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August 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM

To: DAVID DEMAREST
Thru: CHRISS WINSTON
From: MARK W. DAVIS
Re: Drug speech

Since the reflex of Congress will be to automatically spend more than whatever the President proposes (or to raise taxes), then consider this idea for the drug speech:

" . . . However, we can and must spend more in this war against drugs. In this era of tight budgets, that is difficult to do. But there is a way we can greatly increase our nation's drug budget, if I can count on the cooperation of Congress.

"Currently, the Congress is considering \$10 billion in defense expenditures for weapons systems and other costs that our nation's generals and admirals say we do not need to defend America. So I ask Congress to divert some of these monies from weapons systems, like the Osprey, into America's war on drugs."

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Saturation Reportage May Aid Bush Politically

Media Going All-Out on Drug Coverage

By THOMAS B. ROSENSTIEL, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—He gazed into the camera and spoke as earnestly as he could.

"If this is a war," he said of the national drug crisis, "we're all soldiers. Not a war that can be won with more money alone, or just tougher laws, or better treatment . . . This is a test of our national will."

The speaker was not President Bush giving his first prime-time address on Tuesday night.

It was NBC anchorman Tom Brokaw signing off his broadcast a few hours before.

The American news media have responded to the President's drug policy initiative, after a little prodding from the White House, with an extraordinary outpouring of coverage on the drug issue.

Much of it, the White House believes, may work to the President's political advantage.

Drugs Make Cover Story

Major newspapers, including this one, are filling whole pages with the subject. The major news weeklies all made drugs their cover stories. And, in an unprecedented move, all three major television networks are devoting most of an entire week's worth of news coverage to the drug issue.

ABC calls its coverage "Drugs: A Plague Upon the Land." NBC's is "Drug Watch." CBS, which will do

in fact, some of the coverage has been rough. Follow-up stories Wednesday on "The Today Show," for instance, generally characterized the President's proposals as offering little change from the status quo, as did the analysis stories in The Times, the Washington Post and the New York Times.

But, on Wednesday night, each of the three networks devoted half of their news broadcasts to drugs, and, although everyone covered the critics of the plan, most of the coverage concentrated on the evils of the drug problem.

Whoever is right about the nature of coverage, the White House is getting the amount of coverage it wanted despite far less advance selling of its political initiative than usually characterized the Ronald Reagan White House.

The Bush Administration did not even release key lines of the speech in advance for the Tuesday evening news, a regular technique of Reagan handlers to ensure additional coverage.

"In terms of drugs, they didn't have to do a sell," NBC White House correspondent Jim Miklaszewski said.

In the absence of any other presidential agenda, and with the economy stable and the Soviet threat apparently diminishing, the drug issue stands out, Wald said.

And, with children returning to

the White House public relations staff contacted media from the officials' home areas. Also, the White House allows the local officials to be interviewed on the White House lawn.

Drug czar William J. Bennett also appeared on all three network morning programs Wednesday and delivered a speech to the National Press Club that was carried live on CNN.

All this may make up for a speech that even some in the White House privately concede was disappointing, at least in presentation.

The President seemed to smile inappropriately during the speech, officials conceded privately, suggesting that he was unexpectedly nervous during the address. He had not been so during rehearsals.

Deaver used to estimate that 25% of the audience will tune out after the first five minutes of a presidential address, and, by that standard, some thought Bush should have packed more into the beginning of his speech.

"If I would have been a casual observer, I wouldn't have been dragged into the tent by the first five [minutes]," Miklaszewski said.

In earlier drafts of the speech, White House officials had included more anecdotes early in the speech. They removed them, in part for length, and hoped that Bush's lifting of the packet of crack cocaine would be sufficiently dramatic. Some worried Wednesday that it had not been.

Yet, some early evidence suggests that, if the public is pleased that Bush is tackling the drug issue, the theatrics of his speech may be largely irrelevant.

Georgetown University government professor Michael Robinson, who specializes in political media, watched the speech with 25 college students, who came away impressed, even though they disdained Bush's presentation and actually laughed when the President said that the plan would not require higher taxes or an increased federal deficit.

'Right Speech' at 'Right Time'

They liked the speech for three reasons. First, a majority said "that this was the right speech at the right time about the right issue," Robinson said.

Second, they came away with the impression that Bush's proposal called for an \$8-billion increase in spending to fight drugs, even though the actual amount of the increase is only about \$1 billion, Robinson said, because the President kept repeating the \$8-billion figure, which is the rough total amount to be spent.

