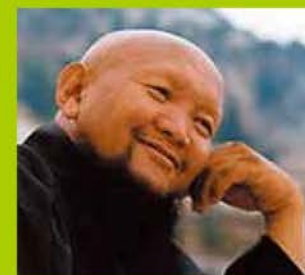


和平傳媒 Peace Media



For the past thirty plus years, Lama Gangchen has devoted to cultivating peace culture in the world. He has established over a hundred self-healing centers around the world to promote Tibetan Buddhism and world peace. He visited the Amazon tropical rainforest three times to plant seeds of sustainable conservation for our global ecology. He advocates “Making Peace with the Amazon” as a way to promote global environmental conservation. Since 1995, he has continuously submitted proposals to the United Nations to establish a “Spiritual Forum calling all religious leaders” to unite in the quest of spreading world peace. Recently he is actively promoting “peace media”, calling to “transform violent media into peace media”.

The mainstream media of the modern day is full of violent and decadent trends. If our society does not find new inspiring innovations to prevent these current trends, mankind will face a severe challenge. Lama Gangchen advocates to establish a peaceful environment for the media, with the aim to transform all violent media to peace media.

剛堅喇嘛三十多年來在世界各地倡導和平文化。他在全球建立了上百個靈修中心，致力於藏傳佛教之弘法及推動世界和平。他曾三度深入亞馬遜雨林部落，為保護地球生態和平播下種子。他呼籲：「亞馬遜和諧永續長存」，以此作為宗旨推動世界環保。自1995年以來，他持續向聯合國建議成立「世界各宗教領袖之精神論壇」，以推動世界和平。近年來剛堅活佛致力於積極推動「和平傳媒」的發展，呼籲「轉化暴力傳媒為非暴力傳媒」。

當今主流傳媒充斥著暴力頹廢傾向，如果不尋求新變革，人類永續長存將面臨嚴峻挑戰。剛堅喇嘛倡導建立一個和平傳媒環境，旨在轉變所有暴力傳媒為和平傳媒。

Inner Peace is the
Most Solid Foundation for
World Peace

內心的和平是
世界和平最堅穩的基石



Sunny Kuo presented Kuo Hsueh-Hu's *Festival on South Street* digital Giclée Artwork to Lama Gangchen (Italy, July, 2013)

Peace Media



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Peace Media

慶典 Ceremony



『和平文化博物館』開光儀式

2012年7月，和平傳媒陳盛泐主席與郭松年總監赴意大利剛堅喇嘛世界和平基金會總部參加和平文化博物館開光儀式。



Peace Media Chairman Felix Chen (Left) and President Sunny Kuo (Right) - Italy 2012-



Opening Ceremony of Peace Culture Museum

In July 2012, Peace Media Chairman Felix Chen and President Sunny Kuo jointly visited the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation headquarters in Italy. Together, they participated in the opening ceremony of the Peace Culture Museum.





和平文化博物館呈環狀結構，它代表著西方和東方之間至關重要的精神文化交流，宣揚和傳播作為世界和平基石的價值觀：諸如尊重、寬容與內心和平。該建築物內部安置了爪哇藝術家所雕塑的帶有印尼婆羅浮屠曼荼羅風格的大型火山岩佛像。

The circular structure will become a Peace Culture Museum, which represents the vital exchange between Western and Oriental spiritual cultures in upholding and spreading such values as respect, tolerance and inner peace as foundations for world peace. The building houses large statues sculpted from lava stone by a Javanese artist in the Indonesian style of the Borobudur mandala.





須彌山水晶通天柱

我們完成了人間天堂神殿繪滿曼荼羅海洋的華蓋以及佛陀壁畫牆。在神殿的中心有一水晶圓柱，是通天柱，它代表了佛教中象徵宇宙中心的須彌山。

Mount Meru Crystal Central Channel

Both the "Ocean of Mandala" ceiling and the "Ocean of Buddhas" wall have been successfully completed in the "Temple of Heaven on Earth". In the central part of the temple, there is a column. This column is the central channel, which represents Mount Meru, considered in Buddhism to symbolise the center of the universe.

