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1 point of it, I can't remember a particular
2 book, no.

3 Q. Can you remember any of the case
4 studies or articles?

5 A. What I do recall was attention
6 directed at -- I may be remembering
7 incorrectly. It's a very long time ago. What
8 I do recall is attention to articles that were
9 drawing upon the more recent discussions of a
10 connection between asbestos and cancer.

11 Q. What year was this again?

12 A. '65, '66, but I have no specific
13 recollection of which articles.

14 Q. Were they scholarly articles,
15 newspaper articles?

16 A. I think they were newspaper
17 articles. I don't want to be misleading to say
18 that I spent a career thinking about asbestos.
19 I haven't.

20 Q. That's what we want to find out.

21 A. I just don't want to say it again
22 and again. That's the premise. I have come to
23 pay attention to asbestos as a student of
24 politics, as a student of public policy, and as
25 a student of disputed areas of health and

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1 1965 in detail. None whatsoever, to be honest.
2 It would be remarkable if I did, but I don't.

3 Q. Fair enough.

4 Who was your professor that year?

5 A. Again, your conception of what
6 this was leads you in the wrong direction. It
7 wasn't one professor. It was a program, a
8 post-doctoral program in which about eight
9 people were given a year's tuition and support
10 to take up questions of public health when
11 they've done something different before.

12 It was a kind of expansion of the
13 world of public health to social scientists who
14 otherwise wouldn't have done it.

15 I've been a standard political
16 scientist beforehand. I've written something
17 about Medicare. The way to understand this is
18 here is my early acquaintance with the world of
19 health and healthcare as seen from the
20 standpoint of a public health school. Does
21 that help?

22 Q. Sure. No professor, right?

23 Who are the other seven? What
24 disciplines?

25 A. Mostly economics and one

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1 healthcare.

2 Q. As you researched the information
3 out there and draw your conclusions, we are
4 going to research what makes you an expert in
5 this case. Is that fair enough?

6 A. Yes, it sure is.

7 Q. We're up to the post-doctorate at
8 Harvard. At that time, you spent about 5
9 percent of your time specifically studying
10 asbestos, which is a subset of 20 percent of
11 your time where you talked about public health
12 where asbestos was implicated?

13 A. Not public health. We talked
14 about occupational health and safety. That's
15 about 20 percent of the subjects that this
16 post-doc year dealt with.

17 Q. But in any of the occupational
18 and safety text you read at that time in 1965,
19 you don't remember any chapters, any readings
20 on asbestos; rather all the readings were from
21 the media?

22 MS. ROSENBERG: Objection to the
23 form.

24 Q. Is that correct?

25 A. I have no idea what I read in

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1 sociologist and one anthropologist.

2 Q. No medical doctors?

3 A. No. Again, it was a program
4 in -- post-doctoral program in social science
5 and health rather like the one I headed at Yale
6 up until this year.

7 Q. So an epidemiologist in that
8 eight?

9 A. Not epidemiologist on the student
10 side, but epidemiologist on the staff side.
11 The school of public health had -- it was a
12 faculty post-doc seminar once a week, and a
13 different set of professors would come in every
14 week with only two people there the whole year.
15 And the epidemiologist was a man by the name of
16 Dr. Osler Peterson was his name.

17 Q. Did Dr. Peterson discuss with you
18 or did you discuss with Dr. Peterson,
19 epidemiology as it relates to asbestos?

20 A. We discussed epidemiology, the
21 applications of which I cannot remember
22 specifically.

23 Q. Correct me if I am wrong, but I
24 asked you about professors and you said there
25 weren't any?