM: Ed Crane

DATE: July 11, 1980

SUBJECT: Campaign Update

Michigan mailer - The self-mailer designed for the August 5 Michigan primary is a good example of the kind of specialized graphic treatments that are available for local mailings. Quantities must be at least 100,000 and local Clark funds are required.

Clippings - The enclosed clippings from the New York Times, Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, L.A. Times, A.P. and U.P.I. are indicative of the growing media coverage Clark is receiving. Speaking of media, the People magazine article is now tentatively scheduled for the week of July 13.

Ballot Drives - Hooray for us! We turned in 107,000 signatures in Georgia to meet a 57,000 requirement. John Anderson's troops could only manage 71,000 which will require a highly unlikely 81% validity rate. Anderson is also reported to be in some trouble in Texas and Montana, while we're in good shape in those states. Our total is now up to 38 states where we have met our gross signature target.

TV Spots - The reception to the TV ads has been very positive. We are planning to air two or three special registration/draft ads the week of July 20, when registration begins. The first one will be on ABC at 10:55 on Sunday, July 20 (this replaces the previously scheduled July 27 ABC spot).

Clark Book - A great campaign book by Ed Clark will be available in August. It is currently being advertised in the Libertarian News

(over, please)

MEMO

Page Two

as "Changing Course" but as a VIP-type Libertarian I can tell you the real title is "A New Beginning" (to tie in with our TV spots).

Money - Headquarter's projects are in full swing and we now have the added burden of financing the TV spots. We are severely short of funds. Please phone the names of fundraising prospects in to Dale Hogue. Also, please send in your own contribution in the enclosed envelope. Thanks!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JD' or similar, with a stylized flourish at the end.

Flash! T-Shirts - The Clark campaign now has "Clark for President - Libertarian Party" t-shirts available. Printed in the official Clark colors and with the Clark and LNC logos, they come in all sizes and four styles. The cost:

Women's	-	\$6.50
Men's	-	\$6.00
Children's	-	\$5.50
Baseball	-	\$7.50

Send in your order today!



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## MEMO

TO: Clark for President State Chairs and Activists

FROM: Chris Hocker, National Coordinator *CH*  
Eric O'Keefe, Director of State Organization

DATE: July 9, 1980

SUBJECT: Literature Distribution

Starting soon, and building up in the coming months, will be a very high priority program to distribute Clark for President literature, particularly the piece which includes the postage-paid return envelope.

Literature distribution - mainly door-to-door in neighborhoods - ties in with our goal of building our visibility as a grass-roots, people-oriented campaign. The brochure should do much to reinforce our TV ads, leading voters to realize that not only do people care enough about Clark to put him on TV, they even care enough to get out in the streets and hand out literature!

One advantageous feature of this particular brochure is the bound-in Business Reply Envelope and tear-off card, which make it as easy as possible for a reader to respond to us directly. Thus, if one million brochures were handed out, and half of one per cent responded, we would have an additional 5,000 solid names on our list, which would then be sent to the Clark and LP organizations in the appropriate states. In addition, a response in that range would go a long way toward paying the costs of the brochure.

We think, realistically, that at least 5 million and possibly as many as 10 million of these brochures can be distributed between now and Election Day. This, then, would generate a tremendous amount of new names and money, as well as building the perception of a grass-roots movement - in other words, a "real" political party.

Last but not least, it would generate a lot of votes for Clark and other Libertarian candidates. During Clark's campaign for Governor in 1978, precincts where his literature was distributed produced four times the votes of similar precincts where no distribution occurred.



### The Plan

How do 5 - 10 million of these things get distributed? We hope through a network of Libertarian volunteers willing to commit a few hours per week to doing it.

In a typical neighborhood, a person can visit at least 40 houses per hour, using the distribution method we will describe below. If, in the 12 weeks prior to the election, one volunteer committed to a total of 100 hours of literature distribution, he or she would account for 4,000 pieces (100 hours is the equivalent of one weekend per week). With about 1200 such volunteers around the country - about 25 per state - we'd have 5 million brochures distributed.

Of course, the mathematics aren't all that cut-and dried, and 100 hours would be a substantial commitment. But the point is that, on a decentralized basis, we are within striking distance of the goal of 5 million even at our present level, which should increase as we get closer to the election.

### Organization

Each Clark for President State Chair, or his or her designee, should be responsible for lining up individual commitments to distribute a fixed quantity of literature, or to spend a fixed amount of time distributing. As a rough guideline, we're suggesting a "quota" of 10,000 brochures per Congressional District, so if your state has eight Congressional Districts, you should line up commitments to distribute at least 80,000 brochures ( that's 2,000 volunteer hours).

Someone in each city should be responsible for acquiring a precinct map and identifying the best neighborhoods for distribution. While it may be useful to identify particular precincts in terms of their potential receptivity to Clark, based on previous voting history, this is not terribly important and shouldn't be an excuse to postpone the actual distribution of literature.

Once an individual has committed to distributing a certain quantity of literature, he or she should be given the option of working solo or joining teams of precinct walkers to be organized on weekends. The latter is preferred, because it's far more enjoyable, increases productivity, and affords the opportunity to socialize before and after.

### Actual Distribution

A typical literature distribution team effort will go something like this:

A number of volunteers (say 20) show up at a prearranged location at 10 AM on a Saturday. Bundles of brochures have been prepared, and precinct maps have been cut out and glued to sheets of cardboard. The volunteers are



divided into teams of two, given bundles and maps, assigned precincts to cover, and sent on their way. An early afternoon lunch location can be arranged for everyone to regroup, get new material, and go out for a few more hours that afternoon. When all are finished with their assigned precincts, they return to someone's home for hot dogs and beer.

When the team of two gets to its starting location, each member takes one side of the street. (If one goes faster than the other, he can finish his side and start working the other side until he meets his partner; then the team goes to the next street.)

Each volunteer rings the doorbell and waits for a response; if no one answers, a brochure is left at the door. If someone does answer, the volunteer says something like, "Hi, I'm a campaign volunteer for Ed Clark, the Libertarian candidate for President. I'd like you to have this brochure about Mr. Clark, and I sure hope you'll read it carefully before the election." That's it. The advantage of this method is that it permits real personal contact without requiring hard-sell evangelism. It is far preferable to merely leaving a brochure on each doorstep - although you'll end up doing that about half the time anyway because people aren't home. A tiny fraction of the people you talk to will want to get into a discussion, and that's fine. But most people will be so delighted that you're not asking anything from them that they'll just smile and say, "Thank you."

#### Other Methods of Distribution

We much prefer door-to-door, personal contact distribution to any other method, even though it tends to be slower. For one thing, it ensures that the brochure actually gets into the home, where it's most likely to be kept and read. If you hand them out in shopping centers, they end up in the trash barrel or under the seat of the person's car. For another thing, it's an old, established, traditional political practice which helps us to build an image of a "real" political party as opposed to a cult. Finally, it promotes the impression that this is a local neighborhood effort, as opposed to a group of fanatics which has come down from the hills to invade a shopping center.

