

TV Script Outline (15-30 minutes)

[Our purpose here is to outline an informal Q and A session running about 30 minutes, which could then be edited into everything from 30-second spots to 15 and 30 minute shows.]

Announcer: Ladies and gentlemen, from his office in the nation's capital, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination:

Mr. X: Senator, I suppose the first question in everyone's mind is why you -- or why any man, for that matter -- should seek the office of President? Can you tell us, what is it you want to accomplish?

BG: (1) For anyone who has devoted most of his life to public service, there has to be the basic impulse behind our democratic form of government -- to help the American people live the kind of lives they want, for themselves and their children, and to live in freedom.

(2) For me there is a special impulse: to repay a debt, a kind of "rent" for the privilege of living and working as a free American.

(3) And for young people especially, I feel an obligation to see that they have this same opportunity, and this same privilege.

(4) In this day and age, that rent-check is long overdue, because freedom is in danger -- here in America, and everywhere in the world.

Mr. X.: And yet, Senator, do you think you have been able to get this message across in your campaign so far?

BG: The answer has to be "yes" and "no":

(1) In all the years that I've been stumping the country -- for the Republican Party and, I hope, for the cause of freedom -- I do believe that most Americans feel as I do, about their heritage, their country, and the dangers to freedom.

(2) Yet this year, I have been diverted: (a) by misrepresentations --

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social security, for example; and (b) by phony issues -- "extremism" for example. I'll state still again my real views.

(3) I want to focus on the real issues now confronting America -- the failures of this Administration and the new directions we must take. I want to offer the American people a real choice.

Mr. X: Well, one of these issues certainly seems to be civil rights. Can you give us your views on this, Senator? How can we resolve it?

BG: (1) One thing is certain: we can't settle this issue in the streets, by violence, by contempt for law and order, by overturning our Constitutional system.

(2) And we guarantee the rights of no one by adopting unenforceable laws, or by opening the door to massive Federal police-power -- to impose by force what ultimately are matters that must be resolved in the hearts and minds of all our people.

(3) These are moral questions -- and we need moral leadership, not compulsion. No law can ever force free people to respect one another or to live together in peace and harmony.

Mr. X: I'd like to interrupt, Senator, to ask how we can solve these moral questions?

BG: I've said that anger and violence and threats of force are the wrong ways. We are undoing the real progress that we've been making -- in which I am proud to have had a share, in my own community, my own state, and my family business. And this is where our efforts must continue to be directed -- not toward Federal legislation.

Mr. X: But do you mean to suggest that the Federal Government has no role to play in dealing with these issues? Should it simply stay out?

BG: Again, the answer has to be "yes" and "no":

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(1) The Federal Government should preserve our Constitutional system, protect the rights guaranteed by the Constitution -- and, by minding its own business, let our states and local communities and, particularly, our people attend to theirs: the business of self-government and of individual enterprise.

(2) The role of the Federal Government is to supplement -- not take over.

Mr. X: I wonder if you could be more specific -- in areas like taxes and fiscal matters, for example -- and tell us more of your views on government's proper role? How should the Federal Government, as you put it, "mind its own business"?

BG: I'd break it down into five major categories:

- (1) balanced budgets as a normal practice: living within our means;
- (2) control of the public debt: to reduce the burdens we pass on to our children;
- (3) preservation of a sound 100-cent dollar: by tight controls on Federal spending and Federal deficits;
- (4) a tax structure that encourages and does not penalize individual initiative;
- (5) encouragement of fair profits and of job-creating private investment -- this is the essential fuel of sustained economic growth.

Mr. X: All these, of course, are what we generally call "domestic" problems. What is your view, Senator, of the role of the Federal Government -- and especially of the President -- in foreign affairs?

BG: This gets us right to the heart of Presidential responsibility -- to provide leadership, in close partnership with Congress, in the area of national security.

- (1) And let me say right at the start: this includes defense, weapons development, and maintaining a mixed-force as an effective shield for

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peace. These are all parts of the same problem.

(2) It means, too, maintaining and strengthening our free world alliances -- NATO first among them.

Mr. X: Have we been doing all these things, Senator? How would you evaluate our present defense policies?

BG: I would add them up as failures -- as a sort of unilateral disament in the face of continuing Communist aggression:

- (1) Since 1960, not one ^{MAJOR STRATEGIC} new weapons system.
- (2) Over-reliance on unproved, untested missiles.
- (3) And we have tied our own hands by entering into the Treaty of Moscow -- a barrier to knowledge in the broadest sense.
- (4) We seem to trust our Communist enemies more than our friends and allies.
- (5) It is men -- experienced and dedicated professionals -- who will win wars and keep the peace, not computers.

Mr. X: I'm not clear in my own mind, Senator: are you talking about preparing for war?

BG: I am not. I'm talking about keeping the peace and expanding the boundaries of the free world -- by the only avenue that has worked over the years, especially the years since 1945.

(1) By meeting provocations with strength, and with the will to preserve freedom in the world. (As we have done in the past: in Greece and Turkey, in the Formosa Straits, in Lebanon, in Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.)

(2) By using the world forum of the U.N., for example, as an instrument of peace and freedom (as it was intended to be) -- by charging the Communists with continuing contempt for the principles of the U.N.'s own charter.

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Mr. X: But Senator, you seem to be assuming that the Communists have not changed their goals of world domination -- that they still intend to bury us.

BG: I am assuming nothing. I am reading the plain record -- of their own words and acts.

(1) I charge the present Administration with living in a dream-world, of gambling the security of the free world against myths and illusions of peaceful co-existence. The word that occurs to me is "appeasement".

(2) I prefer to face the facts -- in Cuba, in Vietnam, in Berlin -- and to address national security policy to the real world. Conflict will not be resolved by pretending it's not there.

Mr. X: Let me ask the same question in a different way: aren't there great risks in the policies you advocate -- in meeting strength with strength?

BG: Of course there are risks. But I say that there are greater risks in weakness, in fear and indecision.

(1) The free world has the power to reduce the Communist threat to peace and freedom -- to set an unacceptably high price on continuing Communist aggression and subversion (as in Cuba, for example).

(2) We have all the resources -- economic, political, psychological -- to expand the boundaries of freedom, everywhere in the world.

(3) But we lack the firm will -- the leadership that only the U.S. can provide.

(4) And that, in the final analysis, is what this campaign is all about: to place before the American people all the facts they need to make the one great decision -- for strength, for peace, and for freedom.