

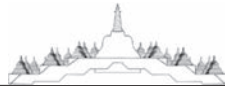


Panchen Lama, Gyaincain Norbu, highlighting the emergence of dharma from ancient India and need for its global promotion.

“In religion, dharma means law or natural law and is a concept of central importance. For many Buddhists, the dharma most often means the body of teachings expounded by the Buddha,” the 22-year-old monk said.

His comments came during his first public appearance outside the Chinese mainland at the Third World Buddhist Forum in Hong Kong. “Buddha was a spiritual teacher from India on whose teachings Buddhism was founded. Since the prosperity of dharma in ancient India, many learned Buddhists have established monasteries and institutes at various countries for different races, promoting Buddhism like rainbows appearing all over the world,” he said.





## The Fourth World Buddhist Forum



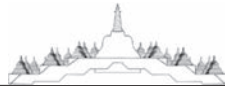




Lama Gangchen, together with representatives from the Buddhist world gathering in Putian, Fujian province, for the Fifth World Buddhist Forum, held from the 28th to the 30th of October 2018, and more than 1,000 people from 55 countries and regions, including Buddhists, practitioners, scholars and researchers, attending the forum.



Group photo with Mrs Wang Yu Fang - Vice Governor of Fugian Province



## The Fifth World Buddhist Forum

This forum, themed “Exchange with mutual learning: Middle way for perfect harmony”, is aimed at promoting exchanges and mutual understanding between Buddhism and other religions, as well as modern science and technology, and realising shared understanding between different civilizations.



“Buddhist culture with contemporary values will unite the power of Buddhists around the world to do good deeds and make continuous efforts in building a community with a shared future for mankind”, said Xiao Hong, deputy secretary - China Religious Culture Communication Association, adding “The forum also emphasises the positive role of religious people in economic and social development, environmental protection, cultural exchanges”.





## To spread inner and world peace through music

Beyond religious principles, the Association upholds a strong social commitment. In particular, the Association dedicates all of its own compositions to a high ideal strictly linked to the teachings of Tibetan Buddhism: inner and world peace. Lama Gangchen Rinpoche founded the association and encouraged the start-up of this project.

### Projects and Objectives

This project is dedicated to spreading spirituality around the world through music and to preserving the Himalayan culture. The principle motivation for the creation of the Association was to make the meditative practices of NgalSo Tantric Self-Healing, taught by Lama Gangchen Rinpoche, easily accessible to everyone. The Association of voluntary singers is composed of mainly female voices, Tibetan lamas and monks, who dedicate their compositions to themes, ideals and teachings of Tibetan Buddhist philosophy. The project was launched in 1996, within the religious and artistic setting of the Italian Buddhist centre Kunpen Lama Gangchen, a spiritual structure dedicated to the study, research and development of inner peace and world peace - a founding member of the Italian Buddhist Union. During a meeting with Lama Gangchen and a few members of the group, it was Allen Ginsberg, the most important poet of the Beat Generation and author of 'Howl' who encouraged the formation of the musical group that shortly after self-produced a CD that was distributed worldwide. The United Peace Voices have performed in Europe, America, Brazil, China, Argentina, Nepal and India. In 2003, Irma Records, who made their music known worldwide, discovered them. NgalSo Healing is a peace project that Lama Gangchen United Peace Voices Association is developing through the production of audio-visual materials. This work is dedicated to promoting physical and mental wellbeing by using music, mantra, sound and guided meditations to develop a profound sense of inner peace. Lama Gangchen says in one of his slogans that: "inner peace is the most solid foundation for world peace", and the Association is dedicated to the spreading of healing music, video and dharma throughout the World to develop peace for the benefit of all humanity. NgalSo is the Tibetan word used for mental and physical relaxation, while mantra literally means "mind protection" in Sanskrit.





## Montessori Project

Recently, in 2017 the association began a collaboration with "healing music" with the Montessori schools of China, led by the Wisdom International Education Group. Shirley Wu, head of the WIEG group, opened the Montessori schools in China with the aim of spreading a non-formal education inspired by Maria Montessori, and by Lama Gangchen Tulku Rinpoche's peace education. Tiziana Ciasullo wrote the hymn for the school teachers inspired by Lama Gangchen's teachings. that she received in the past 30 years.

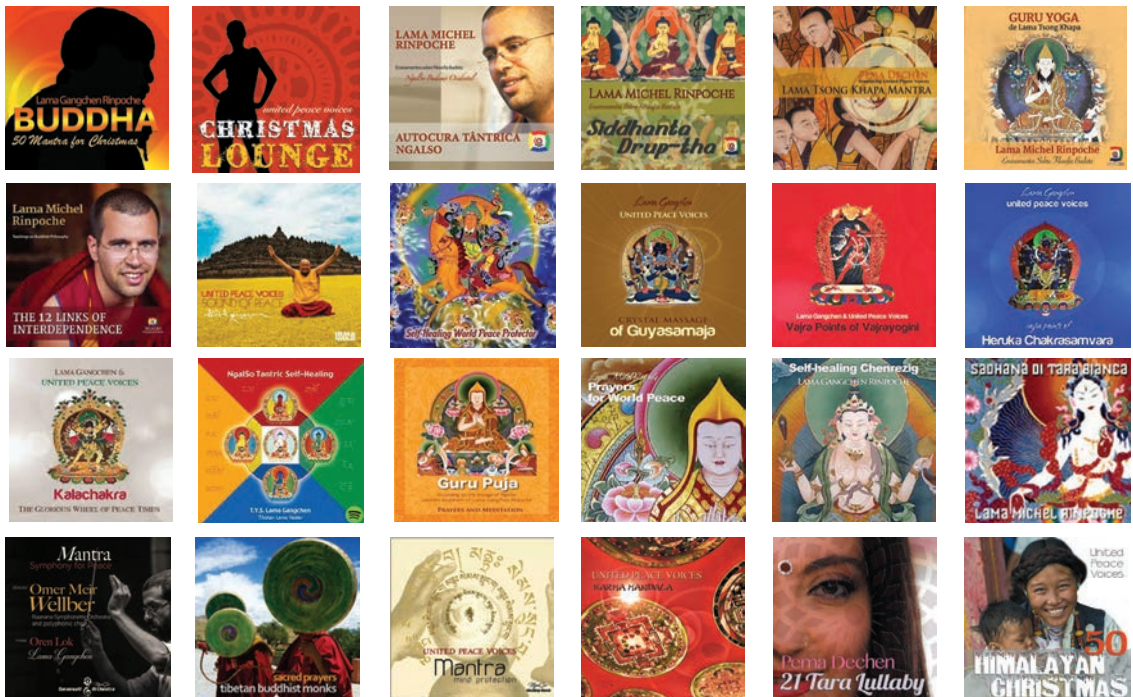
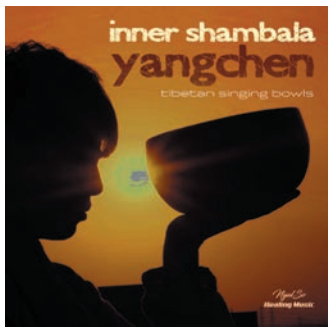


Beijing: Tiziana Ciasullo teaching and practising the Montessori schools Hymn (composed by her, (President of the Lama Gangchen United Peace Voices) with the teachers of the Montessori schools in China

## Digital Distribution by Lama Gangchen United Peace Voices worldwide

### Album Inner Shambala

Xu Chang "Yangchen", a young Chinese artist who deeply values the culture and art of sound of the Himalayas. She embarked on a one-year journey to Tibet, before proposing the ancient essence of the culture of sacred healing sound, by combining soul singing, rich in sound sampling and a variety of musical instruments, Yangchen also tries with multi-style musicians of folk music, spiritual music, electronic music and experimental music. She collaborates with art forms such as videos, installations, fine arts, performance art and modern dance to try to explore interdisciplinary, transnational and inter-ethnic artistic creations. Her first album in China "Inner Shambala" is dedicated to the preservation of traditional Himalayan culture, to return to the healing and original functionality of sound, in the hope that ancient spiritual medicine can continue in a pure way and let more people feel the mysterious power of soul.









## Saraswati NgalSo Orchestra

Saraswati NgalSo Orchestra is a project preparing transcriptions and orchestration for the sacred Tibetan melodies, taught by T.Y.S. Lama Gangchen, according to the canons of symphonic music.

In history, wherever Buddhism has reached, its vocal and musical repertoire has always engaged with that culture by using the local sound to reinterpret and sing the original melodies. This tradition is still taking place today through the Saraswati NgalSo Orchestra project, which harmoniously blends European-style symphonic music with sacred Buddhist prayer melodies, as they have been transmitted by Lama Gangchen Rinpoche. The project is dedicated to world peace.



The project was conceived and is produced by Carmen Iodice and Franco Ceccarelli.

**Mantra Symphony for Peace** is a collection of excerpts from the Tibetan Buddhist tradition that captures the essence of the paths of sutra and tantra, as well as medical, astrological and healing systems taught by the inner scientist Shakyamuni Buddha (ca. 500 BC). The work invokes the energies of love, compassion, joy, harmony and peace, values of which there is great need and that are common to all religions and all spiritual paths.

It is a sequence of meditations that indicate the various stages of the journey to the relaxation and healing of physical, emotional, verbal and mental energies of living beings and of the environment. This composition is intended as a "spiritual company gift" and its sound is dedicated to world peace.





## United Nations

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organisation to draw up the United Nations Charter. The organisation officially came into existence on the 24th of October 1945, when the Charter has been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on the 24th of October.

UN Days, Weeks and Years - International Days and Weeks Since the early days of the United Nations system, the UN has established a set of Days and Weeks (as listed below), Years and Decades to help focus the world on the issues in which the UN has an interest and commitment. The UN calls on Member States and other organizations to mark these days in ways which reflect their priorities.

Sometimes the promotion of a specific day is led by a specific UN agency or programme, for example the World Health Organization (WHO) leads World Health Day and World No-Tobacco Day, UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) leads World Water Day and International Literacy Day, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) leads World Environment Day etc.

Some UN agencies also have their own international days (e.g. WHO's World TB Day and UNESCO's World Philosophy Day), established and promoted by the agency but not designated by the UN General Assembly for the full UN system. While equivalent in purpose, the following list does not include agency-specified days.



### CONCEPT OF AN INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH 2020 (IYPH 2020)

#### Preliminary Objective

*"Celebration of the International Year of Plant Health will raise awareness of the importance of plant health in addressing issues of global concern, including hunger, poverty and threats to the environment"*





**United Nations  
Secretary-General**

**May 2019**

*I extend best wishes to all celebrating Vesak, a sacred occasion to millions around the world.*

*On this date marking the birth, enlightenment and passing of the Buddha, all of us, Buddhists and non-Buddhists alike, can reflect on his life and draw inspiration from his teachings. In a time of growing intolerance and inequality, the Buddha's message of non-violence and service to others is more relevant than ever.*

*On the Day of Vesak, let us renew our commitment to building a world of peace and dignity for all.*

**22nd of August 2019**

**International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence  
Based on Religion and Belief**



NEWYORK, 23rd August, 2019 (WAM) - United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called for an end to the persecution of religious groups on Thursday, the first ever International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion and Belief, which is marked on 22nd August.

The Day was created in response to an increasing number of attacks against individuals and groups, targeted simply because of their religion or belief, around the world. Guterres declared that the Day was an opportunity to reaffirm support for the victims of violence based on religion and belief, adding that “we demonstrate that support by doing all in our power to prevent such attacks and demanding that those responsible are held accountable.” Pointing out that all major world religions espouse tolerance and peaceful coexistence, the UN chief urged resistance to, and rejection of, those who “falsely and maliciously invoke religion to build misconceptions, fuel division and spread fear and hatred”, noting that there is richness and strength in diversity, which is never a threat.

The Secretary-General drew attention to two new initiatives set up to overcome the threat of violence based on religion and belief: a UN strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, and a Plan of Action to safeguard religious sites.

In a message released on the Day, Guterres said that the best way to overcome the threat of violence based on religion and belief is by “uniting our voices for good, countering messages of hate with messages of peace, embracing diversity and protecting human rights.” The world, he added, must step up to stamp out all forms of racism, xenophobia, discrimination and incitement to violence. “As members of the human family, we must nurture mutual understanding. We all have a responsibility to look out for each other, to respect differences and to promote peaceful coexistence,” he concluded.





## International Year of Indigenous Languages

*“Languages play an essential role in the daily lives of all peoples.*

*Through languages, people not only embed their history, traditions, memory, unique modes of thinking and expression, but more importantly construct their future.*

*Languages are pivotal in the areas of peace building, human rights enhancement, education, research, innovation, protection of the environment, and sustainable development.*

*However, despite their value, languages, especial indigenous languages, are continuing to disappear at an alarming rate due to a variety of factors. In response to the issue, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on ‘Rights of Indigenous Peoples’, proclaiming 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages.*

*The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the lead UN agency for the year.”*



In a continuous effort to uphold the United Nations and UNESCO’s humanitarian aims, the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation fully supports the International Year of Indigenous Languages and has, among others, launched a year long programme in Brazil in collaboration with Rafaela Zincone Albieri representing De Volta ao Porto do Boi.

Lama Gangchen together with Lama Michel, Lama Caroline and the LGWPF Peace Messengers and Peace Media (Suny Kuo) journeyed more than seven times to the Amazon indigenous populations in Brazil to perform prayers and “Making Peace with the Environment” Self-Healing practice.





2019 | INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
**Indigenous Languages**

*The United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/178.  
Rights of indigenous peoples*

*Reaffirming the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in New York on 22 and 23 September 2014, in which Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States reiterated the important and continuing role of the United Nations in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, recalling the inclusive preparatory process for the high-level plenary meeting, including the comprehensive engagement of the representatives of indigenous peoples, and welcoming and reaffirming the commitments, measures and efforts undertaken by States, the United Nations system, indigenous peoples and other actors in its implementation,*

*.....*

*Proclaims the year beginning on 1 January 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages, to draw attention to the critical loss of indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages and to take further urgent steps at the national and international levels, and invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to serve as the lead agency for the Year, in collaboration with other relevant agencies, within existing resources; .....*

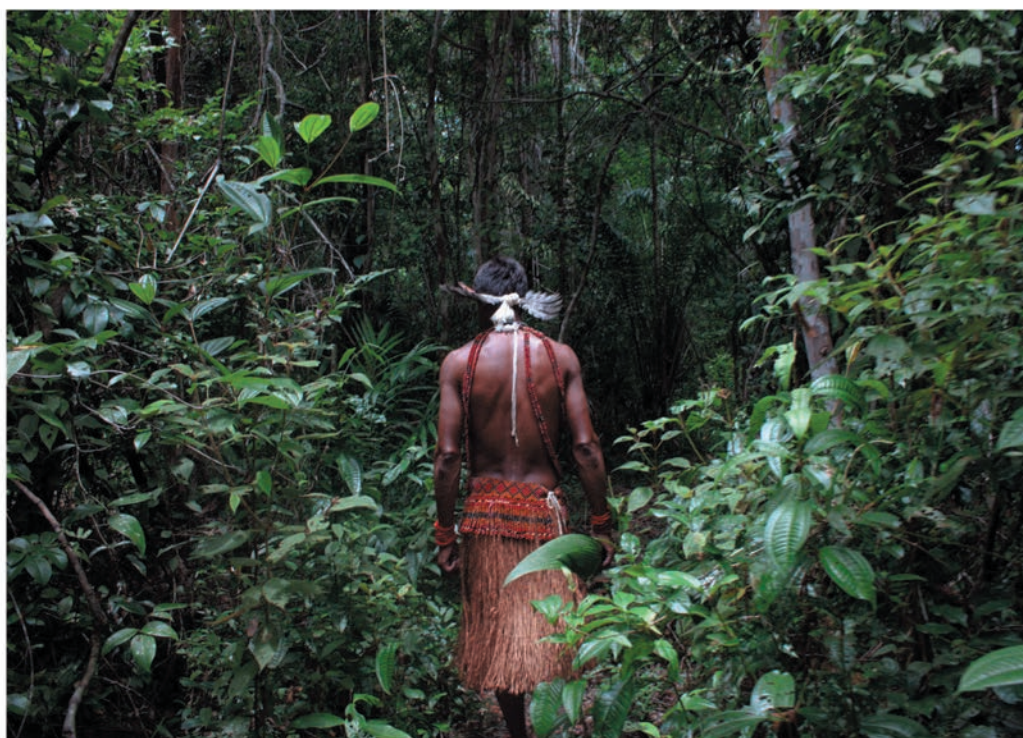
*IY2019 will promote indigenous languages in five areas:*

- 1. Increasing understanding, reconciliation and international cooperation*
- 2. Creation of favourable conditions for knowledge-sharing and dissemination*
- 3. Integration of indigenous languages into standard setting*
- 4. Empowerment through capacity building*
- 5. Growth and development through elaboration of new knowledge*





THE PEOPLE  
THE LANGUAGE  
THE AREA  
THE PROJECT



TIGER WALKING IN PORTO DO BOI, 2018. PHOTO: LOUIS LUPIEN





# PATAXÓ

INDIGENOUS TRIBE OF SOUTHER BAHIA - BRAZIL

The Pataxó people live in several villages in the southern part of the state of Bahia and northern of the state of Minas Gerais. There is evidence that the village of Barra Velha has existed for nearly two and a half centuries, since 1767 (see History). Tracing a history of contact with non-indigenous people that goes back to the sixteenth century and often forced to hide their customs, nowadays the Pataxó strive to enliven their language – the Patxohã – and rituals “of the ancient”, like the Awê.

