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OA/ID Number: 25871
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Folder Title:
1975 Correspondence I - J

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August 27, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
Peking, People's Republic of China
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

File

Dear Mr. Bush:

We received your letter of July 29, and the donation therein. The money was, upon receipt turned over to our church which has a Michael Johnson Legal Defense Fund Drive.

If it weren't for friends like you and other concerned people who have been so receptive to our cause, we would not be financially able to fight this case.

Our son is home with us now due to the posting of \$2,000.00 on a \$20,000.00 bond made by the San Antonio Branch NAACP who heard of our plight. Our 15 year old son was certified to be tried as an adult, the decision on which we are appealing. In order to appeal, we must file an appeal bond which will be anywhere from \$100.00 to \$500.00. The copy of the transcript which our attorney needs will cost us \$500.00. We had a hearing on the Pauper's Oath, which was denied in that respect so we will have to pay the \$500.00 for the transcript. So far we have not given our attorney one red cent. So you see the money you sent will certainly be a big drop in the bucket.

I saw you on a two-day television special about activities in Peking. I also saw a quick view of Barbara. I'll bet the children are all grown up now. The next time you're in the Houston area do give us a call or come by. (716)
(688-2920).

Give our love to the family and may God continue to bless you for your kind offering.

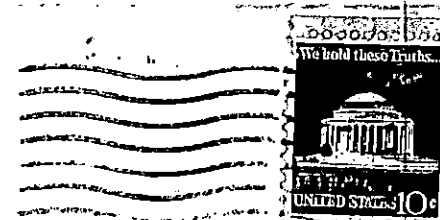
We'll continue to let you know about the details of the case as it progresses along. Right now, we're at a stand still. We will be registering our son back in school in another school district next week. Take care now and do let us hear from you occasionally. Our pastor, Rev. Gilbert, asks about you often.

Very truly yours,

Jesse Johnson, Jr.
Velma Johnson

Jesse & Velma Johnson

Mr. & Mrs. Jesse Johnson, Jr.
3602 Garapan Ave.
Houston, Texas 77088
U.S.A.



Ambassador George Bush
Peking, People's Republic of China
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

P E R S O N A L

UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE
Peking, People's Republic of China

June 11, 1975

The Hon. Henry M. Jackson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C. 20510.

Dear Scoop:

With reference to your letter of May 30 and Mr. Turkett's interest in bringing a group to the PRC, let me make a couple of suggestions:

First, Mr. Turkett should contact the PRCLLO in Washington. We here at USLO don't have the proper channels to facilitate this kind of visa to the PRC. The PRCLLO in Washington does all of that. A letter from you to Ambassador Huang Chen might prove very helpful.

Second, Mr. Turkett should contact the National Committee on US/China Relations, Inc., 777 UN Plaza, 9B, New York, N.Y. 10017 (President: Arthur H. Rosen).

I hope one or both of those channels prove to be productive.

Warm personal regards,

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

to Deputy Sec. of State Bob Ingersoll.

From the desk of

AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH

File

August 12, 1975

Dear Bob,

Jim Baker, who has just been sworn in as Deputy Secretary over at Commerce is one of my very closest friends. He and his wife Susan are charming people. Jim has been my lawyer and my trusted friend and confidant over the years.

If you have a chance to invite him over for a visit to your office I would really appreciate it. This guy's got a lot of class- you'll like him.

Warm Regards from Peking. I'll be leaving here around August 25th and will be in the Department during early September. Can I buy you a lunch?

Best,

July 30, 1975

Mr. R. L. Ireland, III,
59 Wall Street,
New York, N.Y. 10005.

Dear Tim:

While you were loafing out there at the Bohemian Grove Ann Thurston, on the ball, asked me to write Tom Barrow. I did.

I was jealous when I heard you were at the Grove..

I'll be in Maine at the end of August and in Washington for the first two weeks in September. Needless to say, it would be great to see you again.

Love to Jackie.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office
Peking, PRC

July 30, 1975

PERSONAL

Mr. Thomas Barrow,
Director,
EXXON,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, N.Y. 10027.

Dear Tom:

I am writing you not about China but about the Steering Committee for Andover's Bicentennial, of which I am the farthest distant member. Tim Ireland undoubtedly will be talking to you about becoming a member of this illustrious group, but all I wanted to do was second the motion from way out here in Peking. I'm convinced that Andover can attain its goal for the Bicentennial, and am more convinced that this goal should be obtained in order to keep that institute strong.

You don't need a selling job from me, I'm sure, but I do hope you will give favorable consideration to Tim's approach.

Love to Jan. Bar leaves for Maine today. I'll be there for a week at the end of August and in Washington for two weeks in September.

Hope all goes well with you.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

cc: R.L. Ireland, III, 59 Wall St., New York 10005

R. L. IRELAND, III
59 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

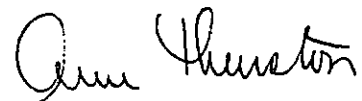
July 17, 1975

Dear Ambassador Bush:

Mr. Stott forwarded your letter concerning Thomas Barrow to Mr. Ireland and Mr. Ireland has made a luncheon date with Mr. Barrow for August 7th to discuss the possibility of Mr. Barrow's becoming a member of the Steering Committee for the Bicentennial. Mr. Ireland has gone out to The Grove but before he left, he asked me to drop you this note to see if you would write Mr. Barrow prior to the luncheon and apply a little friendly persuasion on behalf of the Steering Committee.

There is something you can do from 10,000 miles away!

Best regards,



Ann Thurston
Secretary to
R.L. Ireland

Ambassador George Bush
Chief, U.S. Liaison Office
Peking, Peoples Republic of China
c/o Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

June 3, 1975

Mr. Frederic A. Stott,
Secretary,
Phillips Academy,
Andover, Mass. 01810.

Dear Fred:

I got your note of May 20th. I know Thomas Barrow very well indeed. I met him in Harvard, and I have kept up with him since he has become a Director of Exxon. I would strongly recommend him for the Steering Committee for the Bicentennial, and if you give me the go-ahead I'll try to be helpful, though I'm not sure how much I can do from 10,000 miles away.

All's well here. This job is unbelievably fascinating.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

May 20, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
Chief, U. S. Liaison Office
Peking, Peoples Republic of China
c/o Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

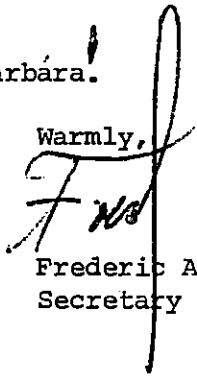
Dear George:

We think of you often - particularly ten days ago at a fine Trustees' Meeting. Andover progresses well with that dynamo Sizer out in front!

Do you know Thomas D. Barrow '42, who is near the top of Exxon? If so, would you recommend him for the Steering Committee for the Bicentennial, and would your influence be helpful in getting him to accept? Mel Chapin or I may be telephoning you on this count later.

My best to Barbara.

Warmly,


Frederic A. Stott
Secretary of the Academy

FAS:kms

IVAN IZENBERG

May 25 1975

Dear Ambassador Bush,

On the eve of our departure from Peking, Edith and I want to express our sincere appreciation to you and Mrs Bush.

Your warm hospitality and openness will be long remembered. We hope sometime we can reciprocate.

With warm regards,

Ike Izenberg

October 3, 1975

Mr. Robert L. Ireland,
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.,
59 Wall Street,
New York, N.Y. 10005.

Dear Tim:

I received the attached letter from Tom Barrow.

It was great seeing you -- typically thoughtful of you to come by on your busy schedule to say "hi" at the State Department.

Love to Jackie.

Warmest personal regards,

George Bush

June 25, 1975

Mr. Ivan Izenberg,
Foreign Service Center,
U.S. Information Agency,
Washington, D.C. 20547.

Dear Ike:

It was great of you to send me those two helpings of clippings. They have arrived, and you helped; but for heavens sake don't knock yourself out on this project. Don Rhodes, who lives in our house in Washington, keeps me abreast of events in the news. You have plenty to do before you go to Sidney.

Best of luck. It was great seeing you in Peking.

Warm regards,

George Bush

IVAN IZENBERG

June 10, 1975

Dear Ambassador Bush,

I have talked to some people in our Agency about inaugurating a new Wireless File feature, that would cover developments in both political parties as the '76 election approaches. It won't happen overnight.

In the meantime, just to see what could be done, I've done a bit of clipping, as you can see by the enclosed. During the next eight weeks or so, I'll continue this. It costs very little in time or effort. If it's superfluous or redundant, just let me know.

Once again, all our thanks for you -- and Mrs Bush's --- kindness during our recent visit.

Sincerely,

Ike Izenberg

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UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE
Peking, People's Republic of China

May 2, 1975

Honorable Henry M. Jackson,
United States Senate,
Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C. 20510.

Dear Scoop:

I have received your letter of April 23 about Mr. Joseph Hansford's forthcoming visit to Canton, and his interest in sponsoring a Washington State International Trade Fair in Peking as well as hosting a similar Chinese fair in Seattle.

While I think it is a fine idea, I am frankly not optimistic about the possibility of such an exchange of fairs in the near future. In the fall of 1973 the Chinese did reach an agreement in principle with the National Council for US-China Trade (NCUSCT) on the idea of a reciprocal staging of exhibitions, but there has been no further movement on the idea from the Chinese side, and we have the distinct impression that they do not want to move ahead quickly with the US on this type of activity. Also, while large national exhibitions are put on in Peking as well as small specialized shows by industry organizations or companies, the Chinese have not yet had any exhibitions staged by foreign state or municipal organizations. They may be slow to react to the idea of a Washington State Trade Fair.

In any event, I would encourage Mr. Hansford to present his ideas to the Chinese and if not initially successful, to make a sustained effort by periodically contacting them again. He has already written to the China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) about his proposal, and he will be able to talk to a representative from CCPIT at the Canton Fair. He should also seek an invitation to Peking where he could talk to senior CCPIT officials; such invitations are hard to get but there is no harm in asking. Another suggestion is

File to ECON

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for Mr. Hansford to contact the NCUSCT in Washington, D.C., which hopes to have further talks with CCPIT on the subject of trade exhibitions, and in fact, will be hosting a CCPIT delegation which is scheduled to visit the US in the fall.

I have alerted our officers at the Canton Fair to Mr. Hansford's arrival and they will be able to discuss the matter with him in person. You may be assured that we will do what we can to be of assistance.

Sincerely,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China

April 29, 1975

Ms. Beverley Jackson,
65 Sea View Drive,
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93108.

Dear Beverley:

Thank you for sending me the clippings about your fascinating trip to China, and that you for that kind invitation to see you in Santa Barbara. How kind you are.

It was a great pleasure meeting you and the others on your recent trip, and I hope our paths will cross again.

Life continues here at a great pace and in an interesting fashion.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

beverley jackson

Dear Ambassador Bush,

A slightly tardy thankyou
for a most delightful visit
at your Peking home. We
are all back in California
talking about nothing but
China! It was a fantastic
experience and has
certainly left its mark on
me.

I do hope that on
your next visit home you
and Mrs. Bush find
yourselves in California and

I can lure you to Santa Barbara,
I'd love to share my home and
my town with you.

Thought you might be
interested in the enclosed,

Most sincerely,

Beverly Jackson

65 Sea View Drive
Santa Barbara, California 93108
(805) 969-3341

HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
LEE METCALF, MONT.
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LA.
JAMES ABQUREZK, S. DAK.
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MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
JAMES A. MCCLURE, IDAHO
DEWEY F. BARTLETT, OKLA.

GRENVILLE GARSIDE, SPECIAL COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM J. VAN NESS, CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 30, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
Chief
United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China

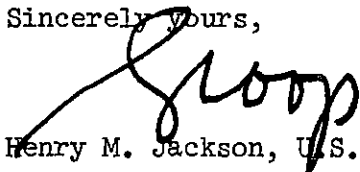
Dear George:

Thank you for your helpful response in connection with Mr. Joseph W. Hansford's visit to Canton. I'll be interested to hear from him how things developed.

