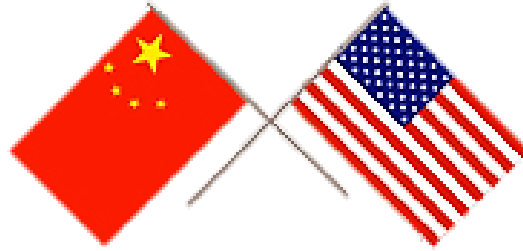


Nixon Establishes Diplomatic Relations With China



Chairman Mao Zedong / President Richard Nixon

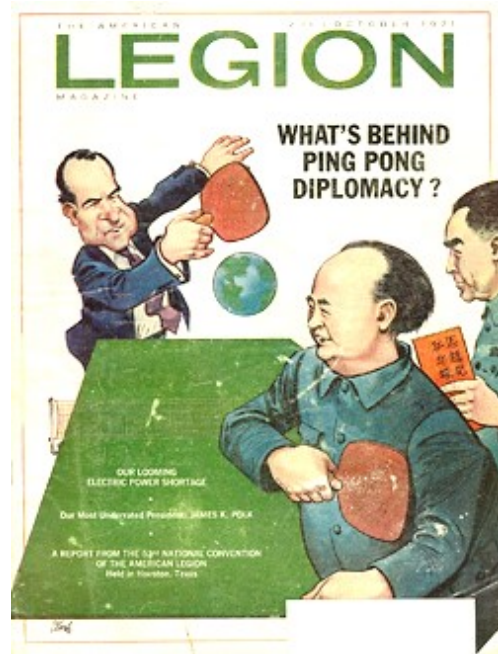
It's well known in the American acupuncture community that President Richard Nixon helped usher in the acupuncture boom when he established diplomatic relations with the Peoples Republic of China. Some believe that this was the birth of acupuncture in the United States, or maybe the rebirth. Acupuncture had a long rich history even before President Nixon's trip to China in February of 1972.

Nixon's Secret Plan to End “Angry Isolation”



Right after Nixon took the oath of office in 1968, he put a plan in motion. The President's Plan (goal) was to bring China and its 750 million people out of what he called “Angry Isolation.” With the help of heads of states in Romania and Pakistan, Nixon made back channel contact with the Chinese government

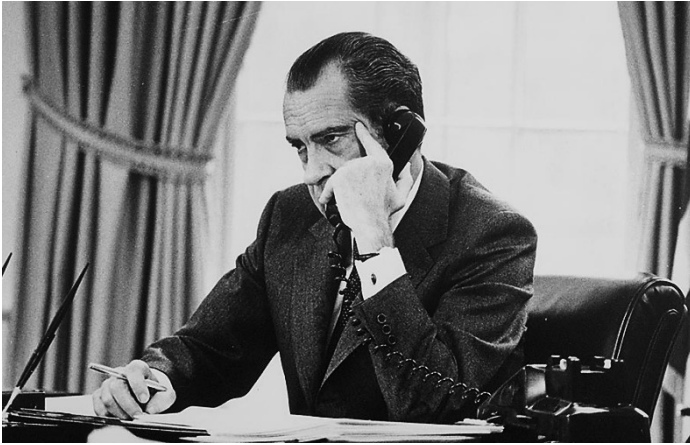
Ping Pong Diplomacy



American Legion Magazine, 1971

The back story to the back channels. In 1971, after the American table tennis (ping pong) team went to China, President Nixon announced that China could grant visas to the US citizens. Later that same year James Reston, the columnist for *The New York Times* received a cable from the Chinese ambassador in London. The message was that China had granted both him and his wife Sally a visa to visit china in June of 1971.

Who Would Negotiate Nixon Trip to China?

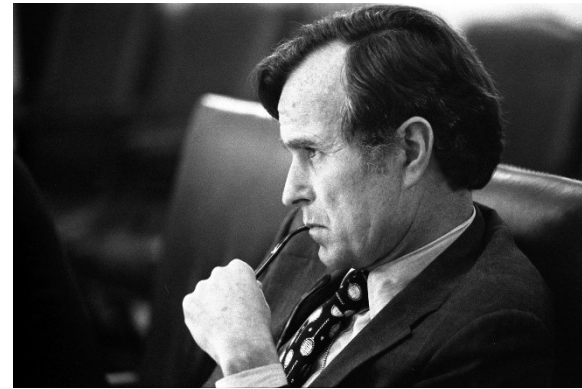


Before President Richard Nixon tapped Henry Kissinger, his National Security Advisor, as the man to meet with the Chinese in Peking, China, the two discussed who should go. In a secret declassified document of a phone call between President Nixon and his Henry Kissinger on April 27th, 1971 (see pages 10 and 11, "P" is President Nixon, "K" is Henry Kissinger) the two men discussed the possibility of who to send to Peking. One of the men considered was Nelson A. Rockefeller. I will explain in the upcoming pages why he was considered even though he was not part of the Nixon administration

All The President's Men



Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of New York



George HW Bush
US Ambassador to the UN



Elliot Lee Richardson
Secretary of Health,
Education, and Welfare



Ambassador David K.E. Bruce
Served as envoy at the Paris peace talks

Declassified Phone Conversation Transcript

Declassified

Authority NND 009032

By WPP NARA Date 2/1/01

TELCON

The President/Mr. Kissinger

8:18 p.m., April 27, 1971

- P:** I had a couple of thoughts on this. One with regard to Bruce thing which seems to me may pose to them a difficult problem because of him being directly involved in the Vietnam negotiations. Secondly, let me think of whether there is something else – how about Nelson?
- K:** No.
- P:** Can't do it, huh?
- K:** Mr. President, he wouldn't be disciplined enough, although, he is a possibility.
- P:** It would engulf him in a big deal, and he is outside of the Government you see
- K:** Let me think about it. I might be able to hold him in check.
- P:** It is intriguing, don't you think?

Declassified Phone Conversation Transcript

K: It is intriguing.

P: How about Bush?

K: Absolutely not, he is too soft and not sophisticated enough.

P: I thought of that myself.

K: I thought about Richardson, but he wouldn't be the right thing.

P: He is still too close to us and [I don't think it would sit well Rogers]. Nelson - - the Chinese would consider him important and he would be - - could do a lot for us in terms of the domestic situation no, Nelson is a wild hair running around.

K: I think for one operation I could keep him under control. To them a Rockefeller is a tremendous thing.

P: Sure, well, keep it in the back of your head.

K: Bush would be to weak.

Kissinger Trip, “Operation Marco Polo” Begins



Henry Kissinger (pictured above) departing Andrews AFB on his historical trip to China

Henry Kissinger set off from Andrews Air Force Base around 8:00 P.M. on July 1st, 1971. His trip included stops in Saigon, Bangkok, New Delhi, Pakistan and his main destination Peking, China. Before Kissinger left on his 10-day world tour he and President Richard Nixon agreed on code names to be used on his trip to keep it strictly secret. A military KC-135 aircraft was used to fly Kissinger on his trip. Kissinger would later recall, “All key U.S. Air Force Special Missions aircraft were taken up for one reason or another, it had no windows and was quite noisy.