Pataxó is the self-denomination used by this people.

Emmerich and Monserrat (1975, p. 13), seeking to mark the boundaries of the areas occupied by the so-called Gren, Aimorés or Botocudos, and based on Simon de Vasconcellos (1864, p. 28), claim that Salvador Correa de Sá, during an incursion in 1577, found them in the vicinity of the Doce River “along with other tapuia nations such as the Patachos, Apuraris and Puris.”

This record is particularly relevant for it is the first specific reference to the presence of the Pataxó indigenous people within their traditional distribution area, i.e. between the north bank of the São Mateus River and the Porto Seguro River. They would be the southern Pataxó, as defined by the anthropological literature, while the distribution range of the northern Pataxó, currently called Pataxó Hãhãhãe, would be the area covered by the Pardo River and Rio de Contas River.

Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied noted the existence of cultural similarities between the Pataxó and Maxacali, such as the use of hanging bags; the foreskin tied with a vine; the small piercing of the lower lip, in which they sometimes used a bamboo plug; the pataxó-style hair shaving; the similar construction of huts; and the use of cauim [a lightly fermented beverage] (1958, p. 276-277). It is important, however, to remember that besides the fact that these characteristics are widely shared by the tribes of the eastern coast, as the prince rightly pointed out, many others similarities could be due to mutual exchanges in contexts of interaction.

# PATXOHÃ

PATAXÓ DIALECT

**“PATAXÓ IS RAIN WATER HITTING THE EARTH  
AND THE ROCKS AND DISAPPEARING INTO  
THE RIVER AND THE SEA.”**

(KANÁTYO PATAXÓ, TXOPAI E ITÔHÃ, 1997)

The Pataxó is a language of the Macro-Jê trunk and of the Maxakali linguistic family.

Strictly speaking, the indigenous language is no longer spoken, and communication is done in Portuguese mixed with indigenous language words. However, great effort is being put into the reconstruction of the Patxohã, the “Warrior Language” (Bomfim, 2012), from the vocabulary recorded by chroniclers and travelers. The Grupo de Pesquisadores Pataxó [Pataxó Researchers Group], dedicated since 1998 to the study of the indigenous language, refers to “the process of revitalization of the Pataxó language”, in which all generations are participating, and understands it as the collective, dynamic process experienced by the language throughout the history of the Pataxó people (Bomfim, 2012, p. 11). Before the research group was created, the vocabulary still held by the elders started to be shared and taught in the Pataxó de Barra Velha Indigenous School by the first culture teachers Arawê and Itajã (Bomfim, 2012, p. 64). Young pataxó teachers also recognize the pioneering work of Kanatyo, who always showed great interest in the knowledge of the elders, as well as in the composition of songs with indigenous language words. The first school of Barra Velha, founded in 1978 by Funai, strongly contributed to stimulate their interest in it (Bomfim, 2012, p. 59). Patxohã teaching is not restricted to the language lexicon. It comprises a wide range of information, such as about dances and indigenous songs; the historical processes experienced by indigenous peoples, particularly those established in the south of Bahia; and indigenous identity today.





## **TIGE MATUREMBA BAIXU**

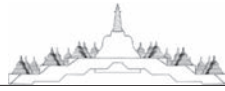
LIDER OF THE XANDÓ & PORTO DO BOI COMMUNITY

***"MY DREAM IS TO SEE MY PEOPLE RETURNING  
TO PORTO DO BOI AND BEING ABLE TO PRACTICE  
AND SHARE OUR PATAXÓ CULTURE."***

(TIGE MATUREMBA BAIXU, 2018.)

The initiative of starting the reconstruction and expansion of the project was of the current leader of the community of Porto do Boi and Aldeia Xandó, Tige Maturemba Baixu. In his 39 years old he carries the sadness of having experienced the end of a project firstly initiated by his grandfather and constructed by his father and uncles. Porto do Boi was a dream built by a community conscious of the importance of the preservation and sharing of their precious values, culture and history. With that, Tige dreams that the new generations will grow conscious and proud of their legacy which the Pataxó community holds. Tige dreams about the day that Porto do Boi will start to get re-inhabited by families and visitants that will all share their three main values: a community based lifestyle, a strong environmental consciousness and spirituality. Porto do Boi will return to be the physical space in which those values will continue to be practiced, preserved and flourish.









# DE VOLTA AO PORTO DO BOI

“BACK TO PORTO DO BOI” PROJECT

## HOW TO REBUILD THE CULTURAL CENTRE REFLECTING THE THREE PATAXÓ MAIN VALUES OF LIVING IN COMMUNITY, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND SPIRITUALITY?

Located on the “coast of discovery”, the Caraiva village carries marks of the first European occupation in Brazil. Approximately 11,000 Pataxó Indians live there, and one group is struggling to rebuild the Pataxó Cultural Center of Porto do Boi, a reserve created in 2004 to preserve Pataxó culture, history and wisdom. Very attached to nature, for many years the Pataxó Indians of Porto do Boi received and shared their traditional daily life with tourists from all over Brazil and other places in the world. In 2015, due to a collapse of the main oca and kitchen, the Cultural Center stopped working and now, the community does not have enough funds to rebuild it. As a result, many Indians sought other jobs, and moved away from the reserve, and from their own traditions. The objective of this project is to help them to finance the reconstruction of Porto do Boi Reserve. The meaning of this project is even greater than helping a small community, is to save and preserve part of Brazil’s history, in the cradle of the area of discovery, the history of the Indian Brazilian.

## WHY, WHAT & HOW

### WHY IS THE PROJECT IMPORTANT?

The reconstruction of the Cultural Centre of Porto do Boi is **urgent because, for many years, it was the main source of income of the Pataxó community and also for being a way of preserving its culture.** The Brazilian Indians – of all ethnic groups – fight daily against prejudices, for the right to maintain their lands and, still, have the challenge of preserving their culture, which when shared with visitors not only propagates precious teachings but keeps alive Pataxó and Brazil’s history.

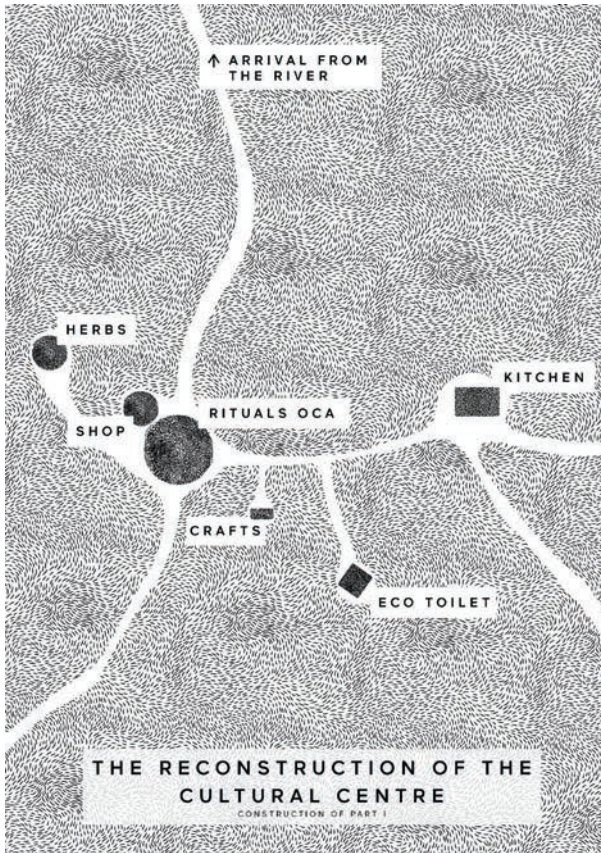
### WHAT IS THE PROJECT FOR?

The project was created to **help the community of Porto do Boi to buy the necessary materials for the reconstruction of the old cultural centre**, composed of a large Oca (indigenous construction) for the rituals, a smaller oca for the sale of handicrafts, a kitchen where their traditional cuisine will be shared and the arrival wooden decks by the river. The idea is not just to rebuild the what has fallen apart at Porto do Boi, but expand it so that other activities of the Pataxó culture can be exhibited. With this expansion, we are **adding an oca only for handling medicinal herbs, build a larger kitchen** so that processes such as manioc flour making and fish involved with Patioba leaf can be done; besides a **table for the production of handicrafts and an eco toilet.** In this way, the Pataxó from Porto do Boi will have an adequate infrastructure to carry out their activities and visitors will be able to participate more actively in the daily life and the Pataxó culture.

### HOW IS THE PROJECT BEING CONDUCTED?

The realization of the project **depends exclusively on collective aid.** The first step is collecting funds through a crowdfunding platform to raise money for the purchase of the necessary materials. Subsequently, the community of Porto do Boi will get **united to realize the dream of reconstruction.** Using their traditional indigenous building techniques, they **will start with the grand Oca of rituals and so on to the kitchen, the medicinal herbs Oca and then the arrival decks by the river.** We have a group of Pataxós of all ages motivated and eager to rebuild this dream together and we just need the first step to be successful, the crowd funding will be the first step to strengthen our dream.



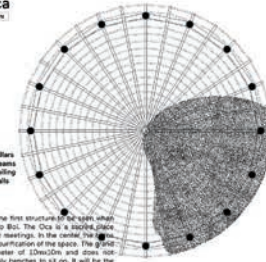


**WHAT WILL BE REBUILT**  
GRAND OCA, KITCHEN AND DECKS

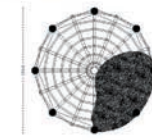
**rituals oca**  
RECONSTRUCTION

RS 2.400 pillars  
RS 3.288 beams  
RS 10.200 ceiling  
RS 100 nails  
RS 15.993

**description**  
The main Oca is the first structure to be open, when arriving at Porto do Boi. The Oca is a circular place used for rituals and meetings. In the center, the poles are burned for the purification of the space. The Grand Oca has the diameter of 13m50cm and does not consist of walls, only benches to sit on. It will be the largest circular structure in Porto do Boi, due to its importance of collective unions.



**ocas satélites**



**herbs**  
NEW CONSTRUCTION

**description**  
The Oca of medicinal herbs will be a highly spiritual space where the remedies will be handled with local plants. The space will serve the community and visitors to consult with the Paix, to learn about the healing properties and how to manipulate plants into natural medicines.

**shop**  
RECONSTRUCTION

**description**  
The shop will be a space to display and market the indigenous crafts. Pieces like necklaces, bracelets, armbands, bows and arrows, wooden pots, headbands, clothing, and other objects will be available.

RS 1.000 pillars  
RS 972 beams  
RS 2.600 ceiling  
RS 80 nails  
RS 5.652

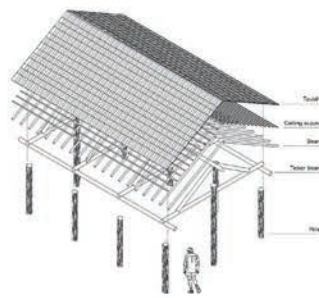
**WHAT WILL BE REBUILT**  
GRAND OCA, KITCHEN AND DECKS

**kitchen**  
RECONSTRUCTION

RS 1.700 pillars  
RS 1.425 beams  
RS 4.500 ceiling  
RS 100 nails

RS 7.725

**description**  
The kitchen will be one of the most important community spaces, where the table, oven, stove and "tarihaiva" will gather everyone with every meal. The structure will be 10m x 7m, large enough to have traditional Patao cuisine. The oven and countertop will be made of clay, respecting sustainability and local materials. This will be the only structure with the roof of taubala avoiding the risk of accidents in the burning of the wood oven.

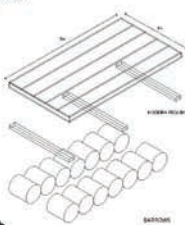


**floating decks**  
RECONSTRUCTION

pequim  
tambor  
prego

RS 3.000 each

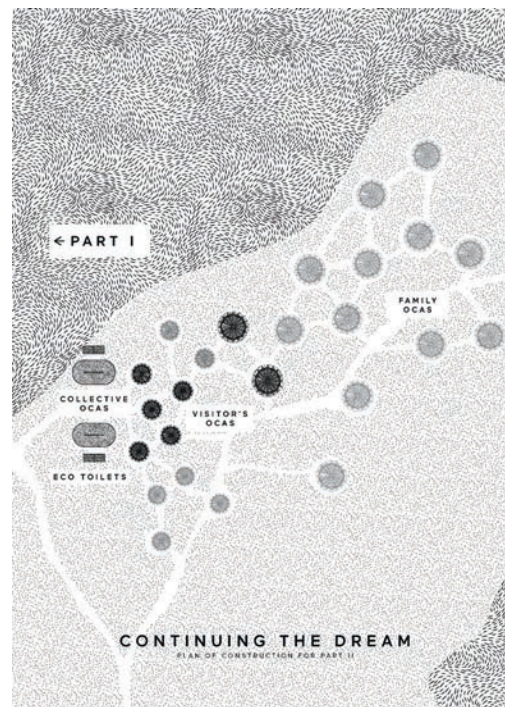
**description**  
Tábua oval de madeira flutuante, um para a chagade de barco pelo rio Canava e outro como plataforma para apoiar no rio Porto do Boi. Os decks serão do mesmo tamanho 3m x 2m e são feitos, sendo articulados por cordão na base desajustada.



**eco toilet**  
NEW CONSTRUCTION



**description**  
Banheiro verde é uma alternativa sustentável no tratamento de fezes humanas. Reduz de substância orgânica com o tratamento natural, no tempo de 30 dias de retenção de fezes, das fezes são aproveitadas em um local onde o composto pode ser usado no jardim, onde é muito fértil e também ajuda a melhorar a estrutura do solo para melhorar a absorção e a retenção de água. O projeto é desenvolvido em sistema fechado, de tratamento de águas cinzas através do filtro de toranema.