I would appreciate it if you would pass on to the appropriate officials in Peking the enclosed proposal made by A. Keith Turkett, President of Kappa Delta Pi. As you will note, this group is eager to get permission for 25 of its members to visit China. Please convey to the Chinese officials to whom you give this proposal the message that they may wish to give this suggestion consideration and to evaluate it in relation to what I know are the many other requests from groups in this country.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,


Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

Enclosure

KAPPA DELTA PI

AN HONOR SOCIETY IN EDUCATION • ESTABLISHED 1911

Kappa Delta Pi is to the colleges of education what Phi Beta Kappa is to the colleges of liberal arts. With some 80,000 members in leadership positions throughout American schools and universities, this honor society is maintaining an active interest and role in world affairs through its committee on international education and its two publications, The Educational Forum and The Record. Hundreds of thousands of the members of the teaching profession and those in training are being reached and influenced by our projects and activities.

Members of the Committee on International Education are greatly concerned with the overwhelming lack of knowledge we in the teaching profession have of the People's Republic of China in contrast with the abundance of pedagogical materials on the Soviet Union, the widespread teaching of the Russian language, and the many Russian area studies programs. Our Committee very much wishes to provide leadership to correct this imbalance in school and university curricula.

The Committee proposes to select from the membership of the Society 25 leaders representing different geographical areas and various teaching disciplines and to have them represent our Society on a study tour of the People's Republic of China. It would assume responsibility for preparing this delegation for the tour and to follow up the tour with a comprehensive program that would reach our 80,000 members and thousands more of the teaching profession.



A. Keith Turkett
President

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL - President, A. KEITH TURKETT, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601 - President-Elect, CLEMENTINE A. SKINNER, 8245 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60619 - Vice President for Chapter Development, O. L. DAVIS, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712 - Vice President for Chapter Activities, RICHARD L. JUDD, Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut 06050 - Advisory Counselor, FRANK E. MARSH, JR., Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 - Laureate Counselor, ROSEMARY PARK, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024 - Alumni Counselor, JAMES A. CHAMBERS, 6203 Whiteway Drive, Temple Terrace, Florida 33617 - Student Counselor, JEANNIE JOHNSON, Box 215, Southern Station, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401 - Executive Secretary, J. RICHARD McELHENY, P. O. Box A, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906.

4
December 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

Your letter of November 18th went to China and has now caught up with me here. My schedule is rather confused at this point and thus I am not able to make a commitment to participate in the SBA Speaker's Program at NYU.

Thank you so much for thinking of me, though. I know of your forum and I have great respect for it.

Sincerely,

George Bush ,

Mr. Roger B. Jacobs
Student Bar Association
New York University School of Law
40 Washington Square South
New York, New York 10012

GB:rs

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF LAW

40 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10012
(212) 598-7541

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November 18, 1975

CHRIS LOVELL
PRESIDENT

The Honorable George Bush
Director - Designate
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bush:

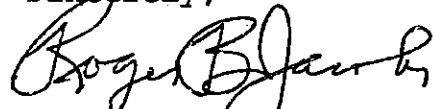
I am writing to invite you to participate in the 1975/76 SBA Speaker's Program at New York University School of Law.

During the initial 1974/75 Program, we hosted numerous speakers from the law, the judiciary, and members of Congress, for example. The Speaker's Program presents varied and exciting people to the NYU Community on a regular basis. The description of our program has been enclosed to give a more detailed consideration of our past presentations.

The SBA has already made several commitments for the remainder of 1975 and next year. However, we are anxious to have you join us. I will be glad to arrange for a mutually convenient time and date if you are interested in visiting the NYU School of Law.

Thank you for your kind consideration and attention.

Sincerely,



Roger B. Jacobs, Chairman
NYU Speaker's Program

Enclosure

May 12, 1975

Mr. J.K. Jamieson,
1251 Avenue of the Americas,
New York, N.Y. 10020.

Dear Ken:

What a thoughtful letter you sent me on
May 1st.

We loved having you here. I enjoyed our
chats about business, life, philanthropy, China;
and after 1976 comes and goes I look forward to
seeing you often in Houston.

The new tennis rackets! How thoughtful of
you. I am, as you know, a tennis nut, and try-
ing out some fancy new racket will be a very
special treat. Incidentally, the outdoor courts
at the International Club have just opened, all
resurfaced. They are great.

Life continues in a challenging and fasci-
nating way. We Bushes are very lucky indeed.
Much of our happiness comes from friends.
Gosh, I'm glad you are one of them.

Warm regards,

George Bush

J. K. JAMIESON
1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

May 1, 1975

Dear George:

We have just returned to New York after our trip through the Far East, and Ethel and I would like to thank you and Barbara for your truly outstanding hospitality during our stay with you in Peking. We could not have had better guidance in Peking and on the trip to the Great Wall, and we deeply appreciate all the time and effort that Barbara so graciously extended to us.

The entire visit to the People's Republic was certainly an unusual experience for us, and I must say that I was profoundly impressed with all that we saw. Our visit to Kwangchow went very well and it was interesting to see the contrast between the North and the South of China.

We had an interesting experience in Hong Kong, which may have been mentioned to you at the Consular office. Our people in Hong Kong wanted me to make a courtesy call on the China Resources group, which I did. We had no sooner returned to our office than they were on the telephone, inviting us to dinner and giving us the option of dates. I happened to be at a luncheon shortly afterward and sat beside the Vice Consul in Hong Kong and told him about the invitation. He said that to his knowledge, this was unique for them to invite any Americans as guests and he felt that by all means I should accept. I did so, and it turned out to be a very enjoyable social evening with them. There may be some future follow-up because I am told by the old China hands that they never do anything without some very good reason behind it.

As a token of our warm appreciation for your hospitality, I am sending to you and Barbara a new kind of tennis racket which one of our companies is manufacturing from a graphite compound material. I hope that my intelligence research has

May 1, 1975
Page Two

given me the right information about size and weight of the rackets so that I have ordered the right ones for you. If not, please let me know and we will be very pleased to try again. Since they will be custom made, it may take some weeks before they reach you, but I hope you will enjoy using them.

Again, our warmest thanks to you and Barbara for extending an invitation and for your thoughtful and generous hospitality. Our best personal regards to you both.

Sincerely,



The Honorable George Bush
Chief, U.S. Liaison Office
17 Guanghua Road
Peking
People's Republic of China

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SOUTHWESTERN
MEDICAL SCHOOL AT DALLAS

Department of Anesthesiology

M. T. JENKINS, M.D.
McDERMOTT PROFESSOR AND CHAIRMAN



Affiliated Hospitals

PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER
TEXAS SCOTTISH RITE HOSPITAL
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

COMMENTS ON MEDICINE TODAY

IN CHINA

(The People's Republic of China or Mainland China)

AS INFLUENCED BY SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Except for the epilogue, this report was prepared in August, 1974, when our AMA group returned from the PRC. Realizing my casual ability at phrasing, coupled with verbosity, I have refrained from updating or adding further anecdotal asides. The epilogue, with some borrowed language, is an attempt at solidification of musings that are not easy to transliterate.

M. T. Jenkins, M.D.

May, 1975

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SOUTHWESTERN
MEDICAL SCHOOL AT DALLAS

Department of Anesthesiology

M. T. JENKINS, M.D.
McDERMOTT PROFESSOR AND CHAIRMAN



Affiliated Hospitals

PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER
TEXAS SCOTTISH RITE HOSPITAL
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

September 9, 1975

Mr. George Bush, Chief
The United States Liaison Office
17 Guanghua Road
Peking, People's Republic of China

SEP 22 1975

Dear Mr. Bush:

Let me express appreciation to you for the great contributions you are making toward American-Chinese relationships and their enhancement for the future.

During a very short visit to the People's Republic of China in July, 1974, when I was a member of the American Medical Association Delegation, I developed great empathy for the Chinese people and sympathy for their medical workers. After returning to the United States, I wrote some comments on medicine today in China to distribute to the officers of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, which had co-sponsored, with the AMA, my visit with the Delegation. With this letter, I am including a copy of those comments, plus testimony I have given to the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners about the legality of acupuncture in Texas. In your very busy position, I realize you do not have time to review such writings as these, but I do include them in the hopes I can have an audience with you when you return to the United States. Particularly, I would like to have your views on the practice of medicine in China, realizing that my views after three weeks in the PRC may be superficial and skimpy.

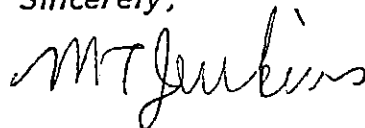
Among the Chinese who accompanied our sixteen-member AMA Delegation last year, I have very high regard for some whom you perhaps know in Peking. Mr. Fu I-ching from the Chinese Medical Association in Peking accompanied us throughout the trip, as did an interpreter, also for the Chinese Medical Association in Peking, Mr. Szetu Fen-sen. We were impressed, also, with Mr. Ni Yo-li, one of the senior interpreters from Peking whose assignments

~~Mr. George Bush~~
September 9, 1975
Page two

are primarily to the English speaking legations, embassies, and liaison offices. He was an articulate representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs who performed great educational services for our Delegation.

Best wishes to you in your important responsibility to represent the United States. I do hope to see you when you return to Texas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "MT Jenkins".

M. T. Jenkins, M.D.

*J/db
enc.*

September 25, 1975

Dr. M. T. Jenkins, M.D.,
Department of Anesthesiology,
University of Texas Southwestern
Medical School at Dallas,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Dr. Jenkins:

Thanks for your enthusiastic letter of September 9. I don't know when I will be returning to the United States. I just got back from Washington. Perhaps in the future we will have an opportunity to discuss the practice of medicine in China, though I expect you know a great deal more about that than I do. I have been impressed with the widespread medical treatment available to the masses here in the PRC -- not sophisticated, perhaps, but a pretty darn good delivery system.

I am looking forward to reading your AMA paper over the weekend.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

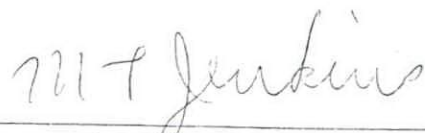
SUMMARIZING STATEMENT BY A MEMBER OF THE AMA DELEGATION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

July 30, 1974: The AMA delegates today left the PRC after a three-week intensive study of Chinese medical services. The conclusions of the group may be abbreviated as follows.

- (1) Outstanding work is being done by some Chinese physicians and Chinese hospital staffs in replanting severed arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers, and toes.
- (2) Striking results are being achieved by the Chinese in the treatment of severe burns.
- (3) Methods of treating fractures which would be regarded as unorthodox by Western standards seem to produce excellent results and should be studied by us.
- (4) Acupuncture as a method of reducing pain perception during operations is used in not more than 15% of Chinese major operations and presents features which should be further studied, since it may reduce some complications of surgical operations. Its widespread use in Western surgery seems highly unlikely.
- (5) Acupuncture as treatment for a wide range of common medical complaints reportedly has been in use for over 3,000 years. It has not produced very satisfactory results in the past, we judge, since they have looked for newer methods, and there is no scientific evidence to show that anything has changed in the present.
- (6) Chinese progress in eliminating venereal disease and many other public health hazards is highly commendable. Many of the modern pestilences fall within the perimeters of political, social, and economic action, and transcend the capabilities of medicine to cope with them. During the past 25 years, since Chairman Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the power of the government has been directed toward the elimination of venereal diseases, improved housing and sanitation, better nutrition, enforced physical discipline, and rigorous population control. We are led to believe that the Chinese people are fiercely devoted to the government, reflecting the intense and continuous political and psychological indoctrination in which all participate. As a major message from China, it seems the population and the government proclaim preventive medicine to be a political-social-economic-cultural problem for which medicine may provide the theory while the government provides the muscle.

