

David McIntosh (R/IN) October 3-6, 1996

October 3 Go to headquarters

October 4 Headquarters
Chamber of Commerce taping in district office
Education meeting at Ball State
Parade - Alexandria
Football game - South Central HS, Muncie

October 5 Parade - Greensburg
Chili Festival - Ellwood
Abate

October 6 Church
Hi Way Cafe, State Road 9N, Alexandria, IN 46001
Farm Festival
Clinton Dale DeBaty - DM's House.

*David McIntosh by
exp. on class
on with 96
interviews*

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Book #1

- John Glafflin, Jennifer _____, David _____, (Ball State), Jim Houston, Scott Bowers (Campaign Manager, now), Nancy Lawton (lent me jacket)
- I flew into Indianapolis and drove to Muncie and went over to headquarters. Scott, my contact, was not there. John Glafflin and Jennifer were there and that was all. Lots of material around, but no business being done. It's a small place (I think we visited it on last trip) and hard to find. We talked, I looked at the schedule for the next few days--not very encouraging--and they did not know who I was or why I was there. I said I'd be back the next day and asked them to tell Scott I was there. Having heard nothing, I went over to the campaign office the next day at nine and busied myself copying campaign stuff I could easily have Xeroxed--waiting for something to "turn up."
- They show the ad running now and one of the packages of three that follow from it. It's Ruthie, "David kept his word." She says that a couple of times. Says, "he's a real person," "puts his whole self into his job and helps others." (I saw it on TV that night.)
- In the ad, "Ruthie," they have shots of a woman student, a group of elderly and a little boy.
- The second one called "Molly," has a pretty young college student (with Ball State flag) saying that she was sick, couldn't get the drug to help, David went to FDA, gets a waiver and gave me my life back." A real tear jerker. "I'm surviving cancer thanks to a treatment David McIntosh helped me get."
- Then the next ad will be of the little boy. "David gave me my boy back." They say it's even more potent than first. At the Abate meeting, one guy mentioned the case and everyone clapped.
- The third ad will be about Medicare and will feature the elderly group that appears in the first ad. Nancy Lawton calls it "the set up." You have an initial ad that prepares you for the next three ads.
- There's a big sign "Promises made, Promises kept" in the headquarters. So it seems like that is something he continues to think of as important. The theory and the consistency of the campaign/governing stance.
- On one of his mailers that I picked up in his office, he had a picture of himself behind a lectern with the sign "Promises

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made, Promises kept."

- I asked him about the picture in Roll Call. "I took quite a ribbing from my colleagues for that." He said that he and Chris Cox were sitting nearby and Gingrich told them to come over and he placed them at the table. "At first, I was beside Gingrich. Then Dick Armey came up and I stood up and said, "Sit down, Dick." He said he didn't care. He's not one to worry about such things. But if he didn't sit next to Gingrich, people would talk." Ruthie kicked in with a comment I can't recall, but one which put David in his place and made sure he wouldn't get too big a hat size.
- One interesting thing he said. "One change in my thinking that I haven't articulated for the papers is to be more incremental. If Clinton wins and we keep the House, we'll have to deal with him on some of his priorities and get what we want in bits and pieces." Ask him more.
- I asked him if he thought the freshmen class would be as consequential in the future as in the past. "Yes, I think it's important that we keep our presence in the party. Almost all the leaders of the class are going to come back. Tom Coburn has a hard race, but I think he'll pull through. The idea I've been working on is to transform the class by joining with the sophomore class--because I believe the dividing line is 1992--and then bring in some of the new class and form a reform caucus within the Republican party. That group would have a lot of coherence in two ways. One would be philosophical--as the children of Ronald Reagan so to speak. And the other is that we share a different view of what we are doing in Congress than the older generation--that we are only in Congress for a limited period of time, that we are not going to spend our lives there. We would spend more time thinking about philosophy and less time thinking about power than the older generation."
- He said he collected a lot of the polls of the freshmen just before he left Congress and that "most members of the class are running at least 10 points ahead of the generic Republican vote--and well ahead of Dole." He thinks the Republicans will hold the House, but worries about the Senate.
- At South Muncie High School, he (and Ruthie) spoke about how they have tried to "expand their base" in the south part of town. It's "blue collar, working class, a stepchild ignored by the rest of the city," and they have worked to cultivate it. Ruthie talks to honor classes there. He makes his candidacy announcement in that part of town. He goes to events at Catholic Church there. He goes to gate and shakes hands this night with people coming into the football game, and gets introduced at half time, i.e. expansionist.

