

August 28, 2017

Susan D. Cochran, Ph.D., M.S.
2016-2017 UCLA Academic Senate Chair
UCLA Professor of Epidemiology and Statistics
3125 Murphy Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1408
scochran@senate.ucla.edu
cochran@ucla.edu

Re: Allegation of Research Misconduct by UCLA Professor Michael Jerrett

Dear Chair and Professor Cochran:

I am writing you because you are the current UCLA Academic Senate Chair and because you are a UCLA Professor of Epidemiology and Statistics. I am writing regarding a very important issue involving the integrity of epidemiology and statistics research at UCLA and UC. I request that you fully assess my November 11, 2016 “Allegation of Research Misconduct by Dr. Michael Jerrett and Co-Authors” (<http://scientificintegrityinstitute.org/ORIJerrett111116.pdf>). This 23-page PDF includes a one-page summary of my allegation of research misconduct (falsification), one table that summarizes the falsification by showing the included and omitted data, and 21 pages of basic documents that support my allegation. Extensive additional details are contained in the URLs cited in the allegation. The allegation is further supported by recent evidence presented in my [March 23, 2017 ICC-12 lecture](#), my [March 28, 2017 Dose-Response article](#), and my [May 12, 2017 US EPA comments](#) regarding the Regulatory Reform Agenda as per Presidential Executive Order 13777.

Specifically, I want to know if the totality of my evidence satisfies the definition of “falsification” as stated in UCLA Policy 993 and in Public Health Service Policies on Research Misconduct: “omitting or changing data such that the Research is not accurately represented in the Research Record.” This request has special significance because it challenges the validity of fine particulate matter research used to justify regulations that have had multi-billion dollar economic impacts in California and the United States since 1997, as explained above.

Until I receive a response to the contrary, I will assume that you disagree with my allegation and that you support the validity of the research by Dr. Jerrett and Co-Authors relating fine particulate matter to total mortality. To know for sure, it is essential that you send me your professional assessment of my allegation of misconduct regarding this epidemiology and statistics research.

I have copied several former UCLA Academic Senate Chairs who have familiarity with me, academic freedom, and/or research integrity at UCLA and UC.

Thank you very much for your prompt consideration and response.

Sincerely yours,

James E. Enstrom

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cc: 1993-1994 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Carole E. Goldberg <goldberg@law.ucla.edu>
1998-1999 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Vickie M. Mays <maysv@nicco.sscnet.ucla.edu>
2004-2005 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Kathleen L. Komar <komar@ucla.edu>
2006-2007 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Vivek Shetty <vshetty@ucla.edu>
→ 2008-2009 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Michael S. Goldstein <msgoldst@ucla.edu>
2010-2011 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Ann R. Karagozian <ark@seas.ucla.edu>
2011-2012 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Andrew F. Leuchter <afl@ucla.edu>
2012-2013 UCLA Academic Senate Chair Linda P. Sarna <lsarna@sonnet.ucla.edu>
2017-2018 UC Academic Senate Chair Shane N. White <snwhite@dentistry.ucla.edu>

Allegation of Research Misconduct by Dr. Michael Jerrett and Co-Authors

James E. Enstrom, Ph.D., M.P.H.
UCLA and Scientific Integrity Institute
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November 11, 2016

I allege research misconduct (falsification) by UCLA Professor Michael Jerrett, Ph.D., and his primary co-authors C. Arden Pope, Ph.D., Daniel Krewski, Ph.D., George Thurston, Sc.D., Richard T. Burnett, Ph.D., Michael J. Thun, M.D., and Susan P. Gapstur, Ph.D., regarding their attached September 1, 2013 *AJRCCM* paper “Spatial Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in California” (<http://www.atsjournals.org/doi/abs/10.1164/rccm.201303-0609OC>). The authors received a portion of their funding for this research from NIEHS and CDC within DHHS. While claiming that fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) was associated with mortality from all causes (total mortality) in their study, the authors omitted their own null findings and the null findings of others. These omitted findings clearly show NO association. Thus, they have engaged in falsification as defined by DHHS and the Public Health Service: “omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record” (Section 93.103(b) of 42 CFR 93) (http://ori.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/42_cfr_parts_50_and_93_2005.pdf).

The *AJRCCM* paper claims there is a positive relationship between PM_{2.5} and mortality from all causes in California because their “conurbation” land use regression (LUR) model yielded a slightly positive relative risk of RR=1.060 (1.003-1.120), as shown in Table 6. However, complete study results are in the October 28, 2011 Jerrett CARB Final Report “Spatiotemporal Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in California Based on the American Cancer Society Cohort: Final Report” (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/apr/past/06-332.pdf>). The eight entirely null models, shown in the attached Report Table 22, were omitted from the paper. The results for all nine models are shown in my Summary Table on the next page. The weighted average relative risk for all nine models is RR=1.002 (0.992-1.012), which means NO relationship.