In summary, the delegation stated that it looks upon Chinese accomplishments in replantation, fracture management, and burn therapy as significant contributions to medical science. In China, Traditional Medicine (herb therapy and acupuncture) practiced by the barefoot doctor* is the only primary therapy available for the rural masses and is without cost to the patient. Consequently, the delegation recognizes the elastic boundaries for use of acupuncture as an initial approach to therapy in China. It does not regard acupuncture therapy in the USA in the same light. It does feel that the study of acupuncture analgesia is important. Acupuncture must be regarded as experimental medicine, legal in the USA only in investigational settings in the hands of licensed physicians, dentists, and research scientists. Most importantly, the delegates stressed that improperly used acupuncture should not be permitted to become a new kind of quackery in the Western world, used for exploitation of the public.

*Official Chinese term


M. T. Jenkins, M.D.

The summarizing report was prepared after the AMA delegation had spent an intensive three-week visit in the People's Republic of China (PRC) as guests of the Chinese government. Except for the first two hours within the boundaries of China, the time for the AMA delegation was minutely planned, beginning usually at 0715 each day and continuing through 2100 each night, except for three nights involved in travel, and four nights when we were free after 1800. The opinions which we formed concerning the PRC result from the observations and from the indoctrinations offered us concerning the economic, social, and political life within China today. These opinions of China were formulated after an admittedly short stay in the country under the best of circumstances which was thoroughly planned and which functioned so smoothly as to leave us unaware of any difficulties in managing the itinerary while holding the group together.

In 1973 the Chinese Medical Association issued an invitation through the Liaison Office of the PRC in Washington, D. C. to the American Medical Association to send a delegation of 12 physicians for an official visit in the PRC. Time for the visit was set for the dates July 9 - 30, 1974, and the official list included the President of the AMA, Dr. Malcolm C. Todd; the two Immediate Past-Presidents of the AMA, Drs. Russell B. Roth and C. A. Hoffman; the Chairman of the AMA Board of Trustees, Dr. Richard E. Palmer; the Executive Vice-President designate, Dr. James H. Sammons; three members of the AMA Board of Trustees, Drs. Kenneth E. Sawyer, John M. Chenault, Donald E. Wood; the Chairman of the AMA Interspecialty Council and President of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Dr. Jay M. Arena; the Director of the AMA Department of International Medicine, Dr. John S. Cowan; and the President of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Claude E. Welch. I was invited as an anesthesiology representative to the AMA Interspecialty Council and as Past-President of the American Society of Anesthesiologists. Four non-medical delegates were also invited, including the wives of the two Immediate Past-Presidents of the AMA, Mrs. Roth and Mrs. Hoffman (who had served as official hostesses of the Chinese Medical Association delegation invited by the AMA to the USA in 1972), the AMA Assistant Executive Vice-President, Mr. Joe Miller; and a journalist from the CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Mrs. Jules Lederer (Ann Landers).

As official guests of the Chinese government, the AMA delegation was received with overwhelming hospitality. During the three weeks we were in China, we visited thirty-one different institutions to be shown their contributions to health care in China. These included thirteen Western hospitals, five of which had associated medical schools; three traditional hospitals and associated traditional medical schools; health services in three factories; health services in two communes; one research institute; and an audience with the Minister of Health, Madame Lin Hsiang-ju.

Our sightseeing was not neglected during this time, for we did have specially planned visits to the Forbidden City in Peking (formerly called the Imperial Palaces and now referred to as the People's Cultural Park); the Summer Palace, a People's Cultural Park

near Peking; the Great Wall; the Ming Tombs; the Imperial Palace of the Ching Dynasty in Shenyang; and impressive exhibit of industrial might in Shanghai; a visit to the zoo (called, with more dignity, Animal Park) in Kuangchou; evening acrobatic shows in Shenyang, Talien, and Shanghai; the industrial harbor at Talien (Darien or Port Arthur); a "Children's Palace" in Shanghai (advanced ideological schooling for exceptionally bright children); a kindergarten at a factory; a model housing area and its kindergarten, stores and health clinic in Shanghai; a private showing of the militaristic and ideological "Red Detachment of Women" in Tientsin; a glass factory and the shipyards in Talien; and three hours of shopping in Kuangchou. One day in Hangchou was given over to R & R where our gracious hosts were determined that we would not waste a minute in rest and relaxation time. A boat ride on the famed West Lake began at 0800, and sightseeing and other entertainment continued past 2100.

In essence, our time was pretty well taken up. The first evening in China was spent in plane travel, Kuangchou to Peking; two nights we spent on all-night train journeys (Peking to Shenyang; Talien to Teintsin); another evening was involved in train travel (Shanghai to Hangchou); on nine evenings we had official dinners (two in Peking; two in Shenyang; and one each in Talien, Teintsin, Shanghai, Hangchou, and Kuangchou). AMA Delegation served as hosts for two of these.

Our schedules were planned in such detail that we had only four evenings free, hardly enough to clear one's thoughts between programs. On three of these nights I left the hotel early for long walks. Periodically I squatted ungracefully under street lights to watch boys playing a complicated game of Chinese chess or some esoteric card game. Nearly always I was accompanied by a gang of silent but smiling boys and girls who didn't seem to worry where they were going but wanted to be sure I didn't get lost. After the official dinners I took long walks, also, on streets and alleyways which were crowded with throngs of people walking about as family groups, sitting as family groups, or having dinner as family groups. Two items were particularly impressive: the silence of the people which was almost eerie; and my apparent acceptance, since no one except the children seemed even to see a foreigner in their midst. Visitors to China were noticeably absent.

In our travels we saw a group of 16 New Zealand Friends of China; 16 in a group of French Friends of China; 12 Tanzanian Friends of China; a basketball team from Albania -- which sat on its hands during a Shenyang acrobatic show where we cheered loudly; a basketball team from Somaliland wearing shirts embroidered with a peculiar-looking map of Africa -- the Republic of South Africa somehow was not included in the map; 16 in a group of Japanese Friends of China who seemed always to be involved in reciting communist catechisms; Filipino mining and petroleum engineers invited as consultants to the PRC; a couple from France -- the husband was an expert in animal husbandry advising on porcine artificial insemination problems; and an American couple, Chinese speaking, who have lived and taught school in Tanzania for 12 years, with their three children. Only the latter group was without Chinese escort.

We went as a single group to the medical activities described, and these were conducted in Peking, Shenyang, Talien, Tientsin, Shanghai, Huangchou, and Kuangchou (Canton). We were accompanied throughout the trip by Mr. Fu I-ching, Deputy Minister of Health, and two interpreters who spent the entire time with us, and a senior interpreter assigned to the American liaison office in Peking who was with us for two weeks. Additional interpreters joined us in each of the cities. In the cities we traveled in an entourage of nine or eleven cars, depending upon whether host physicians from the cities accompanied us in the official transportation. This group of cars was led by two big, black limousines ("Honjos", meaning red flags, made in Shanghai), which signified the procession was an official one, stimulating the populace to line the streets and cheer by clapping as we passed. (The happy grins of little boys made us think of little American boys who would have been shouting cheerful jests to add to their enjoyment of the passing parade.)

Travel between cities was either by plane (Boeing 707 or Illyshin 62) on which the pert hostesses made some deference to security in their precise English announcement, "Passengers bearing firearms, explosives, flammables, or poisons will please hand them to the hostess as she comes down the aisle. They will be returned to you at your next stop." Doubtless this announcement was gentle satire poked at the Western world. For each flight after we were seated on the hot, hot plane, the hostesses activated the air conditioning system -- they handed out folding fans!

Several journeys were made by fast trains, which were very comfortable except for the lack of air conditioning.

It was extremely hot in July, and the American delegation seemed to suffer rather greatly because of the heat. We all learned to fan automatically and continuously. Like the accessory muscles of respiration, the muscles used in fanning one's self are also volitional, I discovered, and would stop working once I dropped off to sleep. We visited only one hospital ward, a burn unit in Shanghai, which was air conditioned. The Ching Kiang Hotel in Shanghai was air conditioned up until 10 p.m. In Kuangchou the Tung Fang (formerly the Oriental) Hotel had cooled rooms, but the halls were hot and the attendants were not professional hotel workers; they tended to leave the doors and windows open. Any discomfort occasioned by the weather was more than compensated for by cheerful and friendly hosts, and by the excellent food, bounteous feasts of Chinese delectables every day. We enjoyed many strange dishes such as jellyfish, sea slugs, whale stomach, duck feet, and other such delicacies, and not one of our group suffered any ill effects of eating, even though we seemed ravenous, dining on quantities which exceeded our normal habits.

One last general statement before referring to the medical aspects of the trip: Being guests of the Chinese government, our expenses were all cared for once we had crossed into the PRC. I am grateful to the Chinese government and to the China Medical Association for their great hospitality. I was continually aware of my obligation to reflect credit to American anesthesiology and to The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, and I hope I did.

2. PUT PREVENTION FIRST:

China today has great programs of preventive medicine underway. We were told that the entire population has been immunized against all of the diseases for which suitable vaccines are available including smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, plague, and cholera. Somehow we believe it is possible to immunize an entire population which is so organized (controlled?). In the cities, for example, there are neighborhood units made up of about 16 families with one individual employed and deployed as the Revolutionary Committee Leader for the unit. She makes certain that all members of her unit receive their inoculations. (Also, she serves as a barefoot doctor, of sorts, and dispenses oral contraceptives, gives birth control information, advises on political matters, leads the unit in criticizing the woman who is pregnant for the third time – “extoll one, praise two, criticize three, and dispose four” – and leads the criticism campaign to have the husband submit to a vasectomy.)

In 1966, Chairman Mao issued one of his treatises on preventive medicine in which he condemned the common housefly as a carrier of disease and ordered that every man, woman, and child in the country be equipped with a flyswatter and be directed to eliminate flies. Since our delegation was aware of this campaign which had been waged many years ago, we decided to count all flies we saw unless they became astronomical in numbers. In the airport in Kuangchou, against the windows toward the hot sunlight, we agreed we saw eight flies, or else one fly eight times. This was our first stop on our first day in China, and so we naturally expected to encounter many flies throughout the rest of our journey. However, to the best of my knowledge, we did not see another in the three weeks' journey, not even on the communes where we saw thousands of animals, including hogs, cattle, horses, chickens, and ducks.

A similar campaign to the fly eradication program has been directed against the mosquitoes, and so now the medical leaders say quite confidently, “There is no malaria in China.” Within recent years they have become concerned over the problem of schistosomiasis in the southern provinces, and a campaign is underway at present to eradicate the intermediary snail host for the *S. japonicum*. Through an intensive campaign carried out in the communes to eradicate the snails, perhaps schistosomiasis can be controlled, also, even though human excrement is still employed as fertilizer, being mixed today with chemical fertilizers, animal excrement, dirt, and straw to effect deodorization.

3. UNITE WESTERN AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE:

At the beginning of the People's Proletarian Revolution, the Cultural Revolution in 1966, the Red Guard effected the closure of all universities and medical schools, and all physicians from the medical schools, as well as intellectuals from the universities, were sent to the countryside to achieve identification again with the masses and to receive ideological re-education. Even then there were not more than 50,000 M.D.'s throughout all of China, and they were

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OTHER COMMENTS ON MEDICINE IN PRC:

ACUPUNCTURE: With great zeal, enthusiasm, and sincerity, the medical leaders in each province extolled the virtues and advantages of acupuncture as the definitive treatment for a great variety of diseases, physical and physiological states, and also for surgical analgesia. They were free and open in their eagerness to show us acupuncture in outpatient clinics and in operating theatres.

Essentially, one physician said to me on the day we were leaving China, "Acupuncture is a wonderful, efficient, and reliable method for treating Chinese patients by skilled Chinese practitioners in Chinese hospitals. Because of the great ethnic and cultural differences between our countries, plus your professional liability insurance problems, you probably can't make it work in America. Remember that ours is a strong and hardy race, who are stoic in the face of great adversity and complacent about personal discomfort, both of which have been woven into the fabric of our lives. Acupuncture is a part of our traditional medicine, and our physicians trained in Western medicine employ acupuncture successfully, too. But don't try to discredit us if you can't apply it successfully in your culture and in your hospitals." Perhaps the Chinese leaders in medicine would have served Chinese medicine better in the long run if they had said this to us repeatedly.