\* \* \*

To sum up, then, massive literature distribution is a great way to generate names, raise money, get votes, and build a favorable public image for Libertarians. We will be contacting State Chairs and other activists to help get you started on this project.



IN THE NATION

# Thriving on Purity

By Tom Wicker

You're afraid of Ronald Reagan and you don't like Jimmy Carter but if you vote for John Anderson, you think you may elect Ronald Reagan after all. You're looking for an alternative.

If so, meet Ed Clark, the articulate young Presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party. Mr. Clark is an alternative if there ever was one — although he and his party are not right-wingers, as you may have heard, and they certainly aren't left-wingers.

They're Libertarians, and that takes some describing — as would any political party that favors the abolition of the Federal Reserve Board, Social Security and the C.I.A. and the F.B.I., not to mention the Department of Energy and "racist" minimum-wage laws that prevent the hiring of unskilled young blacks.

But Mr. Clark and his colleagues aren't eccentrics. They are serious political thinkers who "challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual" — a stance long and honorably grounded in American history but disastrously abandoned, Libertarians say, by both major parties.

The liberty of the individual is their dominant value and their distinction is that they rigorously follow this principle where it leads — to opposition, for example, to the draft, but to support of a woman's right to abortion; to free trade and a classically free market, including "eventual" repeal of the income tax, but also to abolition of drug, sex and gambling laws.

In foreign policy, Libertarians

would return to "the principle of non-intervention." Mr. Clark says he would "bring American troops home and let our wealthy allies pay for their own defense" — thus, he thinks, enabling Detroit to compete again with the Japanese and the Germans. "Reduced international tensions" and "reduced U.S. intervention" also would permit vast reductions in military expenditures, Mr. Clark argues — a key move in his plan to offer "the biggest tax cut in American history."

He is scornful of Mr. Reagan's promise to cut taxes without cutting spending or losing revenues. Inflation, he insists, is caused by deficit spending and the expansion of the money supply to cover it. An expanding economy, he and his party hold, would do more for the poor and the minority groups than any government program.

This kind of appeal, Libertarians say, has made theirs the fastest-growing party in the nation. In 1972, they got their first Presidential candidate, John Hospers, on the ballot in Washington and Colorado; he polled 5,000 popular votes and that of one wildcat

Virginia elector named Roger McBride. In 1976, Mr. McBride was the Libertarian nominee, with his name on the ballot in 32 states — more than the better-known independent, Eugene McCarthy, could claim. But Mr. McBride polled only 174,000 votes.

In 1978, over 200 Libertarians ran for office in 32 states, drawing a total of 1.3 million votes; one was elected to the Alaska State Legislature. Ed Clark — running for Governor of California against Jerry Brown and Evelle Younger — got 377,960 votes, 5.5 percent of the total, and more than twice Roger McBride's *national* total in 1976.

Last year, 2,000 Libertarians from every state but Wyoming and North Dakota gathered in Los Angeles and nominated Mr. Clark, 49, a Dartmouth and Harvard Law graduate, for President. David Koch, 39, an M.I.T.-trained engineer and businessman from New York City, is his running mate. They confidently expect to be on the ballot in 50 states and the District of Columbia — more, probably, than John Anderson.

A series of 60 five-minute commercials for the Clark-Koch ticket began

this week on the national networks; a \$4-million campaign touching most states is planned. Libertarian candidates are running for the U.S. Senate in 16 states, and the party is sure of four gubernatorial candidates so far. Mr. Clark thinks he'll get at least 10 percent of the vote in California — which, assuming a Reagan-Carter-Anderson campaign there, could significantly affect the outcome.

Mr. Clark even suggested at a Manhattan news conference this week that he might run ahead of Mr. Anderson nationally. More cautiously, he and other Libertarian leaders say they plan to keep increasing their share of the vote this year and in the 80's until by 1992 they will either be "the leading party" or co-equal with the present majors.

The territory does seem wide open. The numbers of independents and non-voters have been increasing rapidly, and both are Libertarian targets; so are the majority of Americans aged 18 to 35 who have never even registered. So too are voters not among the declining number — from 37 percent in 1964 to 23 percent in 1978 — who still claim to identify strongly with the Republicans or the Democrats.

Libertarian principles sometimes seem quixotic — abolition, for example, of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as part of a free banking system. How much appeal such political purity may have is a question; but on the evidence of their rate of growth so far, the Libertarians believe they've only begun to thrive.



# Libertarian Clark Offers A Smorgasbord of Issues

By Larry Liebert

Political Correspondent

Ed Clark, the Libertarian Party candidate for president, knows it's easier to sell individual planks in his party platform than to win converts to its overall philosophy of "a completely voluntary society."

"The positive votes we get are because people are attracted to one of our issues, not our entire platform," the 50-year-old Los Angeles attorney said yesterday during a visit to San Francisco.

"People are into their own lives, rather than abstract philosophy," he said. "We'll get many people who will vote for us because they like our plans for lower taxes, even though they don't like our non-interventionist foreign policy."

And so Clark, who speaks eloquently, albeit in a near-whisper, campaigns on a smorgasbord of issues, rather than on the full implications of a party determined to "maximize individual freedom" and slash back government to the absolute minimum.

"What we're asking people is to vote for this year's program," said Clark, who is for massive cuts in government spending and against draft registration or any American military role overseas.

He more reluctantly dealt with other Libertarian positions, such as the party's belief that heroin and other drugs should be legalized or its conviction that even public highways someday should be

turned over to private ownership.

Clark met reporters in a new Libertarian bookstore on Market Street, where the walls were lined with tracts exploring the perceived evils of compulsory education and the effects of CIA activities in other lands.

Clark, who attracted a relatively substantial 5.5 percent of the vote as a candidate for governor of California in 1978, noted that his party is already on the November ballot in this and many other states where John Anderson is still struggling to qualify as an independent.

The Libertarian said he expects to qualify in every state, a goal beyond Anderson's hopes, and argued that this should give him as much right as Anderson to take part in national debates of the presidential candidates.

"Anderson has been a plus," Clark said, because he has already persuaded up to a fourth of the electorate to depart from the two major parties "and has told the entire electorate that this is the year for alternatives."

Clark said he has raised \$1 million toward his goal of a \$3.5 million national campaign budget. He will predict only that he will get "several million" votes in November.

The candidate scoffed at the current debate between Democratic President Jimmy Carter and

Republican candidate Ronald Reagan over how much to cut taxes next year. Because of tax increases already legislated, Clark said, "Reagan is only asking for a smaller tax increase in 1981 than Jimmy Carter is."

Clark said he will propose "a real tax reduction" and will cut spending massively by slicing back the Pentagon budget and "abolishing all subsidies to business and agriculture."

Although Clark intends to march in vigorous protest outside post offices during the Carter administration's new draft registration, he took a politician's circumspect position when asked whether he urges young men to refuse to register.

"I do not," he said. "I think that is an individual decision." But Clark added that his party "endorses... after-the-fact" the actions of anyone who refuses to register.

