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October 4, 2013

Laura Rasar King, MPH, MCHES  
Executive Director  
Council on Education for Public Health  
1010 Wayne Avenue, Suite 220  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-5600

Dear Ms. King,

I am hereby filing with the Council on Education in Public Health (CEPH) a formal complaint that the UCLA School of Public Health (SPH) selectively and illegally retaliated against me and wrongfully terminated my long career at the SPH. I allege that this retaliatory termination was directly due to my politically incorrect environmental epidemiology research and my successful whistleblowing against a powerful fellow faculty member who has engaged in substantial unethical conduct. This retaliation violated my academic freedom and provides substantial documentation of the lack of academic diversity and scientific integrity at the SPH. Furthermore my termination violates the SPH Mission “to enhance the public’s health by conducting innovative research. . . .” (<http://www.ph.ucla.edu/pdfs/SPHStrategicPlan.pdf>) and violates the UCLA Mission Statement, which states “UCLA is committed to academic freedom in its fullest terms . . . . In all of our pursuits, we strive at once for excellence and diversity. . . .” ([http://www.wasc.ucla.edu/cpr\\_endnotes/Mission\\_Statement.pdf](http://www.wasc.ucla.edu/cpr_endnotes/Mission_Statement.pdf)).

1) Violation of two CEPH accreditation standards for Schools of Public Health:  
“1.8 Diversity” and “4.2 Faculty Policies and Procedures”  
(<http://ceph.org/assets/SPH-Criteria-2011.pdf>)

Below I have presented substantial evidence that the SPH violates the CEPH criteria “1.8 Diversity” because it has does not “demonstrate a commitment to diversity” and does not “recruit, develop, promote and retain a diverse faculty.” In particular, the SPH has essentially no conservative faculty members and does little to promote or support conservative faculty members and their politically incorrect research. The current SPH faculty does not reflect the academic and political diversity of California. This lack of diversity does not “enhance the public’s health” and puts serious limits on the conduct of “innovative research.” In addition to the evidence below, I have other prima facie evidence on the lack of political diversity.

Also, the SPH violates portions of the CEPH criteria “4.2 Faculty Policies and Procedures,” specifically regarding “Policies, procedures and operational guidelines related to conditions of employment should be established and available to all faculty. Procedures should provide for fair and equitable treatment of faculty and should be consistently applied. . . . Required Documentation: b. Description of provisions for faculty development, including identification of support for faculty categories other than regular full-time appointments. c. Description of formal procedures for evaluating faculty competence and performance. . . .” I did not have and was never able to obtain a “regular full-time appointment” and the existing procedures do not “provide for fair and equitable treatment of faculty” and are not “consistently applied”.

## 2) Documentation That Appropriate Administrative Processes Have Been Exhausted

Retaliation and termination actions against me began February 10, 2010. When my efforts within the SPH to reverse these actions were unsuccessful, I filed a formal whistleblower retaliation complaint against UCLA on August 27, 2010. My UCLA complaint was never fully or properly addressed and was ultimately unsuccessful. All UCLA administrative processes were exhausted on August 30, 2011 and my research faculty appointment, which began on July 1, 1976, ended on June 30, 2012. I have been improperly and illegally forced into retirement and I currently have only a few rights granted to retired faculty members.

A Federal lawsuit against UCLA was filed in California on my behalf by the American Center for Law and Justice (ACLJ) on June 13, 2012, alleging violation of my first amendment right to free speech and my fourteenth amendment right to due process (<http://aclj.org/free-speech-2/lawsuit-against-ucla-after-professor-fired-for-blowing-whistle-on-junk-science>). I received a favorable ruling by a Federal Judge on March 18, 2013 and my lawsuit is now proceeding against six UCLA defendants, including a former and a current Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel, as well as the SPH Dean, Associate Dean, and Department Chair responsible for my termination. My lawsuit provides strong evidence that counters the disingenuous claim in a June 14, 2013 UCLA news release that “UCLA zealously protects the intellectual independence of members of our academic community and has long maintained that Enstrom's political and scientific views and outside activities were not considered during his reappointment process.” (<http://newsroom.ucla.edu/portal/ucla/ucla-statement-regarding-environmental-235208.aspx>).

In addition to the ACLJ lawsuit cited above, extensive details regarding the scientific, academic, and administrative aspects of my case against the SPH are presented in the following four documents that are attached at the end of this letter:

January 23, 2012 Enstrom Letter to UCLA Epidemiology Program Review Team

(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/EnstromA012312.pdf>)

May 21, 2012 ACLJ Attorney David French Letter to UC President Mark G. Yudof

(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/French052112.pdf>)

March 26, 2013 FIRE Article “Encouraging Ruling in Whistleblowing Scientist’s Suit Against UCLA” (<http://thefire.org/article/15587.html>)

September 27, 2013 UCLA Faculty Association “Reminder that Your Emails Aren't Private”

(<http://uclafacultyassociation.blogspot.com/2013/09/reminder-that-your-emails-arent-private.html>)

The scientific issue underlying my UCLA termination involves the seminal research findings on fine particulate air pollution (PM2.5) and total mortality that I published in 2005 and 2006, which have upset an extreme environmental agenda in California. Although my null findings were considered to be a politically incorrect anomaly when first published in 2005, there is now overwhelming evidence supporting my conclusion that there is no relationship between PM2.5 and total mortality in California. My findings have been consistently misrepresented and/or ignored by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). EPA and CARB instead have primarily relied upon “secret science” findings from two specific studies that show a small positive relationship between PM2.5 and total mortality. The inability to independently verify these “secret science” findings has led to the August 1, 2013 US House Science Committee subpoena of the Harvard University and American Cancer Society data that provide the primary scientific basis for multibillion dollar PM2.5 and ozone regulations. The subpoena should finally make it possible to independently verify these “secret science” findings and this process will improve the scientific basis for EPA and CARB regulations. Recent developments regarding the subpoena, including my specific involvement, are described in the final attached document:

August 10, 2013 Article "Dispute Continues Over House Science Committee Subpoena to EPA for Secret Science" (<http://www.globalwarming.org/2013/08/10/dispute-continues-over-house-science-committee-subpoena-to-epa-for-secret-science/>)

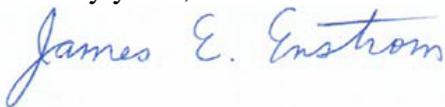
For a complete and proper understanding of my complaint, please read all of the pages in this letter and the attachments, as well as all of the web links that these pages contain.

### 3) Identification of the Outcome Sought

I request that CEPH carefully and fully evaluate my complaint following your specified procedures (<http://ceph.org/assets/Procedures.pdf>). In particular, I request that CEPH focus on my evidence that the SPH has very little academic and political diversity among the faculty, has flawed faculty policies and procedures, and does not properly protect the rights of all faculty members. I have a very strong case that the SPH has retaliated against and wrongly terminated a highly accomplished faculty member who has uncovered major scientific misconduct and has engaged in successful whistleblowing. Finally, I request that CEPH arrange, or attempt to arrange, a meeting involving CEPH, myself, and current leaders of the SPH. The purpose of this meeting would be to discuss all of the issues raised in my ongoing Federal lawsuit against UCLA, with the goal of reaching an equitable settlement. If the SPH does not agree to a meeting, I request a meeting with the CEPH site visit team when it comes to UCLA.

Thank you very much for your consideration and assistance.

Sincerely yours,



James E. Enstrom, Ph.D., M.P.H.