We visited acupuncture clinics in Traditional medical schools, in medical schools with the new Western-type or revolutionary curriculum, in health stations of commune production brigades, in health stations of factories, and we saw acupuncture techniques used in hospitals for a wide assortment of medical conditions and surgical operations. Although medical records were meticulously maintained on hospitalized patients, we saw no records being prepared or up-dated in the out-patient clinics. Despite the vast numbers of acupuncture treatments being administered, we doubt that either inventory or statistics could be prepared. Our translators all said acupuncture was being used successfully. The physicians with whom we talked were not always that enthusiastic. From our observations and discussions with physicians, we estimate the use of acupuncture in the operating rooms for no more than 15% of operations and unqualified success to be about 60% - 70%.

For the treatment of disease how is "successful" defined? Consider the elderly gentleman with needles in his scalp, walking to an examining table to lie supine while having a smoking moxibustion box applied to his abdomen. Did he really have quadriplegic paralysis due to bilateral cerebral vein thrombosis only two months before we saw him, with these symptoms reversed by techniques of acupuncture?

Consider the non-crying, nine-month old child with three needles in his right cheek. Has the eyelid tic for which he is being treated already undergone spontaneous remission?

Consider the peasant in from the fields during a working day, lying on a table in a commune health station with facial and periauricular needles placed to treat chronic appendicitis. With what degree of sophistication did the barefoot doctor diagnose chronic appendicitis?

Consider the very husky muscular worker in the acupuncture clinic because of sciatic pain, who is being treated with bilateral lumbar clusters of six acupuncture needles in a raised bed of reddened dermis, visible through glass bulbs applied while hot to provide suction as they cooled. Can true sciatic pain be treated and the causative condition be reversed by what superficially may be a rubefacient technique or a pain transfer technique?

Consider the cooperative children having their tonsils burned out without the use of anesthesia, pre-medication, acupuncture, or restraints. In the out-patient department of a Traditional hospital in Shenyang we saw unflinching boys and girls sitting for fifteen-minute sessions of having fiery hot steel applicators repeatedly applied to their tonsils to cure them of infection and to shrink them to fibrotic nubs. We were told it requires ten sessions at weekly intervals to complete the therapy. Were these children so cooperative and stoic because of genetic traits? Or did their attitudes reflect the cultural differences shown by children brought up through nurseries and kindergartens by concerned teachers exercising both discipline and love? Considering their early training, as these children grow older it is likely acupuncture will work for them in the treatment of or the avoidance of pain.

These are some of the questions I entertained as I saw acupuncture being utilized. I have many more questions and observations.

Since the PRC has four times the population but only one-seventh as many trained physicians, it is not possible for MDs to be the primary care physicians. Consequently, the people appreciate the barefoot doctor. Their loyalty to Chairman Mao stimulates enthusiastic cooperation with health workers. Loyalty also demands that a patient have belief in the curability of his ailments and that he should accept treatment with a show of optimism and courage. Accepting acupuncture is accepting Chairman Mao.

Not only the patients but also the physicians must have ideological loyalty, spoken of as "being guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line", as exemplified by excerpts from Peking Review, no. 20, May 17, 1974:

"... Success in open heart surgery with a heart-lung machine and the patient under acupuncture anaesthesia and its further improvements resulted from the deep-going movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and education in ideological and political line among the medical workers.

"At first some people felt that as open heart surgery was something relatively new in surgery and rather difficult and complicated, acupuncture anaesthesia was not feasible. They feared that while remaining conscious the patient would experience intolerable discomfort when the chest was being opened and during manipulation of the heart. Under the leadership of the hospital Party general branch, the medical personnel conscientiously studied the works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, severely criticized idealist apriorism preached by Lin Piao and his like, vehemently repudiated the bourgeoisie's national nihilism and slavish comprador philosophy and thus raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They came to see that truth comes from practice and that they must dare to try what others had not yet done."

"... Practice provided them with valuable experience and greater confidence in open heart surgery with a heart-lung machine on patients under acupuncture anaesthesia. Finally, on April 19, 1972, for the first time they successfully did a cardiac repair and correction for trilogy of pulmonary stenosis, interventricular septal defect and right ventricular hypertrophy.

"Surgeons of the Western school who took part in such operations modestly learnt from doctors of traditional Chinese medicine. They co-operated in doing needling on themselves to find acupuncture points with fairly good analgesic effect, ..."

During operations under acupuncture we observed the surgeons to be very gentle. There was no strong use of retractors in wounds. I saw one abdominal operation for excision of a large ovarian cyst under acupuncture. No retractors were placed in the wound, nor were abdominal packs used to wall other viscera away from the operative site. We were told consistently that abdominal operations are usually not successful under acupuncture even when patients are anxious to have this technique used.

REPLANTATION: Outstanding work is being done by some Chinese physicians and Chinese hospital staffs in replanting severed arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers, and toes. The Sixth Municipal Hospital in Shanghai is one of the centers for replantation, and we were indeed impressed with the patients we saw there and the care being given to these patients and the successful results achieved in 60 of the past 80 patients having replantations. It was interesting that, in this particular clinic, the surgeons on the replantation teams now acquire their skills first by severing ears from white rabbits and then regrafting the ears. After achieving consistent success with the rabbit-ear technique, the surgeons progress to amputating a hind leg of a large dog. After refrigerating the leg for a prescribed period of time (104 hours, the maximum time to transfer a patient from any area of China to a replantation center) the surgeon's ability

is judged good if the replantation is done successfully and the animal can run and jump within three months' time.

BURNS: Striking results were being achieved by the Chinese in the treatment of severe burns in their burn institutes, where they seemed to follow methods established in the United States. I was particularly impressed with a burn unit in Shanghai which was reminiscent of The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and Parkland Memorial Hospital units, except in China the chronic patients stood by their beds as we came through and showed us their snapshot albums picturing their weekly progress from acute burn. (I saw concern for sophisticated fluid therapy only in the burn units. In the operating room, very small quantities of fluids, 10% glucose in water, were administered.)

FRACTURES: Methods of treating fractures, which possibly would be regarded as unorthodox by Western standards, reportedly produced excellent results and perhaps should be studied by us. Essentially, the Chinese orthopedists "immobilized" fractures with willow splints, being careful to leave all joints free while prescribing exercise for the joints nearest the fractures. We were told they used no plaster casts except for compound fractures with infections where they cut windows in the casts.

BIRTH CONTROL: Efforts by the Chinese at population control are highly commendable. We were told by the Revolutionary Party Leader for the Province of Shanghai that the goal for that city and for the large cities of the country is to reduce the annual birth rate to the level of the annual death rate. For Shanghai proper, he said that during 1973 the death rate was 5.2:1,000 population, whereas the birth rate was 7:1,000 population. In the countryside immediately surrounding Shanghai, however, the birth rate was 12:1,000, with a death rate about the same as within the city. Strict birth control teaching has been a factor of medical policy only since 1964, but evidently it is already making some accomplishments. In such a controlled society, the government has quite successfully espoused the thesis that girls should not marry before age 25 and men should not marry before age 28, and the family should not consist of more than two children.

Regarding the number of children, the official pronouncement is "extoll one, praise two, criticize three, and dispose four." If a woman becomes pregnant for her third time, she will find that she is the subject of criticism by her neighborhood unit, which is made up of sixteen families with one revolutionary committee leader appointed to head the neighborhood. This is most usually a woman who has had some training as a barefoot doctor, who distributes oral contraceptive pills and gives advice on contraception. A woman in a third pregnancy will be given the opportunity to have an abortion. The committee reportedly turns its attention to the husband, also, to insist that he have a vasectomy. Even though he may fear for his virility and his general manhood by having a vasectomy, we were told that a man in such a circumstance does not easily withstand the continuous carping criticism by the neighborhood unit, and so he submits to this operation. If, despite these measures,

a woman becomes pregnant for the fourth time, the revolutionary committee evidently talks rather strongly to her, even giving her the works of Mao, Lenin, and Stalin to read for a few days while she decides she really does want to have an abortion and tubal ligations.

EQUIPMENT AND MONITORING DURING ANESTHESIA: In the 26 operating rooms in 7 hospitals I visited, anesthesia machines were of a Chinese make and were not overly sophisticated. The circle-absorber system included an in-circuit wick and jar for the vaporization of ether or halothane. Nitrous oxide was not generally used. Spinal and epidural techniques were in prominent use for abdominal operations. Monitoring equipment in the hospitals we visited was limited to the blood pressure cuff and precordial stethoscope. In only one hospital, in an operating room in Talien, a cardioscope was in use. This had been constructed by the anesthesiologist with the help of hospital engineers, and it included a direct-writer, a defibrillator with both internal and external paddles, plus a pacemaker. Blood-gas equipment was not in evidence in any of the operating rooms we visited.

NATIONAL HEALTH: Although China has a population today of 850 million, we were told that the majority of the people are sturdy and healthy, and 50% are under age 30. For the most part, their transportation consists of walking or of riding bicycles, contributing to a general status of good health and of great recuperative abilities. Children go to school in walk pools not car pools, accompanied by their teachers, not their mothers who are at work during school hours. Regardless of whether we were with our Chinese hosts or alone walking in the streets or back roads or were shopping, the people were friendly and courteous to us, and they looked cheerful and healthy.

PREMEDICAL AND MEDICAL EDUCATION TODAY IN THE PRC (As described to our delegation): After the People's Proletarian Revolution of 1966, all educational processes were reorganized. Today the individual goes to elementary school for six years, to middle school for four years, and then having attained the age of 16, he or she becomes an employee of the government and is assigned work for a minimum of two years before there is any possibility of higher education.

Eighty percent of those finishing middle school go to the countryside to live with peasant families and to work on communes with the peasants. The others are assigned to factories or to clerk-type occupations. All work as members of production teams. Those who are exceptionally apt workers and who show enthusiasm for and acquire knowledge in the weekly political indoctrination sessions of the production team are recommended to the leaders of the production brigades who may, in turn, recommend them to the revolutionary committee of the commune or factory. This committee then selects candidates for higher education. All medical students are selected by this mechanism, without admission examinations. Reportedly about 1 of 4 recommended by the revolutionary committees are selected by the 84 medical schools in the nation. Having expressed an interest in medicine, the other candidates are usually designated "barefoot doctors" or "worker doctors" or "soldier doctors" by their revolutionary committees, and receive preceptorship-type instruction from city physicians

re-identifying themselves with the masses when assigned on rotation to the commune or factory. The barefoot doctor will eventually have a varied experience from Western and Traditional physicians rotating to his brigade, and he is obligated to learn acupuncture by practicing on himself as well as on patients and to teach it to his teachers. The exceptional barefoot doctor may eventually be selected for medical school. At age 18 all are eligible for the army, and most of the males and many of the females do serve in the army for 2-4 years. Going into the military does not change their eligibility for medical school. Also in the army there are revolutionary committees who select and nominate individuals for higher education.

(Educational schemes in the PRC today are shown in the appended charts.)

Obviously, medical education today is not sophisticated, and except for operating room experience the Chinese graduate is not far removed from the physician assistant in America, I believe. However, when he returns to the commune (or factory or army) he learns a lot from the barefoot doctor, and if he performs well in his commune experience and progresses in his ideological education, he may be chosen for a residency where he will get an education and experience opportunity equivalent to that of his American counterpart. The resident in training (and medical student) is taught by physicians of the old school — my age — who doubtless will be decimated by death in the next few years. Who will teach them then? I hope some of the new physicians will develop into teachers.