Furthermore, the *AJRCCM* paper does not cite any of the null California PM_{2.5}-mortality results from other papers and reports dating back to 2000, including earlier findings by Dr. Jerrett. These results are shown on the next page, as well as on the attached August 15, 2016 Summary Table that I presented to SCAQMD (<http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/Draft2016AQMP/2016-aqmp-appendix-i-comment-letter> (letter #7)). The weighted average relative risk for the most recent result from each of the six different California cohorts is RR=0.999 (0.988-1.010), which means NO relationship.

I contend that the falsification in the paper was deliberate because it was done after extensive criticism of the June 9, 2011 Draft Report and the October 28, 2011 Final Report. This criticism was presented to the authors via CARB by myself, William M. Briggs, Ph.D., John D. Dunn, M.D., S. Stanley Young, Ph.D., Gordon Fulks, Ph.D., and Frederick W. Lipfert, Ph.D. A compilation of all criticism of the 2011 Report is attached (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/JerrettCriticism102811.pdf>). Detailed criticism of the *AJRCCM* paper, including its misrepresentation of the results contained in the CARB Report, was given by Dr. Briggs in his statistical blogs of August 6, 2013 (<http://wmbriggs.com/blog/?p=8720>), September 11, 2013 (<http://wmbriggs.com/blog/?p=8990>), and September 25, 2013 (<http://wmbriggs.com/blog/?p=9241>).

In conclusion, Dr. Jerrett and his co-authors falsified the relationship between PM_{2.5} and total mortality in California in their *AJRCCM* paper by deliberately omitting their own null evidence and the null evidence of others. This is quite disturbing because PM_{2.5}-mortality claims in the paper are being used as public health justification for the very costly SCAQMD 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (<http://www.aqmd.gov/>).

Summary Table. Epidemiologic cohort studies of PM_{2.5} and total mortality in California, 2000-2016
Relative risk of death from all causes (RR and 95% CI) associated with increase of 10 µg/m³ (IQR=10) in PM_{2.5}

<u>Study (Year)</u>	<u>Cohort</u>	<u>RR</u>	<u>95% CI</u>	<u>F-U Years</u>
Jerrett 2013 (<i>AJRCCM</i> Table 6 Model)	CA CPS II	1.060	(1.003–1.120)	1982-2000
Jerrett 2011 (CARB Report Figure 22)	CA CPS II			
KRG IND Model (Table 30, IQR=8.52902→10.0)		0.992	(0.965-1.020)	1982-2000
KRG ZIP Model (Table 28, IQR=8.4735→10.0)		0.993	(0.964-1.023)	1982-2000
KRG IND+O ₃ Model (Figure 22 extrapolated, IQR=10.0)		1.020	(0.980-1.060)	1982-2000
IDW IND Model (Table 29, IQR=8.74→10.0)		1.003	(0.978-1.028)	1982-2000
IDW ZIP Model (Table 27, IQR=9.37→10.0)		0.995	(0.967-1.025)	1982-2000
BME IND Model (Figure 22 extrapolated, IQR=10.0)		1.000	(0.975-1.025)	1982-2000
LUR IND Model (Table 31, IQR=5.35→10.0)		1.009	(0.980-1.039)	1982-2000
LUR IND+5 Metro Model (Abstract Table 1, IQR=10.0) [Jerrett 2013 Model]		1.080	(1.000-1.150)	1982-2000
RS IND Model (Table 32, IQR= 5.39→10.0)		0.998	(0.968-1.029)	1982-2000
Weighted Average of All Nine Models		1.002	(0.992-1.012)	1982-2000
Other Results by Jerrett and Other Investigators				
Krewski Jerrett 2000 (RR for CA 2010)	CA CPS II	0.872	(0.805-0.944)	1982-1989
McDonnell 2000 *	CA AHSMOG	~ 1.00	(0.95 – 1.05)	1977-1992
Jerrett 2005	CPS II (LA Basin Only)	1.11	(0.99 - 1.25)	1982-2000
Enstrom 2005 *	CA CPS I	0.997	(0.978-1.016)	1983-2002
Zeger 2008 *	MCAPS “West=CA+OR+WA”	0.989	(0.970-1.008)	2000-2005
Jerrett 2010	CA CPS II	~ 0.994	(0.965-1.025)	1982-2000
Krewski Jerrett 2009 (RR for CA 2010)*	CA CPS II	0.968	(0.916-1.022)	1982-2000
Lipsett Jerrett 2011	CA Teachers	1.01	(0.95 – 1.09)	2000-2005
Ostro 2011	CA Teachers	1.06	(0.96 – 1.16)	2002-2007
Ostro 2015 *	CA Teachers	1.01	(0.98 - 1.05)	2001-2007
Thurston 2016 *	CA NIH-AARP	1.02	(0.99 - 1.04)	2000-2009
Weighted Average of Latest Results (*) from Six California Cohorts		0.999	(0.988-1.010)	



Spatial Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in California

Michael Jerrett¹, Richard T. Burnett², Bernardo S. Beckerman¹, Michelle C. Turner³, Daniel Krewski^{3,4}, George Thurston⁵, Randall V. Martin⁶, Aaron van Donkelaar⁶, Edward Hughes⁷, Yuanli Shi³, Susan M. Gapstur⁸, Michael J. Thun⁸, and C. Arden Pope III⁹

