I may get even more Democratic than the Republican vote. The surveys are showing I'm getting about a quarter of the vote.

Q: How are your chances for winning next week?  
A: That depends a lot on what the undecided voters do. About half of the total electorate are undecided, and in the last couple of days, that could swing either way. Of course, it's a tough fight because people tend to identify strongly with one of the parties, so they tend to be in a sort of fighting spirit. I'm trying to win and they're fighting to stop me. And people's views are quite a few in defense. Our core disciplines are economics, statistics, survey sociology, and political science. What my firm has developed is basically the application of cost-benefit analysis, to determine what works and what doesn't. Congress is not going to find out through large scale field experiments if we don't know enough about the outcomes of the-major social experiments in the colonies. A special experiment is a valuable way for me to look at the outcomes. It's less risky and costs less than trying to use full, more accurate than running a computer model of the behavior groups of individuals are involved.

Q: How would you solve the housing problem around Cambridge?  
A: Rent control won't produce more. Removal of rent control won't produce more. Removal of rent control will only produce more. Removal of rent control will only produce a few lost jobs and a few families lost their homes on platforms above parking lots. They'll be out of place. And on top of the one-story store buildings that line Massachusetts Avenue and a lot of the other avenues.

That's been done in San Francisco. We could build a single family home for about $50,000, and a parking above a parking lot for another 20. There's thousands of potential sites for that. Massachusetts Avenue doesn't need to be built up at all. The other thing we need to put out is multiple utility stacks in new office buildings, so that if they have a lot of vacant space, it can be used to convert to apartments. We also want the federal government to pay an urban housing program that will allow poorer city residents to earn their own housing by investing in their labor. If we want to give away the public housing to the residents in the community in exchange for their fix up and running. That will save both the taxpayers and the lost money, give them a chance to build up.

Q: What are your thoughts on the drug testing issue?  
A: I think we're being a little bit too hard on people. The only people who should be tested for drugs are those responsible for life and death decisions for others, and clearly behaving in a way that suggests that they may be on drugs.

Q: What would you recommend to reduce the deficit?  
A: I'd cut defense about $40 billion. I'd cut farm subsidies $40-50 billion. I'd get the other $100 billion of the $200 billion deficit out of economic growth.

Campaign '86

Joel Friedman

I believe in a stronger, safer, more affordable defense.

Q: Would you say that your education and business experience have prepared you to be a congressman, in lieu of actually having held an office?  
A: Yes. The main sources of economic and social and political experience are the white South Africans, and especially in them. I think we should displace from the enterprises that are mainly staffed by the white South Africans, and encourage black enterprises to keep going. There's a huge potential for that.

This would expand black opportunities, but I don't think the white South Africans are going to lose their business. They're by themselves going to turn the South Africans around. I think the white South Africans are going to be more towards the Swiss-Swedish-Israeli system with more efficiency, and actually strengthen ourselves.

A: I'd cut defense about $40 billion. I'd cut farm subsidies $40-50 billion. I'd get the other $100 billion of the $200 billion deficit out of economic growth.

We don't know, as well as the respect of a lot of the Washington working level bureaucracy for my work personally, and the work of my research shop.

Q: Do you think you are better off than any of your opponents?  
A: Whether I make a reasonable alternative, being both more experienced than my opponent, and as caring and concerning with a lot of the people we help. The opinions of the public. I think one of the things that's very, very general image of me is that I'm a successful businessman, and not particularly involved with anti-poverty programs. I've been in the field of government policy research, and maybe one-third in industry consulting.

JFK was a Democrat; two, he's a Kennedy; and three, he usually leads off his speeches with a restatement of how awful things are for some social groups, and which ones don't, and how to find out if people pay for them either with a tax increase or a deficit increase. I don't think it's possible to get enough productivity increases in Congress in a year or two, for example, take care of 35 million people underserved in health care without greatly expanding the cost.

Q: What if we make a proposal on the crisis for that problem?  
A: I think we need to focus on home health care and catastrophic illness insurance. Home health care can cost $10-15 billion, and make disabled and elderly people a lot better off. We would not avoid the duplication of the effort being. Catastrophic illness insurance is necessary because otherwise either serious illness can bankrupt even a fairly affluent family. I advocate limiting the expenditures in a maximum of 15 percent of annual income. Beyond that, it would be immoral.

Q: How do you feel about contra support?  
A: I think we should support them with humanitarian and defensive aid, but make it clear to them that if they use any of our weapons for anti-civilian purposes, they'll be cut off. But after all, the Sandinistas have a stronger force than all of our four allies combined. What do they need, in any one of those fields? I think they should have to Premier that we are going to turn the South Africans around. I think the white South Africans are going to be more towards the Swiss-Swedish-Israeli system with more efficiency, and actually strengthen ourselves.

A: I think that President Reagan did the courageous and difficult thing in deciding to make the cuts and cut the New Strategic Defense Initiative because we need active defense against low level nuclear forces. It's advantageous to be able to defend against low level nucle-