NON-MEDICAL COMMENTS ON PRC

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE: As in all other institutions in China since the Cultural Revolution of 1966, all hospitals are now run by a Revolutionary Committee containing the three-in-one combination of the Cadre (political workers), the People's Liberation Army, and members of the Mass. The Mass includes those people who work in any institution, and it may represent the doctors, the nurses, or the auxiliary workers. In addressing us, one member of the Revolutionary Committee usually identified himself as the Responsible Person, and there was never any doubt that he was in charge. We began each of our visits to a hospital or a medical school or a commune or a factory by meeting in a conference room where we were usually seated in deeply upholstered chairs and sofas covered with white slipcovers, with tables in front of us holding teacups and glasses for orange crush. There were always many attractive Chinese girls in attendance who kept our teacups and orange crush glasses filled to overflowing. In most conference rooms, they also periodically distributed cold, wet washcloths brought directly from the refrigerator as a temporary respite from the perspiration flowing down our faces. The Responsible Person took charge of these meetings and usually was seated prominently under a very large picture of Chairman Mao. He would introduce the physicians in the hospital or the medical school who were present with us, or if in a commune, would introduce some of the barefoot doctors who usually found seats opposite the Responsible Person so they would be under the pictures of Stalin, Lenin, Marx, and Engels.

All Revolutionary Committees were not constituted in the same fashion, but we were told that they always include some type of three-in-one combination. One such combination would include aged people, middle-aged people, and young people, but in all circumstances the Committee would also include a peasant, or a worker. The Responsible Person always gave the workers and peasants great credit for making major contributions to the planning for progress of the Committee.

In true egalitarian style, all members of the Revolutionary Committee work at all levels of activity in the organization which they represent, and reportedly, the monthly salary for the Responsible Person is no higher than other members of the organization who had work bonuses.

ABOUT THE ARMY: We saw great numbers of men in army uniform. They bore no firearms nor did they wear appurtenances of rate or of rank. (I asked, "How can you tell who is a general or a colonel or who is in charge without some badges of rank?" Answer: "Do you wear stars or bars or eagles to show you are chairman of your department?" "No." "It's the same here. Those to whom it is important know who is the general or colonel or the captain. It's not important to anyone else.")

We were told that the army is involved in military activities only on the national boundaries with Russia, which is openly designated as an aggressor and an enemy. Elsewhere the army serves as a mobile work force to be moved to areas of national disaster, to help with crops, to assist the fishermen when needed, and/or to teach in the remote areas of the country.

ABOUT CRIME: We were told that there is almost no crime in PRC today, and it was emphasized that although there may be some crime there most assuredly are no repeat criminals. There are no lawyers to delay swift decisions about an accused person's infringement on the rights of others. We were told that speedy enactment of the laws constitutes a remarkable deterrent to crime. (The law profession has been extremely curtailed since the Proletarian Revolution of 1966 when the law schools, like the medical schools, were closed and the teachers were sent to the communes. The physicians who became properly ideologically indoctrinated were brought back to the cities and to the medical schools when they re-opened in 1969. The law schools, as such, have not re-opened. Great numbers of laws have been formulated since 1969, however, and apparently they are implemented and enforced by zealous revolutionary committees whose decisions are final. We gained our impressions from conversations with Chinese physicians, so our interpretations may be erroneous. However, there is no worry about medical malpractice suits, nor is there need for professional liability insurance.)

We felt perfectly safe walking about the streets at night, where we were regarded with unobtrusive interest, since there are essentially no foreigners in China today. It was indeed a pleasure to be in a country where there are no beggars. (Begging is a crime of a lesser degree and evidently merits punishment. Also, in their economy there is no

need for begging. This was reassuringly different from some other populous countries I have visited where the foreigner cannot walk among the people without having some unfortunate and pitiful human derelicts clutching at his clothing and driving him to the protection of his hotel.)

Usually our hotel rooms did not have locks, did not have keys. In Peking, where the doors did have locks, we were told to leave our keys in the door when we were out so the attendants would know we were away.

ABOUT THE ECONOMY: It is said there is no poverty in China today, there is no individual wealth and there is no inflation. Everyone is employed by the government from age 16 through retirement, and his wages and his retirement pay come from the government. There is no income tax, no sales tax, no private ownership of property except personal belongings of bicycles, watches, radios, furniture, and clothing. The exception we noted is that the peasant can own 1/6 acre of land (1 mu) if he can save enough to buy it from the commune. He cannot sell the property, which must be kept in the family or else it reverts to the commune.

Since the government owns all businesses and all the communes and all the automobiles and all the trucks and pays all the wages, it cannot afford inflation. Consequently the Chinese monetary system is reportedly the most stable in the world today.

It was quite obvious that the Chinese people work hard. Theirs is a 6-day week with no vacation, but with 5 or 6 national holidays each year. Some travel time is allowed for family visiting, however, particularly to allow those recent middle school graduates working in the countryside to visit their fathers and mothers in the cities. (We learned there are some bonus-type vacation periods. For one example, in Shanghai the blood donor receives a certificate entitling him to the next 6 days as vacation. Reportedly, there are plenty of eager prospective blood donors, but transfusion therapy is relatively infrequently employed. Blood administration I observed reminded me of America prior to the mid-forties: blood was poured from open containers through a gauze filter into open-top drip chambers.)

EPILOGUE

After the civilizations of the Nile and Upper Euphrates, China has the second oldest civilization in the world, and the Chinese have been contributing to the sum of human knowledge for nearly 3,000 years. Chinese made the first magnetic compass, they brought paper into a state of usefulness, they invented gunpowder, and are said to have been the first to make a wheelbarrow, a crossbow, and the kite. Also, they were the first to cast iron to make iron suspension bridges and canal lock gates and to develop a technique for deep well drilling. Yet, such inventiveness came to an end after the 17th century. As the middle kingdom, midway between Heaven and Earth, China chose to separate itself from the rest of the world and to avoid contacts with other nations.

There were centuries of sometimes wise, but most often decadent and selfish rule by the emperors of China, but imperial rule ended with the fall of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. For the following 37 years China suffered chaos, foreign exploitation, war and revolution until on October 1, 1949, a victorious Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese communist army, stood on T'ien-an-men Gate (The Gate of Heavenly Peace), and with his back toward the Imperial Palaces of the Forbidden City and the past, with his face toward the city of Peking and the future, he proclaimed a People's Republic of China and the establishment of a completely egalitarian society.

Today the Chinese with whom we spoke talked of a young China, a China only 25 years old and they repeated only a few important dates in Chinese history. These dates were broadly spoken of as: before liberation (before October 1, 1949 when the nationalist government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was ousted and the communist government under Mao Tse-tung took command); before revolution (before the People's Proletarian Revolution which began in May, 1966, and prompted the closing of the universities); and after revolution (after 1968 when the "Red Guards" were brought under control and the universities were re-opened).

Inventiveness has returned to the Chinese people. Biochemists and scientists throughout the world hailed the synthesis of insulin in 1958 by a group at the Shanghai Biochemical Institute. By 1964, China had exploded an atomic bomb, and by 1970 had launched its first space satellite. These are the outward signs of progress since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, but probably the most important progress has been made in following the cardinal precept of Chairman Mao, "Serve the People".

Life in China has been described by missionaries and later by American servicemen who were there in the years following World War II and prior to the time that Mao's army seized complete control of the country. Prior to October 1, 1949, therefore, we have descriptions of hordes of beggars, both adults and children, huddled on every street corner in Peking and long lines of rickshaw pullers waiting for possible customers.

Even though World War II had ended, the cessation of the long conflict with Japan had brought no peace to the Chinese. Instead, China had become embroiled in civil war between the nationalists and the communists and also local battles between warlords. Starving and homeless peasants roamed the countryside while diseases reached epidemic proportion. There were very few schools and the nation had one of the highest rates of illiteracy in the world. Railroads had been laid to waste because the Japanese had removed many sections of track for use in the making of armaments, and Japan had also stripped the country of all of its heavy industry. What had not been dismantled in Manchuria by the Japanese, the Russians removed later as war reparations due them, as they said, for having defeated the Japanese in Manchuria. American history tends to show that the Japanese were on the verge of surrender following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki before Russia moved into Manchuria against the Japanese.

By the time of our visit in July, 1974, under the direction of Chairman Mao and the communist party a new system of government had been created, inflation was under control, businesses had been nationalized, poverty had been eradicated, most diseases had been controlled, prostitution had been abolished, and the population had enthusiastically embraced communist indoctrination, or at least indoctrination in Mao's thoughts. By 1974 agriculture had been expanded and new industrial regions had appeared as new urban centers were developed. New highways had been built, trees had been planted, and there were many miles of new railroads. Perhaps the most dramatic change under communist rule came in agriculture, because farming occupies the activities of at least 80% of the Chinese and is still not highly mechanized.

A nationwide land reform campaign was begun in 1949, causing sweeping organizational changes in agriculture. Under this program the government had broken up the large and privately-owned estates and had distributed the land and the other properties among the peasants. At first the farmlands were organized into agricultural cooperatives, but these gradually changed into a different organization of still larger units called communes so that all of the land and all of the animals and all of the machinery belong to the commune, which is directed by a Revolutionary Committee. The commune's scope of activities has become very broad and has evolved into a social, economic, and administrative unit which is engaged in both agricultural and nonagricultural activities. On both communes which we visited, the Responsible Person told us of the mechanical work which had been developed by the peasants on the commune, that it, he described how they had drawn up their own plans for building tractors and had, with their own hands, built the tractors. The Responsible Person told us how the work of the commune was for the benefit of all. Even though all on the commune would be paid there was still an incentive system by which the one turning in the most work units would receive increased remuneration for his work. We were told how a commune can be geared to carry out any project that is for the good of the people. One illustration was the effort being directed toward the elimination of schistosomiasis which would not have been possible in the days when there were individual land owners with boundaries to their lands. Today, without boundaries, there is no difficulty for the Revolutionary Committee to decide that ditches should be filled up in order to bury the snail vector for schistosomiasis, and

there is no difficulty in constructing new ditches because boundary lines do not matter. Ponds can be drained and filled in and new ponds formed, with no concern other than the good of the commune and the elimination of schistosomiasis.

Before going to China I had thought of it as a completely communized society, godless and Orwellian. I had expected to observe the results of social revolution in which the family unit would have been essentially destroyed.

As expected, we found that the fathers and the mothers both work for the State and that children from age 57 days on can be, and usually are, in nurseries, nursery schools and kindergartens before they begin regular elementary school. However, we found that there has also been a revolution in family relations. One of the ideals promulgated at the start of the communist regime in 1949 was that the traditional family structure should be retained and strengthened. Feudal customs of the past, such as the parent's stranglehold over the lives of their children were broken and children are now allowed to marry without parental interference. For the first time in Chinese history the women were given individual rights under the law and are no longer considered the property of the husband and his mother. Women enter higher educational institutions and become government officials just as do the men. The woman in the highest rank whom we met was Madame Lin Hsiang-jiu, the Minister of Health.

In the nursery schools the children are taught a primary commitment to the State, but they are also indoctrinated with a great love for mother and father. We were impressed that everywhere we went we saw mothers and fathers with children, walking in parks, having picnics together, riding bicycles together, and other activities to indicate a strong family unit. Since the work week is six days, all workers have one day off each week, not necessarily Sunday, and this day seemed to be spent as family day by all couples with young children.

We left the People's Republic of China feeling it has many positive aspects for life. At the same time, we recognized there are many negative aspects, no's, whose total effect is for the good of the people. These include no elitism but true egalitarianism; no poverty, but also no great wealth; no begging — begging is a crime against the State; no crime, or at least there are certainly no repeat criminals; no demeaning work, all work is glorious and for the State; no prostitution; no venereal diseases; no inflation — everything is owned by the government and so it cannot afford inflation; and, of great importance to physicians, no professional liability problems, because the lawyers who were banished to the communes to re-identify with the masses when the law schools were closed in 1966 have not been brought back from the commune, and the law schools have not re-opened.

ACUPUNCTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

Since the publicity given acupuncture by journalists accompanying President Nixon to the PRC in 1972, many acupuncture clinics have sprung up throughout the United States, often under the spurious supervision of a physician who is not trained in acupuncture but who, theoretically, is directing the efforts of non-English-speaking Orientals whose qualifications are not known, treating various diseases and physical states. Reports of the results are largely anecdotal, and so we are unable to judge whether they are enthusiastic reports of patients susceptible to self-hypnosis, or whether they are the justifying statements made by opportunists who are, in effect, exploiting the public. If acupuncture has any merit at all, and I think it does, at least in the field of pain relief, it is quite likely to be completely discredited when and if its ultimate success reflects only a placebo effect in treating diseases.

I must admit to being somewhat appalled by the enthusiasm with which acupuncture is being accepted by the laity, especially by the news media, who condemn any thought that we must have some investigative study of acupuncture before it is applied indiscriminately to the entire population for treatment of various and bizarre diseases by nonlicensed individuals. We read repeatedly in our newspapers that acupuncture has been employed successfully in China for 4,000 years, so "why does it need any further investigation?"

Perhaps acupuncture has been utilized for 2,000 years in China in the treatment of disease, but during these millenia there have been few, if any, records kept and, in fact, today in the busy Chinese outpatient acupuncture clinics we visited, there were no records to be seen.

At one Traditional hospital in Shanghai, an average of 500 patients were treated daily for 6½ days of the week. Since we saw no records being kept on the patients, we inquired about it there, as at other places. One physician, in answering, states that the patient keeps his own record so that if he goes to another hospital he will have it to take with him. The patients we saw in this particular clinic were being treated with acupuncture for such bizarre entities as paralysis from acute anterior poliomyelitis, cerebral thrombosis, rheumatism, sciatic pain, headache, facial tic, chronic appendicitis, thyroid disease, deafness, mutism, nephritis, bronchitis, scoliosis, and enuresis.

In the judgement of the American Medical Association Delegation, since record-keeping in the clinics we visited was not of a meticulous nature, it is not possible to have even an inventory of the number of patients treated and for what diseases, and so no critical statistics can be derived.

It is the uniform opinion of the American Medical Association Delegation that acupuncture analgesia merits controlled study. There is a need for continuing efforts to understand the nature of the acupuncture effort and to determine whether it can reduce anesthetic complications for surgical operations. Also, it is the conviction of

the Delegation that acupuncture therapy should be regarded as the practice of medicine, admissible only in qualified investigational settings.

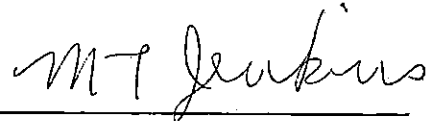
In recent special contributions to the JAMA (June 17, 1974, pp. 1544-1551, and Sept. 2, 1974, pp. 1317-1325), Dr. John J. Bonica has made several cogent suggestions for the conduct of controlled clinical surveys for patients treated with acupuncture. (Dr. Bonica visited in China in June, 1973, as a member of the American Delegation organized by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, The Institute of Medicine of The American Academy of Sciences.)

The American Acupuncture Anesthesia Study Group (Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China) visited in China during May, 1974, and included four anesthesiologists — Drs. E. M. Papper, E. S. Siker, F. F. Foldes, and J. M. Modell. This group has recommended that clinical trials should be undertaken in a limited number of institutions in the United States by appropriately trained and licensed physicians and dentists.

A committee was appointed by the AMA Board of Trustees to look into the practice of acupuncture, and many state boards of medical examiners are wrestling with the question of the ethics of acupuncture as it is practiced by non-licensed individuals, theoretically under the direction of a physician.

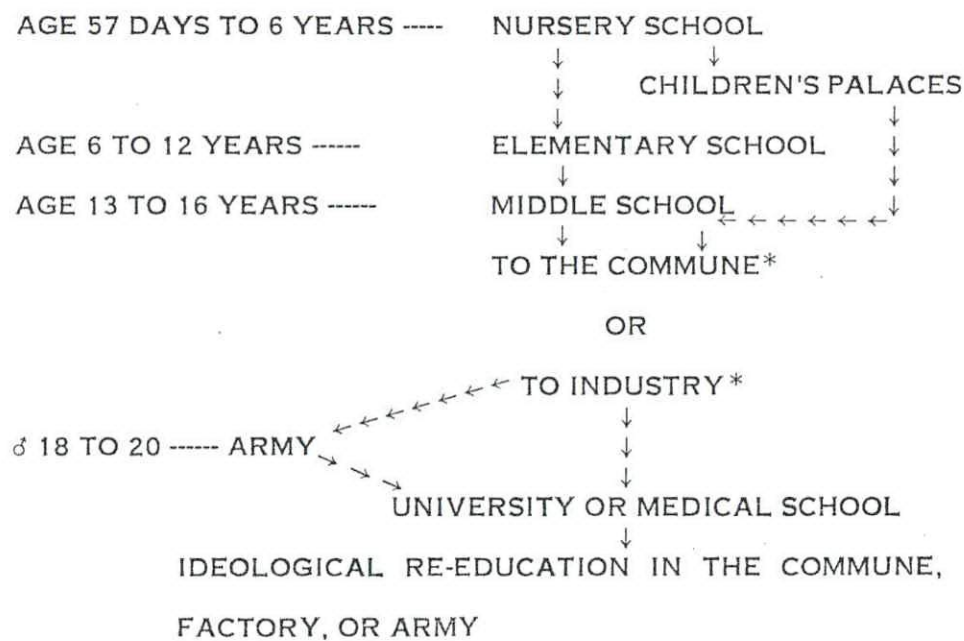
In a statement presented at its request to The Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, I have made several recommendations for the organization of study groups for acupuncture. A copy of my testimony and recommendations is appended to this report.

I know this report is too long, yet I feel I have not reported the visit in sufficient detail to reflect my observations with accuracy. I developed a strong empathy for the Chinese people, who appeared outwardly happy — certainly the children were happy! If I seem negative about some aspects of their anesthesia practice, let me say I am not. The Chinese physicians are working with minimal equipment, but they are performing a great service, seemingly with full dedication of spirit and interest. They have pride in their accomplishments, as did the workers in the factories and the peasants in the communes we visited. China is an awakening giant, and if the country is not racked by revolutions in the future, it will be a nation of great power and will export more than just acupuncture to the capitalist world.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "M T Jenkins". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

M. T. Jenkins, M.D.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



* TO IDENTIFY WITH THE MASSES

MEDICINE IN CHINA, 1974
M. T. JENKINS, M.D.

TRADITIONAL (HERBAL) MEDICAL EDUCATION

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES NOMINATE
"WESTERN" DOCTORS, BAREFOOT DOCTORS,
AND PEASANTS FOR 4 YEARS WORK WITH
ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBS

"WESTERN" MEDICAL EDUCATION BY ELECTION

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES NOMINATE PEASANTS,
AND SOLDIERS. NO PRE-MED.

MED. YEAR 1: 8 MONTHS BASIC AND CLINICAL SCIENCES

3 MONTHS COMMUNE*

1 MONTH VACATION (?)

YEAR 2: 8 MONTHS CLINICAL PRACTICE

4 MONTHS BAREFOOT PRACTICE

YEAR 3: 8 MONTHS CLINICAL PRACTICE

↓

GRADUATION

COMMUNE-----FACTORY-----ARMY*

↓

*TO RE-IDENTIFY WITH THE MASSES

IDEOLOGICAL RE-EDUCATION

MAY SEVENTH SCHOOLS

"THE INTELLECTUALS SHOULD BE RE-EDUCATED
BY THE WORKERS, PEASANTS, AND SOLDIERS."

"MANUAL LABOR GIVES VAST NUMBERS OF CADRES
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY ONCE AGAIN."

- MAO TSE-TUNG

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Mrs. C. A. Hoffman

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ACUPUNCTURE

M. T. JENKINS, M.D.
McDermott Professor and Chairman
Department of Anesthesiology
The University of Texas Southwestern Medical School
at Dallas

PRESENTED AT THE OPEN HEARING
SPONSORED BY THE TEXAS STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS
AUGUST 16, 1974
AUSTIN, TEXAS

The Texas State Board of Medical Examiners has ruled that acupuncture constitutes the practice of medicine and falls within the purview of the Medical Practice Act of Texas. I am completely in agreement with this ruling. Also, the Board of Counselors of the Texas Medical Association has published its opinion that acupuncture should be considered strictly as an investigative procedure at this time and it should be permitted only in medical centers and hospitals having committees on research in humans. I agree with this opinion also and I think there are ways to implement studies without curtailing the practices of licensed physicians and dentists in the state of Texas who are at present interested in the clinical application of acupuncture.

Let me refer also to a report from The American Society of Anesthesiologists published June 2, 1972 as a positive statement by that organization on acupuncture. Here is a portion of its statement:

"The American Society of Anesthesiologists is gravely concerned over premature application of acupuncture to American patients for relief of pain during surgery. The safety of American medicine has been built on the scientific evaluation of each technique before it becomes a widely accepted concept in medical practice. The premature use of acupuncture in the United States at this time departs from this traditional approach.

A potentially valuable technique which has been developed over thousands of years in China is being hastily applied with little thought to safeguards or hazards. Among the potential hazards is the application to the patient who has not been properly evaluated psychologically. If acupuncture is applied indiscriminately, severe mental trauma could result in certain patients.

Another hazard is the possible misuse by quacks in attempting to treat a variety of illnesses, including cancer and arthritis, thus diverting the patient from obtaining established medical therapy. Exploitation may delude the public into believing that acupuncture is good for whatever ails you.

Acupuncture may indeed have considerable merit and may eventually find an important role in American medicine. That role can only be determined by objective evaluation over a period of years.

As the discipline most seriously concerned, The American Society of Anesthesiologists, whose membership is comprised of 11,500 physicians, feels a great responsibility to learn what it can through dialogue with Chinese acupuncture specialists. The value of acupuncture (its indications, contraindications, and hazards) cannot be learned in a three-week junket to the People's Republic of China."

As President of the ASA in 1972, I was one of the authors of this position statement and I would like to reemphasize at this time the final sentence which I read from the report:

"The value of acupuncture (its indications, contraindications, and hazards) cannot be learned in a three-week junket to the People's Republic of China."

I emphasize this part of the report since I have just returned from Mainland China where I was one of the 12 physicians in the American Medical Association Delegation which entered the People's Republic of China on July 9, and departed on July 30, 1974. As official guests of the Chinese government we had a tightly structured and very busy schedule where no time was wasted in the mechanics of transportation and where all medical staffs in hospitals and medical schools expected us and were prepared to show us a great deal of their activities.

We visited in the medical facilities of seven cities — Peking, Shenyang, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hangchow, and Kuangchow, including eleven Western hospitals and six Western medical schools, four hospitals of Traditional Chinese Medicine and four medical schools of Chinese Medicine, and one research insitute. I participated in the anesthesia by monitoring six patients scheduled for thoracotomies under acupuncture analgesia, three patients for thyroidectomies, two having semilunar cartilages of the knee removed, and one patient for laparotomy for excision of an ovarian cyst.

The American Acupuncture Anesthesia Study Group (Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China which visited the PRC April 30 — May 21, 1974) developed, with their Chinese hosts, a grading system to list the success rates in acupuncture analgesia. Two of the thyroidectomies, the two knee cartilage removals, and two of the thoracotomies would be considered as Grade 1, little or no pain and minimal changes in vital signs. Two of the thoracotomies and the laparotomy would be considered as Grade 2, where the patients exhibited slight pain and showed moderate changes in vital signs and needed local and intravenous agents. One thoracotomy would be considered Grade 3, because acupuncture was associated with periods of moderate to severe pain, marked changes in vital signs and required large amounts of intravenous opiates. None of these which I monitored would be classified as Grade 4 (failure of acupuncture, requiring conversion to conventional anesthetic methods) but the other eleven physicians in the American Medical Association Delegation saw many more patients in operating rooms than I did, since I chose to remain with one patient at a time in order to follow the course of analgesia and surgery for the complete procedure. In a compilation of the total case operations which we saw performed under acupuncture, we estimate that 60 to 70 percent could be classified as Grades 1 or 2. This estimate of percent of success agrees with the report from the American Acupuncture Anesthesia Study Group, who closely monitored 48 operations under acupuncture.

