

VIENNA NEUROLOGIST TO TREAT MAO TSETUNG

Hamburg DPA in German 1923 GMT 22 Jun 76 LD

[Text] Vienna--Chinese party leader Mao Tsetung, who is apparently ill, will be treated by a Vienna doctor. Vienna papers reported today that the head of the neurological department of Vienna's largest home for the aged, neurologist Walther Birkmayer, flew to Peking a few days ago under conditions of strictest secrecy. The doctor, who is not expected back in Vienna until the middle of July, is to treat the 82-year-old Chinese party chief together with a team of Chinese doctors.

Embassy Denies Report

Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 23 Jun 76 OW

[Text] Vienna, June 23, REUTER-KYODO--A Vienna neurologist who has given advice on Mao Tse-tung's health is visiting Peking and may be involved in treating the Chinese leader, medical sources said today. But there was no official confirmation that Professor Walther Birkmayer, a prominent specialist, had gone to China specifically to treat the ailing Communist Party chairman.

The Chinese Embassy in Vienna denied a local newspaper report that Professor Birkmayer might be treating Mao while visiting Peking as leader of an Austrian medical group. "This is a rumour and it is not true," a Chinese Embassy official said. "Chairman Mao remains well."

Medical sources said Professor Birkmayer, a specialist in Parkinson's disease, had been in touch with the Chinese Embassy previously, apparently after being asked for help on problems affecting Mao's health. The 82-year-old Chinese leader, in frail health for some time, has been rumoured to be suffering from Parkinson's disease, a crippling disorder of the nervous system marked by tremors, facial rigidity and weakness.

A Vienna doctor who has worked with Professor Birkmayer said he knew the professor had discussed Mao's health with Chinese diplomats, and believed he had given them medicines for the Chinese leader. "It is possible that while in China he may be involved with the local medical team treating Mao Tse-tung, but we know nothing about this officially," the doctor said.

RED FLAG ARTICLE ASSAILS TENG AS SPLITTIST

Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore
1330 GMT 22 Jun 76 OW

[Text of RED FLAG No 6 article by Lung Wei: "Teng Hsiao-ping Is the Arch Splittist in the Party"]

[Text] The arch unrepentant party capitalist roader Teng Hsiao-ping is the arch splittist in our party. Amid the current upsurge in penetratingly criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping, beating back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts and tracking down counterrevolutionaries, we must expose and criticize his crimes in splitting the party.

The program of "taking the three directives as the key link" dished out by Teng Hsiao-ping behind the backs of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee is a revisionist as well as a splittist program. Lenin said: "The unanimity of views on the questions of the party program and tactics is a concentrated prerequisite for insuring the unity of the party and the fulfillment of its work."

Without unanimity of views on the program and line, there cannot be party unity. In accord with Chairman Mao's analysis of the character and law of class struggle in the period of socialism, our party's constitution is explicit on the party's basic program and line. Adhering to the party's basic line and implementing its basic program are the basis for the unity of the whole party.

Teng Hsiao-ping used his "taking the three directives as the key link" to negate class struggle as the key link and to tamper with our party's basic program and line. In so doing, he attempted to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to sabotage party unity and to split the party. Small wonder that as soon as this sinister program was dished out, the unrepentant capitalist roaders and class enemies in society at large came forward one after another to frenziedly attack the party. This clearly exposes the splittist reactionary essence of "taking the three directives as the key link."

In his struggle against Trotsky's splittism, Lenin noted: "As far as his most brazen defiance of the will of most workers is concerned, it is precisely splittism." Lenin regarded defying the will of the majority of the people as a device for seeing through splittism. This is a sharp weapon for us to use in criticizing Teng Hsiao-ping's splittism. Our party is organized for the interests of the majority and the only objective of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly. All of our words and deeds must proceed from the highest interests of the vast majority of the people.

Teng Hsiao-ping stirred up a right deviationist wind, attempted to reverse verdicts of the Great Cultural Revolution and to settle accounts with it, and frantically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He attempted to turn everything back to the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-chi and himself before the Great Cultural Revolution. All of this goes against the interests of the vast majority of the people. He organized the party for the interests of the minority and devised a course of action for a small number of people, that is, the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party. Thus, he was bound to antagonize party members, cadres and revolutionary masses and to split the party.

Undermining the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership is a salient manifestation of Teng Hsiao-ping's attempt to split the party organizationally. Combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership is a new thing which has emerged in the course of the Great Cultural Revolution. It is an important organizational guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Teng Hsiao-ping regarded combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership as the biggest obstacle to his pursuit of a revisionist line and worked hard and deliberately to sabotage it. On the one hand, he rejected and struck at old, middle-aged and young cadres adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, in particular, attempted to strike down new cadres who have persevered in continuing the revolution. On the other hand, he invited in "hermits" and called to office "those who had fallen into obscurity" in an attempt to give power to the unrepentant capitalist roaders and unreformed bourgeois intellectuals who were discontent with the Great Cultural Revolution, wanted to settle accounts with it and opposed the socialist revolution. If he were allowed to have his way, how could our party consolidate itself organizationally, not to mention its unity?

Fabricating political rumors in a big way is an important tactic used by Teng Hsiao-ping to split the party. Around last summer, when the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts was blowing hard, many political rumors appeared in society--all strange ones.

