

STRUGGLE FOR SEIZURE OF POWER IN ARMY IN TIBET

/Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Chinese-language journal Hung-t'i-chun Chan-pao (Red Physical Education Troops Combat News), No. 5, Lhasa, 8 September 1967, pp 1-6. This newspaper is published by the Red Physical Education Troops Revolutionary Rebel Headquarters./

Since our military region intensively developed the great cultural revolution, especially since our military region performed the task of supporting the leftists, Tseng Yung-ya (2582 7167 7161) has used the reactionary bourgeois line as his protection to play his double-crossing games. He conspired against others, suppressed the masses, used one group against another, instigated violent struggles, and attempted to suppress the rising cultural revolution in Tibet. How vicious he was!

In the latter part of January 1967, when an enlarged meeting of the Party Committee in the military region was studying the problem of supporting the leftists, Wang Ch'i-mei (3769 0366 2734), a great renegade then occupying the position of Secretary of the Party Committee of the Tibetan Military Region, submitted to support the "Rebelling Headquarters" and to unite the forces both within and without--namely, to support the "United Army Corps." Furthermore, he dealt blows to our "Art and Literature Headquarters" and other revolutionary organizations. Tseng Yung-ya happily accepted Wang Ch'i-mei's program, and Wang was in fact the supporter of many conservative organizations, such as "Kao-p'ang-hung." Thus, it was obvious that Tseng and Wang were collaborators. They worked together to suppress the revolutionary masses. It can be said that Wang Ch'i-mei, who executed the reactionary bourgeois line in the Tibetan Region, and Tseng Yung-ya, who executed the reactionary line within the Military Region, shared

"one philosophy and goal."

On 3 February 1967, the "Command of Great Alliance" in Tibet first seized the power of the Party Committee in the region. After several hours, the "Rebelling Headquarters" in Lhasa also declared that they had seized the power of the Party Committee in the region. Tseng Yung-ya then threatened the "Command of Great Alliance" by saying that "If you are to counter-seize power, we will send out the army to suppress you!" (Note: The "Command of Great Alliance" seized the power first, but it was now being accused of countering the seizure.) The fact was distorted by Tseng Yung-ya, and he did his utmost. More serious, however, is the fact that under the influence of "the January storm," the revolutionary masses in our region began to struggle against those who took the capitalist road. Tseng Yung-ya regarded the masses as enemies and threatened to suppress them with the army. Thus, the real face of Tseng Yung-ya was exposed: he started by fearing the masses and ended in the suppression of the masses.

On 3 February, the "Rebelling Headquarters" declared to have seized Chang Kuo-hua's (1728 0948 5478) power. Tseng Yung-ya immediately expressed his support and pledged: "Even if you burn me to ash, I would still support you for the seizure of power." (Note: When the two revolutionary mass organizations were engaged in a struggle for power, Tseng Yung-ya sometimes expressed his anger and sometimes his joy. It is clear that he conspired against Comrade Chang Kuo-hua.) Tseng tried hard to become a "revolutionary leadership cadre." It's shameful!

Early in February, due to Tseng Yung-ya's support of one group to attack the other, violence (beating, looting, and searching) occurred in Lhasa. Included in such violence was an order demanding X X Organization to surrender within twenty four hours. This trend in which one mass organization demanded the other to surrender soon spread over to the Military Region. That dead tiger, Tseng Yung-ya, however, was sitting in a small building, manipulating the struggle from behind the scene.

On 26 February when Tibetan Jih-pao was taken over, Tseng Yung-ya repeatedly suggested to open fire. Because Prime Minister Chou did not approve this, Tseng failed to materialize his plot. (Note: In February and March when the Military Region made some mistakes, in terms of direction and line, in supporting the leftists, Tseng Yung-ya was one of the policy-makers. However, he refused to admit his guilt.

Instead, he claimed himself to be a "revolutionary leadership cadre" and practiced political speculation. Tseng Yung-ya is by no means a "revolutionary leadership cadre," however. He is a person who has committed serious mistakes in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the cultural revolution, he executed the reactionary bourgeois line. He is an opportunist, a speculator. The revolutionary masses should not be taken in by him)

On 9 February when arrests were being made within the Military Region, Tseng Yung-ya exercised his authority as Deputy Commander-in-Chief. He rose from his "sickbed" early in the morning and declared "curfew" in the name of the Military Commission. He confused the two categories of contradictions. Later, he called meetings to "struggle against bad elements." What was more serious was the fact that Tseng Yung-ya pledged that he would defend the "Rebelling Headquarters" to death. But when he felt that the "Rebelling Headquarters" was in trouble, he immediately changed his attitude. He played games with everyone, did double-crossing dealings, and employed all bad means to justify his ends.

During February and March when arrests were made, Tseng Yung-ya became very active. He not only took up the responsibility to make arrests in the Military Region, but also extended his operation into areas outside the region. He instructed agents of the Military Control Commission to detain suspects, leaving the question of disposing of them for a much later period.

In March, Tseng maintained that further steps should be taken against members of the "Rebelling Headquarters." In his opinion, there were suspects remaining at large. Look, Tseng really liked making arrests.

