

**Exhibit A**  
**to Kalasinsky Declaration**

## 18 MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

6. MUSTARD GAS AND POSTINFLUENZA PNEUMONIA IN WORLD WAR I  
IN RELATION TO LUNG CANCER—NIH

The results of this study have been incorporated in a paper which, it is hoped, will be published this year in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute. The evidence is equivocal as to the carcinogenicity of mustard gas.

## 7. MEDICAL GENETIC STUDIES OF VETERAN TWINS—NIH—VA

This study has as its object the creation of a roster of twins, both members being veterans of World War II, diagnosed as monozygotic or dizygotic pairs. Medical histories during and after military service will be abstracted from records of the armed services and the Veterans' Administration, and the men will be followed through future years to learn of their subsequent illnesses and causes of death. It is expected that comparisons of concordance with respect to specific conditions in monozygotic and dizygotic pairs will throw light on the relative roles of genetic and nongenetic factors in etiology. The roster and the accumulated information about its members are visualized as a national resource for studies in the genetics of disease, available to qualified investigators for specialized investigations.

The task of identifying twins is almost finished. Three States have not yet completed searches of their files of birth certificates, but more than 12,000 pairs of twins have been identified. Search of files of medical records in the Department of Defense Records Center has been started.

This project is financed jointly by the National Institutes of Health and the Veterans' Administration.

## 8. NATURAL HISTORY OF LUMBAR DISC LESIONS (WOODHALL ET AL.)—VA

The planning for this study has progressed during fiscal year 1959 through revision of the protocol, development of abstracting forms, and exploration of rosters. At the first meeting of the clinical participants, the decision was made to carry out a small pilot study before attempting to refine the procedures.

On the basis of present information, it is estimated that there can be identified approximately 1,000 individuals who were operated upon for a ruptured disc prior to discharge from the Army during World War II. One of the major topics for discussion during the next meeting of participants will be the criteria for selection of valid cases of herniated nucleus pulposus from among the many men who did not receive surgical treatment prior to discharge. Once these criteria are specified, roster development should proceed rapidly.

At present it seems necessary to review records briefly in order to select those for study. This preliminary review probably can be made by the agency, with medical guidance. Cases included in the study will be assigned to participants for reexamination on a geographical basis. The participants also will be responsible for a detailed records review for each case.

## 9. NATURAL HISTORY OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (NAGLER ET AL.)—VA

This large records study consists of three major parts:

- (a) Progression from acute retrobulbar neuritis to multiple sclerosis.

of this method on a small sample by comparison with independent diagnosis based on serologic and other laboratory procedures. Systematic abstracting of medical records for the military period was begun in the Department of Defense Records Center.

#### INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN NAVY RECRUITS—USPHS

Investigation continued on the relative importance of endogenous and exogenous infection in the development of tuberculosis in young men given tuberculin tests upon entrance into the Navy. During the year interim work was done on the identification of recent tuberculosis cases in the large study sample.

#### MUSTARD GAS AND POSTINFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA IN WORLD WAR I IN RELATION TO SUBSEQUENT LUNG CANCER—NIH

The final report on this investigation was edited for publication and submitted to the Journal of the National Cancer Institute. No evidence was obtained that the increase in lung cancer can be attributed to the 1918 influenza pandemic, and only equivocal evidence was found for an association between mustard-gas injury in World War I and lung cancer.

#### CORONARY HEART DISEASE—NIH

World War II Army admissions for anginal syndrome, coronary arteriosclerosis, coronary thrombosis, and myocardial infarction, form the basis for this study on the prognosis of coronary heart disease in relatively young males. Two-thirds of the sample were under 45 at diagnosis. An important feature of the study is the critical review of clinical findings and electrocardiograms by cardiologists to establish uniform diagnoses and define a subgroup with unequivocal myocardial infarction. Although directed primarily at precise evaluation of prognosis, the study also extends to differential incidence and other epidemiological aspects of coronary heart disease.

During fiscal year 1960 abstracting, coding, and punching of information from service and VA records were completed and preliminary tabulations prepared. One of the cardiologists completed his review of the large series and a second was well along in his as the year ended.

#### JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS—NIH—VA—ARMY

Despite increasing interest in the residual effects of encephalitis, there have been no conclusive, long-range studies of the effects of epidemic encephalitis of known etiology. The sequelae of severe North American arthropod-borne encephalitis, such as St. Louis, Eastern, and Western Equine encephalitis, have not been studied adequately because of technical difficulties. The military experience with Japanese encephalitis in Korea provides an excellent opportunity to study the late effects of an arthropod-borne encephalitis. In the present study careful neurologic and psychologic assessments will be made of representative postencephalitic veterans, as well as controlled statistical comparisons from the standpoint of subsequent mortality, morbidity, and disability.

During fiscal year 1960 the pilot record study was completed as a basis for planning the later clinical and statistical phases of the study. Five clinical centers were established and preparations were made to begin the reexamination of patients in July 1960 according to a standard protocol. Patterns were devised for abstracting systematic information from military and later VA medical records on controls

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## MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION 133

## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

575. **Blood Dyscrasias and Tumors of Hemic and Lymphatic System.** D. T. Baker. (11103)
576. **The Effect of 5-Fluorouracil on Inoperable Bladder Carcinoma.** A. E. Cohen. (12610)
577. **Blood Flow About Various Tumors Studied by Roentgen Densitometry.** C. P. Oderr. (12615)
578. **The Variable Histological Pattern of Hepatoma.** P. Pizzolato. (12616)