And third, "They regard George Bush as a so-so rhetorician and public speaker, but they disdained the notion that presentation really matters," Robinson said.

The students criticized Bush's use of graphics and anecdotes as too imitative of Reagan. And they thought picking up the crack bag, a trump card in the White House planning, seemed hokey.

When one student in the group criticized Bush's speech overall because of his delivery, he was shouted down, Robinson said. Said one student defending the President: "He's not an anchorman, just President."

Bush seemed to smile inappropriately during the speech, officials conceded privately, suggesting that he was unexpectedly nervous during the address. He had not been so during rehearsals.

its part next week, calls it "Drugs: One Nation, Under Siege."

Even ABC's weekend health and business programs will focus on drugs, as will each of the networks' morning, evening and weekend morning programs.

And, although not all the coverage so far has echoed the President's message nearly as closely as Brokaw's Tuesday sign-off, White House officials believe that saturation air time serves the President's purpose and will help them sell to Congress a policy that is still controversial in its details.

Although the coverage may quote critics, White House communications director David Demarest said, "the President is the only one with a plan. There may be people who want their program to have more funding . . . or across the board more money, but those kinds of comments are not a substitute for a strategy."

Video Obscures Audio

News executives disagree, even though they concede that predicting the effect of news coverage is often difficult. It is particularly hard to interpret the impact that television coverage has on viewers because the visual images generally overwhelm whatever spoken message the story might try to convey.

"If the discussion of the exact programs and their possible shortcomings . . . is done on an honest basis," said Richard C. Wald, senior vice president of ABC News, "the Administration doesn't get a free pass."

school and public opinion polls showing drugs as the No. 1 concern of Americans, White House officials privately say that they expected the media to respond with generous coverage. The only thing the White House deliberately did was announce three weeks ahead of time that Bush would give the speech, so that the networks would have time to plan other stories related to drugs.

Within a week, two networks obliged. "We think we have an obligation, once again, to try and portray to the American public the enormity of this drug threat," CBS News President David Burke, said in announcing CBS's plans.

The White House has learned the lessons laid out by Reagan communications adviser Michael Deaver about reinforcing a speech's impact by following it up with major events staged for the media.

On Wednesday, for instance, seven Cabinet members gave roughly 50 interviews with local TV stations in key cities, nationwide via satellite.

The President also has a week's worth of follow-up events to reinforce his drug strategy in the public's mind, including Wednesday's supposedly spontaneous but thoroughly planned trip to a Washington hospital to visit children of drug abusers.

In addition, he conducted a briefing for 70 local crime reporters invited to the White House. And he had briefings with law enforcement officials and drug treatment professionals, in advance of which

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Kennebunkport, Maine)

For Immediate Release

September 22, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING TOUR OF TREE FARM

Morse Tree Farm
Wells, Maine

Q Mr. President, what do you have to say about the drug bust the DEA engineered for your prop in the drug speech?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it was great because it sent a message to the United States that even across from the White House they can sell drugs. And so I -- I don't know all the details of it, but I think it sends a powerful message to the American people. It was a legitimate drug bust and I think to have that happen in the shadow of the --

Q But was it a legitimate claim, sir? They had to lure him there? How legitimate was your claim that --

THE PRESIDENT: Every time that some guy gets caught selling drugs, he pleads that somebody is luring him someplace.

Q The Park Police said they had to bring him there, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: That's the argument of the criminal element. They say somebody is setting me up, I shouldn't have been doing this. This is probably what he'll argue to get off. I want to crack down on -- That's my answer to the question.

Q It's a statement of the Park Police --

THE PRESIDENT: What?

Q It's a statement of the Park Police.

THE PRESIDENT: Said what?

Q Said that there is usually no problem with that there and that they had to bring the man there in order to buy the material from him.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, but the man went there and sold drugs in front of the White House, didn't he? That was the bottom line. That's what the man did. And he was arrested for it and -- I

hope he's arrested for it, I don't know. See I don't -- I can't feel sorry for this fellow.

Q I don't think that's what the question is about.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what is the question about?

Q I think the question seems to be more one of were the American people manipulated into thinking a condition existed that didn't really?

THE PRESIDENT: What do you mean it didn't really? The guy was arrested, or grabbed, for selling drugs in front of the White House. It didn't exist? It didn't happen?