# THE FUNDING

HOW ARE WE FUNDING DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE PROJECT

## THE CULTURAL CENTRE

### PART I :

The first part of the project De Volta ao Porto do Boi is the reconstruction of the Cultural Centre. Part I needs about R\$ 35.370 of materials to enable the reconstruction. After analyzing the possibilities we concluded that it would be achievable to raise the money necessary through a crowd funding platform. The project's social media everyday gains more visibility and followers and people interested in helping the project in various ways. Also emphasizing the fact that it would be a collective help from people who are aligned and believe in the cause. With that we agreed that the funding platform is the best way to get Part I financed.

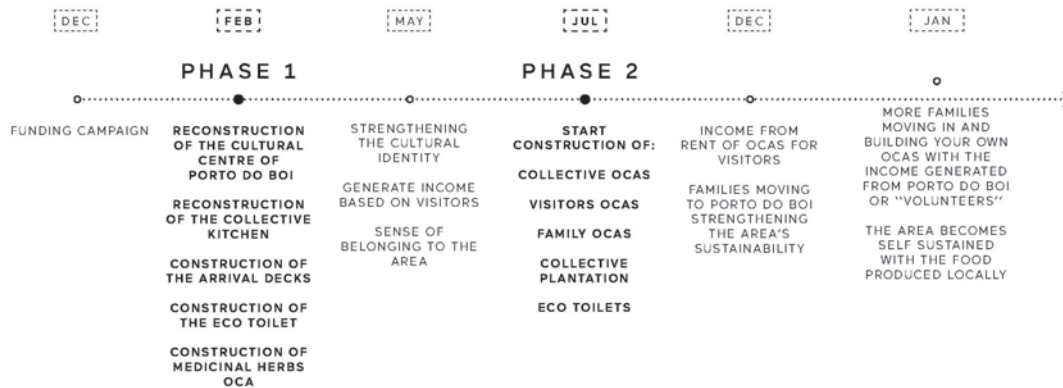
## TRADICIONAL HOUSES

### PART II :

The second part of the project requests a more elaborate plan on how it will be conducted and financed. Therefore, we researched on ways in which we could again have helpers and the community in a big collaboration scene. Through this research we came across the organizations Habitat for Humanity, which gets donours to become also volunteers who then participates in the reconstruction of houses for communities around the world. This system is the one that so far seems to fit the most on how we want to conduct this second part of the project, with motivated collaborators who can help while having a unique experience at Porto do Boi with the Pataxós.

# TIME LINE

CONSTRUCTION OF PART I & PART II



## MEET THE PEOPLE BEHIND

THE THREE ORGANIZERS OF DE VOLTA AO PORTO DO BOI



**RAFAELA ZINCONE ALBIERI**  
Architect Part I  
Brazilian

**LUANA REZENDE DE ANDRADE**  
Solid Waste Manager  
Brazilian

**LOUIS LUPIEN**  
Architect Part I  
Canadian

rafaelazincone@gmail.com

luanarezendendrade@gmail.com

lupien.louis@gmail.com



The new collaborators of Porto do Boi together with the indigenous natives from Porto do Boi.

## WHAT WE'VE DONE SO FAR

### PAST EVENTS AND YET TO COME ONES

On the 24th of October 2018 we made an event with collaborators of the project to present them how the project is being conducted and opening a circle of discussion and suggestions on how each one could collaborate on the project. The event was very successful and touching where everyone spent the day immersed in the Pataxó culture. It was very important to get together at Porto do Boi and to understand how many people support the cultural centre. On that day

the project was born, shared, celebrated and blessed. The image below registered the moment in which the Pataxó group blessed and thanked all the new collaborators, who arrived from the river, walked in the forest, learned about local plants and animals, ate the fish and manioc flour, danced, cried and got immersed in the amazing culture of the Pataxó indigenous people from Porto do Boi.



Ritual led by the Pataxós to thank the new collaborators of Porto do Boi.



# AGROFORESTRY

COMBINATION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY



**THE AGROFORESTRY PRACTICE** combines agriculture and forestry as a land management system. The practice has various benefits including the increase of biodiversity. The event at Porto do Boi was led by Xoda Novais, an specialist from the Chapada Diamantina who follows Ernst Götsch's methods. Started on the 28th of November, locals been invited to participate together with indigenous natives in this amazing practice which lasted until the 2nd of December. They brought a diversity of crops from fruit trees, to vegetables and roots. The group has exchanged knowledge and great methods to deal with the local land and plants.





# RECONSTRUCTION

TEMPORARY OCA AND KITCHEN FOR 2018'S SUMMER



TIGE in the reconstruction of the big Oca



The Reconstruction team of the main Oca.



**FIRST STEPS** After declaring started the project De Volta ao Porto do Boi, the group of natives couldn't hold their excitement and decided on rebuilding the main ritual Oca and the kitchen to be temporary structures so that they can reopen for visitors in the high season, the summer holidays. They managed their way into finding wood that they could use that doesn't last for many years but can definitely resist until we get the fund raised to buy proper and long lasting eucalyptus pillars and beams.



Uncle Waldir helping on the reconstruction.



APOSTOLIC JOURNEY OF HIS HOLINESS POPE FRANCIS  
TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
(3-5 FEBRUARY 2019)

A DOCUMENT ON

**HUMAN FRATERNITY**

FOR WORLD PEACE AND LIVING TOGETHER

[Multimedia]

INTRODUCTION

Faith leads a believer to see in the other a brother or sister to be supported and loved. Through faith in God, who has created the universe, creatures and all human beings (equal on account of his mercy), believers are called to express this human fraternity by safeguarding creation and the entire universe and supporting all persons, especially the poorest and those most in need.

This transcendental value served as the starting point for several meetings characterized by a friendly and fraternal atmosphere where we shared the joys, sorrows and problems of our contemporary world. We did this by considering scientific and technical progress, therapeutic achievements, the digital era, the mass media and communications. We reflected also on the level of poverty, conflict and suffering of so many brothers and sisters in different parts of the world as a consequence of the arms race, social injustice, corruption, inequality, moral decline, terrorism, discrimination, extremism and many other causes.

From our fraternal and open discussions, and from the meeting that expressed profound hope in a bright future for all human beings, the idea of this Document on *Human Fraternity* was conceived. It is a text that has been given honest and serious thought so as to be a joint declaration of good and heartfelt aspirations. It is a document that invites all persons who have faith in God and faith in *human fraternity* to unite and work together so that it may serve as a guide for future generations to advance a culture of mutual respect in the awareness of the great divine grace that makes all human beings brothers and sisters.





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## DOCUMENT

In the name of God who has created all human beings equal in rights, duties and dignity, and who has called them to live together as brothers and sisters, to fill the earth and make known the values of goodness, love and peace;

In the name of innocent human life that God has forbidden to kill, affirming that whoever kills a person is like one who kills the whole of humanity, and that whoever saves a person is like one who saves the whole of humanity;

In the name of the poor, the destitute, the marginalized and those most in need whom God has commanded us to help as a duty required of all persons, especially the wealthy and of means;

In the name of orphans, widows, refugees and those exiled from their homes and their countries; in the name of all victims of wars, persecution and injustice; in the name of the weak, those who live in fear, prisoners of war and those tortured in any part of the world, without distinction;

In the name of peoples who have lost their security, peace, and the possibility of living together, becoming victims of destruction, calamity and war;

In the name of *human fraternity* that embraces all human beings, unites them and renders them equal;

In the name of this *fraternity* torn apart by policies of extremism and division, by systems of unrestrained profit or by hateful ideological tendencies that manipulate the actions and the future of men and women;

In the name of freedom, that God has given to all human beings creating them free and distinguishing them by this gift;

In the name of justice and mercy, the foundations of prosperity and the cornerstone of faith;

In the name of all persons of good will present in every part of the world;

In the name of God and of everything stated thus far; Al-Azhar al-Sharif and the Muslims of the East and West, together with the Catholic Church and the Catholics of the East and West, declare the adoption of a culture of dialogue as the path; mutual cooperation as the code of conduct; reciprocal understanding as the method and standard.

We, who believe in God and in the final meeting with Him and His judgment, on the basis of our religious and moral responsibility, and through this Document, call upon ourselves, upon the leaders of the world as well as the architects of international policy and world economy, to work strenuously to spread the culture of tolerance and of living together in peace; to intervene at the earliest

characterize these nations. In the face of such crises that result in the deaths of millions of children – wasted away from poverty and hunger – there is an unacceptable silence on the international level.

It is clear in this context how the family as the fundamental nucleus of society and humanity is essential in bringing children into the world, raising them, educating them, and providing them with solid moral formation and domestic security. To attack the institution of the family, to regard it with contempt or to doubt its important role, is one of the most threatening evils of our era.

We affirm also the importance of awakening religious awareness and the need to revive this awareness in the hearts of new generations through sound education and an adherence to moral values and upright religious teachings. In this way we can confront tendencies that are individualistic, selfish, conflicting, and also address radicalism and blind extremism in all its forms and expressions.

The first and most important aim of religions is to believe in God, to honour Him and to invite all men and women to believe that this universe depends on a God who governs it. He is the Creator who has formed us with His divine wisdom and has granted us the gift of life to protect it. It is a gift that no one has the right to take away, threaten or manipulate to suit oneself. Indeed, everyone must safeguard this gift of life from its beginning up to its natural end. We therefore condemn all those practices that are a threat to life such as genocide, acts of terrorism, forced displacement, human organ trafficking, abortion and euthanasia. We likewise condemn the policies that promote these practices.

Moreover, we resolutely declare that religions must never incite war, hateful attitudes, hostility and extremism, nor must they incite violence or the shedding of blood. These tragic realities are the consequence of a deviation from religious teachings. They result from a political manipulation of religions and from interpretations made by religious groups who, in the course of history, have taken advantage of the power of religious sentiment in the hearts of men and women in order to make them act in a way that has nothing to do with the truth of religion. This is done for the purpose of achieving objectives that are political, economic, worldly and short-sighted. We thus call upon all concerned to stop using religions to incite hatred, violence, extremism and blind fanaticism, and to refrain from using the name of God to justify acts of murder, exile, terrorism and oppression. We ask this on the basis of our common belief in God who did not create men and women to be killed or to fight one another, nor to be tortured or humiliated in their lives and circumstances. God, the Almighty, has no need to be defended by anyone and does not want His name to be used to terrorize people.

This Document, in accordance with previous International Documents that have emphasized the importance of the role of religions in the construction of world peace, upholds the following:





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- The concept of *citizenship* is based on the equality of rights and duties, under which all enjoy justice. It is therefore crucial to establish in our societies the concept of *full citizenship* and reject the discriminatory use of the term *minorities* which engenders feelings of isolation and inferiority. Its misuse paves the way for hostility and discord; it undoes any successes and takes away the religious and civil rights of some citizens who are thus discriminated against;

- Good relations between East and West are indisputably necessary for both. They must not be neglected, so that each can be enriched by the other's culture through fruitful exchange and dialogue. The West can discover in the East remedies for those spiritual and religious maladies that are caused by a prevailing materialism. And the East can find in the West many elements that can help free it from weakness, division, conflict and scientific, technical and cultural decline. It is important to pay attention to religious, cultural and historical differences that are a vital component in shaping the character, culture and civilization of the East. It is likewise important to reinforce the bond of fundamental human rights in order to help ensure a dignified life for all the men and women of East and West, avoiding the politics of double standards;

- It is an essential requirement to recognize the right of women to education and employment, and to recognize their freedom to exercise their own political rights. Moreover, efforts must be made to free women from historical and social conditioning that runs contrary to the principles of their faith and dignity. It is also necessary to protect women from sexual exploitation and from being treated as merchandise or objects of pleasure or financial gain. Accordingly, an end must be brought to all those inhuman and vulgar practices that denigrate the dignity of women. Efforts must be made to modify those laws that prevent women from fully enjoying their rights;

- The protection of the fundamental rights of children to grow up in a family environment, to receive nutrition, education and support, are duties of the family and society. Such duties must be guaranteed and protected so that they are not overlooked or denied to any child in any part of the world. All those practices that violate the dignity and rights of children must be denounced. It is equally important to be vigilant against the dangers that they are exposed to, particularly in the digital world, and to consider as a crime the trafficking of their innocence and all violations of their youth;

- The protection of the rights of the elderly, the weak, the disabled, and the oppressed is a religious and social obligation that must be guaranteed and defended through strict legislation and the implementation of the relevant international agreements.

To this end, by mutual cooperation, the Catholic Church and Al-Azhar announce and pledge to convey this Document to authorities, influential leaders, persons of religion all over the world, appropriate regional and international organizations,

opportunity to stop the shedding of innocent blood and bring an end to wars, conflicts, environmental decay and the moral and cultural decline that the world is presently experiencing.

We call upon intellectuals, philosophers, religious figures, artists, media professionals and men and women of culture in every part of the world, to rediscover the values of peace, justice, goodness, beauty, human fraternity and coexistence in order to confirm the importance of these values as anchors of salvation for all, and to promote them everywhere.

This Declaration, setting out from a profound consideration of our contemporary reality, valuing its successes and in solidarity with its suffering, disasters and calamities, believes firmly that among the most important causes of the crises of the modern world are a desensitized human conscience, a distancing from religious values and a prevailing individualism accompanied by materialistic philosophies that deify the human person and introduce worldly and material values in place of supreme and transcendental principles.

While recognizing the positive steps taken by our modern civilization in the fields of science, technology, medicine, industry and welfare, especially in developed countries, we wish to emphasize that, associated with such historic advancements, great and valued as they are, there exists both a moral deterioration that influences international action and a weakening of spiritual values and responsibility. All this contributes to a general feeling of frustration, isolation and desperation leading many to fall either into a vortex of atheistic, agnostic or religious extremism, or into blind and fanatic extremism, which ultimately encourage forms of dependency and individual or collective self-destruction.

History shows that religious extremism, national extremism and also intolerance have produced in the world, be it in the East or West, what might be referred to as signs of a "third world war being fought piecemeal". In several parts of the world and in many tragic circumstances these signs have begun to be painfully apparent, as in those situations where the precise number of victims, widows and orphans is unknown. We see, in addition, other regions preparing to become theatres of new conflicts, with outbreaks of tension and a build-up of arms and ammunition, and all this in a global context overshadowed by uncertainty, disillusionment, fear of the future, and controlled by narrow-minded economic interests.

