

Heishui Head Su Yonghe's Ups and Downs in Life

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Abstract: In 1952, our army won the Heishui campaign in the Tibetan and Qiang areas of Northwest Sichuan, which was praised by Chairman Mao Zedong as "double victory between military and government". The victory of the Battle of Heishui was not only a military victory, but also a victory of our Party's national policy. On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the liberation of Heishui, according to the oral information provided by the patriotic comrades of the intelligence staff of the Western Sichuan military region, Su Yonghe is compiled into this paper, in order to preserve precious oral historical data and provide a historical basis for further academic research.

1. Introduction

The victory of the Heishui campaign was not only a military victory, but also a victory for our Party's national policy. If you want to illustrate, the so-called "Snow Mountain King" of the Heishui leader Su Yonghe must be the most representative. Su Yonghe, as a major Heishui man, has experienced a series of ups and downs in his life.

2. Hovering in the Midst of a Revolutionary Storm

Su Yonghe's Tibetan name is Dorji Ba Sang, a native of Heishui County, Aba Prefecture, Sichuan Province. Born in 1909 when various warlords were fighting. Since he was a child on the battlefield, he had learned to use the tactics of clearing up the wall and fighting against the water in his twenties, and played a leading role. This successfully led to the annihilation of the Sichuan Army in its third campaign against Heishui, which lasted more than four months, and by this way, Su Yonghe himself was so famous at that time.

Later, he became Hu Zongnan's example of inciting "Yi people against the Communist Party", which caused our workers and peasants Red Army to suffer great losses when going north through Heishui. To this end, Jiang Jieshi awarded Su Yonghe a "three-order cloud." After that, his influence gradually expanded and gradually became a well-known "big head figure" of Heishui. In 1948, Wang Di, the special agent of military unification, often went to Heishui to express the concern on Zhang Qun, the southwestern governor, and Su Yonghe and Bong Wang Di often served as guests. To this end, Jiang Jieshi to Su Yonghe awarded a "three-order cloud." After that, his influence gradually expanded and gradually became a well-known "big head figure" of Heishui. In 1948, Wang Di, the special agent of military unification, often went to Heishui to express the concern of Zhang Qun, the southwestern governor, and Su Yonghe and Bong Wang Di often served as guests.

In order to save Su Yonghe, in July 1951, our party and government sent a delegation headed by Ren Jinglong, head of the United Front work Department of the Western Sichuan District Party Committee, and brought a medical team to the Heishui, to fight for Su Yonghe to stop at the brink of the precipice. Of course, we have also made a full assessment of the situation: it is unrealistic to make Su Yung-ho repent after several conversations and several struggles. One is that he has illusions and the other is the question of the basis of the negotiations. The basis of negotiation without strong strength is weak, and the talks will not be effective. This is what Deng Xiaoping, secretary of the Southwest Bureau, pointed out: "the political struggle without military force is also feeble and ineffective."

To this end, in the preparation of military force, our party took a series of political measures. For example, Tianbao (Sangji Yuexi), chairman of the Tibetan Autonomous region of Xikang Tibetan region and a long-March cadre of the Old Red Army, was ordered to return to his hometown. Accompanied by Comrade Zhang Chengwu, deputy commissioner of Maoxian County, he went to Heishui, in March 1952 to tell Su Yonghe about the situation. He was again mobilized to hand over Fu Bingxun and Liu Zongyu. Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the Northwest military and political Commission, also spoke in Xi'an with the living Buddha in Xi'an to mobilize Gongtang to go to the Heishui to win Su Yonghe close to the people's government, hand over bandits and draw a clear line between them. Su Yonghe has not blocked our mouth and has been looser than that in the past, also, he acknowledged the existence of bandits in Heishui and expressed willingness to hand over Fu Bingxun and other bandits.

In 1950 Mao and Li County Liberation, Su Yonghe sent people out for the first time, to May 1952, Ren Mingdao Secretary personally visited Chibosu and Su Yonghe himself. It lasted nearly two and a half years. In addition to sending three working groups, a hospital team and a visiting mission, our senior cadres were working closely on the Heishui to do their bidding. Those who saved the work included Commissioner Zhang Chengwu, Minister Ren Jinglong, Chairman Tianbao, Secretary Ren Mingdao and many others, but politics is hard. Su Yonghe has always been a two-sided approach to us This is the road that Su Yonghe took in the first two and a half years of liberation.

3. Did Some Useful Work for National Unity

On September 18, 1952, Heishui held the second Congress of people's Congress of all nationalities and all walks of life to elect the Heishui Executive Committee (the predecessor of the county government). After repeated work, we handed over our party's policy of suppression of banditry to the deputies to the meeting, the policy of suppressing banditry with impunity and our national policy of uniting all the forces that can be united, and mobilized everyone to elect Su Yonghe to work. But everyone, especially the Tibetan representatives, did not elect him. After that, when visiting Chongqing again, Comrade He Long met Su Yonghe on behalf of Deng Xiaoping, secretary of the Southwest Bureau (political commissar of the military region), and chairman of the Southwest military Commission, Liu Bochong. According to his own account, he even thought of suicide that night. The next day, when He Long saw him, he warmly shook his hand and said: "even if the past is over, don't think about it any more, but look ahead and learn from it, but you can't go on the wrong path again"!

