

<<十三世达赖喇嘛>>

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内容概要

The long historical novel The 13th Dalai Lama——Gyangze Battle of 1904 was written in the early 1980s , a period when the Chinese Government had just started to put in place the reform and opening-up policy. It was published by the China Federation of Literary and Art Publishing Corporation in 1985.

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作者简介

Gyanpian Gyamco , of the Tibetan ethnic group , was born in Batang County of the Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province in 1938. He joined the PLA in 1950 and he worked for the Ethnic Publishing House from 1956 to 1980. Beginning in 1981 , he was transferred to work for the Ethnic Literature Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences , engaging exclusively in the research into King Gesar. His works include A Probe Into King Gesar , Biography of King Gesar , Historical Fate of Gesar , Gesar and Tibetan Culture , On Gesar , Approaching Gesar , Galsang Medo , The 13th Dalai Lama , Master Panchen Erdeni , Snowland General Tan Guansan and Biography of Li Jue. Wu Wei graduated from the Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences with an MA degree in 1988. She engaged in the publishing business as an editor and manager for a prolonged period of time.

书籍目录

Foreword of Second Edition  
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The Tent Shrouded in Shadow  
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He Belongs to This Land  
The Moment of Truth  
Eternal Starlight

章节摘录

"Yes , Tibet. Because it borders India , it is vital for us to control Tibet."Younghusband drank a mouthful of water and continued , "But we are not in a positionyet to control Tibet. We have signed treaties with the Chinese Government , butthe local government of Tibet refuses to recognize them , or accept the obligationsstipulated in the treaties. They opened Yadong as a commercial port but only in thenarrowest sense. Of course this is insufficient for our needs. Still , we gained a loteven from the restricted opening ofYadong. The price of sheep and goats in Tibet isone third of the price in India , and the price of leather is only one tenth of the pricein India. The Russians too are not ignorant of these potential benefits. They havemade us an offer : as long as we allow them some concessions in Tibet , they wouldnot oppose our interests in Egypt. In this way , Tibet has become a vitally importantbargaining chip in the Great diplomatic Game between us and the Russians. Doyou understand ?

Only if we truly have total control over Tibet , can we fully utilizethis bargaining chip and advance our interests in places like Egypt , Persia andAfghanistan."

## 编辑推荐

After conquering and occupying India and making it the jewel in the Crown of their great Empire in the 16th and 17th centuries, the British colonialists, utilizing the subterfuge of a nominal trading company, the notorious East India Company, to plan aggressive incursions into neighboring Tibet. During the period from the late 18th to the early 19th century, the British colonialists gained control of vast areas to the south of the Himalayas including Nepal, Bhutan, Dremojong (Sikkim) and Ladakh. Dremojong (Sikkim), Ladakh and Bhutan had been previously a part of the Tibet kingdom and thus a part of China. However, the British colonialists cared nothing for such facts. After bringing Nepal and Bhutan under their control they tried to invade Tibet. In 1904, a British expeditionary arm, crossed the Himalayas and invaded Tibet for the second time. The Tibetan people, led by the 13th Dalai Lama Tabdain Gvampo, who was then aged only 28, bravely beat back the British invaders. In conditions of extreme hardship, the Tibetan people conducted a guerilla struggle against the British colonialists which lasted over a year. They fought to maintain the unity of the nation and the territorial integrity of the motherland. The stirring story of the Battle of Zongshan Hill in Gyangze is enough to move any proud Tibetan to tears. Hopelessly inferior to the invading forces in terms of arms, the Tibetan fighters used the most primitive weapons against the British. They declared defiantly that they would fight to the very last man, to "kill all the foreign invaders and defend the territorial integrity of the nation." This battle following the Opium War led by Lin Zexu, marked a critical new chapter in the holy struggle of the Chinese nation against imperialist aggression as they sought to defend the territorial integrity of the motherland and maintain national sovereignty and ethnic dignity. The Book The 13th Dalai Lama-1904 Battle of Gyangze which deals with the events of the famous Battle of Gyangze, in a work of fiction reproduces the brave and solemn history of this historical event. It brings to life the characters and heroes such as the 13th Dalai Lama Tubdain Gyampo, Lhatin Deboin (Regiment Commander), Zeling Deboin (Regiment Commander), Lhodain, Kezhoh Wangqug, Geleg, Qoini Sammo and Rinsai.

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