“Operation Marco Polo” Code Names

Kissinger’s secret trip to Peking, code name “Operation Marco Polo.”

President Nixon’s code name “San Clemente.” That’s where he would be during Kissinger trip to Peking

Henry Kissinger’s code name “The Principal.”

Primer Chong’s code name “The Host.”

Successful meeting in Peking code name “Eureka.”

**A successful trip (Nixon secured an invitation to Visit Mao in Peking)
Kissinger would send a cryptic one-word message to the White House
proclaiming “Eureka”.**

James Reston's Suspicious Timing In Peking

The James Reston drama reached its climax on July 6th, 1971. This is when the Nixon White House went into panic mode because they learned that The New York Times columnist, James Reston would be in Peking the same time as Henry Kissinger.

Henry Kissinger later wrote the following passage in his book “White House Years” regarding James Reston: In the light of this “suspicious turn of events,” I was advised to get an urgent message to my “hosts” (the code name for the Chinese to make sure he was not in Peking the time as me. This was not a problem for the Chinese. The New York Times did not inspire the same terror in China as it did in Washington, D.C.

On July 8th, 1971 James Reston and his wife arrived in Canton (South China). Their official guide informed them of a “change of plans;” they were to remain in the Canton area for two days and proceed by rail to Peking on the evening of July 10th, arriving in the capital in the morning of July 12th. Reston protested and asked to fly to Peking at once. The question that might never be answered is why did he demand to go straight to Peking

The Meeting Before The Meeting



Henry Kissinger With Pakistani President Yahya Khan

President Nixon's National Security Adviser, Henry Kissinger arrived in Pakistan on July 9th, 1971 for talks with Pakistani President Yahya Khan. Once there Mr. Kissinger held talks with President Yahya Khan. Then later that day came a report out of Pakistan that Mr. Kissinger became ill and would take a few days off before resuming his meetings with President Khan. This was just a cover story to allow Mr. Kissinger time to fly to Peking and meet with Chinese officials in secret.

The Secret Flight to Peking

At 4:00 a.m. on the morning of July 9th Henry Kissinger boarded a plane in Islamabad, Pakistan to Peking, China. Along with him were his 3 assistants, Wilson Lord, John Holdridge and Dick Smyser along with two secret service agents John D. Ready and Gary McLeod.

Days before Mr. Kissinger and his entourage boarded the Pakistani International Airlines (PIA) Boeing 707. The plane made a test run to Peking on July 6-7. Four high ranking members of the Chinese delegation (government) returned on the flight back to Pakistan along with several Chinese pilots/navigators.

Once back in Pakistan all members of the Chinese delegation remained on the plane and out of sight. They were there to meet and greet Mr. Kissinger and his entourage. The flight back to Peking was piloted by President Yahya Khan's personal pilot. Once the airplane crossed over into Chinese air space the Chinese pilots took over the navigation duties.

Don't Shoot, Its Only The Chinese



The trip almost ended before it had begun. According to Kissinger, when they boarded the plane, they found four Chinese already seated there. He believes that McLeod went to draw his pistol because he was so surprised to see the Chinese on the airplane.

Kissinger had sent an early morning cable to “San Clemente” just before the plane departed for Peking. His message simply said, “Got off in fine shape.”

The four distinguished members of the Chinese delegation included Chang Wen-Chin, the head of the West European, American, and Oceania Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. T’ang Wen-sheng, also known as Nancy T’ang was the Chinese interpreter. Nancy was born in Brooklyn and spoke perfect English. Mr. Kissinger knew Nancy and would joke around with her by saying you where born in the United States, unlike me, you are not barred by the Constitution from becoming President of the United States. Wang Hai-jung, an official with the Foreign Ministry and who was Mao’s niece or grandniece. The fourth member was T’ang Lung-Pin from the Protocol Department.

According to Kissinger's assistant John Holdridge (who accompanied Henry Kissinger on the flight to Peking) two important events occurred that showed common humanity. The first was right after breakfast. A stewardess on the flight came down the aisle and began passing out small boxes of cigarettes to both the Americans and Chinese delegations. None of the Americans smoked, so they kindly passed on the cigarettes. One of the Chinese pilots sitting across the aisle from Mr. Holdridge looked all around to see if anyone was watching him. When he was sure no one was watching the pilot dove in with both hands and appropriated most of the small boxes of cigarettes in an instance. Then in a fraction of a second, he concealed them on his person.

Next came the Americans turn to show their humanity. Mr. Kissinger who packed special dress shirts for his meeting with the Premier left them back at the hotel room in Pakistan. Mr. Kissinger had to borrow three shirts from his assistant Mr. Holdridge. On the return home from Peking it was noticed that the shirts Mr. Kissinger was wearing were made in Taiwan.

Flight to Peking, China



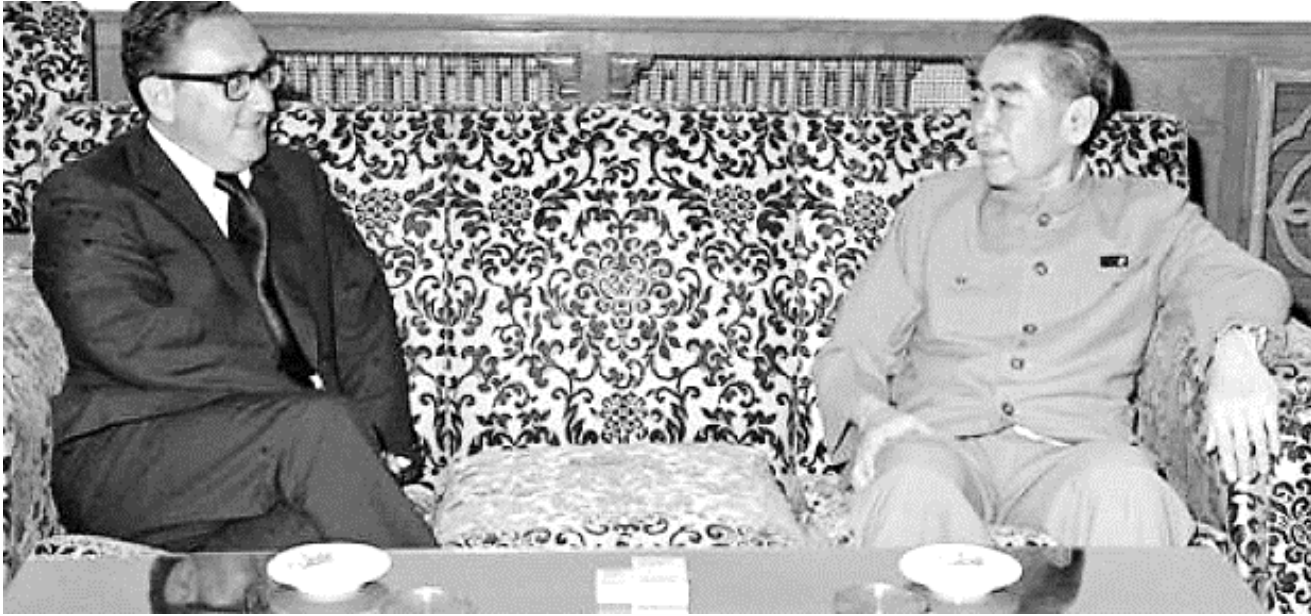
As mentioned previously, the Mr. Kissinger's illness was just a cover story. Mr. Kissinger flew out of Pakistan on a secret 4 a.m. flight to China arranged by President Yahya Khan.