¹Division of Environmental Health Sciences, School of Public Health, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, California; ²Population Studies Division, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; ³McLaughlin Centre for Population Health Risk Assessment, Institute of Population Health, and ⁴Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; ⁵New York University School of Medicine, Tuxedo, New York; ⁶Department of Physics and Atmospheric Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; ⁷Edward Hughes Consulting, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; ⁸Epidemiology Research Program, American Cancer Society, Atlanta, Georgia; and ⁹Department of Economics, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Rationale: Although substantial scientific evidence suggests that chronic exposure to ambient air pollution contributes to premature mortality, uncertainties exist in the size and consistency of this association. Uncertainty may arise from inaccurate exposure assessment. **Objectives:** To assess the associations of three types of air pollutants (fine particulate matter, ozone [O₃], and nitrogen dioxide [NO₂]) with the risk of mortality in a large cohort of California adults using individualized exposure assessments. **Methods:** For fine particulate matter and NO₂, we used land use regression models to derive predicted individualized exposure at the home address. For O₃, we estimated exposure with an inverse distance weighting interpolation. Standard and multilevel Cox survival models were used to assess the association between air pollution and mortality.

(Received in original form March 29, 2013; accepted in final form June 4, 2013)

This work was supported in part by a contract with the California Air Resources Board. Additional funding came from the Environmental Public Health Tracking Program of the Centers for Disease Control. G.T. was also supported in part by the NYU-NIEHS Center of Excellence Grant E500260.

Author Contributions: M.J. conceived the study, led all analyses, contributed to the development of the exposure models, drafted much of the text, and responded to comments from co-author reviewers. B.S.B. ran many of the statistical models that led to the exposure assessments, conducted geographic analyses, contributed text, and assisted with interpreting the results. R.T.B. supplied expert statistical advice on the analyses, drafted sections of the paper, and assisted with the interpretation of the results. E.H. developed the statistical programs used to interpret the random effects models, helped to interpret the results, and supplied key statistical advice on the interpretation. D.K. contributed to the original grant proposal, assisted with interpretation of the results, and wrote sections of the paper. C.A.P. contributed to the statistical analyses, wrote sections of the text, and assisted with interpreting the results. S.M.G. is the Principal Investigator of the ACS CPS-II cohort and commented on the final draft of the paper. She also oversaw the geocoding process for exposure assignment. M.J.T. assisted with interpretation of the statistical models and supplied expert medical epidemiological advice on the results. G.T. assisted with the conception of the study, supplied key information on interpreting the pollution models, and commented on several drafts of the paper, which changed the interpretation of the results. M.C.T. contributed text and tables, helped to assemble supporting data, assisted with the statistical modeling, interpreted the results, and served as a liaison with the American Cancer Society for code review and data access. R.V.M. and A.V.D. contributed the remote sensing models used to derive estimates of PM_{2.5}, supplied text, edited versions of the paper, and gave advice on atmospheric chemistry issues. Y.S. ran the statistical models, managed the data, prepared code for review by the American Cancer Society, prepared all of the tables and associated text, and assisted with the interpretation of the results.

Correspondence and requests for reprints should be addressed to Michael Jerrett, Ph.D., 50 University Hall, School of Public Health, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-7360. E-mail: jerrett@berkeley.edu

This article has an online supplement, which is accessible from this issue's table of contents at www.atsjournals.org

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Internet address: www.atsjournals.org

AT A GLANCE COMMENTARY

Scientific Knowledge on the Subject

Several cohort studies have examined whether long-term exposure to air pollution is associated with premature death. The results of these studies have been mixed, possibly due to errors introduced in the exposure assessment process.

What This Study Adds to the Field

To address this potential problem, this study assigned members of the American Cancer Society Cancer Prevention Study II Cohort residing in California more precise exposure assignments at their home address using advanced exposure models. The study provides the first evidence that ozone is significantly associated with cardiovascular mortality, particularly from ischemic heart disease; shows a strong association between nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and lung cancer; and demonstrates that that fine particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μm or less (PM_{2.5}) and NO₂ associate independently with premature death from all causes and cardiovascular disease. The findings from this study confirm earlier evidence on PM_{2.5} associations with mortality and expand the evidence base markedly on associations between ozone or NO₂ and premature death.

Measurements and Main Results: Data for 73,711 subjects who resided in California were abstracted from the American Cancer Society Cancer Prevention II Study cohort, with baseline ascertainment of individual characteristics in 1982 and follow-up of vital status through to 2000. Exposure data were derived from government monitors. Exposure to fine particulate matter, O₃, and NO₂ was positively associated with ischemic heart disease mortality. NO₂ (a marker for traffic pollution) and fine particulate matter were also associated with mortality from all causes combined. Only NO₂ had significant positive association with lung cancer mortality. **Conclusions:** Using the first individualized exposure assignments in this important cohort, we found positive associations of fine particulate matter, O₃, and NO₂ with mortality. The positive associations of NO₂ suggest that traffic pollution relates to premature death.