In December 1953, Mao County District was abolished, and the people's Government of the Sichuan Tibetan Autonomous region was elected, and Su Yonghe was elected as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Regional Government. In 1953, he took part in the Eastern Front headed by Chairman Tianbao. Under the leadership of Comrade Tianbao, he did some good work for suppressing bandits and national unity. On October 1 of the same year, he boarded Tiananmen Square to attend the 4th Anniversary celebrations in Beijing

4. Return to the Motherland

In 1957, after Huaerchenglie and Soo Kuan-ying went to Tibet to return to the Buddha, Su Yonghe also took a year off to visit Tibet, and the provincial party committee approved his leave. After he arrived in Tibet, he was involved in the armed rebellion that was secretly brewing in the upper Tibet clique, leading his family to go abroad in secret to India and then to Taiwan.

After Su Yonghe arrived in Taiwan in 1958, he was given a grand reception, and the Taiwan authorities made a great noise for a while. Su Yunghe himself was ecstatic and frequently delivered anti-Communist speeches and also made speeches on the radio. In addition to his ambition to rely on Taiwan's reactionary people's government, Su Yonghe also had the Dalai clique's mission of sending him to Taiwan to serve as a bridge between the two sides.

In 1959, after the Tibetan Dalai clique failed to launch an armed rebellion, he went into exile in

India and set up the "Refugee Committee" and the "Tibetan Government in exile" in India. Su Yonghe was both an active participant and an important member. He also served as vice-chairman of the Tibetan-Chinese anti-communist alliance and went to the United Nations to accuse the Communist Party "atrocities" of liberating millions of serfs.

But Su Yonghe's attitude is only "anti-Communist" and resolutely opposes Dalai's attempt to independence Tibet and split the motherland. Su Yonghe joined the "Thirteen groups" opposed to Tibet's independence. Its leader, Gongtang Tsz-jen, was assassinated by the Dalai clique. But also further murder Su Yonghe, so Su Yonghe and Dalai will no longer see each other. In Taiwan they also snubbed Su brothers, who spent eight years in prison in Taiwan, for refusing to send them to Jiang Jieshi, and stopped paying the wages of the children of Su Yonghe.

In 1970, one of the family's brothers emigrated from India to Canada as a refugee, and the couple moved to Canada without a job on the salary of a major general who continued to pay him in Taiwan. Not long after arriving in Canada, his wife died and fell into a lonely mood. Recalling his all-powerful life, he ended up in such a bleak end. Compared with Chiang Kai-shek, the Dalai clique and the people's government, he was more and more yearning for the motherland. He felt that only the Communist Party and the people's government were the most sincere, and produced the idea of returning home. At this stage, he heard of Tianbao's visit to Paris, Nepal, and immediately wrote to his acquaintances in Paris and Nepal, asking them to visit Tianbao to convey his hopes and greetings. Because of the short stay of Comrade Tianbao in the above two places, the people entrusted by Su did not see Tianbao. Finally, in 1978, he entered the Chinese Embassy in Canada to express his repentance. He asked the embassy to learn about the recent situation of his children and Comrade Tianbao in the country. Later, he wrote directly to Tianbao and wrote to the Central military Commission, asking for forgiveness and understanding of the situation of his children in the country. In addition to answering the letter immediately, Comrade Tianbao handed over Sun Yonghe's letter to his children in the country. Our embassy in Canada also expressed concern for Mr. Su Yonghe, and the motherland still stretched out his arms to warm him. At that time, Su Yonghe's children in China gathered in Chengdu and made a long distance call to his father, urging him to take care of his illness abroad and not to come back for a while. Su Yonghe strongly said on the phone that "even if the motherland does not forgive me and shoot me, I will also go back to the motherland to die." All his children talked to him on the phone about the party's rectification, the case of retribution, and the rapid changes in the construction of her hometown. They all hoped that she would return to her hometown and see for herself when she was well. Mr. Su, who had rectal cancer and was preparing for surgery, did not return to his hometown until October 1980. After returning to Chengdu, Comrade Tianbao and the main leaders of the provincial party committee cordially received him.

Mr. Su did not renege on his promise. He returned to Canada for a little while, and the following year, on New Year's Day, he returned to settle in his homeland with the ashes of Dallowman. After Su Yonghe returned to China, the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Chinese people's political Consultative Conference reinstated him as a member of its standing Committee. Within six months of returning home at the beginning, his condition was relatively stable, he was still able to support it, and he was still on a sightseeing tour. But in the second half of the year, the condition developed somewhat, and he was immediately sent to the provincial people's hospital for treatment. We hired the best experts and professors to treat him and used the best medicine, but because his rectal cancer had been completely metastasized, he finally died, and finally died at 8:00 a.m. on December 12, 1981 in the Gaogan ward of Sichuan Provincial people's Hospital. According to his will, he was called by the state to ask all his children abroad to return to their homes for mourning, and dozens of people with their children in the country escorted his body to Charlie Temple in Aba, where a grand Buddhist ceremony was held to properly cross over, cremate, and bury him. For Su Yonghe's funeral, his children at home and abroad have been very grateful and satisfied.

5. Summary

The operational policy of "military strike, political struggle and mobilization of the masses" was

pioneered by Commander Zhang Zuliang in suppressing bandits in western Sichuan ethnic areas. In the course of the ups and downs during the life of Su Yong, our party's bid for him was accompanied by his whole life. His eventual return to the motherland fully proves our Party's patience, care, sincerity and sincerity in handling ethnic work in ethnic areas. These historical materials undoubtedly provide valuable historical inspiration for us to sum up our historical experience and do a good job of national unity and harmony in the new era.

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