K2 And Beyond



Once airborne the flight path flew very close to K-2, the second highest mountain in the world (28,251 feet). Kissinger had always viewed China as a densely populated country. This idea was challenged when for hours on his flight to Peking they flew over barren deserts dotted by oases.

The Meeting in Peking



Henry Kissinger with Premier Chou En-lai

Henry Kissinger with Premier Chou En-lai in Beijing during their two days of secret talks. At the conclusion of the two-day talk, Premier Chou En-lai extends an invitation to President Nixon to visit China. According to Mr. Kissinger he and his entourage were in Peking China for a total of 49 hours. Out of those 49 hours He and Premier Chou-En-Lai had many conversation that spanned over 17 hours

Around The World In 12 Days



On July 11th, 1971 After departing Islamabad en-route to Paris via Tehran, Kissinger sent a one-word cryptic cable to the white house that read “Eureka”. “San Clemente” was forward the message with the word he had hoped to hear. Just after midnight on July12th Kissinger arrived in Paris. His itinerary included a public stop over in Paris, While there he secretly snuck off and met with the north Vietnamese. This secret meeting lasted 3 hours, and when it concluded Kissinger was optimistic that the war in Vietnam would be over soon. Henry Kissinger round the world trip concluded when he arrived at El Toro marine corps air station at 7:00 am on July 13th

All The Presidents Men Are Off To Burbank



President Nixon and Henry Kissinger arrive in Burbank



NBC studio's in Burbank, CA Circa 1971

At 2:45 pm PST, 5:45 EST the President from the Western White House released a cryptic message to the media. The message simply saying the president will go on live television to make a “Major Statement”.

On the eve of July 15th, 1971 with Henry Kissinger in tow, President Nixon flew from his home in San Clemente CA, to the NBC television studios in Burbank, CA. At 7:30 pm PST, 10:30 pm EST the president made a stunning announcement to the nation.

How The East Was Won



The President deliver a seven-minute speech on the event that took placed in Peking just 4 days earlier. President Nixon began his speech by declaring

“the announcement I will now read is being issued simultaneously in Peking and in the United States”.

The Operation That Started It All, Or Did It?



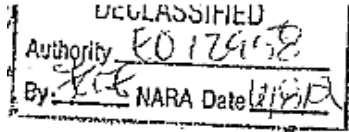
James B. Reston 1909 - 1995

詹姆斯·賴斯頓

The New York Times journalist James Reston just happened to be in China at the same time as National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. On July 12th, 1971 Mr. Kissinger departed Peking after making arrangements for President Nixon's trip to China the following year. In a declassified top-secret document/transcript from a White House briefing on July 19th, 1971 Henry Kissinger reports that James Reston can not get a word out of anyone in China about Kissinger visit or the President's upcoming trip. Did Scotty know that Kissinger was going to be in Peking on or about July 10th? It's a fair question, the Nixon administration was full of moles. History about "Deep Throat, aka Mark Felt" and the leak of the Pentagon Papers proved that.

The President Briefs the White House Staff

SECRET



WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C

July 19, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT FILES

SUBJECT: Briefing of the White House Staff on the July 15
Announcement of the President's Trip to Peking

PARTICIPANTS: The President Henry A. Kissinger The White House Staff

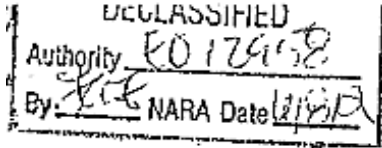
DATE TIME & PLACE Monday, July 19, 1971, 11:40 a.m. The Roosevelt Room,
the White House

[The President opened the meeting]

The President: The purpose of this meeting is to give the Whole staff some of the Background on the China initiative. Let me put it in the context of the secrecy problem: Without secrecy there would have been no invitation or acceptance to visit China. Without secrecy, there is no chance of success in it

The President Briefs the White House Staff

SECRET



4

This is something that has been nurtured over two and a half years. Just say, “we will not talk about this situation.” Even from the PR point of view, that will be more impressive. There will be no rewards from a trip that aborts; there will be rewards only if there are concrete results. So we will confine comment to a few senior officials. Some speculation by the public and the press maybe won’t be harmful, but we want to be in a position to say we didn’t feed it.

Mr. Haldeman: I just want to add that while some staff meetings are for the purpose of disseminating the line to take, this is just the opposite. This briefing is for your information only. None of it is for you to transmit to anyone else.

Dr. Kissinger: Note that the Chinese haven’t said a word. James Reston is in Peking yammering that he can’t get a word out of anyone there. They have meticulously kept their word.

Our problem is to keep discipline. We kept it a secret so we would not have to negotiate with *The New York Times*. The speculation we got afterwards we would have gotten beforehand, and we would have been judged by whether we brought back what *The New York Times* demanded. The Chinese wanted it secret, as we did, but they wondered about us. It still rankled that Dulles didn’t want to shake Chou’s hand. Then, after we told them we would keep it a secret, the Pentagon papers blew! Then *The New York Times* had an item that said I would be a likely Ambassador to Peking. That nearly wrecked it. Some character in the State Department – who didn’t have a clue about this trip – was probably looking at a map with a compass and speculating about the farthest point from Washington they could send me.

SECRET

In June of 1971, James Reston (1909–1995 and nicknamed Scotty), a columnist and editor of *The New York Times* and winner of two Pulitzer Prizes, received a message from the Chinese ambassador in London saying he could have a visa to China. He managed to actually get two visas, and with his wife Sally, he crossed the ‘little iron bridge’ from Hong Kong to the customs station at Luo Hu and landed in mainland China on June 8, 1971. The couple probably did not expect that the small village Luo Hu would later magically transform into the biggest area of the modern city Shenzhen, growing to a population of millions of people in less than 20 years.

After Reston and his wife arrived in Guangzhou, they were informed that their trip was postponed, and that only a slow train, instead of airplane, was available to travel to Beijing. When they finally got to Beijing, it was already July 12th. What Reston did not know was that Kissinger had arrived in Beijing on July 9 by means of a private Pakistani airplane. He then secretly met with Premier Chou En-Lai, negotiated with the Chinese government on the date of President Nixon's visit to China, and left on July 11.

On July 15, Scotty was informed that Kissinger had already departed Peking with an agreement that President Nixon would visit China in early 1972. Reston, would later recounts that at that very moment on learning the news about Kissinger he felt a sharp stabbing pain in his groin. He naturally blamed Kissinger for his pain. Later that same day James Reston checked into the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, which at that time was then named The Anti-Imperialist Hospital.

Mr. Reston was admitted to a ward that bore an unsettling quote from Mao over the entrance that read, that read “There is certainly no escape for the running dogs of capitalism all of whom will be buried in the near future.”