Keywords: air pollution; mortality; survival analyses; GIS; spatial analyses

A substantial body of evidence suggests that long-term exposure to combustion-related air pollution contributes to the development of chronic disease and can lead to premature death (1–6). Exposure to air pollution affects huge populations globally. As a result, the public health impact can be large (7, 8).

Critiques of Final Report for CARB Contract No. 06-332
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/JerrettCriticism102811.pdf>)

“Spatiotemporal Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in California
Based on the American Cancer Society Cohort: Final Report”

Michael Jerrett, Richard T. Burnett, Arden Pope III, Daniel Krewski, George Thurston,
George Christakos, Edward Hughes, Zev Ross, Yuanli Shi, Michael Thun and
Bernardo Beckerman, Michelle Catherine Turner, Jason Su, Seung-Joe Lee

Compiled by
James E. Enstrom, Ph.D., M.P.H.
December 12, 2011

June 9, 2011 and October 28, 2011 CARB Research Screening Committee Meeting Information
(<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/rsc/rsc.htm>)

June 9, 2011 Draft Final Report “Spatiotemporal Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality in
California Based on the American Cancer Society Cohort: Final Report” (145 pages)
(http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/rsc/06-09-11/agenda4_contract06-332_draft_report_cynthia_0520_v2.pdf)

October 28, 2011 Revised Final Report “Spatiotemporal Analysis of Air Pollution and Mortality
in California Based on the American Cancer Society Cohort: Final Report” (148 pages)
(<http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/rsc/10-28-11/item1dfr06-332.pdf>)

June 9, 2011 written comments by James E. Enstrom, Ph.D., M.P.H., UCLA, Los Angeles, CA
(Summary read by Enstrom on June 9, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Enstrom060911.pdf>)

June 9, 2011 written comments by Norman R. “Skip” Brown of Delta Construction Company,
Sacramento, CA (Summary read by Brown on June 9, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Delta060911.pdf>)

June 9, 2011 written comments by John D. Dunn, M.D., J.D., Lake Brownwood, TX
(Summary read by Hank de Carbonel on June 9, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Dunn060911.pdf>)

June 27, 2011 written comments by Frederick W. Lipfert, Ph.D., Northport, NY
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Lipfert062711.pdf>)

August 17, 2011 Bakersfield Californian article by Lois Henry
"New study doesn't hit the mark for air pollution deaths"
(<http://www.bakersfield.com/news/columnist/henry/x560461816/New-study-doesnt-hit-the-mark-for-air-pollution-deaths>) or (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Henry081711.pdf>)

September 13, 2011 written comments of William Matt Briggs, Ph.D., New York, NY
(<http://wmbriggs.com/blog/?p=4353>) or
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Briggs091311.pdf>)

October 20, 2011 Second Delta (Brown) Critique
(Summary read by Allen Faris on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Delta102011.pdf>)

October 24, 2011 Briggs Critique
(Summary not read on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Briggs102411.pdf>)

October 26, 2011 Second Enstrom Critique
(Statement read by Betty Plowman on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Enstrom102611.pdf>)

October 26, 2011 Second Malkan Critique
(Statement read by Richard Fields on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Malkan102611.pdf>)

October 26, 2011 Second Dunn Critique
(Summary read by Hank de Carbonel on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Dunn102611.pdf>)

October 26, 2011 Lipfert Critique
(Summary read by Eric Eisenhammer on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Lipfert102611.pdf>)

October 26, 2011 Fulks Critique
(Summary read by Daniel Robertson on October 28, 2011)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Fulks102611.pdf>)

October 30, 2011 Briggs Blog re Jerrett Report
“A Case Of Failed Peer Review: Dust And Death”
(<http://wmbriggs.com/blog/?p=4587>)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Briggs103011.pdf>)

November 30, 2011 Bakersfield Californian article by Lois Henry
“Air Board Study in Error? They Don’t Seem to Care”
(<http://www.bakersfield.com/news/columnist/henry/x1347873497/LOIS-HENRY-Air-Board-study-in-error-They-dont-seem-to-care>)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Henry113011.pdf>)

December 12, 2011 Briggs Blog re Jerrett Report
"CARB Misinterprets Statistics, Calls For Elimination of Dust"
(<http://wmbriggs.com/blog/?p=4857>)
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Briggs121211.pdf>)

June 9, 2011 verbal comments by Dr. Enstrom, Dr. Matthew A. Malkan of UCLA, Mr. Brown, and Dr. Dunn as read by Hank de Carbonel
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/CARBRSC060911.mp3>)

October 28, 2011 verbal comments read for Drs. Enstrom, Malkan, Dunn, Lipfert, and Fulks, and Mr. Brown (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/CARBRSC102811.mp3>) or
(<http://www.cdtoa.org/CARBdocs/2011-10-28-SRatCARBreJerret.MP3>)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

August 27, 1973

Assistant Vice-Chancellor Albert A. Barber
Office of the Chancellor
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Vice-Chancellor Barber:

On behalf of the Division of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, I would like to propose Dr. James Eugene Enstrom for consideration for the Celeste Durand Rogers Postdoctoral Fellowship Award in cancer research. Although only twenty-nine years old Dr. Enstrom has completed his Ph.D. in physics and has already published nine articles in well-known journals of physics, in addition to many technical reports for the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Stanford University, R & D Associates, and the Rand Corporation. These many references and the comments of Drs. Libby and Jones underscore that Dr. Enstrom is an energetic, inquiring scientist committed to producing quality research.