Clark argued the United States should rapidly phase out military support for Europe and Japan, forcing those countries to foot the bill for their own defense. "We should stop requiring Ford and General Motors to subsidize the defense of Japan and put the responsibility on Datsun or Toyota," he said.

No matter what the Russians might do in the world, Clark said, he does not believe the United States should intervene beyond its



LIBERTARIAN ED CLARK

'A year for alternatives'

immediate neighbors, Canada and Mexico. "I don't think we have to wait until the Russians are in Windsor, Ontario, before we defend Detroit," he added.



# Libertarian is party of future, presidential hopeful promises

By JOE DIRCK

Ed Clark, Libertarian Party presidential candidate, brought his fledgling campaign to Columbus Friday, calling for radical tax cuts, a balanced federal budget and greatly reduced federal spending.

If elected president, Clark said he would immediately abolish criminal penalties for federal tax violations, aiming toward the eventual abolishment of the Internal Revenue Service.

He also would gradually phase out Social Security and disband the federal departments of energy and education.

Clark spoke to supporters at a fundraiser and will be in Cincinnati this weekend to appear at the Libertarian state convention.

Clark, a corporate attorney from California, said his name is on the ballots in 32 states, including Ohio, and he expects to be on all 50 state ballots by November.

He claimed his is a more legitimate third-party candidacy than that of John Anderson, who he described as a mainstream politician offering voters nothing more than "an alternative in personality."

If forced to choose among Anderson, President Carter and Ronald Reagan, Clark said, "I would not vote."

The Libertarian Party is the "individual rights" party, he said, adding that the American Revolution — with its tax protests and demands for free speech, free trade and civil liberties — was a libertarian revolution.

Clark called for massive cuts in military spending and an end to the United States' "interventionist foreign policy."

He believes a woman "has the right to have an abortion if she wishes to do that," but he opposes government-funded abortions.

The "minimum goal" of his campaign is to "establish the Libertarian Party as a major party." His maximum goal is to win the election, an outcome he does not believe is impossible.

During the 1980s, he predicted, the party will grow to an equal status with the Democrats and Republicans. By the end of the decade, he expects it to be the dominant party in U.S. politics.

Nationwide, he said, the party will field more than 500 candidates for federal, state and local office this year. The party is strongest in Alaska, California, New Hampshire, Iowa and Arizona.

"As for Ohio, I've not yet formed a firm opinion," he said.



Ed Clark

## Libertarian Party Candidate Says U.S. Needs Alternative

From a Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Libertarian Ed Clark explained his presidential campaign to two groups of normally skeptical Washington observers Tuesday and seemed to impress them that he is serious about his candidacy. At a breakfast with reporters and at a news conference, Clark expounded on his political ideas and his adherence to Libertarian Party philosophy. He called it the formal kickoff of his national campaign.

Clark pointed out that he already has qualified for 33 state ballots and is expected to be on all 50, plus the District of Columbia's. In contrast, independent John B. Anderson has got on only a few state ballots so far.

This is in part because the decade-old Libertarian Party is automatically qualified for the ballot in many states, such as California, by virtue of having enough registered voters.

Clark is on leave from his job as an anti-trust lawyer for Atlantic-Richfield in Los Angeles to run for President. He got about 5% of the vote in running for governor of California in 1978.

Clark said the two-party political system is destroying the country by just tinkering with government and not bringing about fundamental change.

"We need a new institutional alternative in America, a political party that will raise the issues ignored by the establishment parties, a party that will present a consistent, principled political alternative," Clark said in a statement read at the National Press Club.

"That party now exists," he said. "The Libertarian Party is organized in every state of the union. It is prepared to present the strongest institutional challenge the established parties have faced in over half a century."

At the breakfast, Clark said the Libertarian Party philosophy is based on these major concepts: a free market economy with a minimum of governmental interference, social liberalism and liberal foreign policies that call for a gradual withdrawal

from all treaty arrangements such as NATO.

Clark does not insist that he believes he can actually be elected President, a claim that many minor or splinter party candidates make. His hope is to get about 5% of the vote nationwide and establish the Libertarian Party as an accepted part of the national political scene.

As president, Clark said he would abolish a large number of governmental regulatory agencies and cut taxes drastically. He said countries like Japan and West Germany should be able to defend themselves and not rely on U.S. help. The more America intervenes in disputes abroad, the greater the risk of nuclear war, he said.

American forces should concentrate strictly on defense of the North American continent with the nuclear missiles deterrent, he said. Asked if this policy should apply to Israel, Clark said yes.

He was asked at the breakfast if he would intervene if Libya, for example, acquired the neutron bomb and decided to eliminate the Israeli "problem" by destroying the country.

"No," Clark replied.

Clark said his campaign has raised about \$1 million. He said he hopes to get \$3 million to \$4 million from his party's membership and possibly more from outside sources as his campaign draws more attention. He will start a national television advertising campaign on July 8.



# Libertarians Aim to Prove Ed Clark, Not Anderson, Is Really No. 3

By MAURICE CARROLL

Tonight at 10:55, a television commercial will show the familiar faces of President Carter, Ronald Reagan and John B. Anderson. All are frowning.

Then, smiling, the unfamiliar face of Ed Clark will fill the screen, and he will explain why he is the Libertarian Party's candidate for President.

Mr. Clark showed the commercial yesterday in New York, said it would be the start of a package of 60 network advertisements and depicted himself — not Mr. Anderson — as the third candidate in the national race.

Mr. Anderson's independent campaign "has begun to stagnate," said Mr. Clark.

Then he would run ahead of Mr. Anderson? Mr. Clark was asked.

Mr. Clark frowned in brief calculation. "Oh, I certainly think so," he replied.

The Libertarian candidate will deliver his message for five minutes tonight on CBS, an alternating series of clacking typewritten slogans and his own face, stressing the two main points of his platform — a multibillion-dollar cut in Federal taxes and spending and a "noninterventionist foreign policy."

Mr. Clark, a 50-year-old Los Angeles lawyer running on the ticket of a party that has little public recognition — and a somewhat eccentric public image — made a soft-voiced plea in a news conference in the New York Hilton to be taken more seriously than Mr. Anderson, the Republican from Illinois whose independent candidacy is attracting much attention.

While Mr. Anderson has already missed the filing dates to get on the ballot in five states, said Mr. Clark, the Libertarians has missed none and expects to be

listed in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Moreover, he said, he will be joined by 550 to 600 Libertarian candidates for lower-level office.

So, he said, he has "a very strong case" for taking part in the debates between President Carter and Ronald Reagan, assuming they win the major party nominations, if Mr. Anderson is included.

## More Than 'Minor Tinkering'

The three other candidates, he said, all proposed "minor tinkering" with the problems that afflict the nation.

Not Mr. Clark. His message was undeniably different.

Soon, he said, he will lay out a program for "tens of billions" in tax and spending cuts. He described draft registration as "the biggest civil liberties issue of 1980." He said that the United States should scrap an "interventionist" foreign policy

built on the assumption that no one else would defend themselves. One reason the inexpensive Japanese automobiles can compete with American models, he said, is that Ford and General Motors are paying taxes to help defend Japan.