MORE

Q The DEA agents say that -- the Park Police people say that they had to bring him there in order to make the buy in order to fulfill the requirements for your speech.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that's what you do whenever you make a bust -- you bring somebody someplace.

Q They say they did it for you.

THE PRESIDENT: And it happened the guy came right in front of the White House. So I don't understand your -- I mean, has somebody got some advocates here for this drug guy?

Q They say they did it to accomodate your speech, sir, not that it happens all the time -- that they did it just because -- just to fulfill the prophesy in your speech.

THE PRESIDENT: The fact is the guy was arrested, or busted, in front of the White House. Doesn't matter -- I don't care how it got there. It will probably happen again, unfortunately. But we're going to see that it doesn't. We're trying to make these neighborhoods, including good neighborhoods, free of drugs. And that's what the American people want.

Q The question is, it never would have happened if you weren't making a speech. That's the point.

THE PRESIDENT: They said nobody's ever sold drugs at the White House -- in front of the White House?

Q They say that is not a drug -- heavy drug area.

Q Lafayette Park has no problem -- a little marijuana from time to time, according to the Park Police.

THE PRESIDENT: The message that I get out of it is, a man was busted in front of the White House. And I cannot feel sorry for him. I'm sorry, they ought not to be peddling these insidious drugs that ruin the children of this country. And I don't care where it is, I'm glad that the DEA and everybody else is going after them with a renewed vigor.

Q Did you ask for a bag of crack for the speech?

THE PRESIDENT: I said I'd like to have something from that vicinity to show that it can happen anywhere -- absolutely. And that's what they gave me, and they told me where they caught this guy.

Q Did they tell you what they'd have to do to procure it?

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q Well, apparently, sir, he wasn't busted, only the buy was made there, and it provided a convenient line for the speech.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I understand there's an ongoing action about this, too. So I hope that they do more than get some of the people that are selling it to him.

Q You don't think you conveyed the wrong impression in your speech that there was a -- that you gave the impression there was a serious problem in Lafayette Park?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think any neighborhood is free from selling drugs. I don't think any neighborhood is free from it today. And this proved that the White House is not -- that Lafayette Park. That's actually what it proved. I mean the man was caught

- 3 -

selling drugs in front of the White House. I think it can happen in any neighborhood, and I think that's what it dramatized. Don't you, Marlin.

MR. FITZWATER: Yes, sir, Mr. President.

END

Lafayette Square Drug Suspect Indicted

By Tracy Thompson
and Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writers

A federal grand jury yesterday indicted a Spingarn High School senior who federal agents say unwittingly supplied a prop for President Bush after the student was lured to Lafayette Square to make a drug sale.

Keith Jackson, 18, a resident of Southeast Washington with no prior criminal record, was named in a five-count indictment. He was charged with four counts of distributing crack, including two alleged sales within 1,000 feet of Eastern High School, between April 24 and Sept. 1.

The latter sale was the day that an undercover Drug Enforcement Administration agent arranged for Jackson to meet him in Lafayette Square across the street from the White House and allegedly paid the student \$2,400 for three ounces of crack.

The sale became the center of controversy last week when The Washington Post disclosed that the DEA had set up the deal so that Bush could hold up a bag of crack during a speech and say it had been seized "across the street from the White House" as a demonstration of how widespread the nation's drug problems were.

When first contacted by the undercover agent in late August, Jackson appeared not to know what or where the White House was. Local law enforcement officials say there is no record of any other crack sales ever made in Lafayette Square. Although Jackson's name was not known until yesterday, President Bush vigorously defended the sale last week, saying, "The man went there and sold drugs in front of the White House, didn't he . . . I can't feel sorry for this fellow."

Jackson's court-appointed attorney, Alan Warner, said the alleged

sale in Lafayette Square "definitely puts a twist on this case that you don't normally get." Warner said he did not want to speculate about Jackson's possible defenses.

U.S. Magistrate Patrick Attridge ordered Jackson held without bond yesterday after a brief hearing in which DEA agent Sam Gaye testified about four separate crack sales by Jackson, including one on the "1600 block of Pennsylvania Avenue." Another hearing is scheduled for Friday.

Warner said Jackson is a student in good standing at Spingarn and is not likely to flee and should be released on bond. The school in Northeast Washington was honored as being "drug free" at a White House ceremony in June.