Dr. Enstrom has been the recipient of awards for academic standing and physics at the Harvey Mudd College and is currently a consulting physicist to the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica and R & D Associates, also in Santa Monica, as well as being a research physicist at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley.

Recently, Dr. Enstrom has become interested in the epidemiology of cancer. He has written a paper on cancer mortality and alcohol-tobacco consumption which correlates, on a state by state basis, age-adjusted cancer death rates and per capita consumption of alcohol and tobacco in the United States. From this study he has evolved a proposal for a study of cancer among Mormons. Dr. Enstrom has shown a great deal of epidemiologic insight by selecting the Mormon population in which to study the role of alcohol, tobacco and dietary factors on the risk of acquiring cancer. He is familiar with the study which has been recently funded by the National Cancer Institute of Cancer among Seventh-Day Adventists and has consulted with Dr. Roland Phillips, the principal investigator on the study of Cancer among Seventh-Day Adventists. In addition to realizing the unique opportunity of assessing relationships of dietetic factors to cancer of various sites, Dr. Enstrom was quick to realize the increased significance which would be gained by comparing the Mormon population with the Seventh-Day Adventists population as well as a general population. Dr. Enstrom has demonstrated an understanding of the problems associated with dealing with large population groups by selecting as his control the Alameda County population. This population has been well-demonstrated by Breslow and others to have an excellent compliance.

The potential significance of the study proposed by Dr. Enstrom has been recognized by the American Cancer Society which has given Dr. Enstrom an award through the

Assistant Vice-Chancellor
Albert A. Barber

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August 27, 1973

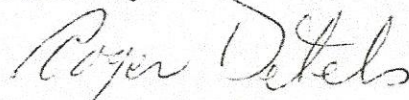
Berkeley Campus Institutional Research Grant Committee to assist in the development of the study of cancer among Mormons. Such eminent cancer epidemiologists as Warren Winkelstein, Hardin B. Jones, John E. Dunn, Jr., Phillip Buell, Lester Breslow, Sir Richard Doll, and Abraham L. Lilienfeld have expressed interest in the project. Thus, it is apparent that Dr. Enstrom has the potential to make a significant contribution to the epidemiology of cancer.

The Division of Epidemiology feels that Dr. Enstrom could make a strong contribution to the interests of the Division and of the Center for the Health Sciences as well. Dr. Elizabeth Stern, an established researcher in the relationship of hormones and cancer, is already in the Division of Epidemiology. The addition of Dr. Enstrom to the Division of Epidemiology would increase the ability of the Division to act as a resource and core for the proposed Cancer Center.

While it is apparent from the above that Dr. Enstrom would make a strong contribution to the Division of Epidemiology, the Division of Epidemiology could also provide a strong resource to Dr. Enstrom. Dr. Enstrom has demonstrated his familiarity with the field of epidemiology but he has had no formal training or degrees in the area. We would propose during Dr. Enstrom's stay to provide him with the opportunity for didactic training in the discipline of epidemiology. The Division of Epidemiology has a well-established laboratory of population studies including data on mortality for the State of California and census tapes for the entire state. This Health Information Systems Research Laboratory has developed expertise in the handling of data contained in the census and mortality tapes which will be of importance to Dr. Enstrom in developing analyses of morbidity and mortality data from the three populations with which he will be working.

In summary, I feel that Dr. Enstrom has demonstrated his dedication to science and his ability to synthesize his findings into meaningful publications. He has demonstrated an unusual initiative in recognizing a problem in a different field and having the resourcefulness to develop a significant proposal to study that problem. He has also demonstrated his willingness to seek out expertise from people in the field and his determination to see a project through. The Division of Epidemiology feels that Dr. Enstrom can make a strong contribution to the Division of Epidemiology and the Center for the Health Sciences, and that the Division and the Center for the Health Sciences can make a strong contribution to the excellent proposal that Dr. Enstrom has developed. Lastly, I feel that it is important to encourage bright, aggressive, young individuals such as Dr. Enstrom to pursue a career in cancer epidemiology.

Sincerely,



Roger Detels, M.D.
Associate Professor and Head
Division of Epidemiology

RD:bh

Acceptance Speech for May 17, 2015 AFA Heroes of Conscience Award

James E. Enstrom, Ph.D., M.P.H. May 17, 2015 9 PM Final Version

I sincerely thank the American Freedom Alliance for this prestigious award. Also, I thank all those who made this award possible, particularly my wonderful wife Marta, my beloved parents, the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education, the American Center for Law and Justice, several key supporters within the University of California, many scientific colleagues across the county, numerous California businessmen, numerous California legislators, selected journalists, and many personal friends dating back to my childhood. By far my most important person has been Marta, whose love and support during the past four decades has made it possible for me to wage a successful battle against UCLA and UC, fighting almost impossible odds.