We likewise affirm that major political crises, situations of injustice and lack of equitable distribution of natural resources – which only a rich minority benefit from, to the detriment of the majority of the peoples of the earth – have generated, and continue to generate, vast numbers of poor, infirm and deceased persons. This leads to catastrophic crises that various countries have fallen victim to despite their natural resources and the resourcefulness of young people which





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- The firm conviction that authentic teachings of religions invite us to remain rooted in the values of peace; to defend the values of mutual understanding, *human fraternity* and harmonious coexistence; to re-establish wisdom, justice and love; and to reawaken religious awareness among young people so that future generations may be protected from the realm of materialistic thinking and from dangerous policies of unbridled greed and indifference that are based on the law of force and not on the force of law;
  - Freedom is a right of every person: each individual enjoys the freedom of belief, thought, expression and action. The pluralism and the diversity of religions, colour, sex, race and language are willed by God in His wisdom, through which He created human beings. This divine wisdom is the source from which the right to freedom of belief and the freedom to be different derives. Therefore, the fact that people are forced to adhere to a certain religion or culture must be rejected, as too the imposition of a cultural way of life that others do not accept;
  - Justice based on mercy is the path to follow in order to achieve a dignified life to which every human being has a right;
  - Dialogue, understanding and the widespread promotion of a culture of tolerance, acceptance of others and of living together peacefully would contribute significantly to reducing many economic, social, political and environmental problems that weigh so heavily on a large part of humanity;
  - Dialogue among believers means coming together in the vast space of spiritual, human and shared social values and, from here, transmitting the highest moral virtues that religions aim for. It also means avoiding unproductive discussions;
  - The protection of places of worship – synagogues, churches and mosques – is a duty guaranteed by religions, human values, laws and international agreements. Every attempt to attack places of worship or threaten them by violent assaults, bombings or destruction, is a deviation from the teachings of religions as well as a clear violation of international law;
  - Terrorism is deplorable and threatens the security of people, be they in the East or the West, the North or the South, and disseminates panic, terror and pessimism, but this is not due to religion, even when terrorists instrumentalize it. It is due, rather, to an accumulation of incorrect interpretations of religious texts and to policies linked to hunger, poverty, injustice, oppression and pride. This is why it is so necessary to stop supporting terrorist movements fuelled by financing, the provision of weapons and strategy, and by attempts to justify these movements even using the media. All these must be regarded as international crimes that threaten security and world peace. Such terrorism must be condemned in all its forms and expressions;

organizations within civil society, religious institutions and leading thinkers. They further pledge to make known the principles contained in this Declaration at all regional and international levels, while requesting that these principles be translated into policies, decisions, legislative texts, courses of study and materials to be circulated.

Al-Azhar and the Catholic Church ask that this Document become the object of research and reflection in all schools, universities and institutes of formation, thus helping to educate new generations to bring goodness and peace to others, and to be defenders everywhere of the rights of the oppressed and of the least of our brothers and sisters.

In conclusion, our aspiration is that:

this Declaration may constitute an invitation to reconciliation and fraternity among all believers, indeed among believers and non-believers, and among all people of good will;

this Declaration may be an appeal to every upright conscience that rejects deplorable violence and blind extremism; an appeal to those who cherish the values of tolerance and fraternity that are promoted and encouraged by religions;

this Declaration may be a witness to the greatness of faith in God that unites divided hearts and elevates the human soul;

this Declaration may be a sign of the closeness between East and West, between North and South, and between all who believe that God has created us to understand one another, cooperate with one another and live as brothers and sisters who love one another.

This is what we hope and seek to achieve with the aim of finding a universal peace that all can enjoy in this life.

*Abu Dhabi, 4 february 2019*

His Holiness  
Pope Francis

The Grand Imam of Al-Azhar  
Ahmad Al-Tayyeb

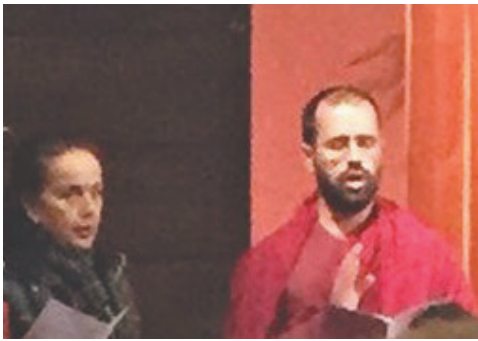




## Milan Forum of Religions



A historical event took place in Milan on the 6th of November 2019, organised by the Church of Milan and the Milan Forum of Religions: a meeting with the Archbishop of Milan and the representatives of the Muslim world present on the territory of the Diocese, was held at the Angelicum Auditorium, where the joint document for "Human Fraternity" was signed:



**Quaresima  
in Città** 2019

**ASCOLTARE  
PER RICONOSCERE**  
La spiritualità nelle religioni



**L'ESPERIENZA  
SPIRITUALE  
NEL BUDDHISMO**

S. Andrea  
Pioltello

Maria Regina  
Pioltello

B. V. Assunta  
Seggiano

S. Giorgio  
Limite

FRANCESCO PREVOSTI

Giovedì 11 aprile





An Interfaith prayer vigil with S.E. Mons. Mario Delpini archbishop of Milano, the Imam of Sesto S. Giovanni Abdullah Tchina and representatives of other religions was held during the **United Nations World Interfaith Harmony Week**, which we celebrate each year.



The religious communities of Buddhist, Christian, Jewish, Hindu and Muslim traditions present in Milan renew their desire and commitment to live together.

Their intentions are:

- to deepen the mutual relationship and progress in mutual acceptance, in the knowledge of the theoretical foundations and practices of each; to promote the culture of dialogue, solidarity and peace; to encourage discussion on issues of common interest in relation to interaction with civil society; to promote the protection of freedom of worship, religion and faith and engage against any form of religious discrimination.



Interreligious gathering with Mayor Giuseppe Sala



Milan Expo 2015 "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life"

**Kunpen Lama Gangchen**  
e  
**Rappresentanti Forum delle Religioni**  
23 maggio 2019

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**NGALSO**  
Nepal Government

**Vesak 2019**

Il Vesak, che ricorda la nascita, l'illuminazione e il parinirvana del Buddha storico, rappresenta un momento ideale per riflettere sull'importanza della pace interiore come più solido fondamento per la pace nel mondo.

Proclamato giornata d'importanza mondiale dalle Nazioni Unite per il messaggio universale di pace e gioia che da secoli trasmette all'umanità, per il Kunpen Lama Gangchen è da anni un'ottima occasione per ospitare un incontro di preghiera con i rappresentanti del Forum delle Religioni.

**Giovedì 23 maggio 2019**

Programma

Ore 16,30 Guru Puja  
Ore 17,30 Preghiera con i rappresentanti del Forum delle Religioni dedicata a Lama Lawang e Roberta Passerini  
ore 19,00 Buffet vegetariano

Siete i benvenuti in  
**via Marco Polo, 13 - Milano**  
kunpen.ngalzo.net

**KUNPEN LAMA GANGCHEN**  
Iniziative di Unione Buddhista Italiana







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## Proposal for a Permanent United Nations Spiritual Forum



A proposal by T.Y.S. Lama Gangchen

### **“Inner peace is the most solid foundation for world peace”**

All religions and spiritual movements promote the spiritual development of their members and look, in one way or another, for the building of inner peace. Religions have sometimes caused wars or at least have been used by social and political leaders to justify wars and different forms of violence and oppression.

At the same time nevertheless, religions and spiritual movements have significantly contributed towards the development of a culture of peace and have fostered world peace by promoting values such as mutual respect, solidarity, compassion and social justice.

The United Nations is the main political forum for world peace. Peacemaking and peacekeeping are its core functions. Nevertheless there is not appropriate room in that forum for the religions and spiritual movements to be represented and to be actively involved in building world peace.

Although some countries have an official religion, in general religions ignore national borders and co-exist within countries and local communities. “Religions must not identify themselves with political, economic or social powers so as to remain free to work for justice and peace”.\*

The Governments of the United Nations Member States cannot represent religions and spiritual movements. It is time to give them official recognition within the United Nations and to create for them an appropriate forum within the United Nations environment to hear their voices and actively associate them in the noble task of building world peace.

Concepts and Objectives To fulfil this need we propose the creation of a United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace under the General Assembly. The spiritual forum would be a permanent space for the leaders and representatives of all major and minor religions and spiritual movements for dialogue and concertation, as well as a bridge with the political forum. The spiritual forum concept assumes both diversity and commonalities among religions and spiritual movements. The forum will not entail the creation of a new multi religious philosophical doctrine or the ironing out of cultural religious diversity, but would be based on the holders of each religious tradition and identity, finding out in the dialogue common values, views and goals for concerted action in the search for inner and world peace, with full respect for the right of every group to cultivate, practise and teach its own doctrine.

In this spirit, the spiritual forum is expected to provide the space and channels for facilitating a better knowledge and understanding of the beliefs, ethical codes, organisation and practices of each other, a basic condition for mutual respect; to interchange ideas and work out common views from a spiritual perspective on the major problems and challenges faced by mankind, such as poverty eradication, population growth and protection of the environment; and identify specific areas for concerted action in the promotion of peace.

The spiritual forum will also offer an official channel to the spiritual leaders to speak with one single voice to the political leaders with regard to world peace and to relate to the specialised agencies

and funding agencies of the UN system which are responsible for promoting social, economic and environmental development. In order to fulfill its mission, the spiritual forum at international level should be complemented by spiritual forums created at national and local levels that will promote inter-religious dialogue and concerted action for inner and social peace in the communities. Without the active involvement of local communities the spiritual forum would remain only as one more superstructure. Complementary outcomes

The effective operation of the spiritual forum at all levels can be expected to:

1. Re-energize all religions and spiritual movements by enabling their voices to remain relevant to the billions of citizens of this planet now and in the future. 2. Offer new ideas and re-package old ideas in the field of education for peace; and last, but not least 3. Contribute to solve religious conflicts that are now hindering the development of world peace.

Inner Peace and World Peace Now and Forever By all the Holy Beings' Blessings

\* From the Declaration of the UNESCO Conference on "the Contribution by Religions to the Culture of Peace", Barcelona, Spain December 12-18 1994.

"I would like to be very clear, that although I am the initiator of this proposal, as it is gradually realized and the Spiritual Forum is created both locally, nationally and internationally, that is under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly, I personally have no wish to be in the forefront of this assembly. My wish is to stay in the background, serving the Spiritual Forum in whichever way I am able, but leaving the leadership to those better qualified to develop this Spiritual United Nations to its fullest potential for the benefit of all humanity. There are four key points to consider about the Spiritual Forum:

- The Spiritual Forum concept implies working for development of Spiritual Forums for World Peace in our local communities, in our countries and at international level.
- Participants of the Spiritual Forum must respect the rights of every other spiritual group or religion to cultivate, practise and teach its own doctrine.
- That we, the participants of the Spiritual Forum, will respectfully try to understand and be sympathetic to other beliefs, ethical codes, organizations and practices with the aim of sharing and exchanging ideas about how to solve global problems such as war, poverty and environmental degradation.
- That we will work together harmoniously to identify specific areas for concerted action in the promotion of inner and world peace.

The Spiritual Forum does not entail the creation of a new religious or spiritual doctrine or the loss of cultural-religious diversity; it shall be based on the holders of each religious tradition presenting their own system and philosophy at its best, in an open spirit whilst collaborating with other traditions, to find new perspectives and solutions for the many urgent problems now facing humanity. It is important in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, both for the development and success of the global village and environment, that religions accept each other and come to some agreement on major issues such as population studies, economy, environment, peace making, and so on. Religions must work together because the harmony of the collective human spirit is the heart of all religions and is beyond any singular religion. The proposal aims to create continuously functioning Spiritual Forums for World Peace at both the international (United Nations), national and local levels. I hope that you will now collectively accept the proposal as your own and present it to the United Nations, the main international organ in the creation of world peace. Religious and spiritual traditions can make an important contribution towards the development of world peace and so we should collectively request the United Nations to allow this forum to be realised as soon as possible."





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## A Chronological List of National and International Presentations of a United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace

1. Santiago, Chile, 8th of June 1995 at ECLAC, (the Latin American Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission). T.Y.S. Lama Gangchen presented his proposal for a United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace to an audience of 150 United Nations officials and special guests.
2. Dorset England, June 15th to 19th 1995. First Solstice World Peace Prayers in Stonehenge's Inner Circle Temple and Festival of Healing with Lama Gangchen at Gaunts House. Historical event held at Stonehenge, which marked the re-opening of this sacred site to the ancient pagan traditions.
3. Ulan Baator, Mongolia on the 7th of August 1995 at the Peace Committee. Organized by J. Choinkhor, Deputy Foreign Minister and President of the Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO and attended by: Dr. G. Lubsantsern, Secretary General of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace; B. Wangchindorj, former Foreign Minister of Mongolia; Sheringdeva, former Deputy Prime Minister; and several important representatives of monasteries and peace organisations.
4. Kathmandu, Nepal on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 1995 at the Russian Cultural Centre. Attended by: Chief Guest, the Rt. Hon. Beni Bahadur Karki, Chairman, National Council; HMG of Nepal. Guests: four members of Raj Sabha Standing Committee; three former Ministers; six representatives of associations and organisations, and seven representatives of societies.
5. Munich, Germany, at Haus International, 15th to the 17th of September 1995.
6. Montignac - Dordogne, France at the Salle des Fêtes, 14th of October 1995. The annual Forum was attended by over 1.500 people among whom Anne and Daniel Meurois-Givaudan; Emile Moatti, vice-president of the "Fraternité d'Abraham" and member of the administration of the "World Conference on Religion and Peace" for France; as well as various religious representatives and scientists. Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal and gave a lecture on the importance of Inner Peace Education. A portrait gallery was dedicated to great spiritual personalities of various religions, such as Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, Judaism and Bahai. Each participant received a copy of the Proposal by Lama Gangchen personally.
7. Perugia, Italy, 20th to the 24th of September 1995. Commemoration Celebration of the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of the United Nations, and Peace Walk from Perugia to Assisi. Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal to the Assembly of the UN representatives and participated in the Peace Walk, attended by representatives of over 175 different countries, including important personalities, such as Betty William, Nobel Peace Laureate in 1975 (Ireland); Maria Pia Fanfani (Together for Peace Foundation); Nadia Younes, Director of UNIC Rome, Italy.
8. New York, USA, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of the United Nations, 17th to the 23rd of October 1995. Lama Gangchen attended an NGO briefing held at the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium on the 19th of October, followed by a prayer which he held outside the United Nations Meditation Hall with a small delegation. On this occasion Lama Gangchen talked to and personally handed out the Proposal to all present. On the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>, he took part in the "Visions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" symposium organized by the Temple of Understanding and the Council of Religious and Interfaith Organizations. Saturday the 21<sup>st</sup> of October, at the Cathedral of St John the Divine, attended by: Rev. James Parks Morton, Dean, Cathedral of St John the Divine and President: Temple of Understanding; Dr Karan Singh, Chair: Temple of Understanding; Ambassador Douglas Roche, Chair: UN 50th Anniversary Committee, Canada, and Advisor to the Holy See Mission to the UN; President Oscar Arias, Nobel Peace Prize; and many spiritual leaders and representatives of the various religious denominations. Lama Gangchen talked to and personally handed out the Proposal to everyone present at the symposium. He took part in the Inter religious Procession in the Cathedral as the representative for Tibetan Buddhism. On this occasion Lama Gangchen twice offered a dedication to World Peace with a prayer and a song. Sunday the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October, at the St Vartan Armenian Cathedral Auditorium, attended by Rev. Khajag Barsamian Primate, Diocese of the Armenian Church in North America; Rev. Kyotaro Deguchi, leader Oomoto (Japan) delegation; Sir Sigmund Sternberg, Chair: International Council of Christians and Jews, London UK; Preminder N. Jain (Bawa), Vice Chair of NGOs at the United Nations & UN Representative International Mahavir Jain Mission; Rev. Dr Joan Campbell, Gen. Sec., National Council of churches; Dr Alwi Shilab, Religious Affairs, Agama Dept, Indonesia; Dr Arthur Herzberg, Rabbi Emeritus, Professor of the Humanities, New York University; as well as spiritual leaders and representatives from the various religious denominations. Lama Gangchen presented his Proposal and gave a speech on the need for Inner Peace Education.
9. London, England: Westminster Abbey, on the 24th of October 1995. On the occasion of the United Nations 50th Anniversary celebrations. The service, led by the Very Rev. Michael Mayne, Dean of Westminster, was attended by participating representatives of various faiths communities such as the Rev. Rabbi Edward Jackson; Bruce Ginsberg; Hugh Adamson; the Most Rev. Archbishop Desmond Tutu, and other worldwide visiting spiritual and political representatives and personalities; Alexander Borg Oliver, director, UN office in London. Lama Gangchen personally handed out the Proposal on this occasion and attended a reception where he met with Archbishop Desmond Tutu and several other worldwide spiritual representatives and personalities.
10. Chicago, USA 19th & 20th of November 1995: The Council for a Parliament of the World's Religions and the Millennium Institute at North Shore Congregation Israel. Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal and took part in the Millennium Moment Roundtable, making a gift of the "United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace" proposal to the Projects 2000 for the Third Millennium. The

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

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two day meeting was hosted by Rabbi Herbert Bronstein and chaired by Rabbi Herman Schaalman, Rabbi Emeritus, Congregation Emanuel, Chicago, and by P.N. Bawa Jain, vice-Chair, NGO Committee, United Nations. The roundtable was attended by about one hundred persons, including Dr Daniel Gomez-Ibanez, Executive Director, 1993 Parliament of the World's Religions, Director, International Committee for the Peace Council; Dr Howard Sulkin, President, Spertus Institute of Judaica, Chicago, Chair, Board of Trustees, CPWR; Dr Hamid Hai, Chair, International Inter-religious Committee, CPWR; Dr Gerald O. Barney, President, Millennium Institute; Dr Shahid Ahter, M.D., Chair, Indianapolis Interfaith Council; Sr Jayanti, Director, International Centre, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University.