If convicted on the charges of selling crack near a school, Jackson faces minimum sentences of 10 years to life with no possibility of parole under new federal sentencing guidelines.

MD -
- Thought this
might ease
your mind.
- Blessen

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Bush and Governors Set Education Goals

By BERNARD WEINRAUB

Special to The New York Times

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 28

President Bush and the nation's Governors agreed today on the need to overhaul the nation's education system by creating a set of goals that will focus on eliminating illiteracy, reshaping curriculums and holding teachers accountable for their performance.

"We believe that the time has come, for the first time in U.S. history, to establish clear, national performance goals, goals that will make us internationally competitive," said the joint statement issued here at the end of a two-day meeting called by Mr. Bush to discuss education. The statement was written by the White House staff, Administration officials and a bipartisan group of governors.

Earlier today, in a speech to the governors, Mr. Bush said: "The American people are ready for radical reforms. We must not disappoint them.

"Education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become," Mr. Bush said. "And come the next century — just 10 years away — what will we be? Will we be children of the Enlightenment or its orphans?"

'The First Step'

Specific goals and details will be shaped by the White House and governors to be ready for a meeting of the National Governors' Association in Washington in February.

"This agreement represents the first step in a long-term commitment to reorient the education system and to marshal widespread support for the needed reforms," the statement said.

Mr. Bush and the governors said that the caliber of the education system and the nation's economic future were inextricably intertwined. Developing a national strategy that includes new directions for education, Mr. Bush said, is pivotal to the nation's well-being.

The overall proposals carried few surprises, but they were hailed as the first time any President had outlined a framework for the Federal Government and states to work together to reform the nation's ailing schools.

Triumph for Bush

For Mr. Bush, who pledged in his campaign to serve as the "education President," the agreement represented a triumph and clearly achieved one immediate goal, focusing attention on education, not just for the two days of meetings here but with the many special reports on education appearing all week.

"This is a major step forward in education," said Mr. Bush, standing near the sun-drenched steps of the rotunda on the University of Virginia campus. "We've reached agreement on the need for national performance goals, on the need for more flexibility and accountability, the need for restructuring and choice."

Obviously bowing to pressure from the Democratic governors, Mr. Bush

added that the Federal Government was committed to "more Federal support" for preschool programs like Head Start for poor children.

Overall, said the beaming Mr. Bush, "This has been historic."

Test of Financing

But some Democratic governors, including Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, said it was too early to forecast the agreement's scope and effectiveness.

"There's good news in the sense that 50 governors and the Administration seem to be committed to improving the quality of our schools," said Mr. Dukakis, the President's opponent in the 1988 campaign. "But the test for all of us will be over the next couple of months. It means not only deciding who does what, but who pays for it." But most of the Democratic governors

'Will we be children of the Enlightenment or its orphans?'

spoke positively, even warmly, about the agreement.

Mr. Bush won praise from several union leaders.

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, said Mr. Bush's speech "defined a vision of education that was not public relations."

Mr. Shanker said he was surprised that Mr. Bush had offered some, "radically different proposals" that departed from the ideas of conservative educators, notably in emphasizing the notion of diverse, nonrigid curriculums to meet the needs of students of differing ethnic and geographic backgrounds.

Hailed as a First

The joint agreement was announced hours after Mr. Bush addressed the governors, Cabinet officers, education officials and students and faculty members at the university.

The agreement was also the first time that the nation's governors, Democrats and Republicans, had agreed to forge a national education strategy.

"This is the first time in the history of this country that we have ever thought enough of education and ever understood its significance to our economic future enough to commit ourselves to national performance goals," said Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, a Democrat who helped draw up the agreement. "It has never happened in over 200 years."

With state and local governments providing more than 90 percent of the

money spent on education, Mr. Bush squarely left the details and the burden of substantial education changes in their hands.

Mr. Bush had called the rare meeting with the governors largely because of the consensus with the Government and the education establishment that American schools were in turmoil and that the education system was increasingly lagging behind those of other industrial democracies.

More Than Three R's

In his speech at midday, Mr. Bush said his Administration envisioned "tradition-shattering reform in five areas."

"First, I see the day when every student is literate," he said. "But literacy should mean more than the 'three R's.' We must be a reading nation. We must grapple with the hard sciences."

Mr. Bush also said students "must do more than identify names on a multiple-choice question. They must understand the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, the genius of Alexander Graham Bell and the heroism of Rosa Parks."