The "four conditions" which were suddenly announced on 14 July contained mistakes. They were by no means non-discriminatory. When the revolutionary masses went to the Party Committee in the Military Region to express their views, they did not interrupt the Committee's work, nor did they do any damage to the Committee. However, Tseng Yung-ya, being so hateful of the revolutionary masses, responded to the situation differently. Before the incident took place, he had obtained "information" and phoned Cheng-tu by saying that "elements from both within and without have put the Military Control Commission out of work; the Party Committee of the Military Region was also put out of work by the 'Headquarters'--meaning the 'Headquarters of the Art and Literary Troops Representing Mao Tse-tung's Thought'." (Note: This was a lie designed to frame members of the Headquarters and obstruct the proletarian revolution.)

On 12 August, Tseng Yung-ya instructed X X to phone Cheng-tu. In that phone call, he described the "14 July" affair as a counterrevolutionary incident and demanded investigation of those responsible for it. With respect to his own mistakes, he did not admit any of them.

Tseng instructed a member of the Military Control Commission, Sung Kai-yuan (1345 7030 0337), to split the "Command of Great Alliance" and to let the masses of the Command revolt against their own leaders. (Note: Is this another example of Tseng Yung-ya's non-discriminatory policy? Tseng insisted on repeating his past mistakes, and he will have to suffer all the consequences.)

Tseng Yung-ya spread rumors in army units, accusing the "Command of Great Alliance" of being a "conservative organization." According to information from X X army unit, Tseng Yung-ya, being their superior, instructed them to believe that the "Command of Great Alliance" was a conservative organization. In fact, both Tseng and Kuo Jui-tung (6753 3843 2639) are ideologically extreme rightists.

On 18 August, in the name of celebrating the "18 August" occasion, Tseng put many officers under surveillance and insulted those whom he did not like. Thus, he created a White Terror. (Note: This was an imposition of the reactionary bourgeois line on the commanding officers who refused to participate in his program.)

On 21 August, under Tseng's direction the army sent out troops with automobiles to arrest "suspects" of a crime. When they failed to make the arrest, the army sent out additional men with automobiles to arrest Comrade Yang Te-ming (2799 1795 2494), deputy political commissar of an army unit, on charge of beating people. Yang was taken into a car and sent to the "Rebelling Headquarters" to face questioning. Also arrested and sent to the "Rebelling Headquarters" were two soldiers and one cadre. Their uniforms were removed and they were instructed to wait for "trial." (Note: This was a suppressive political incident created by Tseng and his followers. It has seriously damaged the reputation of our army and the relationship between the army and the people.)

After the "21 August" incident, Tseng Yung-ya organized a secret investigation team to arrest "suspects." (Note: This was Tseng's scheme to suppress cadres and to shun his own responsibility.)

The Central Cultural Revolutionary Committee's telegram, dated 24 February, to the "Rebelling Headquarters" pointed out the latter's mistakes. The Committee wanted the rebels to correct their direction and treat Comrade Chang Kuo-hua correctly. Tseng Yung-ya distorted the intention of the Committee and

put a marginal note on the telegram, saying that "This is the attitude of the Central Cultural Revolutionary Committee toward the Rebellious Headquarters." Thus, he instructed various army units to pass the message of the Committee to soldiers so that they could catch up with the situation. (Note: It is well known to the public that thus far the Central Cultural Revolutionary Committee has not expressed its attitude towards the problem of the two major factions in Tibet. Tseng Yung-ya, however, tried to impose his own will on the Central Cultural Revolutionary Committee in order to cheat the central authorities on the one hand, and to suppress the masses on the other.)

In the name of dealing blows to the counterrevolutionaries, Tseng Yung-ya ridiculously asked the Central Military Commission and the Cultural Revolutionary Committee of the Central Military Commission to approve his request for "5,000 troops and two artillery regiments to participate in the assembly for the suppression of counterrevolutionaries. The central authorities did not comply with his request. However, Tseng refused to give up. He personally phoned the Chief of the General Staff, requesting permission to let him send out two battalions and all machine-gun cadres. The Central Military Commission did not answer his request. Tseng still refused to give up. He phoned the Cultural Revolutionary Committee of the Central Military Commission for approval of his request. The Committee turned down his request. Thus, Tseng failed to realize his plan.

Since August, Tseng Yung-ya has attempted to send out X X army units, change the guards at check points, suppress certain army units, and create splits in order to achieve his secret goal. We must be on the alert and timely expose his conspiracy.

Our great leader, Chairman Mao, taught us: "Either the East wind will overcome the West wind, or the West wind will overcome the East wind. On the question of policy lines, there is no room for reconciliation."

Tseng Yung-ya, a principal criminal who stubbornly enforced Liu-Teng's reactionary line, is waging a violent counter-attack against the proletarian revolutionaries and the broad revolutionary masses in the areas of politics, public opinion, organization, and action. He is organizing various means in a blind attempt to impose the bourgeois dictatorship on the proletariat. Since the people are not afraid of death, how can he scare the people with death? We issue an urgent appeal: Unite all proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary comrades to attack Tseng Yung-ya, agent of Liu-Teng's reactionary line in the Military Region! Thoroughly expose

and criticize Tseng Yung-ya's crimes and his reactionary line!
Smash his reactionary line!

by

Sept. 1967

The Combat Headquarters of
Art and Literary Troops Re-
presenting Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Sept 1967

Reprinted by the Red Physical
Education Army of the "Command of
Great Alliance"

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CSO: 3577-S