11. New York, USA: Interfaith Affairs Department, United Nations. Meeting with Rabbi Leon Klenicki, Director, Interfaith Affairs Department, United Nations, the Anti-Defamation League.
12. Delhi, India 10 to 13th of January 1996: 4th International World Environment Congress - Eco-Philosophy Summit held at the India International Centre. Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal to a large and extremely receptive audience of ministers, governors, spiritual masters and special guests, such as Sri K.L. Sharma, Vice Pres. BJP; Swami Om Pooran; Dr Prabhask Singh; Alan Kay, Commissioner, Global Commission to Fund the United Nations; Dr Karan Singh, Chair, Temple of Understanding; Dr Ramjee Singh, Director, Gandhian Institute of Studies; Dr Wilfred Menezes Mesquita, Minister for Environment, Goa.
13. Gobind Sadan, Godaipur, Delhi, India. Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal to Dr. Paulos Mar Gregorios, President, Inter Religious Federation for World Peace and to Baba Virsa Singh, founder of Gobind Sadan during an afternoon tea gathering between the three spiritual masters and some close disciples; to Rajyogini Dadi Prakshmani, Brahma Kumaris.
14. Delhi, India: United Nations Information Centre, on the 16th of January 1996. A meeting with Feodor Starcevic, Director, during which Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal and the project was discussed with a very positive response.
15. Delhi, India: Italian Embassy, on the 16th of January 1996. Short reception and presentation of the Proposal.
16. New York, USA: United Nations, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 1996. Lama Gangchen guided the Spring Equinox meditation for World Peace and presented the Proposal.
17. Amsterdam, Holland, May 1996. Proposal presented on the occasion of the founding of Lama Gangchen's Dutch association.
18. Madrid, Spain, May 1996. On the occasion of the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation's 5th International Congress. A local forum was established, under the direction of Prof. Asdrubal Salsamendi, United Nation.
19. HABITAT II - City Summit, Istanbul, Turkey, 3rd to 14th June 1996. Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation - UN NGO accredited participant. Proposal offered to the UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali during their formal introduction on the 4th of June 1996. Presentation and workshop: NGO Conferences on the 5th, 6th and 8th of June. Proposal further presented to: Mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek; Members of the Wisdom Keepers; Prince Alfred of Luxemburg; Dr Hans Peter Durr, advisor to UN Secretary General, to name but a few.
20. Paris, France - 22-23 June 1996. Inter-Religious Congress "Unité n'est pas l'uniformité". Lama Gangchen and the Foundation were represented by Geshe Ngawang Sherab.
21. Westminster - London, England, the 26th of June 1996. On the occasion of a private meeting and discussion with the Bishop of London, Richard Chartres.
22. Rome, Italy, the 27th of June 1996. On the occasion of a private reception with Rabbi Elio Toaff, President of the Italian Jewish Community.
23. Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2nd Ecological Ecumenical Meeting at Hebraica Club on the 16th July 1996. Attended by Rabbi Michel Leizpigner of Lar Golda Meir; Fabio Feldman, Environmental Secretary for Sao Paulo; Roberto Smeraldi, Friends of the Earth International; José Mario Brasiliense Carneiro of the Congregation Emmanuel; Mr Pierre Weil of the Peace University; Luciana Ferraz of the Brahma Kumaris; Father Jose Bizon of the Casa da Reconciliação; Kaká Werá Jecupé, indigenous people's representative.
24. Santiago Chile, 29th to the 30th July 1996. Creation and inauguration of a local Spiritual Forum for World Peace, on the 29th July 1996, convening monthly. Coordinated by Geraldo Gonzales Cortes of the UN Population Agency, the forum is composed of:- Rabbi Esteban Vegahazzi and his wife, Anna; Mario Sañartu, Jesuit priest; Mr Figueroa, Jewish-Christian Fraternity; Luis Cárdenas, Catholic, human rights representative; Samuel Palma, Evangelist Church; Ivan Bravo, Focular movement; Raúl Rosales Lay Catholic; Geshe N Sherab of the Varanasi Sanskrit University, Gelugpa Himalayan Buddhism; Moira Lowe, Brahma Kumaris; Mauricio Arrieta, Vicara de la Esperanza jóvenes; Luis Puentes, Ecumenical Churches. On the 30th of July 1996. Universidad del Pacifico - Meetings of Great Religions for World Peace. The work was initiated by Julio Ortuzar Prado, rector; Lama Gangchen presented the Spiritual Forum for World Peace. Discussions ensued with Rabbi Esteban Verghazi; Professor Antonio Bentue, Vice Deacon of the Faculty of theology at the Catholic University of Chile; Pastor Esteban Schaller, Evangelist.
25. Buenos Aires, Argentina, United Nations Information Centre, on the 9th of August 1996. Presentation of the Proposal and creation of a local forum for World Peace as a result of an International-Interfaith Roundtable Meeting. The presentation took place under the patronage of Angel Escudero de Paz, director of the United Nations Information Centre in Buenos Aires, under the auspices of the United Nations. Among those present were: Father Vittorino and Hermanna Bassa, Catholic Church; Rabbi Sergio Bergman, Judaism; Licenciado Abdala Desuque, Islamic Centre; Father Dolan, Catholic Temple; Dr Guruji, Hinduism; Pastor David Calvo, Lutheran; Dick Couch, Presbyterian; Pastor Juan Gattoni, Methodist; Father Vladimir, Russian Orthodox; Horacio Gadea, Brahma Kumaris Spiritual University; Mozhdem Shoia, Bahai Community; Raul Mamani, Indigenous people's Representative;





Pastor Hans Reitzel, Protestant; Geshe Ngawang Sherab, Buddhism. A local forum was established, with the proposed aim to extend it both to national and international levels.

26. Caracas, Venezuela, on the 19th and 20th of August 1996. On the 19th of August at SanaArte in the presence of Rabbi Pynchas Brenner; Father Mounir Aoun, Maronite Church; Rev. Igazio Castello, Jesuite; Jefe Librado Moraleda, Union of Warao Indigenous Community; Farid Matter, Free Planet Foundation; Dr Enoe Texier, UNESCO - Free Planet coordinator; Belkis Aquino, Pax Kristium Pax; Lama Gangchen illustrated the importance of a permanent Spiritual Forum. On the 20th of August, at the Monument for Universal Peace, during an inter-religious prayer ceremony for world peace, with great mass media attention. Present were: Pastor Uriel Ramirez, Presbyterian Church of Venezuela; Father Mounir Aoun, Maronite Church; Jefe Librado Moraleda, Union of Warao Indigenous Community; Farid Matter, President - Free Planet Foundation; Dr Enoe Texier, UNESCO - Free Planet coordinator; Father Jose Vergara, Evangelic Church; Juan Sarmiento, Anandamarga Tantric School; Mohamed Dib Ali, Mosque of Caracas; Luiz Yarzabal, director UNESCO-CRESARLC office in Caracas. The Proposal received wide media, (newspapers, radio and television), interest on both local and national levels.

27. Miami, USA, on the 23rd of August 1996. Dade Community College, Inter-American Centre. The Proposal was officially presented to the Mayor of Miami, Joe Carollo, during a public meeting when Lama Gangchen was presented with an official recognition certificate "for his important contribution to the community", from the Vice-Mayor Wilfred Gort.

28. New York, September 1996. DPI/NGO 49th Annual Conference, 10 to 12th of September 1996, United Nations. Lama Gangchen participated and distributed the Spiritual Forum Proposal among the various NGO participants. United Nations: Vernal Equinox celebration, 17th of September. To coincide with the opening of the General Assembly, Lama Gangchen was requested to guide the Meditation for World Peace and distributed the proposal.

29. Rome, 10th International Meeting organized by the S. Egidio Community, "Peace is the name of God" on the 7th and 8th of October 1996. Inauguration Ceremony, 7th of October. Among those present were: the President of the Italian Republic Oscar Luigi Scalfaro; Cardinal Camillo Ruini, President, Italian Episcopal Conference; Jacques Santer, President of European Union Commission; Federico Mayor, Director General UNESCO; Jacques Diouf, Director General FAO; Cornelio Sommaruga, President, International Red Cross Committee; Pierre Sané, Secretary General Amnesty International; Elio Toaff, Head Rabbi of Rome. Plenary Assembly, 8th of October. Among those present were: Francesco Cossiga, Senator and former President of the Italian Republic; Jean Daniel, Director "Nouvel Observateur" France; Lamberto Dini, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy; Mario Soares, Former President of Portugal Republic.

30. Lahore - Pakistan, 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1996. The Proposal was distributed on the occasion of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Holistic Medical Congress, on World AIDS Day.

31. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 29<sup>th</sup> of December 1996. The Proposal was read out and distributed on the occasion of the 34th International Congress for Alternative Medicine, on the International Day for Biological Diversity.

32. New Delhi, India, from the 21<sup>st</sup> to the 25<sup>th</sup> of January 1997. The Proposal was presented on the occasion of the First World Polypathy Congress held in Delhi. The meeting dedicated to Global welfare, focused on both medical and social issues. Present at the function were the Honorable Chief Minister of Delhi, Sri Saheb Singh; Heath Minister, Dr Harsh Vardhan; Sri M. Arunachlam, Union Minister of Labour and several members of Parliament. The prominent speakers included: Dr Carl Shapley, Chancellor New World Academy, London; Oswald Summerton, Director, Tacet Academy of Social Transformation; Dr Gregory Burglad, University of Provence, France; and many others.

33. Kathmandu, Nepal, on the 8th of February 1997. The first International Congress on Alternative Medicine, Non-Violence and Peace Education and a proposal for a United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace. The meeting was inaugurated by the Rt Hon. Bhim Bahadur Tamang, Minister for Law and Justice (Chief Guest) and by the Rt Hon. Kirti Nidhi Bista, Former Prime Minister (Guest of Honour). Among the distinguished speakers: Dr Bill Piggot, Representative of the World Health Organisation-WHO; Professor P.R. Trivedi, Chairman Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment, Delhi, India; Prof Dr Sir Anton Jayasuriya, Chairman Open International University for Complementary Medicines, Colombo, Sri Lanka; Dr Maurizio Boaron, "Keyhole" surgeon from Bologna, Italy; Dr Pavel Petrov, Physician to the Russian Embassy; as well as representatives from various embassies, doctors and delegates from over 18 countries. There was a very colourful flag ceremony calling for peace in all the countries of the world, each symbolised by their own national flag, before the formal presentation of the Proposal. The meeting was covered by local newspapers as well as by a local CNN news agency.

34. Villa Carlotta, Lago Maggiore, Italy, on the 28th of February 1997. The Proposal was presented and distributed on the occasion of the first experimental Congress towards the Third Millennium, organized by Alpha Dimensione Vita. Among the distinguished speakers, was Professor Bernardino Del Boca, founder of the "Villaggio Verde", with some inspiring "instructions for use" for the Third Millennium. The Proposal received great acclamation and support as the imminent London meeting was announced for the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1997.

35. The Friends Meeting House, London, England, on Saturday the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1997. A special inter-religious meeting was held for Lama Gangchen to present the Proposal together with Bishop Swing's United Religions Initiative-URI proposal. The gathering brought nearly 200 people together and Rev. A.C. Winter introduced the silent meditation dedicated to inner and world peace. There was a special display of all the United Nations Member States flags and each country was mentioned individually in a brief world peace ceremony held by Lama Gangchen before the proposals were read out.