Mr. Bush's second proposal centered on "diversity" in classroom curriculums and standards. Current lessons and procedures are often too rigid to meet the needs of the diverse ethnic groups of students around the nation, White House officials said.

"Of course all schools in a state will share a core curriculum and minimum standards of achievement," Mr. Bush said. "But the means by which that curriculum is taught, and those goals met, should be as diverse and varied as America."

These were the President's other proposals:

¶ Giving parents more choice in selecting the schools they want their children to attend. "Children differ in their interests, learning styles and capabilities," said Mr. Bush. "I see the day when choice among schools will be the norm rather than the exception."

¶ Developing more accountability, where teachers, principals and administrators must clearly answer for poor performances. "We must now evaluate ourselves on a tougher grading curve, one that includes that other major industrial nations," Mr. Bush said.

¶ Exploiting the potential of every student, not only those who are gifted, but also the "average students" and the disadvantaged.

¶ "Some of our reforms and experiments are sure to come up short," said Mr. Bush. "But for too many of our schools, experimentation is preferable to the status quo, because the status quo could scarcely be worse."

¶ "After two centuries of progress," Mr. Bush told the governors, "we are stagnant."

No day is complete
without
The New York Times.

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Bush hails education goals as a 'major step'

By Frank J. Murray
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

CHARLOTTESVILLE — George Bush gave the nation's governors some presidential promises to take home from the education summit yesterday in hopes of strengthening his claim to the title of "education president."

But the political bonanza was diluted by his failure to win support for

cuts in federal funding for such popular preschool programs as Head Start.

"In two days at Charlottesville, we've put education back at the top of the national agenda. That's quite an achievement," said Iowa's Republican Gov. Terry Branstad, chairman of the National Governors' Association. He described yesterday's agreement on a general set of goals to improve the quality of education

• *The pulling and tugging over education issues at the summit. Story on page A3.*

in the United States as "very significant."

"This is a major step forward in education," Mr. Bush said at an outdoor ceremony ending the first summit devoted solely to education, at-

tended by his Cabinet and the nation's governors.

Washington Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, called the preschool funding consensus "one of the reasons that we're all so excited."

"The understanding is that the money that becomes available will be applied to the issue of early-childhood education and Head Start and preparing young people for the day that they enter school," Mr. Gardner

said.

Before arriving, Mr. Bush had predicted agreement on every point but Head Start.

However, White House Chief of Staff John Sununu said, "The governors succeeded quite well in convincing the president of the value of preschool and early-childhood programs, such as Head Start."

see BUSH, page A10

BUSH

From page A1

Virginia Gov. Gerald Baliles, a Democrat who joined with Mr. Bush in asking the University of Virginia to play host to the summit, told Mr. Bush, "You asked the governors to be candid and I think we've fulfilled that request, perhaps beyond your fondest hopes."

"I would also say, however, that you gave as good as you got," Mr. Baliles added above the laughter.

The governors tried, yesterday, to return the fire of drug czar William Bennett, who described a meeting Wednesday as "standard, Democratic and Republican pap with an occasional outburst of candor... in the absence of any knowledge of what goes on in school."

Mr. Branstad called the remark "flip" and added, "Mr. Bennett went overboard with some of his statements, and that was the consensus of the administration and governors."

"There were many people who said they regretted that happened," said Democratic Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton.

In an attempt to defuse the situation, Mr. Sununu told reporters, "The governors knew what they were talking about."

However, Mr. Sununu's deputy, Andrew Card, seemed to agree with the outspoken Mr. Bennett — who

left early, reportedly to attend a PTA meeting at his child's school. "Some people wanted to do a little posturing. Democrats were posturing on spending," Mr. Card said.

Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer, a Democrat, said of Mr. Bennett's choice of words, "If it was

Mr. Bush said in closing the two-day summit, "A social compact begins today; a compact founded not on promises, but on challenges, each one a radical departure from tradition."

what I heard he said, he is so out of line... He was in a bad humor yesterday."

However, asked to grade the president at the end of the summit, Mr. Schaefer said, "I would give him double A's — triple A's."

Such bipartisanship was the watchword even for Mr. Bush, who said, "The spirit of our summit is not

'Who will get the credit?' The spirit of this summit is 'How can we get results?'"

Governors and White House officials worked most of Wednesday night to thrash out a "joint statement" focusing on an agreement to set national education goals, possibly before the NGA's February meeting in Washington.