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- "More and more I meet people--at parades--who say 'I saw you last year at the parade' or 'I met you some place else.'" This, after we walked the two mile parade route in Alexandria.
- In the parade, two guys carried a big "Congressman David McIntosh" banner. John and his friend, Nelson, (from Purdue) and Jennifer walked behind throwing candy. David and Ruthie ran down the street shaking hands on either side going onto lawns, porches, store steps, etc wherever people were--shaking hands. I walked on the sidewalk beside them. They make it look like they like it--and so far as I can tell, they do. No complaints in the car, no cynicism. Pretty open attitude. "Small town American parade," says Ruthie.
- The day went like this--fussing around in the headquarters, going to congressional office while Chamber of Commerce taped him for an award ceremony later this month in Indy, to a meeting on education at Ball State--we walked in and opponent Marc Carmichael left. They thought it was a set up because DM heard of it late. Not a friendly audience. It was written up in the paper as a debate that didn't come off with detail about how David came late, didn't know about it--DM read article, "It was all about the theatrics of the event." Then to Alexandria parade and then to South Muncie football game.
- When David and Ruthie came into the office for the first time, she said, "Hi Dick," and came over and gave me a hug. He glanced at me and kept going. Then, when he saw Ruthie and I hugging, he came around and said, "How are you?," but could not remember my name. He didn't seem to have expected me. I asked him how it was going and she said, "Very well on all levels." But it was a little strained for me and I hastened to tell him that I wanted to follow him--in so many words. Later on, he warmed up some as we talked in the car about Dole, the House, etc. It was not a great start. The next day, however, was fine and as nice as the last trip.
- Is is an easy district for you to represent? "For me, it is. Politically, it is split Republican and Democratic. But the Democrats are socially conservative. The Democrats have a strong base in the unions. But the working class in the district tends to be very church-oriented and religious. It makes it easy for me to represent them on religious issues. The only issue on which I'm out of step with the broad constituency view is free trade. Even here, the farmers recognize the need for trade. And so do small businesses--a lot of them export. The kind of district I'd have the greatest trouble with would be Orange County. There, immigration overwhelms everything else. And I'm in favor of being very generous with legal immigration but cracking down on benefits to illegal immigrants. In Orange County, people

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are so worried about this big influx of immigrants that they don't differentiate."

- How do you think Phil Sharp represented the district? "The unions were his base. And with constituency services, he had a reputation for helping people. When people went to Washington, he would talk with them, take them to lunch. That was especially true with people in the business community. He made major in-roads there. And then he had the reputation of being a smart person who was moderate compared to other Democrats--that he would listen to you and that he kept a low profile. In 1994, I spent a lot of time asking people, 'Why did you support Phil Sharp?' They would say 'because I like him.' And then they would say they didn't like his opponent. They thought Frazier was an idiot and a buffoon. Pence was his strongest opponent and he got into trouble. In Washington, he specialized in natural gas and clean air issues. And he was of help to people here in both areas and he raised PAC money from them. The gas people liked him and in the clean air bill, he legislated very skillfully to help Cummins Engine with their diesel fuel requirements. (He talked a lot about that.)
- He said, again, that he thought Sharp would have had to cast some bad votes and couldn't raise as much money as DM, and "was getting tired of it all." He could look forward to "a much tougher fight"...
- At some point, he said, "The two main pockets in the district where I'm especially weak are Columbus and Ball State. Columbus is a little like a New England town. They are uncomfortable with my social conservatism. And the people at Cummins Engine are wary of me on clean air problems. When I first went down to talk with them, I suggested that we needed a lot fewer regulations on clean air. Mr. Miller got very upset. As it turned out, we didn't do anything to the provisions they cared about. In fact, we paid very little attention to clean air. As for Ball State, they don't like me. They're just too liberal." I joked Mr. Pascal? the liberal professor-letter writer, and he smiled and said yes.
- When I put the quote to him about him being called an insistent revolutionary in the NYT, "I know they think of me as one of the strongest supporters of a conservative agenda. But from the beginning, I've been scrupulous about never using the word "revolution." I get bothered when Mark Souder--whom I work with and like a lot--uses the word. If I had to think of one word to describe myself, the last word I would think of is "revolutionary." What I want to do is to return to the view of government that existed from the time of the founding fathers up until the New Deal."