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36. Milan, Italy, on the 13th of March 1997, at the F.A.C.S. - Federazione delle Associazioni Culturali e Scientifiche. The meeting was organized by the F.A.C.S. Federation to present Lama Gangchen's Proposal. The presentation was followed by a very interesting dialogue towards a closer collaboration between the individual and such a proposal towards world peace.
37. New York, USA, on the 20th of March 1997, at the United Nations Headquarters, on the occasion of the Spring Equinox meditation for world peace. The proposal was distributed to those present at the meditation, now traditionally held by the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation, and lead by Professor Ngawang Sherap, from the Foundation.
38. Catholic University Nijmegen, Netherlands, on the 29th of April 1997. The Proposal was presented by Lama Gangchen during a conference on self-healing and non-formal education, held before a university audience of 400 students, professors and members of the general public. A solid basis for interfaith dialogue with the university was established between Lama Gangchen and Prof. Hol Hogema for the Catholic University.
39. European Parliament, Bruxelles, Belgium, on the 29th of May 1997. During an official invitation to the European Parliament Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal to several EEC representatives.
40. Villa Ada, Global Village - Bagni di Lucca, Italy, on the 6th of June 1997. On the occasion of a peace celebration with the World Peace Prayer Society Flag ceremony and the placing of a Peace Pole at Villa Ada - official inauguration of the "Global Village"- the Proposal was presented to the Mayor of Bagni di Lucca.
41. Dorset, England, from the 12th to the 17th 1997. On occasion of the second Solstice World Peace Prayer Celebration at Stonehenge and Summer Festival at Gaunts House.
42. San Francisco, Stanford University, USA, from the 22nd to the 27th of June 1997. Participation of L.G.W.P.F. at United Religions Initiative-URI.
43. Ulaan Baator, Mongolia, from the 27th to the 29th of August 1997. First International Congress for a United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace, Alternative Medicines and Non-Formal Education. Presented to His Excellency the President of Mongolia, and later, to a large audience at the newly rebuilt 27m high Open Eye Chenrezig statue at Ganden Teckchenling Monastery.
44. United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA, on the 16th of September 1997. Presented on the occasion of the International Peace Day celebrations and the Equinox peace meditation held at the Dag Hammarskjöld Meditation hall.
45. ISER, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 24th of September 1997. Presented at ISER (Instituto de Estudos da Religião - Institute for Religious Studies) during a lecture entitled "Religions United for World Peace".
46. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Hebraica, on the 5th of October 1997. On the occasion of the Third International Ecological and Ecumenical Encounter for Word Peace, the Round Table discussion for the United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace was attended by over 50 participants representing over 30 organizations, among which the Jewish Community, Brazilian Catholic Church, Jewish-Christian Fraternity, Muslim Benefit Society of Sao Paulo, Paz Gaia, Hare Krishna, A.C.I. Ananda Marga, Theosophic Society, Condomblé, Nossa Senhora do Sion, Projeto Saúde Alegria (Amazon), Mãe Beata De Iemanjá, Centro de Alquimia Interior, Nova Tribo Cultural (Indigenous representative), Brahma Kumaris, Himalayan Amazon Andes Healing Arts Association, Himalayan Healing Center (Nepal), Rosa Cruz Fraternity, Anthroposophic Society, Shamanism, Tibetan Buddhist Dharma Centre Shide Choe Tsog, Brazilian Association for Anthroposophic medicine, House of Reconciliation - Catholic, International Buddhist Progress Society, Gnose, Israelitan Paulistean Congregation, Catholic Franciscans, Unification of the Planet, Culto Afro-Brasileiro.
47. Presidential Palace, Santiago, Chile, on the 10th of October 1997. Presented to Minister J.J. Brunner, Secretary General of the Chilean Government, during a private meeting, who subsequently brought the proposal to the attention of His Excellency the President of Chile.
48. Local Forum, Santiago, Chile, on the 12th of October 1997. Twenty-seven representatives of religious/spiritual organisations were present. Several projects have been initiated by the local forum, such as: the proposal for a peace television for Chile; the introduction of non-formal education into the existing educational system; and bringing the importance of the local spiritual forum to the attention of the Chilean Government.
49. UNIC, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the 14th of October 1997. The second reunion for the United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace Proposal organized by the L.G.W.P.F. was chaired by Mr Angel Escudero de Paz, Director of UNIC-Argentina and Uruguay, in the presence of Lama Gangchen and representatives of Brahma Kumari, Orden Sufi Nagshlandi; Temple Chong Kuan (Buddhist); Jewish Community; Community of studies of the first Nations of America (Indigenous People); "Grupo de Contactos Alejandria" Humanistic Movement; Centro Sri Sathya, NGO Sanitaria (Spain).
50. Caracas, Venezuela, on the 29th of October 1997. Lama Gangchen was invited by the Catedra UNESCO for a Peace Culture' to present the Proposal during an inter-religious meeting at the Peace Monument to inaugurate the activities in preparation of the inter-religious and inter-cultural conference which is to be held in Caracas in April 1998.
51. Himalayan Healing Centre in Kathmandu, Nepal, from the 26th to the 28th of February 1998. On the occasion of the second International Congress on Alternative Medicines and Non-Formal Education, organised by the L.G.W.P.F. - in honour of Nepal's Year for Tourism 098 - with the high patronage of the Ministry for Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Baneshwor Lions Club, Nepal.
52. Caracas, Venezuela, Regional Inter-religious and Inter-Cultural Conference, 19th to 23rd of April 1998. Organized by UNESCO Chair - Planeta Libre for United Religions Initiative (URI), with the participation of 65 representatives from 17 different faiths and religious organizations





53. Gaunts House, England, Interfaith Conversations, 18th to the 23rd of June 1998. The five day event centered around panel discussions as well as prayers and meditations for World Peace. A Flag and peace pole ceremony with the World Peace Prayer Society (WPPS) was held with the participation of Sister Jayanti (Brahma Kumaris), Mrs Rabia Joyce Purcell (Commonwealth Parliament Ass.), Rabbi Cliff Cohen, Swami Saradananda, Rt Rev Christopher Budd (Bishop of Plymouth), Tii Antonio Chiriap (Shaman from the indigenous Shuar community of Pikiur in the Ecuadorian Amazon), Indarajit Singh (Hon Director of the Sikh organisations in UK and rep. at UN Assoc. Religious Advisory Council), Jehangir Sarosh (Zoroastrian co-chairman of the World Conference of Religions for Peace), Rev. Mother Catarina Boyer OSB (Catholic). A special world peace and prayer ceremony was held at Stonehenge to celebrate the summer solstice.
54. House of Lords, London, England, on the 17th of June 1998. Lama Gangchen was invited to speak about and present the work of the Spiritual Forum for World Peace to the seminar on "Policy, Ethics and Values" organised by the International Institute of Peace Studies and Global Philosophy, hosted by Lord McNair.
55. Belem, Brazil, Municipal Town Hall, on July 22nd 1998. Lama Gangchen was personally received by the Mayor of the City, Mr Edmilson Brito Rodrigues, who is very much interested in the project and in a collaboration of the city of Belem with the L.G.W.P.F. for a project on religious tolerance, peace and environmental awareness to be launched by the end of this year. The first public meeting in Belem was attended by approx. 200 participants from various faiths, peace organizations, environmentalist groups, indigenous people's representatives and religious institutions.
56. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, SESCE conference hall, July 25th 1998. The meeting was organised in collaboration with ISER and URI (United Religions Initiative). The opening speech was delivered by the United Nations Representative, Dr Aurilio Ruiz Minagorre, who was very appreciative and supportive of this initiative. Representatives of various indigenous tribes from the Amazon, of more than 12 religious faiths and various peace initiatives actively participated.
57. Brasilia, Brazil, July 29th 1998. In Brasilia Lama Gangchen had private meetings with the Secretary for Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice, Dr Jose Gregori, and with the Governor of the Federal District, Cristovam Buarque, who warmly welcomed all his peace projects and requested him to extend his activities to Brasilia.
58. Florianopolis, Brazil, at the State Bank of the State of St Catarina, July 31<sup>st</sup> 1998. The third local forum meeting was held with the participation of 14 religious representatives, environmental associations and the non-violence movement; 150 people participated in the public meeting.
59. Sao Paulo, Brazil, at the Hebraica, August 2nd 1998. The fourth annual meeting for the Spiritual Forum for World Peace was held at the Hebraica in Sao Paulo dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The organizational meeting was attended by 60 members of 18 different faiths.
60. Sao Paulo, 9th World Congress of IAERP, August 3rd to the 7th 1998. The Proposal was warmly received as a contribution towards the development of international peace education for a culture of Peace.
61. Sao Paulo, Legion of Goodwill, Rio de Janeiro August 8th 1998. Lama Gangchen was invited to the annual celebrations of LGW, attended by over 1500 people. The president of this international UN affiliated NGO, Jose Piava Netto, offered support and active collaboration in the Proposal.
62. Santiago, Chile, ECLAC, August 11th 1998. Lama Gangchen had a private meeting with the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Dr Jose Antonio Ocampo for discussing future potential for the realization of the proposal.
63. Santiago, Chile, August, 14th 1998. Private meeting with the Bishop of Santiago, Francisco Javier Errazuriz, to discuss the Proposal.
64. Santiago, Chile, August 15th 1998. Lama Gangchen attended the eighteenth meeting of the local spiritual forum in which specific projects for a Chilean Peace Television, peace education projects etc. were concluded.
65. Olinda, Brasil, Society of Artists and Workers, on the 17th and 18th of August 1998. Meeting with the Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Olinda, and the Mayor of Olinda.
66. Paris, France, UNESCO, on the 23rd of September 1998. Lama Gangchen met with UNESCO's Director General, Federico Mayor-Zaragoza and presented him with the Proposal.
67. London, England, House of Lords, on the 28th of September 1998. Lama Gangchen was invited back to a special meeting of the forum on "Policy, Ethics and Values" which saw the launch of the All Party Parliamentary Group for Peace and Reconciliation and the launch in the United Kingdom of a local chapter of the Spiritual Forum for World Peace, working in association with the International Institute of Peace Studies and Global Philosophy and the Multifaith and Multicultural Mediation Service.
68. Monastery of Saint Giovanni, Parma; and Monastery of Saint Anselmo, Rome, Italy, on the 3rd and 6th of October 1998. During a Hindu-Christian interfaith conference "People of Peace in a World of War", Lama Gangchen presented the Proposal and took part in a panel discussion.
69. Vatican, Rome, on the 7th of October 1998. Lama Gangchen personally presented the Proposal to H.H. Pope John Paul II.
70. New York, USA; 4th of November 1998. An original copy of the Spiritual Forum Report 1995 to 1998 "A solution for the Third Millennium" in nine languages was presented to Mr Alfredo Sfeir-Younis, Special Representative of the World Bank to the United Nations.
71. United Nations, New York, USA, November 5th 1998. A Solution for the Third Millennium - a "Golden Book" of the Proposal for the

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creation of a permanent spiritual forum for world peace at the United Nations translated into nine languages, with a full report of its activities from 1995-1998, was presented to the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, Mrs Sorensen, for the Secretary General Mr Kofi Annan.

72. United Nations, New York November 18th 1998. On the occasion of the Unveiling of a lifesize elephant sculpture gifted to the United Nations by three elephant countries, namely: Kenya, Namibia and Nepal, received by Secretary General, a peace Sand mandala featuring traditional religious and spiritual symbols for global peace and harmony, as emphasised in the "United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace". Was presented to the United Nations, and received by Mrs Sorensen for the Secretary General.

73. National Council of Churches in Australia, Sidney, Australia, 25th of November 1998. This first meeting for the proposal of a United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace in Australia, was attended by some fifty religious leaders, representatives of peace organizations, as well as indigenous and environmental care organizations; namely: Bishops of the Armenian Church, Quakers, Bahai, Marthamine Church and United Churches of Australia; the Buddhist Council and the Buddhist Federation of Australia; Muslim Women's Association; Director of the National Council of Churches of Australia; World Council of Churches, and so forth.

74. World Buddhist Hindu Solidarity Foundation, Kathmandu, Nepal, 10th of March 1999.

75. Residence of H.E. The Right Honorable Prime Minister of Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal, 11th of March 1999. During a meeting with His Excellency the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, Mr G.P. Koirala and thirty Ministers and Members of Parliament, Lama Gangchen presented the Prime Minister with the Millennium Peace Award, and discussed the proposal.

76. Rotary Club of Colli Briantei, Italy, on the 16th of March 1999. Inter-religious dialogue with representatives of Islamic, Catholic, Jewish, Buddhist traditions.

77. United Nations Earth Day Celebrations, New York, USA; 20th of March 1999. On the occasion of the ringing of the Peace Bell by Lama Gangchen, the proposal was presented to the Canadian and Iranian Ambassadors to the United Nations.

78. Lions Club, Asti, Italy; 15th of April 1999. "Cultures, Races and Minority Religions" panel discussion to encourage inter-religious dialogue and awareness among cultures, during which the proposal was presented and received unanimous support as a positive solution.

79. Abbey of Chiaravalle, Italy; April 1999. Christian-Buddhist ecumenical dialogue organised by the Abbott of the ancient Cisterian Monastery of Chiaravalle and a group of Buddhist monks, representing Lama Gangchen, during which the proposal was presented.

80. Unesco Headquarters, Paris, France; 22nd to 24th of April 1999. The proposal was presented as part of a symposium organised by the International Association of Educators for World Peace and the Council on Human Rights and Religious Freedom under the heading "Mutual Respect and Cultural Dialogue for Peace".

81. Loano, Italy; 24th of April 1999. The proposal was presented to the Mayors of Francheville and Loano, Archbishop Monsignor Giuseppe Pittau, on the occasion of the twinning of the two cities. Lama Gangchen was the guest of honour and received Honorary Citizenship in gratitude for his dedicated efforts for peace and reconciliation worldwide.

82. Crespi Japanese Bonsai, Parabiago, Italy; 25th of April 1999. "Meetings between East and West" conference, during which the prospects of the proposal were discussed by Lama Gangchen and Monsignor Francesco Fumagalli.

83. Université Libre des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, France; May 1999. Public presentation of the proposal to the university board in Madrid, Spain.

84. The Hague, Holland; 11th to 15th of May 1999. Public presentation of the proposal during the "Hague Appeal for Peace" conference. The proposal was further personally presented to HRH Queen Noor of Jordan and Jose Ramos Horta, Nobel for Peace. A special Interfaith meeting of prayer and meditation was held at the historical synagogue of the Hague, organised by Rabbi Awraham Soendorp, President of the United Nations of Youth Foundation and P.N. Bawa Jain, Director of the Interfaith Centre of New York, USA, with participants from Buddhist, Catholic, Hindu, Jain, Jewish, Brahma Kumari and Sufi traditions.

85. Crans Montana Forum, Switzerland; 24th to 27th of June 1999. 10th international anniversary meeting, which included a special section dedicated to the "Holy Year 2000" during which the proposal was discussed, including the participation of Mr Shimon Shetreet, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Rector dalil Boubakeur, Institute of the Mosque, Paris, France; Monsignor Richard Mathes, Charge of the Holy See in Jerusalem. The Spiritual Forum Report 1995 to 1998 "A solution for the Third Millennium" in nine languages was given to all participants to the Forum.

86. NGO Conference on the "Role of NGOs in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century", Seoul, S. Korea, 10 to 14<sup>th</sup> of October, 1999. Presentation of a workshop on the creation of Spiritual Forum with the participation of Korean, Theravada and Mahayana buddhism, Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Islam and Brahma Kumaris representatives as well as a group representing youth. Full support for the project was received by H.S. Shah Sufi M.N. Alam, President, World Spiritual Assembly.

87. Tiberis, Israele, October 1999.

88. Rotary Club, Milan, Italy, October 1999. Interreligious Round Table discussion centred on the Spiritual Forum theme, chaired by Monsignor Fumagalli.

89. United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA; 21<sup>st</sup> of October 1999. "The Spiritual work of the United Nations: Building a planetary consciousness" discussion on the evolution of the proposal's effective implementation. Keynote presentations were made by Alfredo Sfeir-Younis, World Bank Special Representative to the UN; Rev. Deborah Moldow, Executive Director, World Peace Prayer Society; Luciano Meira, Executive Director, Legion of Goodwill; Dr Nina Meyerhof, Children of the Earth.