Mr. Clark listed — then dismissed — what he described as the succession of "alternative" candidates who had won public attention in a campaign in which people are hungry for change.

Who might remain? The lights dimmed and young men wearing white-on-green "Clark" lapel buttons activated a cassette. Soon a television screen showed the Libertarian candidate as the personification of "a new consensus growing in America."

A toll-free telephone number was listed for potential contributors. Mr. Clark said that he had already raised \$1 million or so and expected to conduct a \$4 million campaign.

## Anderson is no different, Clark says

The Associated Press

Libertarian Party presidential candidate Edward Clark called John Anderson "pretty much an establishment candidate" Friday, but conceded that Anderson's independent campaign for the presidency could help Clark in his race.

In part because of the Illinois Republican's decision to pursue the presidency independently, "people are seeing this as the year of alternatives," Clark said.

Besides, he added, Anderson's name will appear on the ballot in fewer states that Clark's name will, so if Anderson is included in any presidential debates, Clark should appear as well. Clark has qualified for the ballot in 34 states so far, including Wisconsin, and expects to qualify in all 50 states in time for the election in November.

Clark, 50, a business lawyer from Los Angeles, began campaigning full-time a week ago and stopped in Madison during a tour of cities throughout the nation. He appeared Thursday in Minneapolis and went to Milwaukee from Madison later Friday.

Clark said people see Anderson as an "alternative," much as they viewed Sen. Edward Kennedy before he announced his candidacy.

"After he (Kennedy) declared, people found his politics were pretty much the same as other politics," Clark said in a news conference at a Madison hotel. "I think as people see Anderson run, people will realize he is pretty much an establishment candidate."

The Libertarian Party, founded in 1971, includes among its tenets a commitment to lowering taxes, balancing the national budget and ending U.S. intervention in other nation's affairs. The party has organizations in every state.

Clark, who received 400,000 votes in his race for governor of California in 1978, said that if he were elected president he would save \$12 billion by eliminating the U.S. Department of Energy, which he claimed encouraged the use of energy and was "leading us to war in the Middle East."

Clark said he also supports deregulating the oil industry and opposes President Carter's program to reinstate registration for the military draft.

"He (Carter) says it's only registration," Clark said. "I challenge that. I don't think they are putting together these computer sheets that are a yard long just to have them."

"The principal civil libertarian issue of the 1980s is the draft," he added.

Clark said U.S. activities over the years supporting the regime of the former Shah of Iran were a "perfect example of mistakes in American foreign policy."

"I don't think Jimmy Carter's a good president, but I would be furious if the Iranians" were able to force Carter from office and replace him with a president sympathetic to their interests, he said. "That's how the Iranian people feel about us."

Frequently, Clark contended, countries adopt the form of Communism espoused by the Soviet Union "because the U.S. has pushed them around and they see the Soviet Union as a counterweight to the U.S."

Clark declined to say how much of the vote he expected to capture in the presidential election, but he refused to rule out the possibility that he might come from behind to win the nation's highest office.



## President could face 4 debaters

WASHINGTON (AP) — If there are to be Carter-Reagan-Anderson debates this fall, how about Carter-Reagan-Anderson-Clark-Commoner debates?

The clamor for just that comes from Ed Clark and Barry Commoner, who are running for president too, and say they meet the very standard which President Carter spelled out as a condition for Rep. John Anderson to participate in debates.

In the end, the League of Women Voters may have to decide where to draw the line. The league was the sponsor for the 1976 series of debates and has commitments from Carter and Ronald Reagan to appear this time around if they win their party nominations as expected.

When Carter was insisting he would debate Reagan only, the cries of Clark and Commoner went largely unheard in the din over excluding Anderson, the Republican-turned-independent.

But on Tuesday, Carter said he would debate any candidate who gets on enough state ballots to demonstrate "at least a theoretical possibility of winning."

That made Anderson happy. And it was just the thing Clark and Commoner wanted to hear.

Clark, the Libertarian Party candidate, said in a speech in Los Angeles that he is "willing to debate any and all of my opponents who are also qualified for enough state ballots to have a chance to win."

He added he already is qualified to run in 32 states, representing 309 electoral votes.

A candidate must have 270 electoral votes to win.

# Libertarian candidate asks a 'tax free' zone

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark proposed Monday that the riot-torn area of Miami be made an "urban enterprise zone" where all taxes and economic regulations would be suspended to stimulate development.

"The recent outburst of violence in Miami is a warning of the desperate conditions of America's inner cities," Clark said in remarks prepared for a Miami

news conference. A copy of the statement was made available in Washington.

Touching on a favorite theme of the Libertarian ideology, Clark said government policies have "by design or accident, destroyed jobs, closed off economic opportunity and kept the poor out of the economic mainstream."

"For year Republicans and Democrats have practiced a politics of exclusion," Clark said. "The Libertarian Party offers a politics of hope and opportunity for

minorities."

Clark suggested proposals to "open up the system," including education tax credit for parents who send their children to private schools, an end to licensing restrictions for such jobs as taxicab drivers, and repeal of the minimum wage.

"The federal minimum wage law has destroyed hundred of thousands of jobs, especially for teenagers and minorities," Clark said. "This cruel law must be repealed immediately. This single step

would create hundreds of thousands of new jobs."

Clark called his proposal to make Miami the first "urban enterprise zone" a "simple, radical and practical program."

"New business will be formed in the absence of controls and regulations," he said, "and thousands of jobs will be created. Miami's economy will be the envy of every other city and a model for expanding open economic systems throughout the United States."

Los Angeles Times  
(Cir. D. 1,057,611)  
(Cir. S. 1,344,660)

## Libertarian Urges Tax Cut of Billions Ed Clark, Party's Presidential Candidate, Kicks Off Campaign

By RICHARD O'REILLY  
Times Staff Writer

Libertarian Party presidential candidate Ed Clark called for a federal tax cut of "tens of billions of dollars" accompanied by corresponding spending cuts Friday night.

Buoyed by what he perceived as increasing voter disenchantment with the presidential campaign, Clark kicked off his national campaign at a party given him by his Los Angeles supporters.

Clark, who is on unpaid leave from his job as an attorney for Atlantic Richfield Co., goes to Salt Lake City today, beginning what he expects to be a seven-day-per-week tour through most of the 50 states. He already is on the ballot in 33 states and said he plans to get on the ballot in the rest.

Charging that Republican Ronald Reagan's proposal for a 10% cut in individual income taxes isn't nearly enough, Clark said the nation needs a massive tax cut balanced by massive spending cuts, including severe reduction in military spending to stop inflation and generate economic growth.

He said the United States should stop subsidizing "our

rich allies" such as Japan and Western European nations which can easily afford to pay for their own defense.

Clark said he welcomes the independent candidacy of Republican John B. Anderson because it is showing the voters there are alternatives to Democrats and Republicans and because he believes Anderson will falter, leaving Clark to reap the benefits.