Where did they come from? They were fabricated by the Teng's rumor-mongering company. Teng Hsiao-ping is the biggest rumor-monger. Hiding in a dark corner, he fanned fires, spread rumors, slung mud, attacked and slandered others, and sowed discord in an attempt to confuse and poison people's minds, to create confusion and to split the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. How despicable his tactics are! How degenerate he is politically! This is not an accident. Lu Hsun once said: "Rumors are something which their fabricators wish would become facts. From such rumors we can see the thinking and deeds of some people." Have not the spate of counterrevolutionary political rumors precisely exposed Teng Hsiao-ping's reactionary and despicable thinking and deeds? Reliance on rumor-mongering is not Teng Hsiao-ping's discovery. It is a habitual practice of all reactionaries. They do so because they have neither the truth nor the masses on their side while attempting to go against the tide of history. Thus, they have to use rumors and lies to deceive others and themselves as well, but rumors are rumors. Once the actual state of affairs is known, people will see their ugly features more clearly.

Teng Hsiao-ping is obviously the arch splittist in the party. Resorting to double-dealing tactics and disguising himself, sometimes he also cried loudly for "unity." Is what he called "unity" the unity of the proletariat? Is it the unity built on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? Absolutely not. He has never mentioned unity with the proletariat. As for the proletariat, nothing short of its destruction would satisfy him. He has never talked about unity with the cadres and masses implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, but has tried by all means to strike them down. By "unity" he means gathering the unrepentant capitalist roaders, unreformed bourgeois intellectuals and the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party to follow him in attacking the party. In a speech, he attacked the criticism of the novel "Water Margin" as "making a fuss" and "resorting to conspiracy" immediately after mentioning "unity." The big poisonous weed of "On the General Program for All the Work of the Whole Party and the Whole Country," concocted on his instructions, distorts in a big way Chairman Mao's instructions on stability and unity and attacks the communists upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "anti-Marxist class enemies." This fully shows that what he calls "unity" actually means split. It is no other person than he who has resorted to conspiracy and has been an anti-Marxist.

The counterrevolutionary political incident which took place at Tienamen Square not long ago shows very clearly that Teng Hsiao-ping is the chief criminal in sabotaging party unity. The handful of counterrevolutionary elements who created the Tienanmen Square incident maliciously slandered the Chinese Communists upholding Marxism-Leninism as "those who have robbed Marxism-Leninism of its essence." They frantically denounced beating back the right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts as "activities carried out by a handful of careerists to reverse verdicts." They frenziedly directed their spearhead at our great leader Chairman Mao and at the party Central Committee headed by him. Their target of attack was exactly the target at which Teng Hsiao-ping directed his spearhead. Teng Hsiao-ping went all out to stir up a right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, negated the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and new socialist things and opposed the restriction of bourgeois rights and criticism of the novel "Water Margin." In so doing, he directed his spearhead at Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Openly hoisting the ensign of supporting Teng Hsiao-ping, the handful of counterrevolutionary elements frantically clamored for "putting Teng Hsiao-ping in charge of the work of the party Central Committee." It was precisely what Teng Hsiao-ping had dreamed of.

Thus, Teng Hsiao-ping's desire to split the party turned into the concrete action of the handful of counterrevolutionary elements. What Teng Hsiao-ping wanted to say and do was completely said and done by the handful of counterrevolutionary elements. The counterrevolutionary political incident at Tienanmen Square is an inevitable outcome of Teng Hsiao-ping's splittism. It has sharpened the people's vision and has enabled them to more clearly see the reactionary and dangerous nature of splittism.

It is no accident that Teng Hsiao-ping has practiced splittism. This practice has its deep class roots. In socialist society there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. Not only does the old bourgeoisie still exist, but new bourgeois elements are continuing to emerge. In particular, the bourgeoisie is right in the Communist Party. The existence of the new and old bourgeoisie and the fact that the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road are the class roots of splittism in the party. As the socialist revolution continues to win victories and to deepen, the bourgeoisie in society at large becomes increasingly notorious and its strength decreases with each passing day. The bourgeoisie in the party becomes the main force in attempting to restore capitalism. Capitalist roaders like Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Teng Hsiao-ping are the commanders of the bourgeoisie both inside and outside the party in launching attacks on the proletariat. Since they want to practice revisionism and to turn things back and restore the old order, they are bound to split the proletariat. As long as the capitalist roaders are still on the capitalist road, there is the danger of splitting our party. Therefore, we must continue to struggle against splittism.

After summing up the experience of our party in the struggle between the two lines over the past 5 decades and more, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." These three basic principles are a mighty ideological weapon for us to see through, expose and triumph over splittism. Our struggle against Teng Hsiao-ping has enabled us to further realize that revisionism is the political and ideological source of splittism while the latter is an organizational manifestation of the former. Intrigues and conspiracies are tactics or means to practice revisionism and splittism. We must adhere to the three basic principles set forth by Chairman Mao, strengthen the revolutionary unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

TRANSISTORIZED AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS BUILT

Peking MCNA in English 0700 GMT 23 Jun 76 OW

[Text] Nanking, June 23, 1976 (HSINHUA)--China's first all-transistor radiotelemetering automatic weather stations have been successfully built by workers and scientists of the Institute of Radio Research in the East China Province of Kiangsu. The station will be installed to replace the meteorologists in recording weather changes in such inhospitable places as high mountains, rugged sea islands and deserts. These stations will transmit the information collected to nearby observatories.

Controlled by electronic clocks and logical programming, the stations automatically record eight major meteorological elements including atmospheric pressure, temperature and relative humidity, file the data in code signs and transmit them by radio at regular intervals. In tests jointly undertaken by several departments the new installations have proved to be up to advanced standards in both structural design and technology.