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- Then he went to the media and how hard it is for media to understand his view. "My advice in dealing with the media is just keep repeating your message." "I have to walk them through my views. Many of them simply do not understand my conservatism. Others who think they understand, think there is no difference between me and Pat Buchanan." Spoken as if nothing was further from the truth.
- I asked him what his biggest disappointment was in the 104th Congress. "I remember how disappointed I was when Newt came to the conference with the series of articles on the budget fight from the Washington Post and suggested we read it because it was the best story of what happened. What the article showed was that Newt had wanted to engage Clinton three weeks before he should have. Clinton had convinced him that there would be a deal--that he (Clinton) had to have a fight, and that if the Republicans shut the government down, he would then cave in on the balanced budget. When we lost the balanced budget, that was when the momentum of 1994 came to an end. I remember being warned in August when Alice Rivlin sent me a memo saying in essence, if you are going to shut the government down, you had better be ready to tell us what programs you want to sacrifice and which ones you want to save. That told me that they meant serious business; and I suggested to the leadership that we should be ready with our priorities in case they put the question to us. They said that it wasn't necessary, that if the government was shut down, it would not be for long. I've wondered a lot since then whether I shouldn't have been more forceful. As liaison to the leadership, I felt I had two roles. One was to act as a conduit from the ideas of the freshmen to the leadership and the other was to bring my own experience in the executive branch into the leadership. It was a disaster. And worst of all, it left us without a plan for the summer. More than most, I think, I could see it coming."
- I think he blames the "leadership," not just Newt.
- Later he talked about Newt. "He's an historian. He has the greatest respect for the institutions of our government. He has tremendous respect for the Presidency. When he was with the President, he sometimes forgot what his party was willing to do philosophically. [Clinton played him off against Dole to some extent, too.] Some politicians are more interested in power than in philosophy. It's a balance between the two." Implication is that Gingrich became mesmerized by the power. And that he has a strong (dominant?) philosophical interest.
- "One area where we failed terribly was communications. If we keep the House, we're going to have to have a whole new way of communicating with the media. John Boehner was in charge of that and he did a horrible job. The other side demonized Newt

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and made us into extremist. We didn't do anything about it."

- He said welfare bill "was the most important thing we did in the 104th Congress." He noted that people sometimes thought welfare and associated problems didn't happen in rural areas, but that, despite that wisdom, the rural areas were getting all the same problems now. He said that the formulas in welfare were "biased against the rural areas" and that he and other freshmen had worked to change that and had some success. "The freshmen class has a stronger rural orientation to it, and a lot of them were surprised to find that welfare formulas were unfavorable to rural areas."

- I asked him point blank whether, as a matter of strategy, he was trying to hold onto what he had or expand. "We're expanding. We're working hard at expanding. We are trying especially hard to expand our support in the working class areas of Anderson and Muncie. We have given support to other Republican candidates. There are a number of targeted Assembly races in the district. We formed a PAC and raised \$150,000 and have used it to help every district Republican candidate for the Assembly. We've helped candidates in other parts of the state, too, including the governor and people like John Hostetler. We're bringing Charlton Heston in and we'll fly him around to other parts of the state. We asked him to give us one whole day and he did. I couldn't do any of this if I had a very tough race myself. I've begun to make in-roads into the suburbs of Indianapolis--where I've gone to raise money--I feel very comfortable there, now. It makes you feel good when people there tell you that we're beginning to think of you as our congressman?" It seems that he's expanding beyond his district, too! (Governor?)