To understand the danger to science of my wrongful termination by UCLA, I relate it to the wrongful execution in 1935 of the elderly German Jew, Lehman Feldenstein, in “Judgment at Nuremberg.” The German Minister of Justice Dr. Ernst Janning, who oversaw a sham trial, ultimately confessed to a deliberate travesty of justice (<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/MovieSpeeches/moviespeechjudgmentatnuremberg1.html>).

“It was the old, old story of the sacrificial lamb. What about those of us who knew better, we who knew the words were lies and worse than lies? Why did we sit silent? Why did we take part? Because we loved our country. What difference does it make if a few political extremists lose their rights? What difference does it make if a few racial minorities lose their rights?” These words apply perfectly to everyone at UCLA and UC who has silently watched me be academically tortured for publishing honest research.

The Feldenstein case has personal relevance to me, because my scientific career was made possible when a cantor’s son, Jack Steinberger, was able to escape from Germany in 1934. He made it to Chicago, where he was eventually trained by Nobel Laureate Enrico Fermi, who is widely credited with helping save America by achieving the first self-sustained nuclear chain reaction in 1942. Steinberger then trained my Stanford dissertation advisor Melvin Schwartz and they both won the Nobel Prize together.

Because of my rigorous scientific training and the academic freedom that I have enjoyed for most of my career, I have been able to discover and publish honest, but often politically incorrect, science. In particular, I have exposed the pseudoscientific lie that fine particulate air pollution kills Californians. Although I have not been able to stop the CARB diesel regulations based on this lie, I am now helping Congress with legislation which will eventually stop all unjustified air pollution regulations by EPA and CARB.

In order for honest science to flourish, it is important that organizations like FIRE and AFA continue to defend academic freedom and I am so thankful that they have helped me. Finally, it is also important that everyone do their part to support academic freedom and scientific integrity.

Thank you.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the business case for ethics. It argues that the business case for ethics is not just about profit, but also about the long-term success of the organization. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the business case for ethics. It argues that the business case for ethics is not just about profit, but also about the long-term success of the organization.

The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the business case for ethics. It argues that the business case for ethics is not just about profit, but also about the long-term success of the organization.

3. The Business Case for Ethics

The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the business case for ethics. It argues that the business case for ethics is not just about profit, but also about the long-term success of the organization.

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January 23, 2012

Catia Sternini, Ph.D.
Department of Neurobiology
Chair, Academic Senate Review Team
for Department of Epidemiology
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1408

Dear Dr. Sternini:

I am writing regarding the current UCLA Academic Senate Program Review of the Department of Epidemiology (EPI) within the School of Public Health (SPH) (<http://www.senate.ucla.edu/programreview/2011-12ProgramReviews.htm>). I want to express my serious concerns about academic freedom, academic diversity, and ethical conduct in EPI. Although I am not currently affiliated with EPI, I am an accomplished epidemiologist who has been at UCLA since December 1, 1973 and I currently hold an epidemiology-related research faculty position in the SPH Department of Environmental Health Sciences (EHS). I have extensive knowledge that is highly relevant to the EPI Program Review. I request that you give my comments full consideration.

My comments are focused primarily on the following two aspects of the Program Review:

1) ACADEMIC SENATE GUIDELINES FOR THE SELF-REVIEW

(<http://www.senate.ucla.edu/programreview/documents/GuidelinesfortheSelf-Review.pdf>)

“4. Sections of the Self-Review Report G. Diversity. Describe specifically the department’s efforts to foster diversity among faculty and staff.”

2) ACADEMIC SENATE GUIDELINES FOR THE SITE VISIT

(<http://www.senate.ucla.edu/programreview/documents/GuidelinesfortheSiteVisit.pdf>)

“Section 6. Special Concerns B. Evidence. The review team needs to be sensitive to evidence, particularly for allegations of inadequate performance, misconduct, or wrongdoing.”

I have substantial evidence that EPI has violated basic University of California (UC) policies regarding mission statement (specifically academic freedom), academic diversity, and ethical conduct. The relevant portions of these policies are shown below, with key phrases in bold:

1) *UCLA Mission Statement* (http://www.wasc.ucla.edu/cpr_endnotes/Mission_Statement.pdf). This statement says “UCLA’s primary purpose as a public research university is the creation, dissemination, preservation, and application of knowledge for the betterment of our global society. To fulfill this mission, **UCLA is committed to academic freedom in its fullest terms: we value open access to information, free and lively debate conducted with mutual respect for individuals, and freedom from intolerance.** In all of our pursuits, we strive at once for excellence and diversity, recognizing that openness and inclusion produce true quality.”

2) *UC Diversity Statement* (<http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/coordrev/policy/PP063006DiversityStatement.pdf>). This statement says “Diversity – a defining feature of California’s past, present, and future – refers to the **variety of personal experiences, values, and worldviews** that arise from differences of culture and circumstance.”