90. Comiso, Ragusa, Italy; November 1999; at the former Nato base transformed into a refugee camp for 10.000 Kosovans. On the occasion of the 10th International Peace Education Congress with the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation as a representative of spirituality in education.
91. Millennium Celebrations at Borobudur Stupa, Indonesia; December 31 - Space Training 1999. Lighting of 100.000 peace candles and peace prayers dedicated to the success of a Spiritual Forum at the United Nations in the new millennium, with the participations of international organisations.
92. Lions Club, Milan, Italy; on the 10th of January 2000. Round Table discussion on inter-religious dialogue, with the participation of Don A. Casolo Diagoni; Father Fantini, Russian Orthodox Church; Lama Gangchen, Western Tibetan Buddhism; Alu Schuetz, Islamic Union Community; Li Fiano, President, Hebraic Community of Milan. The proposal was well received and seen as a truly positive solution.
93. Milan, Italy; 15th of January 2000. Discussion with the Representative of "Documentation for Religions" organization, Milan, as to the prospects of the proposal and possible collaboration in Italy.
94. Graz City Hall, Austria; 30th of January 2000. Meeting with Alfred Stingl, Mayor of the City; a dedicated promoter of local interfaith dialogue, has built several temples of different religious traditions in the city.
95. Kathmandu, Nepal, 12th to 13 February 2000. LGWPF Fourth International Congress on Alternative Medicines, Non-Formal Education and the proposal for the creation of a UNSFWP. Prospects for the development of the proposal were discussed by several representatives of different organizations, such as: Prof Charles Mercieca, President, International Association of Educators for World Peace, USA; Phakk Boosoong, Dhammakaya Foundation, Thailand; Dr Nina Meyerhof, Children of the Earth, USA; Cristina Arismendy, UNFPA, India; Prof. B.R. Thapa, Nepal Institute of United Nations and UNESCO, and others; as well as members of the Nepalese Government and the Royal Committee.
96. Dhammakaya Foundation, Thailand; 21<sup>st</sup> of February 2000. Special meeting with the Venerable Abbot and Vice-Abbot of Dhammakaya Foundation with Ben Shalom, Jubillennium; to give active collaboration for the support of the proposal.
97. United Nations, Vienna, Austria; 20<sup>th</sup> of March 2000. The proposal was presented to participants and members of the press, on the occasion of the ringing of the Peace Bell, as well as to Austrian Airlines on the occasion of the presentation of the "Peace Messenger 2000" Award to the airline company by the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation.
98. Dhammakaya Foundation, Thailand; 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 2000. Earth Day Celebrations and Inauguration of the Dhammakaya Cetiya, with over 200.000 Buddhist participants. A special "International Buddhist Forum" meeting was held for the support of the UNSFWP, joined by Buddhist representatives of all main schools of Buddhism from over ten nations.
99. Riccione, Italy 1st May 2000. Italian Yoga Federation, "Science and Spirituality towards the third millennium". UNSPFWP panel discussion, Father Maximilian Mizzi, Intern. Franciscan Center for Inter-religious Dialogue, Assisi; Swami Veda Bharati, India, Geshe Phende Tibet, Dr Marco Margnelli, Italy.
100. UNSPFWP Madrid, Spain, 4th May 2000. Mr Javier Solis, Ambassador of Costa Rica in Spain, accepts the position of Honorary President of the Spanish Forum in support of the proposal.
101. 9th Annual LGWPF Congress, Madrid, Spain, 6<sup>th</sup> May 2000. Public appeal for the proposal and the UNESCO program for a Culture of Peace.
102. Albagnano Healing Meditation Center, Italy, 9<sup>th</sup> May 2000. Prayer for the realization of such a forum for the benefit of World Peace by representatives from Thailand, Taiwan and Tibet/ China of the three major schools of Buddhism, Theravada, Mahayana, and Vajrayana.
103. Vesak Celebration, Florence, Italy, 27/28 May 2000. Organized by the Italian Buddhist Union (UBI), the proposal was presented to participants.
104. Albagnano Meditation Centre, Italy, 3rd June 2000. Prayer for the realization of such a forum for the benefit of World Peace by H.H. Trijang Rinpoche, H.E. Gonsar Rinpoche, Rabten Rinpoche, Mr Alfredo Sfeir-Younis, and over 200 participants.
105. Presentation to Hon. Marco Zacchera, Chamber of Deputies, Vercelli, Italy, 12th June 2000.
106. IAEWP World Congress, London, England, 14-18 June 2000. UNSPFWP was discussed as an important contribution to World Peace during the opening celebrations on June 14th.
107. State of the World Forum, 9th September 2000, New York, USA. Special section of the three day Forum is dedicated to the discussion on the realization of the proposal: "Making the World Spiritual Forum a Reality: a road map for Action".
108. Rotary Club, Beijing, China, meeting at Kempinski Hotel, 12th September 2000. The proposal was presented the Club members and diplomats.
109. "Religions for Peace in the Spirit of Assisi", Appeal for Peace to the City of Milan, 24th of October 2000. Organized by the Center for Documentation of Religions, Cardinal Martini, Rabbi Serat from Paris, Lama Denis from France and Shah S. Represented the panel discussion, all different religious representatives of Milan constituted the peace appeal, signed in public and handed over to the Mayor of Milan. The proposal was presented to representatives of different faiths.
110. World Conference for Religions and Peace, Milan, Italy, 25th October 2000. Held a meeting opening the possibility for creating an office in Milan. The proposal was presented to the representatives.
111. International Federation of Human Rights, National Congress, Caserta, 27/28 October 2000. The proposal received great interest

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from a large audience.

112. Chung Hua, Taiwan, 8th November 2000. Second meeting with the Mayor of the City, who expressed great interest in the proposal.
113. Chiayi, Taiwan, 9th Nov 2000. Public Peace Culture event during which the Mayor of the City received the proposal and together with Lama Gangchen light a peace light for World Peace.
114. Taichung, Taiwan, 11th Nov 2000. Public Peace Culture event in the stadium, attended by all major government officials of the city, including the Mayor of the City. The proposal was read in public.
115. Taipei, Taiwan. Private meetings with Party spokesman and members, who showed great interest in the UNSPFWP and some of whom joined.
116. Kaushung, Taiwan. Private meeting and Public Peace Culture event, 16th Nov. 2000, on both occasions the Mayor of the city and City council members expressed great support for the proposal as contribution towards world peace.
117. Taoyuan, Taiwan, City Council Meeting, 17th November 2000. City Council Members warmly welcomed the initiative.
118. Paris, UNESCO, France. Conference on "Unity in Diversity", celebrating the 25th anniversary of the European Buddhist Union, organized in collaboration with the United Religions Initiative, 18/19 November 2000.
119. Madrid, Spain, First International Conference for a Culture of Peace, 11-13 December 2000.
120. Sao Paulo, Brazil, 11th January 2001. UNSPFWP meeting with over 40 representatives of different faiths, discussing further development of the project in Brazil.
121. United Nations, ECLAC, Santiago Chile, 23rd January 2001. Five year commemoration meeting held in the same hall where it was first launched on June 8th 1995. The meeting was chaired by Jose Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of CEPAL, Heins Petrus, Alfredo Sfeir-Younis representative of the World Bank to the United Nations in Geneva; Gerardo Gonzales, Project Director, Lama Gangchen and representatives of different faiths.
122. Dhammakaya Foundation UN-NGO, Thailand, 9th February 2001. Lama Gangchen and Alfredo Sfeir-Younis meeting with Ven. Abbot and representatives of DKF for future collaboration on the proposal.
123. 5th International Congress "The Role of Spirituality in the New Millennium", Kathmandu, Nepal, 25th February 2001. Presentation of the Proposal.
124. Lumbini Development Trust, Lumbini, Nepal, 28th February 2001. Presentation of the Proposal for collaboration.
125. International Interfaith Center, Oxford, UK, 16-18 March 2001. More than seventy people from about 50 organizations gathered mainly focusing on the issues of inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts, the proposal was presented and considered.
126. World Citizen Assembly 2001, Grand Hotel, Taipei, Taiwan, 30 March - 3 April, 2001. International meeting of United Nations NGO, Cultural Celebration and ringing and signing of the Peace Bell at the Taipei Stadium.
127. Presidential Palace in Taipei, Taiwan, 3rd April 2001. Given to Vice President of Taiwan.
128. Beijing, China, 24 August 2001. Read spiritual forum proposal with Lama Nyompa and Chaulin Monk.
129. Conference on Spirituality in Tourism, Assisi, Italy, 13-17 October 2001. In the footsteps of St. Francis.
130. World Peace Praying Association, Taipei, Taiwan, 17 November 2001. First Annual Conference towards the creation of a Spiritual Forum for World Peace at the United Nations, Charles Mercieca.
131. Villadossola, Italy, 24th January 2002. Inter-religious forum on "Different roads towards the path of Peace".
132. World Social Forum, Porto Alegre, Brazil, from 30th January to 5th February 2002. 51,300 special guests from every corner of the world to attend the World Social Forum, LGWPF participated in Panel on Inter-religious dialogue presenting the Proposal.
133. Vishwa Shanti Vihar, World Peace Buddhist School, Kathmandu, Nepal, 28 February 2002. Acknowledges the resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 54/115 of 8 Feb. 2000, with regards to the recognition of the Day of Vesak at the United Nations Headquarters and other United Nations offices and expressed great interest in the proposal.
134. Human Rights Commission 58th Session, UN Geneva, 20th March 2002. Organized by IAERP, LGWPF, Global Open University, Tribal Link Foundation with the participation of Nepal Ambassador to UN Shambhu R. Simkhada, Helen Sayers Brahma Kumaris, Alfredo Sfeir-Younis Special Rep. Of the World Bank to the UN and WTO in Geneva, Lama Gangchen.
135. International Peace Prayer Day, New Mexico, USA, 16 June 2002.
136. International Association for Religious Freedom, Budapest, Hungary, 28 July - 2 August, 2002. 31<sup>st</sup> World Congress bringing together some 700 participants from all over the world for inter-faith dialogue, during which the proposal was presented.
137. Albagnano, Italy 3 May & Tashi Delek Space, Milan, Italy, 4th May 2003. Exhibition of the Sacred Buddha Relics and Golden Stupa donated to the United Nations by Thailand, Sri Lanka and Myanmar in occasion of the International recognition of the Day of Vesak by the UN. Presentation of the proposal to a large gathering of different Buddhist representatives, Ambassadors, and other religious representatives.
138. Verbania-Pallanza, Italy 16-18 May 2003. 13th World Congress of the International Association of Educators for World Peace.
139. SESC Pompeia, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 19th June 2003. Interfaith Celebration and Exhibition of the Sacred Buddha Relics and Golden Stupa donated to the United Nations by Thailand, Sri Lanka and Myanmar in occasion of the International recognition of the Day of Vesak by the UN.





140. United Nations, ECLAC, Santiago, Chile, 26th June 2003. Interfaith Celebration and Exhibition of the Sacred Buddha Relics and Golden Stupa donated to the United Nations by Thailand, Sri Lanka and Myanmar in occasion of the International recognition of the Day of Vesak by the UN.
141. Presented to H.E. The Ambassador of Royal Kingdom of Thailand, Santiago, Chile 30th June 2003.
142. Athens, Greece, 22nd July 2003. Event for Culture, Education and Environmental Protection in collaboration with the Hellenic Academy of Science and Research.
143. Brazil, Petropolis, Crystal Palace, 8th October, 2003. Rotary Club of Imperial City.
144. Milan, Italy, 13th November 2003. Associazione Etica e Comunicazione.
145. Chateau de Bossey, Geneva, Switzerland, 8th to 12th May 2004 Workshop. Volunteers for a new Partnership Committee, which will steer the project in its coming stages; they had links to 6 world religions and 6 international interfaith organizations, including the LGWPF. They are in the process of drafting a new collective proposal aimed towards the creation of a spiritual forum for world peace at the United Nations.
146. Villa Giulia-Pallanza, Verbania, Italy 28th to 30th of May 2004. On the occasion of the Second World Congress "Verbania 2004" on Integrated Traditional Medicines for Better Health.
147. Quito, Ecuador, 11 September 2004, City Museum. On the occasion of the exhibition of the sacred Buddha relics.
148. Caracas, Venezuela, Central University of Caracas, Botanic Garden, 18 September 2004. On the occasion of the exhibition of the sacred Buddha relics.
149. Caracas, Venezuela, University of Simon Bolivar, 21 September 2004. On the occasion of the exhibition of the sacred Buddha relics.
150. Porto Seguro, Brazil, 6 October 2004.
151. Vientienne, Laos, 7 March 2005. At the Wat Ongtu Mahavihar the proposal was presented to the Ven High Priest of Laos.
152. Hanoi, Vietnam, 10 March 2005. At the Buddhist Society of Vietnam the proposal was presented and discussed with the president Ven. Hoa Thien Pho Tue.
153. Chateau de Bossey, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 to 5th May 2005. Second Partnership Committee Meeting.
154. Milan, Italy, 6th of May 2005. Inter-religious meeting held on the occasion of the Buddhist Festival of Vesak.
155. III World Congress "Verbania 2005": Peace Environment for Your Health, June 3rd -5th 2005, Police Academy, Ministry of Justice, Verbania-Pallanza, Lake Maggiore, Italy. Speaking about Lama Gangchen's proposal during the Congress, H.E. Hernan Escudero Martinez, Ambassador of Ecuador to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the programme of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and Vice-president of the 61<sup>st</sup> session of the Committee of Human Rights on behalf of GRULAC (Latin America and Pacific Regional Group), has pledged his support to bring the proposal to the General Assembly for consideration together with other United Nations Member States.
156. Mongolia, Ulan Bator, 28.9.2005. Lama Gangchen was invited to conduct the inaugural prayer ceremony for a 17m high Buddha statue donated to the country by Guru Deva Rinpoche. The Ceremony was presided over by H.E. the Prime Minister Elbegdorj and H.E. The Environment Minister of Mongolia Barsbold.
157. Varese, Italy, Rotary Club, 9 January 2006.
158. Kathmandu Nepal, Feb. 2006. Meeting with H.E. The Minister of Finance Mr. Roop Jyoti, at his Ministry office.
159. Milan, Italy, 21 March 2006. Participation in the founding of the inter-religious association, Religions in Milan.
160. Hang Zhou, China, 12-16 April 2006. Participation in the "First World Buddhism Forum" that promoted "a harmonious world beginning in the mind", just as the proposal promotes "inner peace is the most solid foundation for world peace". I was a rich occasion to share the proposal with several prominent participants, such as Mr. Ye Xiao Wen, Minister for Religious Affairs and others.
161. Tortona, Italy, 29 April 2006 Tortona Religione: Verso una civiltà dell'amore. Inter-religious Conference, Religion towards a world of Love. Roundtable with: Don Giovanni D'Ercole Italian Gen. Secrtray of the Vactican State, Giuseppe Laras President of the Assembly of Rabbis in Italy, Gabriele Mandel Khan Head of the Sufi order Jerrhi-Halveti in Italy (in collaboration with the City of Tortona, Diocesi di Tortona, Region of Piemonte, Province of Alessandria, Fondazione cassa di risparmio di Tortona)
162. IV World Congress "Verbania 2006" Police Academy, Ministry of Justice, Verbania-Pallanza, Lake Maggiore, Italy, 8-11 June 2006.
163. United Nations, New York, USA, 8 September 2006. On the occasion of the handing over of the Memorial World Peace Stupa to the United Nations, donated by the countries of Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar for the International recognition of the Day of Vesak. Presented the Proposal to Mr. Mollock Brown, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations
164. Hong Kong, 6 October 2006. Meeting with Mr. Patrick Ho, Secretary for Home Affairs, to discuss about the proposal and an inter-religious forum in Hong Kong.
165. Hong Kong, Western Monastery, 8 October 2006. Visit Venerable Shi Kuan Yun to exchange about the proposal and the creation of on inter-religious event in Hong Kong.
166. Milan, Italy, 27.Oct. 2006. Meeting Mr. Romiti, the president of the Italia-China Association.
167. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Government of the State of Sao Paulo, Secretary of Justice and Defense of the citizens. 16 November 2006. Meeting with Evana Beiguelman Kramer discussing about the common aims and mutual collaborations with regards to the

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initiative of the secretariat to set up an inter-religious forum for a culture of peace and the freedom of believe in Sao Paulo and about the proposal.