- I asked him if he thought the Contract was a good idea. He said emphatically it was, that it nationalized the election and gave Republicans, who were conducting an anti-Clinton campaign, something to be positive about. But he said little about it as a legislative program. He told the leadership they needed another Contract--I don't care what you call it. But he still wants to use the unfinished Contract items as agenda to select from. Tort-no; others-yes. "If we control the House in a divided government, we're going to have to go back and pick out some of the things we didn't get done and send them to the President--one-by-one--be more incremental. That's why we'll need to transform the freshmen class so that we can have a program or an agenda."

When he talks about the newer mission of the freshmen, as a reform caucus, he includes a new generation of consultants and senators in the idea. It's another hint of a larger ambition. A couple of times he mentioned his media consultant, Howell, as a part of a new generation of consultants--said he was

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Common
H29
breaking into big time with Jesse Helms campaign. Said that if he could make Jesse look "soft," he'd be on his way. He complained about Dole's campaign that it was being run by older generation of consultants who spent all their time "fighting over who gets what," and doing a poor job connecting Dole with people's concerns. He sees Dole as old generation, ineffective, not sticking to message on the tax cut. He thinks the tax cut was his best idea and that he should push it hard, front and center, as if he really believed it. He doesn't think Dole acts as if he really believed in it--that consistency is important and that Dole's consistency should be demonstrated via a steady drum beat on tax cuts and not via his consistency on his fiscal responsibility past. He is not high on Dole. It's generational in large part. He likes Jack Kemp and he thought Dole's picking of Kemp meant big tax cut emphasis

Chap
just
He still adheres to the idea of a mandate. One of three big legislative priorities for next term are marriage penalty revision, social security and Medicare. On Social Security, he wants to take it off budget and have money invested as first step. "I don't think we can do anything about Medicare until we have a mandate, from the voters, and we don't have one. It's too easy to demagogue. So we'll have to get a mandate and come back and change it. But putting Social Security on a new basis is the important first step."

- He talked some about raising money. "Right after the election, we went to people and said, 'the next one is going to be tough,' and started raising money. We were very successful. In a year, we collected half a million dollars. We began to be taken off various target lists. Now, we're off all the lists. That's why we can help other candidates the way we have been. The other day, I told Scott that we should write a thank you letter to all the people who contributed in 1995. They are the ones that made 1996 possible." I have some comparative figures.
- When we walked into the Ball State event and Marc Carmichael saw us coming, he said, "I've had them for an hour, now it's your turn, David." Then Scott came in with the easel and two big charts. Someone in the Carmichael-friendly audience said, "He's got charts." And Carmichael said as he left, "That's the difference between our campaigns; we can't afford charts." A tiny indicator of the relative affluence of the two campaigns.
- "We don't say this publicly, but our goal is 60%." When Scott--with reluctance--told me the latest poll figures 65-23, he said, "We don't want to tell anyone because we don't want to create over-confidence."

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- Re impact of Dole campaign on DM campaign--zero. Dole was up 10 points in the Second District in July!
- Strongest supporters? "The Christian Coalition people, although they are not organized that way here. They are people who live by faith. Then the NRA--their local director here--Daly(?) would walk through fire for us. And then there is the Farm Bureau--they were the first. Those are the three. Then there are individuals who have joined up and work hard for us."
- For fund-raising, there is the business community, the doctors and dentists.
- Ruthie: "The party is not very helpful, but you don't want to alienate them. For the most part, they aren't like us. They aren't even the kinds of people you like to have in your organization. We have a lot of people who are in politics for the first time. It's a good feeling when you bring into your organization people who are like you and who want to work for you." (DM) "We are also encouraging our people to become active in the party." (Example: someone named Cornelius.)
- I asked about "extremism" label and where it came from. From Democrats and during the shut down. "It's a word the Democrats use in Washington. When I hear the word used here, I say it's not extremism, we're just doing what we said we would do. Then, people understand. I think we didn't do as good a job as we could have in telling people that we did what we promised. They aren't used to politicians behaving that way. We need to show them that we are different." Ruthie chimed in and said that their motto was "promises made, promises kept." And I reminded David that he had said somewhere that it may be extremism in Washington, but it's not extremism back home. And he said yes, that's what he meant.
- David said their polling showed a gender gap only among women over 65 and he thought that was related to Social Security. He said there was no gender gap among younger women. And he said he always used the term "working men and women" and that he could talk to younger women easily.
- "Interesting, the groups we have connected with, Abate, the Farm Bureau and the doctors and dentists."
- Ruthie's projects: Literacy, breast cancer, Jr. League (Indianapolis) speeches once a month off season, three a week during campaign, honor society, "you did it on your own," rotary clubs, family and political life. Her importance to him is illustrated by fact that, talking about him. Many people said they'd seen it.