Delirium



By the that evening Scotty's temperature (fever) had spike up to 103. His diagnosis was acute appendicitis. With a high fever and still being angry over the news of Kissinger already departing, he started to hallucinate. Mr. Reston wrote in his article (Now About My Operation in Peking) the following, **“In my delirium I could see Mr. Kissinger floating across my bedroom ceiling grinning at me out of the corning of a hooded rickshaw.”** Two days after his operation Reston received acupuncture for his post surgical pain.

Front Page of The New York Times

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly cloudy today and tonight. Shows likely tomorrow.
Temp. range: today 73-85: Sunday 71-87. Temp. Hum. Index yesterday 78. Full U.S. report on Page 49

VOL. CXX...No, 41, 456

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1971

15 CENTS



ON FORM: Arnold Palmer putting on third green at Westchester Golf Classic. He won pro tour's richest event—\$50,000 first prize—by five strokes. Details on Page 17.

NIXON AIDE FINDS RAIL ACCORD NEAR AS TALKS ADVANCE

Mood Termed Optimistic.
L.I.R. Strike Postponed
to 5 P.M. Wednesday

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26—The Nixon Administration's chief trouble-shooter in the national railroad labor talks held out hope yesterday of an imminent solution to the dispute that has already shut down four major railroads and threatens to halt 11 more in the next two weeks.

At the start of a new round of bargaining at 3 o'clock, W. J. Utery Jr., an Assistant Secretary of Labor, said, "There is a very good chance we'll get an agreement."

"This is the best chance we've had to resolve this dispute," he continued. "We will go all night if necessary."

The talks continued into the early morning at the Labor Department headquarters here. The mood was reported still to be optimistic.

Postponement 'In Deference'

A strike that had been threatened by the Long Island Railroad's 1,600 trainmen was postponed from 5 P.M. today to 5 P.M. Wednesday. The issues in the Long Island negotiations were not related to the national deadlock, but the union said last night that the postponement was "in deference" to the principals in the national talks.

In the national talks, George S. Ives, chairman of the National Mediation Board, was working with Mr. Utery to bring a settlement in negotiations that have dragged on for



Col. David R. Scott, left and Lieut. Col. James B. Irwin studied moonscapes on mockup of a lunar at Cape Kennedy yesterday as countdown on Apollo 15, left, continued

APOLLO 15 POISED FOR MOON LIFT-OFF AT 9:34 A.M. TODAY

Astronauts Train on Rover
Model for First Landing
on Lunar Mountains

3 CALLED FIT AND EAGER

Party Cloudy Is Forecast
for the Start—Geological
Plains Are Reviewed

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

Special to The New York Times

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 25—The Apollo 15 astronauts and their complex moon-landing machinery were declared "ready to go" tonight for the scheduled launching tomorrow morning of the 12-day expedition to the foot of the rugged lunar Apennine Mountains.

Technicians began final fueling of the massive 363-foot-tall spaceship at its launching pad here by the Atlantic Ocean. The fiery thunderous lift-off is scheduled for 9:34 A.M. Eastern daylight time, and will be televised nationally.

"Everything is ready to proceed," Chester M. Lee, the mission director, said as the countdown resumed after a planned rest period. "We're ready to go."

Physically Fit and Eager

Col. David R. Scott, Lieut. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred M. Worden of the Air Force were reported to be in good physical condition and eagerly awaiting the start of the nation's fourth moon-landing mission, the first to the mountains of the moon.

For their final training, Col.

Apollo 15 Lift-off	9:34 A.M. Today
Moon Landing	6:15 P.M. Fri.
First Lunar Excursion	9:24 P.M. Sat.
Second Lunar Excursion	6:46 A.M. Sun.
Third Lunar Excursion	3:24 A.M. Mon., Aug. 2
Splashdown in Pacific	4:46 P.M. Sat., Aug. 7

Rikers Island Reformatory Scored in Board Report

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

The New York City Board of Correction assailed the city's Rikers Island Reformatory yesterday as a human "ware-house" where youthful offenders serving indeterminate sentences were denied adequate training and rehabilitation and subjected to "empty days and useless work."

In a 13,000-word report based on a six-month study of the

State of New York, [and] perhaps nationally as well." The board asserted that state law required adequate rehabilitation programs for youthful offenders given indefinite sentences ranging up to three years, and said it would ask the Legal Aid Society, the city's public-defender organization, to bring suit to require the re-

Embassy in Saigon Calls Babies of G.I.'s A 'Serious Concern'

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 25—The United States Embassy in Saigon has informed the State Department that "responsibility for American-fathered illegitimate children" in South Vietnam "has become a matter of serious and continuing concern."

A major concern, it said, is

SUDAN EXECUTES CHIEF REBEL AIDE

Military Court Delays Trial
of Coup Leader to Allow
His Witness to Testify

By ROUTER

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, July 25—A firing squad today executed Maj. Farouk Osman Hamdallah, chief aide to Lieut. Col. Babakar al-Nur Osman,

\$500-Million in Narcotics Seized by Customs in Year

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 25—Narcotics worth nearly half a billion dollars were seized by United States Customs in the year ended June 30 and included 937 pounds of heroin worth \$409-million on the street, the Bureau of Customs announced today.

The heroin, taken in 503 separate seizures by Customs

escalating scale," Mr. Ambrose said. "We are hopeful that the combined actions by Customs, other federal agencies and state and local police will further tighten the squeeze on drug smuggling and eventually choke off the supply."

In the same 12 months end-

Front Page (Bottom) of The New York Times

Robbers Paralyze French Student Here

What was to have been a one-night stay in the city became, for a 24-year-old exchange student from France, a time of terror during which he was robbed and shot in the neck by two men.

It wasn't even a sightseeing tour, said Jean Crez, a business student who had just completed a two-month stay at Tulane University in New Orleans. Mr. Crez, who was left paralyzed by the attack on July 17, is in critical condition in an intensive-care unit at St. Luke's Hospital.

"I've seen New York before," the bearded, blue-eyed student said yesterday. He had planned

to go to Kennedy International Airport on July 18 for a flight back to France.

Mr. Crez's nightmarish experience was one of the thousands recorded here in growing numbers each week. Murders, rapes, robberies and assaults, often senseless and casual, increased by 7.5 per cent last month, according to Police Department statistics.

Robberies, according to the police, increased from 6,359 in June, 1970, to 6,676 last month. Reported assaults in that period rose from 2,821 to 3,127.

Among this weekend's casualties were three men whose experiences dramatized the of-

hand, accidental quality of many crimes.

André Boucher, 39, a Parisian like Mr. Crez, was stabbed in the right eye and body by two men on Saturday in Central Park at about 6 P.M. when he refused to give them his camera.

The same evening, in the park, Rudolph Raber, 32, of

is no accurate way to estimate how many illegitimate children in Vietnam had been fathered by Americans or other foreigners. It said, however, that a recent survey found a total of 350 to 400 such children living in 122 orphanages throughout South Vietnam.

"The magnitude of children living with mothers or close relatives outside of institutions is more difficult to estimate," it added.

In a memorandum on July 9, the South Vietnamese Ministry

witness could be summoned.

Major Hamadallah was the eighth person involved in the coup to be executed.

Colonel al-Nur Osman and Major Hamadallah were delivered to Premier Gaafar al-Nimeiry—who was returned to power in a counter-coup last Thursday—by the Libyan Government.