3) *UC Standards of Ethical Conduct* (<http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/compaudit/ethicalconduct.html>). These standards state “Pursuit of the University of California mission of teaching, research and public service requires a shared commitment to the core values of the University as well as a commitment to the ethical conduct of all University activities. In that spirit, the *Standards of Ethical Conduct* are a statement of **our belief in ethical, legal and professional behavior in all of our dealings inside and outside the University.**”

November 30, 2011 EPI Self-Review Report by Chair Roger Detels and Vice Chair Beate Ritz (http://www.senate.ucla.edu/programreview/documents/SelfReview_Epidemiology.pdf) states on page 11 “Another issue is the lack of diversity in the faculty, there being no Hispanic and only one African among the department’s FTE (regular-series) faculty. On the other hand, 4 of the 9 current FTE faculty are women.” The issue of diversity involves much more than the race and sex of the FTE faculty. Particularly troubling is the fact that EPI as a whole (the 43 FTE and non-FTE faculty listed in Table 1) is dominated by liberal faculty members who have a liberal approach to public health issues.

This lack of academic diversity has existed for the entire 38 years that I have been at UCLA. There is a tremendous emphasis in EPI on the health risks associated with AIDS and HIV and environmental factors like air pollution, pesticides, and low level radiation. However, among the 235,000 annual deaths in California, AIDS accounts for fewer than 1,000 deaths and air pollution, pesticides, and low level radiation account for essentially no deaths, based on my assessment. EPI does not focus on the positive aspects of health in California, such as, the fact that California currently has third lowest total (all cause) age-adjusted death rate of the fifty states (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db64.pdf>) and the fact that Los Angeles County has the lowest total age-adjusted death rate of any large American county, a rate that is even lower than the California rate.

My openly conservative approach to public health issues is not acceptable to EPI, although the importance of my research findings has been widely recognized outside of UCLA. My research has focused on California populations that are at low risk of major diseases and on lifestyle factors that result in improved health and reduced mortality rate, such as, religiosity, marriage, education, and no cigarette smoking. For instance, I have studied the health benefits of the Mormon lifestyle since 1973 and have documented that this lifestyle is associated with a long-term 50% reduction in total death rate and is generalizable to non-Mormons who follow the same lifestyle. The latest findings are described in my 2008 *Preventive Medicine* paper with Dr. Lester Breslow (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/PM2008.pdf>). Also, I have done extensive epidemiologic research which shows environmental factors like low level radiation, environmental tobacco smoke, and air pollution have essentially no impact on mortality. I have made significant findings on several important epidemiologic issues and all of my findings have held up over time. However, several of these findings are “politically incorrect” and have not been received well by liberal SPH faculty members, particularly SPH Dean Linda Rosenstock.

For the past six years I have been engaged in a successful scientific effort to document that fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and diesel PM does not kill Californians. This effort has confirmed the validity of the findings in my December 2005 *Inhalation Toxicology* paper on PM_{2.5} and mortality in California (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/IT121505.pdf>). My effort directly counters the 22-year effort of several liberal activist scientists in California, including EHS Chair Richard J. Jackson, who played a prominent role in getting diesel exhaust classified as a carcinogen in 1990, and EHS Professor John R. Froines, who played a prominent role in getting diesel exhaust, specifically diesel PM, classified as a toxic air contaminant in 1998. These classifications subsequently lead the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to enact draconian regulations to reduce diesel PM levels in California. Many of these multi-billion dollar diesel vehicle regulations have gone into effect as of January 1, 2012.

My efforts regarding PM_{2.5} and diesel PM epidemiology have been most recently described in my November 28, 2011 UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability Seminar (<http://www.environment.ucla.edu/calendar/showevent.asp?eventid=667>) and in my December 13, 2011 comments to the California Office of Administrative Law (COAL) requesting suspension of the CARB diesel vehicle regulations (http://www.arb.ca.gov/lists/gmbond2011/2-enstrom_letter_to_coal_cornez_re_suspend_carb_diesel_regs_121311.pdf). There is now overwhelming evidence that there are NO premature deaths due to PM_{2.5} and diesel PM in California and no public health justification for the CARB diesel regulations. Unfortunately, my comments have been ignored by CARB and COAL. More California epidemiologists need to make their own assessment of this important environmental science and regulations issue.

Since 2008 I have made formal and/or informal requests to EPI Chair Detels, EPI Vice Chair Ritz (also an EHS Professor), former EPI Vice Chair Zuo-Feng Zhang (also an EHS Professor), and EPI Professor Sander Greenland regarding the serious issues of scientific integrity and ethical conduct surrounding PM_{2.5} epidemiology. These four EPI professors have expressed no concern to me about these issues and other EPI faculty members have expressed no concern either. Also, there has been no concern expressed about the actions taken during the past two years to end my research faculty appointment in EHS for reasons that are clearly related to my outspokenness on the PM_{2.5} epidemiology issue. The essential elements of my currently pending

termination from UCLA and its relationship to the PM_{2.5} epidemiology issue has been described in the attached December 5, 2011 National Association of Scholars article “Why UCLA’s Firing of a Lone Dissenting Voice Should Worry Us” by Dr. Geoffrey C. Kabat (http://www.nas.org/polArticles.cfm?doc_id=2303).