168. Formal Partnership Committee meeting at Chateau de Bossey towards the creation of a permanent spiritual forum for world peace at the UN, Geneva, Switzerland May 2007
169. UN Vesak, Bangkok, Thailand 2007.
170. Xian Dialogue, China, 10-11 October 2007, HRH Prince Carlos de Bourbon de Parme, Former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.
171. Guayaquil, Ecuador, Clima Latino, Mayor of Guayaquil Jaime Nebot, Osvaldo Canzani, IPCC Nobel Prize Laureat 2007, 15 October 2007.
172. Quito, Ecuador, at Clima Latino, President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa, and also the Vice President Mr. Lenin Moreno 17 October 2007.
173. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at San Benton on 29 November 2007, private meeting with San Clemente, Seniro Abbor of the oldest church of Brazil.
174. Chateau de Bossey, Geneva-Switzerland January 2008. Interreligious consultation to develop a consensual proposal for a United Nations "Decade for Interreligious Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace", which brought together representatives of all major interreligious organisations worldwide as well as Member State representatives and ambassadors, organised by the Partnership Committee.
174. Vesak Celebrations with the exhibition of the Holy Buddha relics from Sri Lanka in Milan, Torino and Belvedere Langhe, Italy.
175. Hanoi Vietnam 13-17 May 2008, United Nations Vesak Day Celebrations.
176. Kuala Lumpur Malaysia, 18th International IAERP congress Oct. 28-31 2008.
177. Feb 2009 President of the Republic of Nepal, H.E. Dr. Ram Jaran Yadav.
178. The Hague, Holland 18-19 March 2009, "Cultural Diversity as catalyst for citizenship, creativity and communication, organized by the Foundation China-Europe Dialogue & Exchange for Sustainable Development.
179. II World Buddhist Forum hosted at the Lingshan Buddha Palace in Wuxi, China and Taipei, Taiwan 26 March to 2 April 2009.
180. Vesak Milan, 5 May 2009.
181. Brazil Sao Paolo, Private Reception on 26 November 2009  
with Maria da Silva, Minister for Environment and many honorable guests
182. Italy, Monza, Teatrino di Corte di Villa Reale, 6 May 2010  
Interreligious conference ?In Search for meaning: Environment and Ethics: different religious approaches and juxtapositions?  
organized by Centro di Etica Ambientale in collaboration with the Region of Lombardy.
183. Vesak Milano with inter-religious prayer, KLG, May 2010
184. Nepal Kathmandu 4 March 2011  
Presented to H.E. Ambassador of Bangladesh in Nepal. Mr. Neem Chandra Bhowmik  
On the occasion of receiving the Atisha Gold Medal Peace Award from Ven. Suddhananda Mahathero presented in Dhaka on occasion of the inauguration of a large Standing Buddha Statue on Feb 23. 2011
185. Sao Paolo Brazil, 6 April 2011 Spiritual Forum gathering at Dharma Centre Shide Choe Tsog  
With the presence of the Secretary of Justice of Sao Paolo Mrs. Eloisa Arruda and 34 representatives of different faiths and 108 participants dedicating for victims of the Fukushima Nuclear disaster and for a resolution towards abandoning Nuclear Power
186. Vesak Kunpen Lama Gangchen, 12 May 2011 Inter-religious Prayers dedicated for World Peace, Milan, Italy
187. Vesak 2012 - Inter-religious Prayers dedicated for World Peace, Albagnano Healing Meditation Centre, Italy

Since, the proposal is regularly presented at conferences and events around the world, as well as distributed to likeminded individuals and organisations.

Lama Gangchen hopes that the Proposal for a Permanent United Nations Spiritual Forum for World Peace can be a solution both for now and towards creating a culture of peace in the third millennium!



PONTIFICAL COUNCIL FOR INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE

***Buddhists and Christians: Promoting the Dignity  
and Equal Rights of Women and Girls***

**MESSAGE FOR THE FEAST OF VESAKH  
2019**

Vatican City

*Dear Buddhist Friends,*

1. On behalf of the [Pontifical Council for Interreligious Dialogue](#), I extend warm greetings and prayerful good wishes for your celebration of *Vesakh*. May it bring joy and peace to all of you, and to your families and your communities.

2. This year our message is inspired by the [Document on Human Fraternity for World Peace and Living Together](#), signed in Abu Dhabi on 4 February 2019 by Pope Francis and Sheikh Ahmad Al-Tayyeb, Grand Imam of Al-Azhar. That document includes an important call for people everywhere to promote the dignity of women and children.

3. The teachings of Jesus and the Buddha promote the dignity of women. Both Buddhism and Christianity have taught that women and men are equal in dignity, and both have played an important role in the advancement of women. Buddhist and Christian women have made significant contributions to our religious traditions and to society as a whole. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that all too often women have also experienced discrimination and maltreatment. At times, religious narratives were used to present women as somehow inferior to men.

4. In our day, violence against women and young girls is a global problem, affecting as much as a third of the world's female population. Situations of conflict, post-conflict and displacement favour such violence. Women and young girls are especially vulnerable to human trafficking and modern slavery, and these forms of brutality negatively and often irreversibly affect their health. To counter these injustices, it is vital to provide young women and girls access to education, to guarantee them equal pay for equal work, to ensure the recognition of their inheritance and property rights, to overcome their under-representation in politics, government and decision-making, to address the issue of dowries, and so forth. The promotion of women's equal dignity and rights should also be reflected in interreligious dialogue: more women need to have a place at the table, where they are still outnumbered by men.

5. Dear friends, urgent action is needed to protect women and to defend their fundamental rights and freedom. As the [Document on Human Fraternity](#) states: "It is an essential requirement to recognize the right of women to education and employment, and to recognize their freedom to exercise their own political rights. Moreover, efforts must be made to free women from historical and social conditioning that runs contrary to the principles of their faith and dignity. It is also necessary to protect women from sexual exploitation and from being treated as merchandise or objects of pleasure or financial gain. Accordingly, an end must be brought to all those inhuman and vulgar practices that denigrate the dignity of women. Efforts must be made to modify those laws that prevent women from fully enjoying their rights".

6. Those in authority and positions of leadership have a special responsibility to encourage their followers to uphold the dignity of women and young girls, and to defend their fundamental human rights. We are likewise called to alert our brothers and sisters to the dangers inherent within gender ideology, which denies the differences and the reciprocity of men and women. In promoting the dignity and equality of women and young girls, may we also promote and protect the institution of marriage, motherhood and family life.

7. Dear Buddhist friends, let us make every effort to foster within our families, communities and institutions a renewed appreciation of the central place of women in our world and work for the definitive rejection of every form of unjust discrimination against the human person. In this spirit, I wish you once again a peaceful and joyful feast of *Vesakh!*

+ Bishop Miguel Ángel Ayuso Guixot, MCCJ  
Secretary



## Borobudur Stupa Mandala - Java Vesak Celebrations 2019



The lanterns are a symbol of enlightenment and peace, filled with hope and wishes to reach peace of the heart and peace of the earth.

The lantern ceremony is also accompanied by chants with thousands of Buddhist from all around the globe coming to honor this day.





## World Interfaith Harmony Week and Peace Education

T.Y.S. Lama Gangchen - World Healer

I rejoice in the ever increasing number of meetings organised between the members of different spiritual traditions because I am convinced that interreligious dialogue can offer peace to each and every individual, as well as to the entire world. I also consider it particularly important that, in this day and age, organisations such as the United Nations and UNESCO are opening their doors to spiritual leaders. I am so pleased that the 65th session of the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution initiated by H.M. King Abdullah II of Jordan for World Interfaith Harmony Week which is annually observed during the first week in February.

What a blessing that this Week actively promotes peace and harmonious engagement between the world's spiritual traditions and religions. We celebrate each occurrence of the World Interfaith Harmony week, both in our centres as well as at the stupa mandala of Borobudur, offerings lights and incense with prayers dedicated to the United Nations and all Member States. I sincerely hope that peace will emerge as the new «fashion» in this millennium, followed and desired by everyone! Many years ago, I left my monastery and the social status reserved in the east for reincarnated spiritual leaders to live in the west. I travel continuously propagating a message of inner peace, self-healing and environmental care. My principal spiritual practice is, in fact, based upon the development of inner peace. I have no knowledge or particular interest in politics; my only wish is to somehow contribute to the creation world peace. We are now in the era of kaliyuga, the age of the five degenerations. The inner worlds of both people and the planet are restless and angry; the elements of the container (the earth) and of the contents (living beings) are seriously imbalanced and polluted. In these times, negative emotions and mistaken viewpoints are prevalent, death arrives all too easily and the global situation is fragile and dangerous.

Throughout history, various secular educational systems have been developed which, in some ways, have proved to be inadequate or difficult to enact. There also exist already many peace structures and systems, which are wonderful, but unfortunately these alone are not sufficient to satisfy all the needs of living beings. For this very reason today, at the beginning of the third millennium, it is necessary for religious leaders to seriously assume responsibility for the future of humanity and the planet by uniting to resolve the innumerable problems which torment the XXI century. It is their responsibility, and that of every practitioner, to build a solid foundation that makes inner peace education available to all.

All spiritual traditions and religions are rich in educational methods to develop inner peace which, however, have no weight in our modern society. To rediscover these ancient peace teachings religious leaders have to present them in a new updated package - adapted to the mentality of the new generations. The development of inner peace is a fundamental necessity of human beings, like food, clothes, shelter... I am certain that the spiritual traditions can save humanity and contribute to the creation of world peace, by putting at the disposition of the planetary community their precious educational methods, after they are repackaged to adequately fulfil the needs of present day lifestyle.

Spiritual traditions can and should make constructive contributions to the harmonious organisation of this world, until the planet is a liveable place for all beings. The super accelerated changes that have deeply affected global society have induced a great number of people to search for peace, health and happiness in the wrong directions. It is the duty of religious leaders to show to them the correct path. They have to work together on areas of common interest, without losing their cultural and philosophical doctrine, to make available all the ideas of their spiritual tradition.

I believe that peace is the wish and objective of everyone - the essence of every religious tradition and the desire of all holy beings. I pray that the World Peace Buddha, Omniscient God, all the divinities and enlightened beings will help us to preserve our ancient inner science techniques, because peace education is the best opportunity we have to attain health and happiness for our children and the future generations of the third millennium.

## United Nations International days and weeks

### JANUARY

27 International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust

### FEBRUARY

First Week World Interfaith Harmony Week  
4 World Cancer Day (WHO)  
20 World Day of Social Justice  
21 International Mother Language Day

### MARCH

8 International Women's Day  
21 International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination  
21 World Poetry Day (UNESCO)  
21-28 Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling against Racism and Racial Discrimination  
22 World Water Day  
23 World Meteorological Day

### APRIL

4 International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action  
7 World Health Day  
22 International Mother Earth Day  
23 World Book and Copyright Day  
23-29 UN Global Road Safety Week  
26 World Intellectual Property Day (WIPO)  
28 World Day for Safety and Health at Work (ILO)  
Last week Global Action Week on Education (UNICEF)  
Full Moon Day Global Observance of the Day of Vesak

### MAY

3 World Press Freedom Day  
9-10 World Migratory Bird Day (UNEP)  
15 International Day of Families  
17 World Information Society Day  
21 World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development

22 International Day for Biological Diversity  
25-June 1 Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories  
29 International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers  
31 World No-Tobacco Day

### JUNE

4 International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression  
5 World Environment Day  
8 World Oceans Day  
12 World Day against Child Labour  
14 World Blood Donor Day  
17 World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought  
20 World Refugee Day  
21 International Yoga Day  
23 United Nations Public Service Day  
26 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

### JULY

First Saturday International Day of Cooperatives  
11 World Population Day

### AUGUST

1-7 World Breastfeeding Week (WHO)  
9 International Day of the World's Indigenous People  
12 International Youth Day  
23 International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition

### SEPTEMBER

8 International Literacy Day  
10 World Suicide Prevention Day (WHO)  
15 International Day of Democracy  
16 International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer  
21 International Day of Peace  
27 World Tourism Day (WTO)  
28 World Heart Day (WTO)  
During last Week World Maritime Day





## OCTOBER

First Monday World Habitat Day  
1 International Day for Older Persons  
2 International Day of Non-Violence  
4-10 World Space Week  
5 World Teacher's Day  
Second Wednesday International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction  
9 World Post Day  
10 World Mental Health Day  
Second Thursday World Sight Day (WHO)  
15 International Day of Rural Women  
16 World Food Day  
17 International Day for the Eradication of Poverty  
24 United Nations Day and  
24 World Development Information Day  
24-30 Disarmament Week  
27 World Day for Audio-Visual Heritage (UNESCO)

## NOVEMBER

6 International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict  
10 World Science Day for Peace and Development (UNESCO)  
14 World Diabetes Day

16 International Day for Tolerance  
Third Thursday World Philosophy Day (UNESCO)  
Third Sunday World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims  
20 Universal Children's Day, and  
20 Africa Industrialization Day  
21 World Television Day  
25 International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women  
29 International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

## DECEMBER

1 World AIDS Day  
2 International Day for the Abolition of Slavery  
3 International Day of Disabled Persons  
5 International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development  
7 International Civil Aviation Day  
9 International Anti-Corruption Day  
10 Human Rights Day  
11 International Mountain Day  
18 International Migrants Day  
19 United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation  
20 International Human Solidarity Day







## List of United Nations Member States

A	Estonia	M	Sao Tome and Principe
Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Macedonia - The former	Saudi Arabia
Albania		Yugoslav Republic of	Senegal
Algeria	F	Madagascar	Serbia
Andorra	Fiji	Malawi	Seychelles
Angola	Finland	Malaysia	Sierra Leone
Antigua and Barbuda	France	Maldives	Singapore
Argentina		Mali	Slovakia
Armenia	G	Malta	Slovenia
Australia	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Austria	Gambia	Mauritania	Somalia
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Mauritius	South Africa
	Germany	Mexico	Spain
B	Ghana	Micronesia - Federated	Sri Lanka
Bahamas	Greece	States of	Sudan
Bahrain	Grenada	Moldova	Suriname
Bangladesh	Guatemala	Monaco	Swaziland
Barbados	Guinea	Mongolia	Sweden
Belarus	Guinea-Bissau	Montenegro	Switzerland
Belgium	Guyana	Morocco	Syrian Arab Republic
Belize		Mozambique	
Benin	H	Myanmar	
Bhutan	Haiti		T
Bolivia	Honduras	N	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Hungary	Namibia	Thailand
Botswana		Nauru	Timor-Leste
Brazil	I	Nepal	Togo
Brunei Darussalam	Iceland	Netherlands	Tonga
Bulgaria	India	New Zealand	Trinidad and Tobago
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Nicaragua	Tunisia
Burundi	Iran - Islamic Republic of	Niger	Turkey
	Iraq	Nigeria	Turkmenistan
C	Ireland	Norway	Tuvalu
Cambodia	Israel		
Cameroon	Italy	O	U
Canada		Oman	Uganda
Cape Verde	J		Ukraine
Central African Republic	Jamaica	P	United Arab Emirates
Chad	Japan	Pakistan	United Kingdom of Great
Chile	Jordan	Palau	Britain and Northern Ireland
China - People's Republic of		Panama	United Republic of
Colombia	K	Papua New Guinea	Tanzania
Comoros	Kazakhstan	Paraguay	United States of America
Congo	Kenya	Peru	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Kiribati	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Korea - Democratic People's	Poland	
Croatia	Republic of	Portugal	V
Cuba	Kuwait		Vanuatu
Cyprus	Kyrgyzstan	Q	Venezuela
Czech Republic		Qatar	Vietnam
	L		
D	Lao People's Democratic	R	Y
Denmark	Republic	Romania	Yemen
Djibouti	Latvia	Russian Federation	
Dominica	Lebanon	Rwanda	Z
Dominican Republic	Lesotho		Zambia
	Liberia	S	Zimbabwe
E	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Saint Lucia	
Egypt	Lithuania	Saint Vincent and the	
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Grenadines	
Equatorial Guinea		Samoa	
Eritrea		San Marino	



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## List of Lama Gangchen's Publications

### BOOKS

#### NGALSO SELF-HEALING I

How to relax body, speech and mind - Advice from a Tibetan Lama Healer - LGPP 1991, Italian, English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Dutch

NGALSO SELF-HEALING II - Tantric Self-Healing for body and mind. A method for inner and world peace that connects this world to Shambala.

LGPP 1993, English, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German

#### NGALSO SELF-HEALING III

Volume I - Guide to the Good Thought Supermarket

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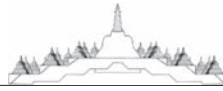
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