In acupuncture outpatient clinics we saw many patients being treated for a great variety of diseases and physical and physiological states, with treatment directed to such bizarre entities as paralysis from acute anterior poliomyelitis, cerebral thrombosis, rheumatism, sciatic pain, headache, facial tics, chronic appendicitis, thyroid disease, deafness, mutism, nephritis, bronchitis, and enuresis. To our dismay, treatment records were not available to us in the outpatient departments. One physician, in answering a query concerning records, stated that the patient keeps his own so that if he goes to another hospital he will have it to take with him, and he stated further, "We don't need the records since we keep up with patients so closely." In one acupuncture outpatient clinic, open 6½ days of each week, 500 patients are treated each day. (This particular outpatient facility had five rooms set aside for the acupuncture clinic. These rooms had from eight to sixteen treatment tables and an equal number of chairs. When we were there each table had a patient, and a patient was also sitting in each chair. Each was being treated with acupuncture or acupuncture with moxibustion or cupping with heated glass bulbs or with boiled bamboo joints.)

In one Western-type hospital we saw an unusual clinical study being conducted by the Department of Traditional Medicine (herbal and acupuncture). This was an attempt to treat the acute surgical abdomen with herbs and acupuncture rather than with surgical intervention.

Let me quote from Dr. Chang Wu-hsun, Director of Peking's Friendship Hospital, as he was quoted in the New York Times, June 12, 1972: "Acupuncture," he said, "should not be embraced uncritically and is not being so embraced by Chinese physicians." He noted also that acupuncture had been introduced for surgical analgesia in his hospital only one year previously and at the time of the visit of President Nixon and his entourage of approximately 87 journalists, acupuncture was being used in 25 percent of the operations and for 70 percent of these no further anesthesia was needed. (As you may remember, the journalists accompanying President Nixon to China in 1972 were allowed to watch three operations being performed under acupuncture anesthesia, but considering the manifold viewpoint from which the journalists viewed the procedures, the many resultant articles in the newspapers sounded as if they had seen many more than three operations.)

Despite Dr. Chang's caution about uncritically embracing acupuncture, since that time hospitals and clinics in his own country have taken it up enthusiastically under direction from higher authorities. Unfortunately, in the judgment of the American Medical Association Delegation, record keeping in the clinics is not of a meticulous nature so it is not possible even to have an inventory of the number of patients treated and no critical statistics can be derived.

Dr. Chang's caveats are not being observed in the United States so that many physicians and non-physicians have involved themselves in acupuncture to treat various diseases and physical states, and to date there are no valid statistical assessments of success. Reports of the results are largely anecdotal and so we are unable to judge whether they are enthusiastic reports of patients susceptible to self-hypnosis or whether they are the justifying statements made by opportunists who are, in effect, exploiting the public.

It is a recognized fact that there is a small number of Chinese physicians in the United States who have a medical degree in Western medicine and also have had extensive training in Chinese medicine, including herbs and acupuncture. We suspect there is a greater number of opportunists who have entered the country with very questionable credentials of any training, who do not speak English, yet reportedly practice acupuncture under the legal status of a physician who has had little experience beyond some reading and perhaps a weekend course in acupuncture. If acupuncture has any merit at all, and I think it does, at least in the field of pain relief, it is quite likely to be completely discredited when and if its ultimate success reflects only a placebo effect.

To quote from the summarizing statement of the American Medical Association Delegation to the People's Republic of China:

"Acupuncture as a method of reducing pain perception during operations is used in some 15% of Chinese major operations and presents features which should be further studied, since it may reduce some complications of surgical operations. Its widespread use in Western surgery seems highly unlikely.

Acupuncture as treatment for a wide range of common medical complaints has been in use for over 3,000 years. It has not produced very satisfactory results in the past, we judge, since the Chinese have continually looked for new methods, and there is no scientific evidence to show that anything has changed in the present."

In China, Traditional Medicine (herb therapy and acupuncture) practiced by the barefoot doctor (official Chinese title) is the only primary therapy available for the rural masses, who constitute 80 percent of the population, and is without cost to the patient. Consequently, the AMA Delegation recognizes the elastic boundaries for use of acupuncture as an initial approach to therapy in China. It does not regard acupuncture therapy in the U.S.A. in the same light. It does feel that study of acupuncture analgesia is important. Acupuncture must be regarded as experimental medicine, legal in the U.S.A. only in investigational settings in the hands of licensed physicians, dentists, and research scientists. Most importantly, the Delegation stressed that improperly used acupuncture should not be permitted to become a new kind of quackery in the Western world, used for exploitation of the public.

We must recognize that acupuncture is not entirely innocuous. A large number of complications have already been reported in the American literature. These include hepatitis, peritonitis from penetration of abdominal viscus, pneumothorax from puncture of the lung, cardiac tamponade, meningitis, penetration of the middle ear, penetration of the globe of the eye, penetration of the pregnant uterus, cardiac arrhythmias with electro-acupuncture, and less serious complications such as needle breakage, damage to nerves and arteries, and local infection. (I observed that burns from moxibustion used in association with needle placement are quite common in China.) A very serious complication might be due to acupuncture if it allows

progression of a disease to an advanced stage. Quite obviously, an undiagnosed malignancy may progress to an incurable state while a patient temporizes with acupuncture.

It is the uniform opinion of the American Medical Association Delegation that acupuncture analgesia merits controlled study. There is a need for continuing efforts to understand the nature of the acupuncture effect. Also it is the conviction of the Delegation that acupuncture therapy should be regarded as the practice of medicine, admissible only in qualified investigational settings.

In a recent special contribution to JAMA (June 17, 1974: pp. 1544-1551), Dr. John J. Bonica made several cogent suggestions for the conduct of controlled clinical surveys for patients treated with acupuncture. Dr. Bonica visited in China in June, 1973 as a member of the American delegation organized by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China and the delegation represented the Institute of the American Academy of Sciences. Dr. Bonica observed also that the claims for the high degree of efficacy of acupuncture are not based on data of well-controlled clinical trials. Dr. Bonica proposed that a controlled clinical survey should fulfill the following requisites:

1. A definite diagnosis of the disorder derived from a complete history and examination done by a licensed physician prior to instituting acupuncture therapy.
2. An informed consent from the patient who is told that the procedure is still experimental and is informed of the possible side effects, complications, advantages, and disadvantages.
3. Accurate recording of the acupuncture technique used for each treatment, including the sites and number of acupuncture needles, the type of stimulation, and the number of treatments.
4. The use of uniform criteria for evaluating the results by the patients and by the physician.
5. Follow-up evaluation of the results at intervals as is appropriate for each disease state.
6. A submission of the record of each patient to a central agency for analysis of the data.

The recommendations of the American Acupuncture Anesthesia Study Group (Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China) has also proposed recommendations since its return to the United States on May 21, 1974.

Among these are the following:

1. Clinical trials should be undertaken in a limited number of institutions in the United States by appropriately trained and licensed physicians and dentists.
2. There should be bilateral exchanges between American and Chinese physicians and neural scientists for the purpose of studying acupuncture analgesia.
3. Laboratory and clinical studies should be initiated to investigate the efficacy and possible mode of action of acupuncture anesthesia.

To prevent discrediting a potentially valuable technique, I recommend that we follow the general guidelines of the Board of Counselors of the Texas Medical Association and establish clinical study groups and at the same time encourage departments in some of our medical schools to begin research into the modality of acupuncture.

To synthesize all of these observations and recommendations into a workable plan for Texas medicine I propose that the following be recognized and/or instituted:

1. Acupuncture constitutes the practice of medicine and falls within the purview of the Medical Practice Act of Texas.
2. Any person performing acupuncture must be a licensed physician or dentist who may not authorize an employee or a non-licensed individual to practice acupuncture except under his direct control and direction and personal supervision. To supervise properly, he himself must be skilled in acupuncture to properly direct and instruct his assistant.
3. Any licensed physician or dentist who wishes to employ acupuncture in his clinical practice or clinical investigation must present his plans in writing to the Committee on Research in Humans of the hospital in which he practices or of the county medical society in which he practices, whichever has established a Committee on Research in Humans. (This would obviously necessitate some county medical societies or hospitals to establish such a committee.)
4. The licensed physician or dentist must be a member of an Acupuncture Study Group to which he submits copies of his required records for review, collation, and inventory or statistical analysis. (If accepted by a study group, he should be a full-fledged member of the group, to meet with it in analysis of collected information, and he should have access to all records accumulated by the study group.)
5. Study groups in the state of Texas should require a uniform protocol, a special record-keeping system, and should have access to a computer center for the analysis of data.

6. Study groups should be established in each of the Texas medical schools, and the state should be divided into geographical regions so that licensed physicians and dentists interested in the study of acupuncture would know to which study group they should apply for membership.
7. Departments in Texas medical schools which have interest in basic investigation of acupuncture should be encouraged to participate in the study groups and should be supported in their endeavors to seek grants for basic investigations in the modalities of action of acupuncture.

December 16, 1975

Dear Dick:

Great letter.

Things are hectic around here, so I won't reply to every point. I am glad that you're back with Fluor, and I hope you'll get on down to Washington one of these days. Bar and I loved China, but now we're back in a rather hectic situation, as I am sure you have seen.

Keep in touch. We miss you, darn it. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Richard E. Jenkins
744 Wikiup Drive
Santa Rosa, California 95401

GB:rs

RICHARD E. JENKINS

744 WIKIUP DRIVE, SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95401

11/18/75

Dear George,

I've been long overdue sending along our support for your impending new assignment to run the C.I. A. I was down in Wash D.C. all last week on a business project and I hope the papers there aren't correct in predicting a confirmation struggle on your nomination as the Dems try to make continual problems of Pres. Ford with the up-coming election year. Saw Lul Ashley too and he seems to have become more conservative and statesmanlike after 20 yrs in the House. He has been very helpful to me and it was great fun meeting Kathleen & seeing the 2 "active" little Ashleys whipping around!

I have begun a new job at Fluor Eng & Constructors in Los Angeles in the Sales Dept. so we are trying to sell our house here & moving to LA. I have an apt in Brentwood - 5 min from the Grimes so have seen Barb & Sue alot. They have just ^{been} great to me during this "split" living. Margie watches the house here and I'm home on week-ends. The new job is going fine. I used to be with Fluor - one of the largest refinery, chemical & related contractors in the world - so I know alot of the key company people.

Margie & I were back at Yale for the 45th - 30th Re-Union last week-end. We had a great fun-out - the Grimes were with us. On Sat eve we had a fun evening at Debbie & Howie Weavers with Stan Flink, Bill & Mary Clark, the

John Rohrbauchs, P.O. Wallace, Lud Ashley, Tom Moseley had been up for a while & the Yale-Penn game but had to head back to Cleveland since his wife was not feeling "top-notch". All in all it was a great boost to me to see old buddies and have some fun. Your name as "Dirty Bush" was mentioned often! Incidentally, when you take over the C.I. Grimes & I want to meet any, not looking "Mata Hari" type that you use - you could assign them to us periodically!

I saw Ambassador Bill Schaefele - old Lakewood, Ohio & Yale friend last week. He was just made Assist. Secy. State for African Affairs and said you & he had worked together during your U.N. days.

Haven't talked to Pfan since his return from China. I imagine he had quite a time and you did a little d' druff dancing together. Did the Chinese understand that?

Again all our best in your ^{new} assignment! We know you will do a tremendous job in yet another tough spot! Our best to Bar. Maybe I'll see you in Wash. D.C. Soon as I'm working on a job assignment that has taken me there twice for a week at a time in the last month.