The first TV ad has been

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Book #2

- Sunday morning we went to church in Anderson. "Do you usually go to church Sunday morning?" "Not usually." "Would you like to go to church with us tomorrow morning." "Yes, I would." "We've been invited to go to church in Anderson. It won't be campaigning."
- It was campaigning--of the most subtle sort. We got there early. There were about six people sitting outside the worship area. When we walked in, the woman who had invited him came over. She was introduced to me as "the Vice Chair for the Madison County Republican party--and the one who does all the work." She told Ruthie how much she liked her TV ad. Her husband was introduced, too. Then another woman came over to hand out the programs and she said, "We've got all our yard signs and we'll be putting them around the county." Her husband taught 8th grade in Elwood where we went for the Chili Festival. He and I talked a lot before and after the service--a very nice, well informed, community minded person. The minister, who is new to the church, mentioned David as a guest as soon as he began to speak and urged everyone to get out and vote, that it's a privilege. He sat with the Republican woman and husband and I sat at the end of the pew with their son--who got his AB and Ph.D. in nuclear chemistry from Rochester!
- Before we went into the main body of the church, the parishioners had to walk near David and Ruthie--and if they wished, they would be introduced to him by his hostess. Then when services were over, he took a long time getting out of the church as every one wanted to meet him. When we left, we stood on the front steps of the church with the hostess and her husband and they talked politics. She had an ad about family values with pictures of the Republican County ticket. They talked about plans for the Charlton Heston visit--the tent, sound system, etc. and need for extra money "to put on a nice event." The husband spoke up and said, "David, everyone I spoke to this morning said they would be praying for you." David said, "Thank you, that's the most important thing." It was a Free Methodist Wesleyan Church and about as free of liturgy as any I've ever attended. There was a play, there was a movie screen that came down with the hymns flashed on it--no profession of faith or whatever. Anyhow--as politics--it was fascinating. These are his people, the core of his political strength. I think he told me that the lady had never been in politics before. OK
- It's interesting, but David did not ask me anything about my religion or beliefs--which was nice, since he has strong beliefs and he had plenty of chances. We didn't talk about the subject before or after the service. We went and we left.

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- And we went to the Hi Way Restaurant in Anderson--a classic little dumpy road house. It was packed with a blue collar crowd--so much so that we had to wait for a table for quite a while. David likes country and western music and we spent our time looking over the selections on the juke box. He knew what was being played and seems pretty up on that music.
- All the people who work there came by and spoke at one point or another. Several of them are collecting his autograph on their place mats. The waitress came over to get updates, the cook came over, the bus girls did--and when it was over, they all gathered for pictures while the 75 or so people in there waited for the restaurant to get operative again! I called it the Hi Way fan club. Apparently, they eat there quite often. The workers were all women. And I think since David is a nice looking, trim person, that the women may cotton to him a little. Ruthie did say at one point in the visit that "the women love David." He does not court this, however. He's too serious.
- When we watched the Clinton-Dole debate at his house, I commented afterwards that Clinton was a policy wonk--and I poked him and said, "You know what a policy wonk is like." He smiled and nodded in recognition that yes, he was one, too. Didn't say anything--but he is. But the outstanding thing about him is how constructive he is when he talks policy. This was especially noticeable at the Abate meeting. To every complaint or question, his answer would demonstrate that he had thought about some constructive cause. "What I've been working on is....," "One way we could deal with that problem is....," "If we could do it this way, I think the situation wouldn't be as bad as it is now....," "I agree with you. What I'd like to see more of is....," "I've been thinking that a better way might be..." He leaves the questioner with an idea of how a problem might be alleviated. There is no promise to solve problems, but only the implied promise to apply his intelligence to working on it in a constructive way. In this way, he is future-oriented and is working to make things better. The wonkish quality is constructive. *At the grass roots,*
- He is pretty thorough. With respect to Sharp, Hogsett and Carmichael, he says, "I did a lot of research on them, I followed what they had done and I knew a lot about them."
- Re his upcoming debates with Carmichael, "Our main argument will be, I cut taxes, he raised taxes." He said he'd have one day of debate prep where they would try to anticipate questions. But he wasn't worried about it. "They say that in these debates, it's the incumbent who has the most to lose."
- He spoke of a debate situation in which he had baited Joe Hogsett--though Hogsett had had a lot of experience in