The two were traveling from London to Khartoum on a British airliner Thursday when the plane was forced to land in Libya. The two men were

Continued on Page 51, Column 1

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Freudian Analysts Gather For First Time in Vienna

By ALDEN WHITMAN
Special to The New York Times

VIENNA, July 25 — A landmark five-day meeting of 2000 Freudian analysts begins here tomorrow in the Hofburg, a massive baroque palace once the administrative seat of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The congress is the first to be held by the 68-year-old International Psychoanalytic Association in the city where Sigmund Freud developed the theories of mental function and human behavior that made him a titan of 20th-century thought.

Meeting at a time when Freudianism is under criticism as lacking in contemporary relevance and social awareness, the congress has as its theme "The Psychoanalytic Concept of Aggression."

Hitherto, many Freudians

have explained aggression as an individual instinctive drive that is turned against the self, but one of the major papers to be presented — it is already the subject of intense discussion over coffee and pastry — suggests that aggression may also have roots in the social structure—a radical hypothesis for classical Freudians, who are apolitical and asocial.

For many other Freudians, however, emphasis on the social, or collective, aspects of aggression is welcome because they say it brings their doctrine, which is based on the dynamic role of unconscious drives on conscious behavior, out of a backwater and into the mainstream of current behavioral studies.

Dr. Frederick J. Hacker of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4



FUNERAL FOR A REBEL: Maj. Gen. Gaafar al-Nimeiry, center, Premier of the Sudan, recites from the Koran at rite for officer executed after coup. The body is on the ground.

Year-Old Hospital Unit Is Praised and Assailed

By JOHN SIBLEY

After one year, the city's new Health and Hospitals Corporation has received both official praise for management efficiency and criticism from many quarters that none of the gains have trickled down to the sick poor in the wards.

Mayor Lindsay, in a recent interview, pronounced the new system "one of the great management achievements." Critics reply that this is precisely the problem: preoccupation with management science and too little concern for the quality of medical care.

The critics include four members of the corporation's board of directors who observed the

first anniversary by calling for a special meeting to discuss a wholesale reorganization of the agency.

The corporation was embroiled in controversy even before it took over the city's 18 public hospitals on July 1, 1970. The underlying concept was that the only way to improve the deteriorating system was to remove it from the restraints of municipal bureaucracy and place it in the hands of a quasi-autonomous public benefit corporation.

Dr. Joseph T. English, president of the corporation,

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Rocco A. Petrone, the Apollo program director, said that Apollo 15, with its longer stay on the moon and more extensive explorations on the surface and from lunar orbit, should provide "more insight into the evolution of the moon" than all three of the previous moon landings — Apollo 11 and 12 in 1969 and Apollo 14 last February.

Mr. Petrone told a news conference: "We're ready to step off on one of our largest missions to date in terms of exploration. All the hardware is go at this time and we're ready to take this step."

As the astronauts relaxed, launching crews kept a watchful eye on the weather. Thunderstorms have moved through the area every afternoon during the countdown, and lightning has struck the launching

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

Now, About My Operation in Peking

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

PEKING, July 25—There is something a little absurd about a man publishing an obituary notice on his own appendix, but for the last 10 days this correspondent has had a chance to learn a little about the professional and political direction of a major Chinese hospital from the inside, and this is a report on how I got there and what I found.

In brief summary, the facts are that with the assistance of 11 of the leading medical specialists in Peking, who were asked by Premier Chou En-lai to cooperate on the case, Prof. Wu Wei-jan of the Anti-Imperialist Hospital's surgical staff removed my appendix on July 17 after a normal injection of Xylorcin

and Benzocain, which anesthetized the middle of my body.

There were no complications, nausea or vomiting. I was conscious throughout, followed the instructions of Professor Wu as translated to me by Ma Yu-chen of the Chinese Foreign Ministry during the operation, and was back in my bedroom in the hospital in two and a half hours.

However, I was in considerable discomfort if not pain during the second night after

the operation, and Li Chang-yuan, doctor of acupuncture at the hospital, with my approval, inserted three long, thin needles into the outer part of my right elbow and below my knees and manipulated them in order to stimulate the intestine and relieve the pressure and distention of the stomach.

That sent ripples of pain racing through my limbs and, at least, had the effect of diverting my attention from the distress in my stomach. Meanwhile, Doctor Li lit two pieces of an herb called ai, which looked like the burning stumps of a broken cheap cigar, and held them close to my abdomen while occasionally twirling the needles into action.

All this took about 20 minutes, during which I remem-

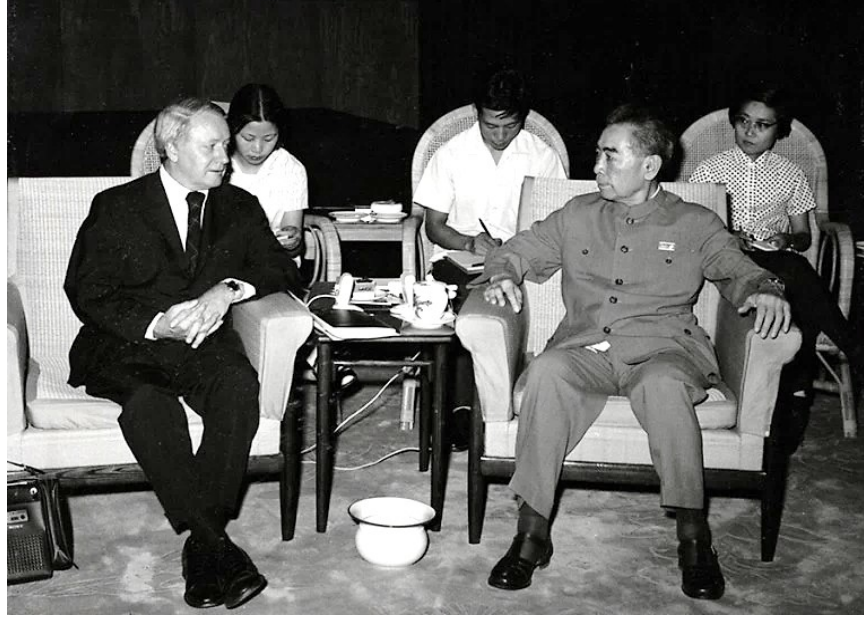
NEWS INDEX

	Page		Page
Books	22-23	Music	30-32
Bridge	22	Obituaries	28
Business	33, 35	Op-Ed	25
Chess	22	Society	15
Crossword	13	Sports	17-22
Crossword	23	Theaters	30-32
Editorials	24	Transportation	49
Financial	33-37	TV and Radio	50-51
Letters	24	U. N. Proceedings	5
Man in the News	2	Weather	49
Movies	10-12	Women's News	14

Next: Summary and Index. Page 77

Next Summary and Index, Page 77

James Reston Interviews Premier Chou En-Lai



James Reston interviewing Premier Chou En-Lai August 9, 1971

While James was being nursed back to health in the hospital, he received a VIP visitor. Premier Chou En-Lai came to Mr. Reston's bedside to spur on his recovery. Chou En-Lai was concerned that if the prominent American journalist died in China how might that impact the two countries' relationship. Considering this possibility Premier En-Lai told "Scotty" once you are released from the hospital, I will grant you and exclusive interview with me. The interview at the Great Hall of People lasted for 5 hours.