"The type of people who supported him (Anderson) in the beginning are beginning to lose interest because he is not presenting any alternative ideas, only an alternative personality," Clark said.

While Clark became a candidate only with the goal of establishing the Libertarian Party as a national third party, the apparent disaffection of voters for the major candidates has encouraged him to think he actually could win the Presidency.

"I think I'm better prepared psychologically and intellectually than the other leading contenders," Clark said.



# Libertarian Clark Officially Running

San Francisco Chronicle 9  
Wed., July 2, 1980

## Washington

Ed Clark officially launched his Libertarian Party candidacy for the White House yesterday, saying he'd like to see taxes cut, marijuana legalized and the Energy Department, CIA and FBI abolished.

Clark, an oil company lawyer, said he will travel from California to Maine between now and November. He said he expects to spend \$3.5 million in his campaign for the presidency.

Clark said he believes his campaign will form the basis of "a new coalition" of individuals who want to see less government involved in their lives.

Clark, a onetime liberal Republican from Los Angeles, won the Libertarian nomination at the party's convention last September. David Koch, a chemical engineer

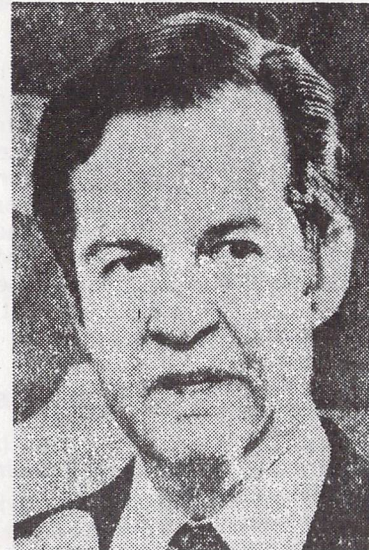
from New York City, was selected as the vice presidential candidate.

The 8-year-old Libertarian Party hopes to make its biggest showing this year after its candidate in 1976 got only about 175,000 votes nationwide. During the 1978 off-year elections the party's candidates on the local level and for congressional seats polled 1.5 million votes.

Clark, 50, said he already has qualified for the ballot in 33 states and expects to be on the ballot in all 50 states by November.

Central to a Clark presidency would be reduced taxes, less government and an isolationist foreign policy.

America's foreign policy "should be reoriented to a non-interventionist approach," he told reporters. He added that he would



AP Wirephoto

ED CLARK  
Presidential candidate

seek U.S. withdrawal from NATO and overseas bases, get allies to pay their own military expenses and stop development of nuclear weapons. Even if Western Europe were invaded by the Soviet Union, he said, the United States should not retaliate.

Associated Press

**Libertarian says  
U.S. allies should  
fund own defense**

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Ed Clark, presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, says massive cuts in military spending are needed to revive the economy and America's prosperous allies should be made to pay for their own defense.

Clark Wednesday said the nation's military spending policy is rooted in the early 1950s when "the United States was the only strong industrial nation."

Speaking at the Stock Exchange Club, the Los Angeles attorney said Japan and other industrial nations in Western European are capable of defending themselves.

In order to revive the economy, he said, there must be both tax and spending cuts. He said that such a program must require "our rich allies undertake the expense of their own defense."

He said subsidies to Western European countries are in the range of \$65 billion a year.

Clark said his comments were part of a future Libertarian proposal for a radical cut in federal income taxes.

The Sacramento Union, Wednesday, July 2, 1980—A7

## Clark formally begins Libertarian campaign

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark, calling for fundamental changes in the nation's policies, Tuesday formally began his presidential campaign.

Clark, a 49-year-old Los Angeles lawyer, told a news conference he expects to be on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia and called for his inclusion in any presidential debates.

"The Libertarian Party is the only national alternative to the Democrats and Republicans," Clark said.

"I am running for president because there are issues that must be discussed and no other candidate is addressing them," he said.

"I want to propose fundamental changes in our current public policies and I'm confident that there is substantial support for such changes," he said.

Clark said his campaign would stress two basic issues: large tax cuts and a reduction in U.S. "intervention" around the world.

But, he said, the tax cut proposed by Ronald Reagan and any suggested by President Carter were "frauds" and "election year gimmicks designed to pull

the wool over the voter's eyes.

Pledging to stop inflation, Clark said, "As president, I will stop the expansion of the money supply and establish a sound backing for U.S. currency."

Clark also said there was a "new cold war being promoted by both Democrats and Republicans."

"Military spending is being increased, President Carter is threatening confrontation around the world, and Mr. Reagan is demanding even more spending and more confrontation," Clark said.

"The greatest threat to the security of the United States is nuclear war," Clark said, "and that is exactly what our current policies may lead to."

"I propose a program of reduced international tensions and reduced U.S. intervention abroad," he said.

Clark called for bringing home U.S. troops stationed abroad, reduction of the military bases abroad and repeal of draft registration.

"I think a U.S. policy of peace, reduced military spending, free trade and non-intervention will go a long way toward reducing international tensions and leading us all toward a safer, more peaceful world," Clark said.



# Libertarian candidate: Draft registration step toward war

By Chuck Martin  
Of The State Journal

This month's renewal of draft registration is a step toward war in the Middle East, the Libertarian Party presidential candidate said Friday in Madison.

Ed Clark told reporters at the Concourse Hotel, 1 W. Dayton St., that he does not believe President Carter's promise that registration is only a precaution in case of emergency. The government is gathering young men's names to prepare to draft them into military service, he said.

"They are not going to have all those computer sheets just to put in some storage room," he said. "They are getting ready to fight a war over oil in the Middle East."

An impending draft is one of the most important issues of the 1980 presidential campaign, he said, and a draft would be dangerous and unwise military policy.

"What the military needs is skilled technicians. But a draft would bring in unskilled people. So it just doesn't make sense."

The threat of war exists, he said, because the U.S. government is mishandling foreign and domestic policy. Economic setbacks at home and declining respect abroad have been caused by policies promoted by Republicans and Democrats, he said. The Libertarian Party, he said, offers a program that will revive America.

## 4-plank platform

Clark said he stands on a four-plank political platform: lower taxes, balance the federal budget, promote economic development and stay out of

the affairs of other nations. The cement of the platform, he said, is a reduction of the role of government in society.

"Government should exist to defend our rights. We need police to protect our rights. We need courts to decide disputes. We need a national defense. We should reduce government to those areas."

The threat of war in the Middle East could be eased if government's role in the energy industry is ended, he said. If elected, he said, he would disband the Department of Energy.

The department has contributed to American dependence on Mideast oil by holding the price of U.S.-produced oil at a low level, he said. If oil prices were allowed to rise, consumption would decrease. In addition, U.S. oil companies would have greater incentive to produce more oil in America and to develop other energy sources.

Consequently, the tension over the production of Middle East oil would be relieved, he said.

## Government problems

Many other national problems have been created because government has tried to do more than it is capable of doing, he said. Inflation has been caused by government's failure to balance its budget. Government programs now cost more than the government takes in, so officials must print money to pay federal bills.