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politics and was the favorite. "In the primary, one of the arguments I used was that I was the only Republican candidate who was not born in either Anderson or Muncie and that I was the best one to look after the rest of the district. Joe (Hogsett) picked up on that in our debate and went on about how he would look after Muncie and Anderson. I broke in and said, "Anderson and Muncie can take care of themselves, that the rest of the district needed someone who would pay special attention to their interests. He realized his mistake and started saying, "Of course, I'll look after the rest of the district, too." But it was too late. We used that goof of his later in one of our TV ads."

- He also said that since Hogsett used the carpetbagger issue on him, and since Hogsett had spent most of his time away from his home in Rush County--because he worked at the State House, that Hogsett had to reestablish his credentials as the local boy. Hence, he spent a lot of time in Rush County shoring up his base there. "While he reestablished himself in Rush County, I had three or four months all to myself to meet people and to build relationships in the larger counties." He thought that strategically, Hogsett had tied himself down in the early stages of the campaign. In a way, hoist by his own petard.
- They discussed reporters in the car after Hi Way. "The reporters in the district are friendly, and if you give them a story, they will usually treat it fairly." But they don't trust the reporter for the Muncie paper--"unethical--he sneaks in the back of the room and publishes things that you assumed would not be published." (Ruthie) They said that the Newcastle reporter was the best and that Bastide wasn't too bad.
- Re four main cities in the district. "They are very different from one another. They don't know each other and they don't work together. Anderson and Muncie are separated by the highway and they don't know anything about each other. It made it easier for me to get acquainted with each of them in the beginning."
- Muncie: "There's a lot left in Muncie of what was in Middletown. There's a division between the north side where the affluent business people live and the south side which is working class." Some corruption, too--"Chicago of the east."
- Richmond: "It's the most conservative city in the district. It has lost industry, but people are pulling together to bring it back."
- Anderson: "It's dominated by General Motors, but they've taken the headquarters back to Detroit. It's a strong union

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town. It was never in the district until 1992."

- Columbus: Dominated by Cummins Engine and Arvco (?). He sees it as like New England and an outlier (my word) in the district. (Phil Sharp loved Columbus--that is a nice measure of the difference between them.)
- "After the last election, a sense of responsibility came over me. It's my district now. I became very protective of it. It surprised me because I hadn't thought of it that way during the campaign." Ruthie chimed in about guy who calls him all the time to tell him what he's been doing. Charming, but...
did this to him with
- Scott: "We spent the summer months innoculating David on the social security-Medicare issue. Our polls showed that if we got our message across people would support us, but that if he (or the opponent) got his message across, we'd be killed. Our support among seniors has gone up 10% in our latest poll."
- Scott: "He doesn't have the money to do anything positive on TV, so we expect he will do two weeks of TV and it will all be negative."
- When Lugar introduced David at the Republican farm fest, he called him a "leader of the Republican revolution, a leader of the freshmen class and a leader of the whole Republican group in Congress."
his reputation
- I asked him what happened to his minimum wage substitute. "Dick Armey promised me a vote on it. But Bill Archer (relevant Chmn.) was opposed to it. Armey said, "I promised you a vote and I'll give it to you, but I'd advise you not to take it. Bill Archer will speak against it, you will lose and Archer will be committed against it. I decided not to go ahead this time."
- Later, he complained that Armey ran scheduling like a management device in sense that he had a schedule and he wouldn't be dissuaded from it. "We went to him and said if you postpone this bill till next week, we think we can win. He said, "It's scheduled for today and we're bringing it up for a vote today. And we "lost." Too much rigidity.
- During summer, three radio spots. (1.) "Intro to DM--Who is DM? He grew up in a small Indiana town... (2.) Promises "What makes David McIntosh different? He believes that promises do matter. He promised to fight for real change for working families. David McIntosh kept his promises. He has been a leader in the fight for change, for a balanced budget, for lower taxes, for religious freedom. (Newspapers) call him a can-do young congressman... the 2nd District should be proud of David McIntosh. (3.) He has three spots about seniors in