Dr. W. Kenneth Riland, D.O.



President Richard Nixon personal physician and Nelson A. Rockefeller physician for more than 30 years W. Kenneth Riland, D.O. wrote the following about acupuncture:

“I’m afraid that many doctors will attempt to use acupuncture for a therapeutic effect with limited (or practically no) knowledge and a lot of damage will be done.”

-- *Desert Sun, Number 266, 10 June 1972*

President Nixon and His Physician



Pictured (left to right): White House press secretary **Ronald Ziegler**; Major Gen. **Walter R. Tkach**, Physician to the President; and Captain **Dudley Brown, Jr.**

President Richard M. Nixon and Major General Dr. Walter R. Tkach (pictured above) leaving Bethesda Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. President Nixon received treatment for viral pneumonia, circa July 20th 1973.

Doctor Tkach: I Watched Acupuncture Work



Acupuncture – A Chinese Puzzle

Dr. Tkach accompanied President Nixon on his trip to China in February of 1972. While In China, Dr. Tkach (and Mrs. Nixon too) witnessed acupuncture being performed on patients. Upon his return Dr. Tkach published an article (I Watched Acupuncture Work) in the July edition of the Readers Digest monthly publication. Did I mention that 29 million people read this publication every month? This was a very risky move by Dr. Tkach. In essence the President's physician just endorsed acupuncture before it was legal to perform in this country. This could have ended his military career, instead he received praise from the Top brass at the Pentagon.

The Top 10 U.S. Military Medals



**Medal of
Honor**



Air Force Cross



**Defense Distinguished
Service Medal**



**Distinguished
Service Medal**



Silver Star



**Defense Superior
Service Medal**



Legion Of Merit



**Distinguished
Flying Cross**



Airman's Medal



Bronze Star

Major General Walter R. Tkach's medals include three of the top ten medals awarded by the U.S. Military. They include the **Distinguished Service Medal**, the **Legion Of Merit** and the **Bronze Star**. The **Distinguished Service Medals** are the **HIGHEST** awards for non-combat actions of the Department of Defense and the individual branches of service.

Distinguished Service Metal Recipients



Notable people who have received the Distinguished Service Metal include:

Dwight D. "Ike" Eisenhower – 32nd President and General USA

Douglas MacArthur – Five Star General USA

Chuck Yeager – Brigadier General USA, Legendary test pilot

Buzz Aldrin – Colonel USAF Second man on the moon

David Scott – Colonel USAF the seventh person to walk on the moon (flew on Gemini 8, Apollo 9, and Apollo 15). *The New York Times* July 26th 1971



Albert Einstein College of Medicine

OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

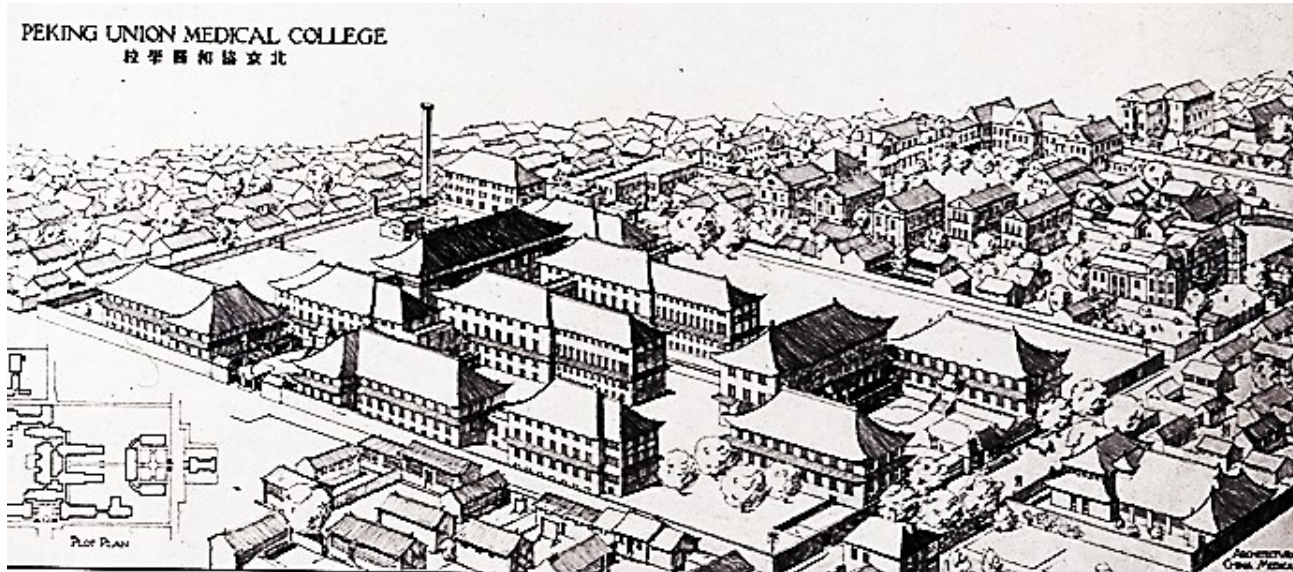
Dr. Samuel Rosen, a New York surgeon. Historically, acupuncture anesthesia was first used for dental operations in China, followed by tonsillectomies, thyroidectomies, hernia repairs, and changing of burn dressings. In 1972, the first 2 cases using acupuncture anesthesia/analgesia for surgical operations were performed in the United States at the Hospital of Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, New York. Acupuncture analgesia was supervised by Dr. Louis Orkin and was administered by Dr. Pan L. Man for the surgery of an l-inguinal hernia and by Dr. Yoshiaki Omura for a skin-graft operation. Nevertheless, skepticism remained in the medical establishment regarding acupuncture.

Now About My Hospital In Peking

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller service as President Gerald Ford's Vice President from 1974 to 1977 when Richard Nixon left office. Nelson Rockefeller's father, John D. Rockefeller Jr. had a hand in the history of acupuncture as you will see - enter the Rockefeller Foundation.



Nelson A Rockefeller John D. Rockefeller Jr John D. Rockefeller



Peking Union Medical College Hospital

James Reston was diagnosed with acute appendicitis and had his appendix surgically removed. Two days later, Mr. Reston received acupuncture for his post surgical pain. Most acupuncturists have heard this account before, but most don't know much about the hospital where Scotty received his surgery procedure and acupuncture treatment.

The Peking Union Medical College (PUMC)



Construction of Peking Union Medical College, 1918

In 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation was created to oversee all the grant-giving programs of the Rockefeller family. A top priority on their list was establishing a school that would introduce American-style medical science to Asia. In 1914 the China Medical Board launched the second major program by the newly established Rockefeller Foundation which was to put the ideas of the China Medical Commission Study into practice

PUMC Near Completion



The Peking Union Medical College (PUMC) in Peking was comprised of 14 hospital, medical school, and laboratory buildings. The school was modeled after Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and completed in 1921.