By expanding the money supply, he said, the government makes the money worth less and prices and wages rise to try to compensate.

Costly government programs also have contributed to industrial problems, Clark said. Because taxes have been increased to pay for programs,

money for private investment has decreased. Consequently, industries have deteriorated.

Reducing the tax burden on individuals and corporations is important to the nation's economic vitality, he said.

"The way new business is created is by people who have worked hard and made money to invest. You can't encourage that by taxing people to death."

## Cut defense spending

Taxes can be reduced by cutting defense spending, he said. The U.S. should stop paying for the defense of Western Europe and Japan.

"The defense of Japan is being paid for not by taxes paid by Toyota and Datsun but by taxes from Ford and GM."

"That was fine in the late '40s and early '50s, when the United States was the most powerful country in the world. But Europe and Japan are now as rich as we are. They should pay for their own defense."

Government spending for the creation of public jobs should also be stopped, he said.

"You never create as many jobs with government spending as you do with private spending."

The most important difference between his party and the Republican and Democratic parties, he said, is that Libertarians believe many jobs now performed by government should be left to individual free enterprise.

"Once you understand our (Libertarian) philosophy you can pretty well predict where we stand on issues."

On farm policy: Clark would reduce the inheritance tax that, he said, prevents families from passing

farms from one generation to the next. He also would end payments to farmers who leave acreage fallow and would end milk price supports.

"Sure, that leaves the farmer exposed to the workings of the marketplace. But that's when he should be saving for a rainy day or joining a cooperative to ease the impact of price decreases. It's not the proper role of government to do that."

On the automobile industry: Clark opposes the United Auto Workers demand that foreign car imports be curtailed. Such restrictions encourage inefficiency in American industry, he said. He opposes the \$1.5 billion guaranteed government loan to Chrysler Corp.

On women's rights: Clark supports the Equal Rights Amendment. He supports a woman's right to have an abortion, but opposes the use of tax money to pay for abortions.

On Iran: American intervention in Iran since World War II is an example of the unwise foreign policy practiced by Republicans and Democrats, he said. He would rule out the use of force to free the hostages and try to gain their release by negotiation.

If the Iranians demand an apology from the U.S. for past injustices, the president should apologize on behalf of himself and past presidents to the Iranian people. The American people are not to blame because they were deceived by their government, he said.

On Afghanistan: The Soviet Union has probably met its "Vietnam" in Afghanistan, he said.



## WANTS TO REDUCE FEDERAL POWER

# Libertarian Presidential Candidate Foresees Strong 3rd Party Challenge

By DAN CARPENTER

Fed up with the policies of the Carter administration and seeing little difference in Ronald Reagan, voters will lift the Libertarian Party to the status of a major third political party in November, Ed Clark, the group's presidential candidate, predicted here Sunday.

Clark, who finished third in the California governor's race in 1978 with 377,000 votes, also promised he would attain presidential ballot status in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The party already has the 7,000 signatures it needs to make the Indiana ballot, the 49-year-old lawyer said at a press conference and party meeting in the Essex Hotel.

"WE CAN AT least get several million votes (nationwide) and make the difference between Carter and Reagan . . . Our goal at the minimum is creating a mass

third party," he declared.

Clark said the election of either Mr. Carter or Reagan would mean continued high taxes, big government, inflation, unemployment and "insane" military spending.

Independent John Anderson, generally expected to mount a strong third party challenge, will be perceived by voters as part of the "same establishment" as Mr. Carter and Reagan while the campaign wears on, Clark added.

The Libertarian platform, essentially aimed at reducing government power, calls for an average 50 percent reduction in individual income taxes, drastic cuts in military funding and abolishment of military registration and the draft.

CLARK BLAMED the nation's military buildup primarily on fear of a cutoff of Mideast oil. A conflict there would have to escalate to nuclear war, and the

way to prevent it is to encourage domestic oil production by ending price controls, he said.

"I'd declare war on the Department of Energy (which enforces controls) and abolish it," he vowed.

Clark decried the siphoning of billions of dollars from the American economy to protect Western Europe and other parts of the world from Soviet expansion. "Those countries can defend themselves," he said.

The soft-spoken, professorial candidate noted that Jimmy Carter used a "misery index" (the sum of the unemployment and inflation rates) to criticize incumbent President Gerald R. Ford during the 1976 campaign.

But the misery index, then at 12.5, has skyrocketed to 24.4 percent in Mr. Carter's four years in office, Clark said. Indiana, reeling of late from automobile industry layoffs, has been particularly

hard hit.

"FOR THE people of Indiana," he said, "four years of Jimmy Carter has doubled their misery."

Nine years old and growing, the Libertarian Party is running about 500 candidates for various local, state and national offices, including about 200 for Congress, according to Clark.

Among the party's principles are neutrality in foreign policy; abolishment of government regulatory agencies and subsidies for business; abolishment of Social Security, welfare, and public education, and legalization of "victimless" crimes — drug use, gambling and prostitution.

## Clark Attacks Carter Policy On Debates

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark has criticized President Carter's refusal to debate independent and third party candidates.

"Americans deserve to see all their choices in the debates," Clark said Thursday in a statement issued from his Washington campaign office.

"There will be three candidates — (Ronald) Reagan, Carter and Clark — on every ballot this fall, and another — John Anderson — on most ballots," Clark said. "Voters should have a chance to compare all these candidates."

Libertarian party officials said Clark has met the requirements for ballot access in 30 states, far more than independent Anderson's six states and more than any other third party candidate.

Clark said Carter was "desperately trying to ignore" the fact that large number of voters are leaving the Republican and Democratic parties.

"Polls show that 58 percent

of Americans are dissatisfied with the Carter-Reagan choice," Clark said, "yet President Carter is trying to pretend there are no other choices."

Clark campaign officials said they had sent a letter to the League of Women Voters asking that Clark be included in any League-sponsored debate.

The Citizens Party, which is running environmentalist Barry Commoner as its candidate, also has asked the League to include its candidate in any debates this fall.

Crane said Clark received 5.5 percent of the vote in 1978 as a candidate for governor of California "and his national vote total can be expected to exceed the margin between Carter and Reagan."



# Libertarian Party Bids for Conservative and Liberal Votes

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO — Jeff Riggensch, who dresses casually and has decorated his waterfront offices at The Libertarian Review here with posters of the anarchist heroes Henry David Thoreau and Emiliano Zapata, says he discovered Libertarian activism when he "started to smoke dope and pay taxes."

Robert Poole, who wears conservative suits befitting his background as an engineer, came to Libertarianism after a stint as president of the chapter of Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative organization, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

What the two men share is what the Libertarian movement preaches: opposition to government and just about all its works, and the hope that a small group of activists and intellectuals will be able to dismantle a list of programs long enough to cause apoplexy to both conservatives and liberals.

The Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would both disappear if the Libertarians had their way. And that's just a start.