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which three different seniors each chimes in with testimony after the intro which says: "David McIntosh is fighting to save Medicare from bankruptcy and to protect social security for today's seniors and for future generations... David McIntosh is in favor of cutting spending and expanding choice for seniors... stop Washington from using social security dollars to pay for welfare and foreign aid." His seniors (friends of family) say such things as "President Clinton's social security could be broke in five years." And the generic ad ends "fighting for one's seniors and our future. David McIntosh, that's our congressman."

- Early on when we talked about welfare, "I've been thinking about the biblical injunction 'love thy neighbor as thyself,' but I haven't figured out yet how to work it in. But Americans are a compassionate people. When they see a program like welfare, there should be some way of asking people how they would like to be on welfare under the present program."
- About his counties, he said re Madison (Anderson), "Anderson University has had a major influence on the community--it is run by the Church of God...I think it is the Church of God that has kept us competitive here--mostly in Anderson, but in the county too." Madison becoming bedroom for Indianapolis.
- Wayne--most Republican.
- Decatur--German Catholic, Democratic, but changing.
- Shelby--southern in outlook, becoming bedroom for Indianapolis.
- Rush--Republican (at the farm fest, all but one of the candidates were unopposed!)
- Bartholemew--like New England, socially liberal, business community.
- Henry--split Dem & Rep.
- Randolph and Jay--economically troubled--Taco's place helps Jay (?)
- Delaware and Madison--makes up 45% of the district's votes.
- I asked him which older Republicans he found it easy to work with. He mentioned Bill Clinger first, "I learned an awful lot from him about running a subcommittee." He then mentioned the leadership--Gingrich, Armey, Delahay. Worked with Shays on balanced budget. David Hobson, "A man whose advice I always take "Kasich's No. 2." Peterson and Condit on his committee.

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- I asked him whether, if the Republicans held the House, he would change his committee assignments. "I want to keep my subcommittee. I'm trying to get a joint committee on regulation established. If I do, I'll want to get on that one." How about education? there are some worthwhile projects there. The best place for me as far as regulation goes would be Commerce. (He mentioned Klug and _____ who had double assignments involving Commerce.) "Have you looked to see how many might be leaving Commerce?" "No. I suppose I should." Not strongly focussed on committee power. Not focussed as much on power, period Or, if he is, it's more subtle. After all, he is a leader.
- He has the idea that, building on the latitude that they have with independent expenditures, people in both parties will use it to form newer, stronger parties. He wants strong parties.
- Talk at Hi Way about civility in Congress. "When you know someone personally, it's much easier to be civil than when you don't. And the problem in Congress is that there's no time to get to know people on the other side personally." Ruthie and Ken Bentsen's wife are "buddies" and that helps the two men a little. David and John Dingell "cleaned up the dishes together" at some picnic and that helps. There's some connection via Ruthie to Markey's office. Junkets are good; but public hates junkets.
- large - Re Abate, "Do you think the people at the country club could imagine a meeting like the one we just had?"
- A memory: me and the dog, "Maddy," my McIntosh shirt and the car that ran over my foot! Later, I talked with the driver and his girlfriend at the farm fest. "Who was drunk?"
- A group he mentioned that he did poorly with was the trial lawyers. "They don't like me. But some of them, because of the party or because they know me, will hold their noises and vote for me."

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