The Board Of Trustees At PUMC



Meeting of the first Board of Trustees, September 1921

Fourteen members of the Board of Trustees, including John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (pictured in the middle with a goatee, the guy who looks like Colonel Sanders) and Chairman of the Board, Martin Ryerson from the University of Chicago.

PUMC Scientists Isolate Ephedrine



A scientist working at PUMC lab on the discovery

In 1923 PUMC scientists rediscover and isolate ephedrine from the Chinese herb mahuang (*ephedra sinica*).

Eli Lilly Salesman Sample Display Case

The next two slides are Eli Lilly salesman sample ephedrine display for drugstores and pharmacies. The medications in this case contain the herb ma hang.

On the top of slide 44 the brown box (display case) size is approximately 10 5/8"L x 3"W x 1"H.

The bottom picture on the slide is the wording rewritten which is in the display case on slide 45.

<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/eli-lilly-salesman-sample-ephedrine-522152409>



Ephedrine Sulphate Lilly

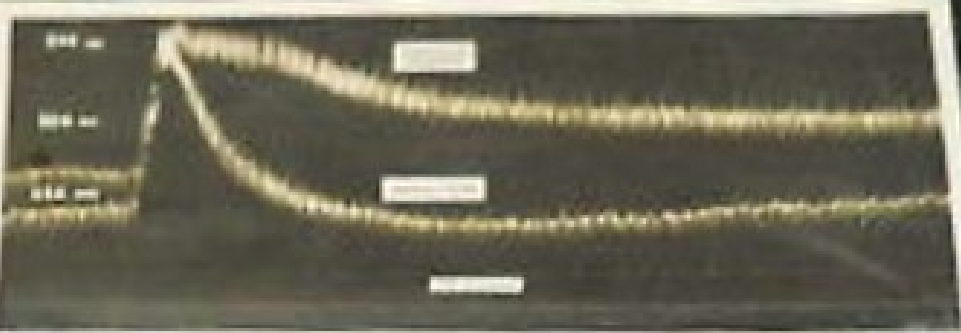
And Its Preparations

Source – Leaves and stems of MA HUANG mainly found in Northern China. GENUS – Ephedra; FAMILY – Gnetaceae, SPECIES – commonly referred to as E. vulgaris var Helvetica; Chen, Kao and others.

Action and Uses – In general those of Epinephrine. Principally Used in hay fever, asthma and nose and throat practice

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY
Indianapolis

This audiometer is designed for use with the standard audiometer, and is especially adapted for use with the standard audiometer, and is especially adapted for use with the standard audiometer. The standard audiometer is designed for use with the standard audiometer, and is especially adapted for use with the standard audiometer.



Ephedrine Sulphate, Lilly
 AND ITS PREPARATIONS
 Source—Leaves and stems of MA HUANG, mainly found in Northern China. GENUS—Ephedra, FAMILY—Guttifera. SPECIES—Commonly known as E. vulgaris var. holzneri, Chou, Kai and others.
 Action and Uses—In general those of Ephedrine. Principally used in hay fever, asthma and cold and throat practice.
ELI LILLY AND COMPANY
 (INDIANAPOLIS)



Ephedrol

Slide 47 contains Eli Lilly's Trademark for the medication known as Ephedrol. They applied for the trademark on June 27th, 1927 and It was granted to them on September 20th, 1927 by the US patent and trademark office.

Serial Number 71251192 and Registration Number 0236278

The trademark was listed under "Goods and Services" with a description of the product under "Statements" that read the following "Compound of Ma Huang, Menthol and Tolu for use in the treatment of cough and asthma".

Eli Lilly's Trademark for the Medication Known as Ephedrol

See photo below

Ser. No. 251,192. ELI LILLY AND COMPANY
Indianapolis, Ind. Filed June 27th, 1927

EPHEDROL

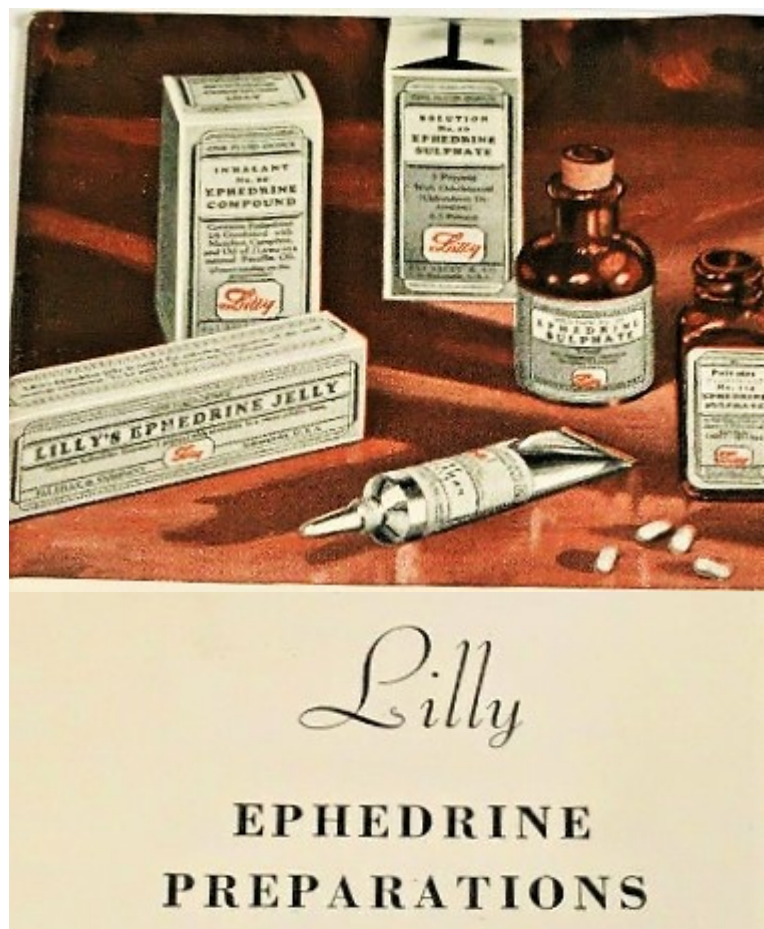
Particular Description of goods. – Compound of Ma Huang, Menthol, and Tolu for use in the Treatment of Coughs and Asthma. Claims use since June 3rd, 1927

<https://trademarks.justia.com/712/51/ephedrol-71251192.html>

Lilly Ephedrine Preparations

Slides 49 to 53 contain photos of a booklet put out by Eli Lilly in 1930. The title of the booklet is “Lilly Ephedrine Preparations” (Liver Extract No.A-629H-4315).

The photos in this presentation are screenshots taken from an online advertisement flyer. Currently the photos are incomplete and not of the best quality . I will update the photos in this presentation soon. I bought booklet and waiting for it to arrive in the mail.



IN keeping with the spirit of medical research which has led to the development of such items as Iletin (Insulin, Lilly), Liver Extract No. 343, Amytal, and Sodium Amytal, Eli Lilly and Company confine their efforts to the medical field and seek recognition for their products through professional channels only.