## Confidence in Formula

For Libertarians, bringing together former conservatives like Mr. Poole and counterculture sympathizers like Mr. Riggensch is a good part of what the 1980 elections are about. And while the Libertarians have no illusions about their chances for immediate success, they believe that they may have the right formula for surprising a lot of people, including the Republicans and the Democrats.

For one thing, Ed Clark, the Libertarian Party's Presidential candidate, expects to be on the ballot in every state in the Union — something that even John B. Anderson, whose independent candidacy is now drawing support from about one-fifth of the electorate in the polls, is unlikely to achieve.

Also, the Libertarians, who advocate hard money — many want to return to the gold standard — seem to be in a position

to spend a good many inflation-battered dollars. According to reports on file at the Federal Election Commission, the party and the Clark campaign have raised about \$800,000 since last year, and Edward H. Crane 3d, the campaign's chief strategist, expects the party to raise \$2 million to \$4 million by November.

## National Network Ads

Mr. Crane said the Libertarians had already reserved time for six five-minute television commercials on the national networks this month and expected to run 60 such spots by the end of the campaign, in addition to commercials on local stations in states where party strategists believe Mr. Clark could do especially well.

The Libertarians were also bolstered by their performance in the 1978 elections, when Libertarian candidates drew 1.3 million votes in a variety of races. By way of measuring the size of the party's hard core of supporters, Tom Palmer, assistant communications director for the Clark campaign, said the Libertarian National Committee had 12,000 regular contributors, while state parties had 12,000 additional givers. In California, where the party began a major registration drive, there are some 90,000 registered Libertarians, Mr. Palmer said.

At the root of the Libertarian's Party's strategy and philosophy is the contention that both liberals and conservatives lack consistency in their attitude toward the state. Unlike most liberals, Libertarians want government to get out of the private economy and favor large cuts in government spending. Unlike most conservatives, Libertarians want to cut the military budget, reduce American commitments abroad and repeal laws regulating personal morality.

Thus, the Clark campaign will focus largely on two issues: substantial tax cuts and opposition to what Mr. Crane called an "interventionist, militaristic" foreign policy. Mr. Clark, who polled nearly 400,000 votes as an independent candidate for Governor of California in

1978, sums it all up by calling himself "a low tax liberal."

Critical to the recent upsurge of Libertarian activity has been the family fortune of Charles and David Koch, who pronounce their name "coke" and are not related to New York City's Mayor. The family's company, Koch Industries, a diversified company with large holdings in oil, is one of the nation's largest privately held concerns.

Koch money has helped finance the party, The Libertarian Review, Students for a Libertarian Society and a number of nonprofit Libertarian-oriented research organizations, including the San Francisco-based Cato Institute. A Libertarian activist familiar with these activities estimated Mr. Koch's contributions to these causes in the last three years at \$4 million to \$5 million.

## Sources of Finances

David Koch was selected as Mr. Clark's running mate at least in part to circumvent Federal campaign finance laws. These laws limit to \$1,000 the

amount that any individual can donate to a campaign but permit candidates to spend as much as they want in behalf of their own candidacies. Thus, as the Libertarian Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Koch expects to contribute about \$500,000 to his own and Mr. Clark's cause.

Many of the Koch-financed efforts have been designed to increase the Libertarians' attractiveness to liberals and the left and to dispel the reputation that Libertarians have as eccentrics. This reputation has been fostered by the advocacy by some Libertarians of arcane theories about gold and money and by the involvement of other Libertarians in plans to start island republics of their own, something a group of people calling themselves Libertarians tried to do recently in the New Hebrides.

To counter this notion, the nonprofit Cato Institute publishes a glossy magazine called *Inquiry*, which often includes the writings of liberals and leftists, as well as research papers aimed at winning academic respectability for Libertarian ideas.



# Libertarian's chances for Md. ballot are good

By Karen Hosler

Even if John B. Anderson is not successful in getting his name on the presidential ballot here, Maryland voters appear likely to have at least one alternative to the two major party nominees.

Local supporters of Ed Clark, presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, said yesterday they have filed with state elections officials more than 100,000 signatures on petitions requesting that Mr. Clark's name appear on the general election ballot.

Unless a very high percentage of those signatures is invalidated, the Clark campaign should easily meet the 55,517 total required by August 4 for independents and minor party candidates to win a place on the Maryland ballot.

Mr. Anderson's campaign also expects to file well over the minimum number of signatures required by August 4. However, because the Republican representative from Illinois did not announce his plans to seek the presidency as an independent until April 24, his supporters could not meet the March 3 deadline for submitting the first third of the signatures required.

As a result, unless Mr. Anderson wins a legal challenge to state election laws filed last week in federal district court in Baltimore, his local petition drive will be irrelevant.

The Clark campaign has no such problems. About 31,000 signatures were filed by Clark supporters March 3, and though the 40 percent invalidation rate was the highest ever in the state and a second review of the names by local elections officials had to be conducted, the Libertarians squeaked by the first deadline with about 800 signatures to spare.

In order to leave plenty of room for error this time, Kent Guida, state chairman of the Clark campaign, said he expects to file a total of 140,000 signatures by the August 4 deadline.

The Libertarians also qualified in

March to have their party label appear with Mr. Clark's name on the ballot by filing more than 10,000 signatures on separate petitions making that request.

Establishing the Libertarian Party "as a permanent alternative" to the Democrats and Republicans is the major objective of Mr. Clark's campaign, the Los Angeles attorney said at a press conference in Baltimore yesterday.

In the eight years it has been fielding candidates for the presidency and federal, state and local offices throughout the country, the Libertarian Party has steadily increased its share of the votes cast so that it is now the nation's largest minor political party, sometimes running ahead of Republicans in local contests.

Mr. Clark said there are about 550 Libertarian candidates running for election this year, including about 100 for Congress. Mr. Clark has qualified for the presidential ballot in 34 states so far and expects to meet the requirements in all 50.

Libertarians have not appeared on the Maryland ballot before because state law requires that each would have to collect the 55,517 signatures. If Mr. Clark receives 6 percent of the vote here this year, the Libertarians will have automatic ballot access next election.

The battle cry of the Libertarians is minimum government and maximum individual rights and freedoms, "ideas from the American Revolution," Mr. Clark said.

The party's stand means cutting back government to what is necessary to settle disputes and protect citizens from violence, theft, fraud and foreign attack. Regulatory agencies, military conscription and laws dealing with pornography, prostitution, and drug use and trafficking all would be abolished.

Mr. Clark's presidential platform modifies these ideas into two major proposals: reducing taxes by substantial cuts in federal spending, especially for social programs, and a "non-interventionist" foreign policy.

# Libertarians' Clark Says He's the 'Real Alternative'

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Staff Writer

You've heard of Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, John Anderson and a host of other people who want to be president.

Now meet Edward W. Clark, who is running for president on the Libertarian Party ticket as the only "real alternative in 1980."

Clark, 50, is a smooth-talking corporate lawyer from Los Angeles with degrees in international relations and law from Dartmouth and Harvard. He wants to abolish the Education and Energy departments do away with much of the Agriculture Department, drastically cut taxes, realign the Social Security system and get rid of almost all U.S. commitments abroad.