Although no one devised a plan to pay for all the programs, the statement also:

- Talked of cutting strings on federal funds, allowing more "flexibility" at the lower level, a point on which Mr. Bush agreed to seek legislation early next year.

- Defined the federal financial role as giving Head Start and related programs priority in any new education spending.

- Sought to restructure scholastic programs to heighten accountability for poor results.

One subject omitted from the joint statement was the issue of increasing parental choice, which produced what Mr. Clinton called "big differences."

Mr. Bush, undeterred, said in closing the two-day summit, "A social compact begins today in Charlottesville, Virginia; a compact between parents, teachers, principals, superintendents, state legislators, governors and the administration. Our compact is founded not on promises, but on challenges, each one a radical departure from tradition."

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INTERMOUNTAIN WEEKEND<

For Release Sun AMs, Sept. 17, and thereafter<

Andrus Out To Convince Bush That Cash Not Just Rhetoric Is Needed<

By BOB FICK=

Associated Press Writer=

BOISE, Idaho (AP) Gov. Cecil Andrus joins the nation's other chief executives for President Bush's education summit in two weeks, adamant that the federal government back up its rhetoric with cash just as Idaho has.

"We're making an effort," the Democratic governor said. "But everytime we take two steps forward, they take some federal money away and we lose a step."

Since taking office in 1987, Andrus and the Republican-dominated state Legislature, buttressed by an economic resurgence, have cooperated to increase state aid to public schools by over 25 percent. At the same time the governor said the federal government has cut its support for Idaho education by over 14 percent.

"I would hope that they will give us the opportunity to candidly point out what the federal government is doing when it contributes to the decline in the quality of our schools," he said. "You've got to put your money where your mouth is, and in Idaho we're doing that."

Bush, who said during the campaign that he wanted to be known as the education president, put together the Sept. 27-28 meeting in Charlottesville, Va., to discuss the state of American education and find out what the governors think can be done to improve it. Andrus is skeptical about the value of the two-day session, but he is taking Republican State Superintendent of Public Instruction Jerry Evans with him.

"These things don't always turn out to be productive, but in case this might be an exception to the rule," he said. "I can't afford to miss it."

Education has been a major issue for the state throughout the decade of the 1980s, and the level of state support has created bitter partisan confrontations that culminated in significant gains for Democrats during the 1988 election.

In the three budgets he has presented since taking office, Andrus has called for substantial increases in state support, and Republican legislative leaders responded two out of three times by allocating slightly more than the governor proposed.

That third time in 1988 Republican leaders held the line on education aid and paid for it in the fall. The battle, however, has shifted the debate from one focusing only on the amount of money being spent on schools to how the money can best be spent.

To a point, Andrus agrees. But he believes the major problem in Idaho's educational system now is the inadequate preparation children receive in elementary school, especially the earliest grades.

The culprit, to a great extent, is overcrowded classes, he said, and it will take more money to turn that around.

"If you're going to reduce student-teacher ratios you've got to have another teacher, and another teacher costs money. The cliché that you just can't throw money at it is usually a copout," the governor said. "It's labor intensive in those early years. You've got to have a room to put the teacher in with desks, but the most important thing is to have those teachers."

The \$394.3 million state-aid package for the current school year makes a small step in the direction of easing classroom crowding by earmarking \$5.2 million to help districts begin moving toward a ratio of one teacher for every 17 students in kindergarten through third grade. But experts say the amount is only a fraction of the money needed to achieve that goal.

With government analysts still predicting strong economic performance well into the 1990s, the governor's state-aid proposal for the next school year will likely exceed \$436 million.

"We've got to put our money where the problem is," Andrus said. "We're on the right track."

August 15, 1989

MEMORANDUM

To: DAVID DEMAREST
Thru: CHRISS WINSTON
From: MARK W. DAVIS
Re: Drug speech

Since the reflex of Congress will be to automatically spend more than whatever the President proposes (or to raise taxes), then consider this idea for the drug speech:

" . . . However, we can and must spend more in this war against drugs. In this era of tight budgets, that is difficult to do. But there is a way we can greatly increase our nation's drug budget, if I can count on the cooperation of Congress.

"Currently, the Congress is considering \$10 billion in defense expenditures for weapons systems and other costs that our nation's generals and admirals say we do not need to defend America. So I ask Congress to divert some of these monies from weapons systems, like the Osprey, into America's war on drugs."

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