<https://www.ebay.com/itm/Eli-Lillys-Ephedrine-Preparations-Liver-Extract-No-A-629H-4315-Booklet-c1930/223996799101?hash=item34273fe87d:g:xSgAAOSwBP1eoL8y>

sympathomimetic effects of ephedrine. Its chemical composition the alkaloid epinephrine is allied closely to epinephrine, but its molecule is more stable; it can be given by mouth just as effectively as by injection. The effects are more persistent, although seldom as intense as those of epinephrine, and the therapeutic dose is much larger. There is scarcely any respect, however, in which the effects of ephedrine are identical with those of epinephrine, and there are instances in which the actions are opposed.

The present source of supply of the raw plant Ephedra is Asia, where several species of good ephedrine content are found.

Pharmacological Action of Ephedrine

The characteristic pressor effect of ephedrine in mammals was first demonstrated by Hirose. Chen and Schmidt⁵ emphasized the relatively long duration of the effect of ephedrine, and its diminution, disappearance, or reversal on repeated injections. The effect of ephedrine on the heart may be summarized as follows: In small doses it has a stimulant action; in large doses it is depressant. This action is apparently exerted directly upon the muscular and



EPHEDRINE LILLY

Ephedrine is a natural plant base, first isolated from the Asiatic drug, Ma Huang. The crystalline alkaloid and its common salts are soluble in water, do not undergo decomposition on standing, and have the same physiological action. It is marketed by Eli Lilly and Company in the easily crystallized and purified Sulphate, in an oil-soluble preparation, and also as the Hydrochloride.

Ma Huang, the Chinese species of Ephedra, has been used in Chinese medicine for more than five thousand years. Ephedrine, the active principle, was first isolated in an impure form from the stems of Ma Huang in 1885 by Yamanashi. The study was continued by Nagai.¹ In 1923, Chen² reisolated ephedrine, and Chen and Schmidt³ dealt fully with the pharmacology of the drug. Six years previously Amatsu and Kubota⁴ demonstrated the essentially

regularly in about thirty minutes and lasted from four to twenty-four hours.

Middleton and Chen¹⁰ studied the effect of ephedrine sulphate in a group of twenty-five patients with bronchial asthma not associated with cardiac disease. The attacks were controlled in nine instances and in eight other cases there was improvement. The rest of the group showed negative results. Wearn used the remedy in six cases of asthma due to sensitization. Relief was brought about when given by mouth, in doses from 50 to 100 mgm. Balyeat¹¹ is of the belief that ephedrine sulphate is of value in relieving the bronchial spasm produced by allergy, and that caused by mechanical obstruction in the bronchial tree as well.

Munns and Aldrich¹² report on the action of ephedrine sulphate in the treatment of twenty-two cases of bronchial asthma in children. The minimum and maximum doses, given orally, were 12 and 50 milligrams. In some instances the drug was given regularly every four hours; in others, only as needed. In their opinion it is especially valuable in the milder cases as a means of relieving cough. Its possible

neuromuscular tissues of the heart and is independent of action on the cardiac nervous mechanism.

Ephedrine produces vasoconstriction of certain blood vessels. The action is essentially peripheral. The ability of ephedrine to constrict the blood vessels of the nasal mucous membranes of man, when taken by mouth, has been proved repeatedly. Ephedrine is a respiratory stimulant, and is probably the most useful single respiratory stimulant that is available (Schmidt). Ephedrine dilates the pupil without loss of light and accommodation reflexes, relieves bronchospasm, contracts the uterus, and more frequently inhibits than stimulates the gastrointestinal tract. In animals, ephedrine does not have a marked effect on any of the body secretions. There is an increase in the formed elements of the blood and hyperglycemia following the administration of a suitable quantity of ephedrine. Ephedrine increases slightly the basal metabolic rate and the oxygen consumption. Ephedrine may stimulate the central nervous system.

Investigators seem to agree that the prolonged use of ephedrine does not have any cumulative effects and does not result

Leopold and Miller were impressed with its undoubted efficiency for the symptomatic treatment of hay fever. They preferred the oral administration of ephedrine. Balyeat thinks that its value in hay fever consists chiefly in allowing the patient to be carried higher in the process of desensitization. His present procedure is to have patients undergoing pollen treatment carry with them three 50 mgm. Pulvules Ephedrine Sulphate and to advise them to take a Pulvule immediately, should they have a systemic reaction such as urticaria, asthma, or hay fever (Personal Communication).

Encouraging results were also observed in hay fever by Thomas,¹⁹ Althausen and Schumacher,²⁰ and Ramirez.²¹ Piness and Miller²² found the local application more efficacious than oral administration.

Proetz²³ has found weak solutions of ephedrine sulphate, 0.1 to 0.5 percent in physiological sodium chloride solution, very effective for displacement nasal sinus irrigation.

Whooping Cough

Anderson and Homan²⁴ were the first to try out ephedrine therapy in whooping

usefulness in whooping cough and emphysema has been suggested.

Gay and Herman²⁵ reported on one hundred cases treated with ephedrine sulphate. They found that ephedrine given by mouth produced most satisfactory results when given to an asthmatic patient at the onset of the attack. Only eight cases failed to derive relief of symptoms from the drug. Allergic asthma was most benefited.

Chen and Schmidt⁶ compiled the results of ephedrine therapy in asthma and hay fever as reported in the English and foreign literature up to 1930, making a total of over 1236 cases. A comparison of results given by the different observers shows that the percentages of successes, partial successes, and failures are much the same in all series.

The greater persistence of the effect and the possibility of securing results by oral administration are practical advantages over epinephrine. Althausen and Schumacher⁶ found that symptomatic relief from oral administration was obtained within five to thirty minutes, and from hypodermic injections in from one-half to ten minutes.

Leopold and Miller were impressed with its undoubted efficiency for the symptomatic treatment of hay fever. They preferred the oral administration of ephedrine. Balyeat thinks that its value in hay fever consists chiefly in allowing the patient to be carried higher in the process of desensitization. His present procedure is to have patients undergoing pollen treatment carry with them three 50 mgm. Pulvules Ephedrine Sulphate and to advise them to take a Pulvule immediately, should they have a systemic reaction such as urticaria, asthma, or hay fever (Personal Communication).

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Whooping Cough

Anderson and Homan²⁴ were the first to try out ephedrine therapy in whooping

cough. Improvement occurred in the majority of cases. In a series of 35 cases, Stewart²⁵ observed that ephedrine relieves the coughing, the whooping, and vomiting in mild and moderate cases; in severe cases there was no effect at all.

Spinal Anesthesia

The blood-pressure-raising property of ephedrine appears to be useful in spinal anesthesia. Rudolf and Graham,²⁶ using ephedrine, 50 to 100 mgm. intravenously, observed striking results with regard to the elevation of blood-pressure when the ephedrine was given in smaller doses within two or three minutes after the anesthetic, so as to anticipate the fall rather than combat it after its development. Ockerblad and Dillon²⁷ used ephedrine in 50 to 100 mgm. dosage, subcutaneously or orally, in 250 cases and were successful in restoring the right amount of arterial tension necessary for surgical operations and the well-being of the patient. The fall in pressure must be anticipated if the best results are to be obtained with ephedrine.

Pitkin²⁸ combined ephedrine with the novocaine he used for local infiltration at