It's a message Clark thinks will sell, and he's going to get a chance to prove if he can build a "coalition of people who want to lower taxes and create a noninterventionist foreign policy" this fall.

Clark won the 8-year-old Libertarian Party's presidential nomination last September, beating out two other candidates. But he didn't start campaigning full time until last Saturday because he felt his candidacy would be overshadowed by the race for the Republican and Democratic Party nominations.

Today he will officially launch his candidacy in a news conference at the National Press Club. "We will be much more visible and upfront from this time on," he said yesterday at a luncheon meeting with editors and reporters at The Washington Post.

Clark plans an unusually vigorous campaign for a minor party candidate. He already is on the ballots of 33 states far more than John Anderson's highly publicized campaign—and says "I'm confident we'll be on the ballots of all 50 states and the District of Columbia" by November.

He says he will campaign from now until November, making from five to seven stops a day. He has filmed a

five-minute television commercial which he plans to show 60 times on network television beginning July 8. His campaign has raised \$700,000 from "within the Libertarian movement" toward a goal of \$3.5 million. "If we should show up in the national polls that amount could go up much higher," he says.

Clark sees the presidential race up to this point as a "search for alternatives" and predicts he will pick up several million votes in November as voters are turned off by Reagan, Carter and Anderson.

Anderson, he says, has lent legitimacy to third-party efforts. "He has opened up peoples' minds out there that third-party efforts are possible, and he's done that at a stage in the campaign before we could ever have hoped to."

But Clark thinks Anderson, on only five state ballots, will fade quickly, because he is running "a personality campaign" instead of one directed at issues. "He is truly an establishment candidate, a Jimmy Carter moderate-liberal in the center of the spectrum," he adds. "I think the public is still looking for an alternative."

In 1976, the Libertarian Party was just another obscure fringe group, an odd collection of former Goldwaterites, black-shirted radical anarchists and aging veterans of Sen. Eugene McCarthy's "Children's Crusade."

Searching for recognition alongside such political lightweights as the Socialists Workers Party, the Prohibitionists and the American Party, the Libertarian presidential candidate collected just 175,000 votes nationwide.

During the 1978 off-year elections, however, party candidates for offices on the local level to the U.S. Senate polled 1.5 million votes. Clark, the party's nominee for governor of California, got 400,000 votes, or 5 percent of the ballots cast, and the party elected one state legislator in Alaska.



# Libertarian Clark disputes the claim that Reagan favors a free economy

*Conrad*  
By William Ringle

Washington bureau

When Ed Clark was 19 he was moved to tears by a French military cemetery.

When he was 41 he was moved to fury by the sight of President Richard M. Nixon imposing wage and price controls.

Those two incongruous events go a long way to explain why Clark, now 50, is the presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party, the nation's third largest political party.

The cemetery contained the remains of more than 40,000 French soldiers who died in a single World War I battle to capture three miles of ground.

A few days after they'd died, the Germans recaptured the territory anyway. The cemetery convinced Clark, who was visiting France on a youth program, that the worst activity of government is war: "What other force possibly could get all these people here to kill each other?"

Although such thoughts were scarcely compatible with the hawkishness that grew in the Republican Party during Clark's young manhood, he supported the GOP because he believed almost passionately in a free market economy (his profession, lawyer defending clients against antitrust actions, jibed with that philosophy).

So on Aug. 15, 1971, "the turning point of my life," he felt thoroughly betrayed as, in a hotel room in Dallas, he watched Richard Nixon announcing on television that he was imposing wage

and price controls.

Although he was infuriated ("and I'm not the kind that usually gets mad") because Nixon had embraced a heresy, Clark was further enraged because Nixon claimed he was doing it to control inflation. That inflation had been created when Nixon himself added to the money supply and removed gold as the underpinning for U.S. currency, Clark was convinced.

Several years later when he happened on a Columbia University conference of Libertarian thinkers — Editor Ralph Raico, and economists Murray Rothbard and Walter Grinder — he realized that "these are my beliefs: free market and non-interventionist foreign policy. 'When I finished that conference I knew I was a Libertarian.'"

Libertarianism, the philosophy that says, in essence, the less government the better, attracts adherents from both poles of the U.S. political spectrum. Many, like Clark, come to it from the far-right reaches of the Republican Party because they oppose government meddling in business, or running charity (welfare).

Others are drawn from the left because they oppose government poking into what they believe are essentially personal matters, no business of society's — marijuana smoking, abortion, prostitution.

In 1972, the Libertarian presidential candidate was on the ballot in two states and got 5,000 votes. In 1976 it was 31 states and 200,000 votes. In 1978 with 200 candidates running in congressional,

state and local elections, the party piled up 1.3 million votes (a state legislator and some city council candidates were elected). This year it will be on the ballot in all 50 states and fielding 600 candidates, Clark says.

Meeting with reporters Tuesday in Washington, he pooh-poohed a suggestion that former California Gov. Ronald Reagan might be a free-market man.

During Reagan's eight years as California's governor, total taxes rose 120 percent, from \$4.6 billion to \$10.2 billion, said Clark, who lives in Los Angeles.

Reagan upped the top rate of the personal income tax from 7 percent to 11 percent, hitting the middle-income taxpayer, and narrowed the brackets so that inflation moved taxpayers into higher brackets more swiftly. He raised the business tax rate from 5½ to 9 percent; the sales tax rate from 4 to 6 percent; and the estate tax from 10.2 to 20 percent. In his first year alone the tax take rose by \$1 billion, although Clark concedes some of that was re-funded.

"He didn't even support trucking deregulation," Clark said. "He's much more a supporter of big business than of a free market. His economic program has nothing to do with a free market." He cites Reagan's call for simultaneously increasing military spending and cutting taxes which he says can only lead to a big deficit, antithetical to a free market.

Nonetheless, Clark says he himself will lure more liberal than free-market votes. He recalls Marin County, which,

when he ran for governor, gave him his highest percentage of the vote (9 percent).

As for foreign policy, Clark believes that the Soviet system is a "very evil and lousy one," but that "we're not the only people in the world to see that," as we thought we were back in the 1950s.

Therefore, the U. S. should reduce its troop and weapons commitments and other nations — including South Korea, Japan, Germany and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries — should take over their own defenses. "We can't subsidize the rest of the world's defense."

With East Europe and China now anti-Soviet, he believes that either Germany or Japan with proper armament could beat the Russians. The Soviets, with their troubles in Afghanistan (which he believes have turned the Third World against Russia) and in China could not deploy the troops for a massive invasion of Germany. He even believes that South Korea could smash North Korea.

He would even apply a similar policy to Israel, something no other candidate would dare hint at. For the next five or 10 years, he says, that nation is completely capable of trouncing any country around it, so it will have that long to work out its troubles with the Palestinian Arabs. "In the long run it cannot depend on another country."

"We should terminate our alliances and the only places we should go to war to defend are the United States, Mexico and Canada," he said.