I have made detailed requests regarding PM_{2.5} epidemiology to Dr. Ritz, who is the EPI and EHS epidemiologist with the most expertise in air pollution epidemiology during the past decade, based on her publications and funding. However, she has failed to address my extensive evidence about the exaggerated mortality risks of PM_{2.5} and diesel PM in California, as stated in my December 10, 2008 CARB public comments (http://www.arb.ca.gov/lists/truckbus08/897-carb_enstrom_comments_on_statewide_truck_regulations_121008.pdf). She signed December 4, 2008 CARB public comments which support CARB diesel science and regulations. These comments include statements which have now been shown to be documentably false, such as, “The state of California estimates that diesel pollution from trucks and buses alone will be responsible for 4,500 premature deaths in California in 2008. . . . these pollutants are taking a serious toll on California’s public health. Much of this morbidity and mortality can be avoided by cleaning up heavy-duty trucks. . . .” (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/lists/truckbus08/426-public-health-letter--truck-and-bus-rule-dec-2008.pdf>).

Dr. Ritz has never corrected her 2008 CARB comments, which were also signed by EHS Chair Jackson, EHS Professor Arthur E. Winer, and Dean Rosenstock. Instead, Dr. Ritz stated in an August 2010 newspaper article about my then pending determination from EHS that she knows Enstrom “for letting his interpretations go beyond the data and his personal biases to be strong enough to not allow for a balanced and appropriately cautious interpretation of the numbers.” However, she has refused repeated requests to provide specific evidence supporting this defamatory claim (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Ritz100610.pdf>). My 2010 email messages to her are attached.

Her lack of response to these requests is further compounded by the fact that she, along with Dr. Zhang and Dean Rosenstock, participated in the April 15-16, 2010 EHS Program Review Site Visit, knowing that I had been entirely omitted. Furthermore, I was entirely omitted from the 650-page January 29, 2010 “UCLA Department of Environmental Health Sciences Self-Review Report” (<http://www.senate.ucla.edu/programreview/documents/SelfReviewEHScomplete.pdf>). These three individuals, who will participate in the February 16-17, 2012 EPI Program Review Site Visit, should be asked about the PM_{2.5} epidemiology issue and the omission of me from the 2010 EHS Program Review. Dr. Ritz has refused to address my October 6, 2011 request about these matters (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Ritz100711.pdf>). Our 2011 email correspondence is attached.

Having received no explanation from Dr. Ritz, I have made further attempts to get an explanation for my omission from the EHS Program Review. I sent an October 8, 2011 email request to Dr. Robert C. Spear of UC Berkeley, who was a member of the EHS External Review Team (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Spear100811.pdf>). Then I sent an October 10, 2011 email request to Dr. Robert G. Frank, Jr. of UCLA, who was Chair of the EHS Review Team (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Frank101011.pdf>). My request to Dr. Frank is attached. I have received no response to these requests from either Dr. Spear or Dr. Frank.

The complete lack of response to my requests raises serious concerns about academic freedom and ethical conduct in EPI. I believe this has occurred primarily because of the lack of academic diversity in EPI. Thus, I request that you and the other members of the EPI Review Team carefully examine and address my above concerns about academic freedom, academic diversity, and ethical conduct in EPI. Also, I request the opportunity to speak with the EPI Review Team directly about my concerns during the February 16-17, 2012 Site Visit at UCLA. At that time I will provide additional evidence that supports my concerns expressed above.

Finally, I want to make clear that the sole purpose of this letter is to inform the EPI Review Team of my serious concerns about EPI. This letter is not to be treated by the EPI Review Team or the Academic Senate Program Review staff as a personal grievance that should be addressed by other UCLA officials.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely yours,



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Attachments:

December 5, 2011 National Association of Scholars article "Why UCLA's Firing of a Lone Dissenting Voice Should Worry Us" by Dr. Geoffrey C. Kabat
(http://www.nas.org/polArticles.cfm?doc_id=2303).

October 2010 Enstrom email correspondence with Dr. Beate Ritz
(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Ritz100610.pdf>)

October 2011 Enstrom email correspondence with Dr. Beate Ritz
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October 10, 2011 Enstrom email request to Dr. Robert G. Frank, Jr.
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The text also highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

In addition, the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze financial data. It provides a detailed overview of the different types of financial statements and how they are prepared and presented. The text also discusses the role of auditors in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial information.

The following table provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study.

Category	Value
Revenue	1,234,567
Expenses	876,543
Profit	358,024

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant positive correlation between the level of financial transparency and the overall performance of the organization. This suggests that companies that are more open and honest about their financial activities are likely to experience higher levels of trust and loyalty from their stakeholders.

Furthermore, the study found that companies that invest in robust financial reporting systems and processes are better equipped to handle complex financial transactions and to provide timely and accurate information to their investors and other stakeholders.

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of financial transparency and accountability in the modern business environment. It provides valuable insights into the various factors that influence financial reporting and offers practical recommendations for improving the quality and reliability of financial information.

The study also identifies several areas for further research, including the impact of digital technologies on financial reporting and the role of regulatory bodies in promoting transparency and accountability in the financial sector.