As Ever,

Kling

United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China

July 30, 1975

Mr. Andrew Jitkoff,
Box 193,
Kingsville, Texas 78363.

Dear Andrew:

Thank you for your letter of July 18. I wish I could give you a real optimistic appraisal of your chances to get a visa to come to China. It is almost impossible to get an individual visa to come to China to pursue ones own specialty. Normally, to survey cattle operations, for example, one would have to be a member of a delegation.

I do have several suggestions:

First, I would correspond with Prof. Ensiminges asking if he knows of any delegation coming this way.

Second, I would immediately write the People's Republic of China Liaison Office, 2300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telling them of your expressed interest.

Third, I would write to the National Committee on US/China Relations, Inc., 777 UN Plaza, 9B, New York City 10017.

Fourth, You might give some thought to you or the Ranch joining the National Council for US/China Trade, 1100 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. My old friend, Ambassador ChristPhillips, with whom I served at the UN, runs that organization and occassionally they have delegations coming here.

In conclusion, it might be helpful to you to have the King Ranch write a letter which could be attached to your application to the PRCLO.

Good luck! Needless to say, Barbara and I would be thrilled to see you if you are successful in this visa application.

-2-

One of the great frustrations here is that I am not able to be of assistance to people seeking to pursue their areas of interest in China.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

cc = ~~██████~~ Pete Roussel

ANDREW AND JULIA JITKOFF

BOX 193

KINGSVILLE, TEXAS 78363

512-592-5324

July 18, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
U.S. Liason Office
Peking, People's Republic of China

Dear Ambassador Bush:

Over the last few years, Julia and I have been interested in visiting the People's Republic of China. Our trip last year to Asiatic Russia plus Julia's tenure at the U.N. have helped keep this interest alive. If possible, we would like to ask your help in obtaining permission to visit in the spring of 1976 and to spend part of this time visiting in the agricultural regions of China. Our particular interest is in cattle. Since moving back to Texas, we have both gotten involved in family, cattle and farming projects. Professor Ensiminges recently wrote an interesting report surveying cattle operations in China and we have used this report to develop some understanding of the local situation.

Pete Roussel and various publications have kept us up to date on your successes and experiences. Since leaving Washington, Julia and I have been involved with some family investments in South Texas, plus doing some work for King Ranch. Now that Anne Armstrong has moved back, we see a great deal of her on and off the tennis court. Currently she is joining various corporate boards and has turned her vast energy in this direction. Anne says Peter is a great success in the White House with the White House and the re-election group competing for him. Bill and Bessie Liedtke came down for a bird hunt last fall and once in a while we see the Archers. Julia's tennis has improved 100%, so you and the family now have some potential competition.

I would appreciate any help on the trip. Our lives are flexible enough that the timing isn't overly important and we would like to stay three to four weeks. If it would help, King Ranch could write some letters advising that we are investigating or researching cattle projects for the Ranch.

Warmest to the family.

Sincerely,

Andrew Jitkoff

cc: Pete Roussel
AJ/jn

Peking,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C. 20520.

June 27, 1975

Mr. & Mrs. Jessie Johnson,
3602 Garapan,
Houston, Texas 77088.

Dear Jessie and Velma:

Jack Steel wrote me about the difficulties your son finds himself in. I know nothing about the case whatsoever, but I do know you two, and my heart aches for both of you. Jack told me you had been harrassed, your home disturbed, and that there was even the burning of a cross in your yard. This, to me, is absolutely appalling, and disgraceful, and all people of good will should renounce this kind of ugly tactics.

I just wanted you to know you are in our thoughts. I know this must be a painful subject for you, but I would like to know exactly what happened.

In the meantime, warm regards to you both,

George Bush

Peking
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

June 27, 1975

Mr. John M. Steel,
5010 Westbrier, No. 4,
Houston, Texas 77027.

Dear Jack:

Attached is a self-explanatory letter
to Jessie and Velma Johnson. I'll let you
know what I learn.

Be sure to write me about the Goodearles.
Your letter piqued my curiosity.

Best regards,

George Bush

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

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PHOTOCOPY

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION	CLASS.
01. Packet	Packet of Material re: Michael Anthony Johnson Situation (21 pp.)	7/29/75	C	
COLLECTION George Bush Personal Papers China File Correspondence File				
FILE LOCATION 1975 Correspondence I - J				
		OA/ID Number Date Closed 10/6/99		

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- F-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

March 20, 1975

Honorable J. Bennett Johnston
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Johnston:

Your letter of February 26th just arrived. I know Baker Littlefield from the days when I used to be an oil well drilling contractor. He is, as you say, an outstanding person and I am hopeful that he will be issued a visa to come to the People's Republic of China. I have been in touch with his office making a couple of suggestions as to how he might get here.

The visa situation for the PRC is still extremely complicated but Beverly Simma, in her letter of February 21st, sets out an excellent case. Sometimes the person requesting a visa doesn't find out until the very last minute that one has been issued. I do believe Baker ought to check with the PRC Embassy in Tokyo when he gets there if he has not got his visa before leaving.

I should tell you, Senator, there is very little we find that we can do on this end to be helpful regarding visas. The PRC has firm policies and the visa applications must be handled through one of the corporations or through the PRCLO in Washington. I hope you understand.

If Baker Littlefield gets to China rest assured that our front door will be wide open and he and Mrs. Littlefield will be greeted warmly.

Thanks for that good letter on his behalf.

Yours very truly,

George Bush

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 26, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
Chief
United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am writing to let you know of the high regard which I have for Mr. Baker Littlefield, Chairman of the Board of Power Rig Drilling Company of Lafayette, Louisiana, who would very much like to visit the People's Republic of China to exchange ideas on drilling practices and equipment design.

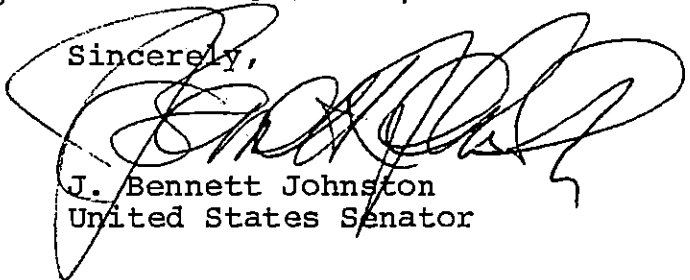
I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which has been sent to the China National Technical Import Corporation, and I believe you will find it to be self-explanatory. I also enclose a letter of introduction from the Executive Vice President of the International Association of Drilling Contractors along with a certificate from the State of Louisiana designating him as the Governor's Special Representative to the Energy Commission and International Oil and Gas Trade.

Mr. Littlefield is a distinguished and highly respected citizen of my state, whose integrity, ability and reputation are of the highest order, and I am personally acquainted with him.

I would particularly be grateful for any assistance you could give to him in procuring the necessary visa because I am confident his visit would be mutually beneficial to the United States and the People's Republic of China.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,


J. Bennett Johnston
United States Senator

JBj:mgp
Enclosures

P. O. BOX 51436. O.C.S.
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70501
TELEPHONE 318 234-4525



POWER RIG DRILLING COMPANY, INC.

February 21, 1975

China National Technical Import Corp.
Erh Or Pou
Peking
Peoples Republic of China

Gentlemen:

In response to the suggestion of Mr. Yu with your Washington, D.C. Liaison office, we respectfully request that Mr. Baker Littlefield, Chairman of the Board of Power Rig Drilling Company, be invited to visit your country. We will appreciate your help in obtaining an invitation.

Mr. Littlefield has been actively involved in the oil business for forty-eight years, thirty-three years as an independent drilling contractor. He would like to exchange ideas on drilling practices and equipment design. He is convinced an exchange of ideas would be beneficial to both parties and that through this type of visit some of our drilling problems can be solved. It is hoped that Mr. Littlefield might have the opportunity to meet some of your Petroleum Engineers and Drilling Supervisors on location in the field.

Power Rig Drilling Company has been host to Petroleum Engineers and drilling delegations from several countries in the past five years. He has found these visits to have been extremely helpful to all concern.

For your reference, Mr. Littlefield is a member and/or chairman of the following organizations:

Governor's Special Representative to Energy Commission
and International Oil and Gas Trade.

The Gulf Coast School of Drilling Practices (in cooperation with the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette, Board Member).

International Association of Drilling Contractors (past chairman and active board member).

Independent Petroleum Association of America.

China National Technical Import Corp.

Page 2

February 21, 1975

American Petroleum Institute.

International Petroleum Exposition of Tulsa, Oklahoma
(board member).

Mr. Littlefield is active in various civic organizations and committees in the Lafayette area and at the State level.

Mr. Littlefield's other business interests are: The Great Southern Oil and Gas Company, co-owner, Power Rig Rental Tool Company, co-owner, other business affiliates such as transportation, real estate, and communications business and numerous other investments.

Mr. Littlefield is making an extensive international tour of oil facilities in twenty-four countries, at the conclusion of his tour, Mr. Littlefield will prepare a report for the International Association of Drilling Contractors. This is a part of the Association's effort to keep abreast of current oil development in all parts of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker Littlefield will be in Japan for the World Petroleum Congress and would like to enter the Peoples Republic of China from Toyko, Monday, May 12 on Japan #785 or Thursday, May 15 on Japan #782 and they would like to stay a week in China.

Any assistance you may give him in pursuance of his objective will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely,

Beverly L. Simma
Executive Secretary to
Baker R. Littlefield

BLS:ms
Enclosures

xc: Senator J. Bennett Johnston



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRILLING CONTRACTORS

7400 HARWIN DR., SUITE 305
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77036
PHONE: 713 784-4090

January 20, 1975

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

This letter introduces Mr. Baker R. Littlefield, of Lafayette, Louisiana, U. S. A. Mr. Littlefield is making an extensive international tour of oil facilities in various nations, including producing fields, pipe-line transmission systems, and refining plants. At the conclusion of his tour, Mr. Littlefield will prepare a report for the International Association of Drilling Contractors. This is a part of the Association's effort to keep abreast of current oil developments in all parts of the world.

Mr. Littlefield is the Chairman of the Board and principal owner of Power Rig Drilling Company, Inc., a prominent oil well contract drilling firm. The company owns and operates 11 large rotary drilling land rigs in the States of Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. Littlefield has been an active member of the International Association of Drilling Contractors for many years. He is a long time member of the Association's Board of Directors, and is serving in this capacity at this time.

We would appreciate any courtesies and assistance you may extend to Mr. Littlefield.

Sincerely,

Warren L. Baker

Warren L. Baker
Executive Vice President

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FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: SPENCER TAYLOR

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT:
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NORTHEAST TEXAS-NORTH LOUISIANA:

State of Louisiana Executive Department



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PHOTOGRAPHY

In The Name and By The Authority of The State of Louisiana

Know Ye, that I have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint,

BAKER R. LITTLEFIELD

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO
ENERGY COMMISSION AND INTERNATIONAL OIL AND GAS TRADE,

State of Louisiana

Now, Therefore, I, Edwin W. Edwards, Governor of Louisiana, do authorize and empower said officer to execute and fulfill the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold the same, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments appertaining by right thereto, during the term of said office, as fixed by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of Baton Rouge, this 18th day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-five and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninety-ninth and of the State of Louisiana the one hundred and sixty-third

By the Governor



Walter D. Martin

Photocopy from George Washington University Library

Edwin W. Edwards

Governor of Louisiana

October 7, 1975

The Hon. Joseph J. Jova,
American Ambassador,
Mexico.

Dear John:

My Greek colleague, Ambassador Nicolas Katapodis, is being assigned to Mexico from Peking. He will arrive in Mexico around the 1st of December. Nick's house and ours practically touch each other here in Peking and thus Barbara and I have seen him quite a bit. His attractive wife was never happy in Peking; result, she didn't spend much time here. But she does plan to move with him to Mexico City.

Nick is a highly literate fellow, a good friend, and I just thought I would call his arrival to your personal attention.

Warmest personal regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office