## NEW YORK, N.Y.

579. **Auto-Transplantation of Tumors in Patients With Advanced Cancer.** R. D. Sullivan. (6492)
580. **Calcium, Uric Acid and Glycolytic Enzymes in Cancer Chemotherapy.** R. D. Sullivan. (6493)
581. **Clinical Evaluation of Cancer Chemotherapeutic Compounds.** R. D. Sullivan. (11013)
582. **Evaluation of the Ryprogen Complement Fixation Test for Syphilis.** C. H. Illes. (11015)
583. **Anti-Emetic Effects of Prolixin in Patients With Malignant Diseases.** E. Miller. (12692)

## NORTHPORT, N.Y.

584. **The Nature of Protein Fractions From Leukemic Spleens.** A. Kuna. (10191)

## OAKLAND, CALIF.

585. **Carcinoma of the Colon Rectum.** J. V. Smith. (6649)
586. **The Lipid Composition of Malignant Pulmonary Tumors.** B. Gerstl. (12700)
587. **Malignant Tumors and the Fatty Acid Composition of Peripheral Blood.** H. J. Vanpeenen. (13905)
588. **Arterial Infusion of Inoperable Tumors.** S. H. Schonberger. (14328)

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

589. **Nitrogen Mustard Therapy in Inoperable Carcinoma of the Lung.** S. M. Glasser. (6853)
590. **Evaluation of Carzinophilin in the Chemotherapy of Sarcomas.** A. H. Woods. (9995)
591. **Studies With Antisera to Enzymes of Cancer Cells.** A. H. Woods. (9996)
592. **Protection Against Nitrogen Mustard by Bone Marrow Autografts.** W. L. Hughes. (9997)
593. **Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of Stomach.** W. Joel. (9999)
594. **Effects of Mitomycin-C on the Clinical Course of Lung Carcinoma.** J. F. Hammarsten. (12102)

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**2. Cancer and Allied Diseases—Continued****NEW YORK, N.Y.**

566. **Auto-Transplantation of Tumors in Patients With Advanced Cancer.** R. D. Sullivan. (6492)
567. **Calcium, Uric Acid, and Glycolytic Enzymes in Cancer Chemotherapy.** R. D. Sullivan. (6493)
568. **Clinical Evaluation of Cancer Chemotherapeutic Compounds.** R. D. Sullivan. (11013)
569. **Antiemetic Effects of Prolixin in Patients With Malignant Diseases.** E. Miller. (12692)
570. **Pituitary Gland in the Biological Control of Cancer.** M. Kenney. (16739)
571. **Antitumor Effect of Thio-Tepa on Brain Tumors in Man.** J. Ransohoff. (17469)

**NEW YORK, N.Y. (REGIONAL OFFICE)**

572. **Bone Marrow Examination for Carcinoma of the Prostate.** M. Schittone. (17470)

**NORTHPORT, N.Y.**

573. **The Nature of Protein Fractions From Leukemic Spleens.** A. Kuna. (10191)
574. **Leukoplakia in Psychiatric Patients.** A. A. Schillinger. (15887)

**OAKLAND, CALIF.**

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582. **Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of Stomach.** W. Joel. (9999)
583. **Serum Radioiron Disappearance Rate and Dosimetry of Ionizing Radiation.** A. H. Woods. (12106)
584. **The Effects of Hydrocortisone on Tumor Cells in Rats and Mice.** A. Lindner. (13628)
585. **Steroid Effects on DNA Synthesis in Tumor Cells.** A. Lindner. (13642)

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tions are being sought by long-term followup of men with specified viral diseases in World War II, and of men who received vaccines and blood products that may have contained viral contaminants. Case-control comparisons are also being made on other factors in the medical histories of men who died from cancer and of controls. A third component of the study is directed at the further delineation of the risk of lung cancer in veterans who suffered mustard-gas injury during World War I.

By the end of fiscal year 1968 followup information was in hand on the viral aspects of the study and analyses were scheduled to be completed in fiscal year 1969. Further information was still being collected on the mustard-gas series in an effort to disentangle the effects of smoking from those of the mustard gas.

#### *Epidemiology of Herniated Lumbar Discs (VA)*

Work is continuing on the evaluation of factors associated with the risk of herniated nucleus pulposus (HNP). Prior medical and occupational history, as well as constitutional or genetic factors, are being investigated. Information on approximately 1,000 cases and matching controls has been obtained and a magnetic tape is being prepared for analysis.

### Program Evaluation Committees

#### Audiology and Speech Pathology

##### VA representatives:

Kansas City, Mo.: Albert W. Knox, Ph. D.

Minneapolis, Minn.: Hildred M. Schuell, Ph. D.

Washington, D.C.: George Simon, Ph. D.

##### Consultants:

Joe Eisenson, Ph. D., Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

William G. Hardy, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (chairman).

James Jerger, Ph. D., Baylor University, Houston, Tex.

Coordinator: James H. Matthews, M.D., Chief, Clinical Research in Pulmonary Diseases, VACO.

#### Basic Sciences

##### VA representatives:

Bronx, N.Y.: Stanley Ulick, M.D.

Coral Gables, Fla.: Willem J. van Wagtenonk, Ph. D. (chairman).

Kansas City, Mo.: Harvey F. Fisher, Ph. D.

Little Rock, Ark.: Eugene J. Towbin, M.D., Ph. D.

Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur Yuwiler, Ph. D.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edwin R. Fisher, M.D.

Salt Lake City, Utah: Alfred Linker, Ph. D.

San Francisco, Calif.: Thomas P. Singer, Ph. D.

Sepulveda, Calif.: William G. Clark, Ph. D.

Washington, D.C.: Shirley A. Johnson, Ph. D.