Peace Media

『婆羅浮屠』巡禮

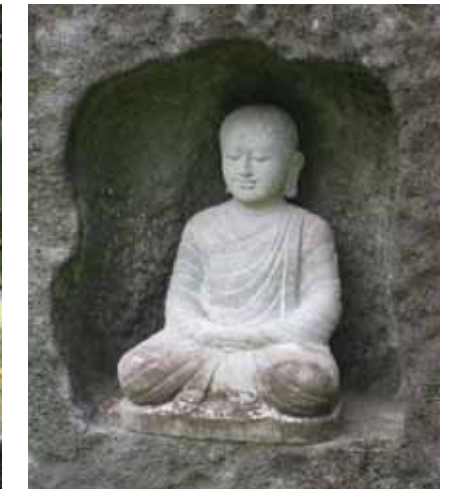
Pilgrimage to Borobudur





Pilgrimage to Borobudur

In 1989, Lama Gangchen first visited the sacred stupa mandala of Borobudur with a small group of Peace Messengers. Since then he has brought over 1,000 pilgrims to Borobudur, both disciples deeply faithful to Borobudur as well as representatives of different East/West spiritual faiths and Buddhist traditions including Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana representatives, such as the Dhammakaya group from Thailand. Monks from China, Tibet, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Taiwan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Vietnam held large prayer ceremonies for inner and world peace.



『婆羅浮屠』巡禮

1989年，剛堅喇嘛為首的和平使者團首次到訪神聖的婆羅浮屠塔。自此，他引領了達上千人次的朝聖者遠赴婆羅浮屠巡禮。朝聖者中包括對婆羅浮屠無限虔誠的弟子們，還有來自東西方各精神信仰以及傳統佛教信仰的代表們，包括小乘佛教、大乘佛教和藏傳佛教，如泰國法身寺的僧侶們，尚有來自中國、印度、馬來西亞、尼泊爾、台灣、新加坡、斯里蘭卡和越南的僧侶們等等，他們都對婆羅浮屠有著虔誠的信仰，並為內心和平和世界和平舉行了大型祈福儀式。

『婆羅浮屠』是聯合國教科文組織認定的著名世界文化遺產，修建於 8 世紀，是世界上現存的最大密宗佛教曼荼羅，在梵語中稱為『Dharanikota』，在藏語中稱為『Palden Drepung』。根據大乘佛教傳統，這座曼荼羅佛塔的修建有著特殊而深遠的用意，它可提升前來接觸佛塔的人士的精神潛能。祈禱和獻祭儀式在神聖的地方舉行，該處被賦予了巨大的精神能量，用來召喚聖者對發展世界和平和全球友誼的加持：
爲了健康和充實的自然環境；
爲了衆生的幸福和快樂；
爲了每一個人內心和平的發展。



Built in the 8th Century, the world famous UNESCO world heritage site of “Borobudur”, is the largest surviving tantric Buddhist mandala in the world, and also known as “Dharanikota” in Sanskrit and “Palden Drepung” in Tibetan. According to Mahayana Buddhist tradition, the profound purpose of building this sacred stupa mandala was to serve as a means to help elevate the spiritual potential of those who come into contact with it.

Prayers and offering ceremonies performed in holy places endowed with powerful spiritual energy serve to call upon the blessings of the holy beings to develop peaceful and global friendship in this world, a healthy and prosperous natural environment, happiness and joy of all living beings, and for the development of inner peace in everyone's heart.

Pilgrimage to Borobudur

婆羅浮屠是世界上獨一無二的；不僅是因為它的規模和宏偉，還因為它在大乘佛教和藏傳佛教修行中作為活化石的歷史意義。再者，所有婆羅浮屠的真正深層含義都不是浮於表面的，每尊以及所有佛造像的每一個姿勢都隱含深義。

Borobudur is unique in this world; not only for its grandeur and splendor, but also for its historic significance as a “living” testimony of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhist practice. Moreover, the deep meaning of all of Borobudur has remained hidden, as each and every gesture on individual sculpture portrays a profound meaning.



The background of the entire page is a photograph of ancient stone carvings. On the left, a large, close-up carving of a face with a serene expression is visible. To the right, a vertical column of smaller, similar faces is carved into a stone wall. The stone is weathered and has a greenish patina. Lush green trees are visible in the background on the right side.

Peace Mezzia

遠古睿智 Ancient Wisdom

我們須關注遠古文明、遠古睿智。因現代智慧僅能傳授高科技等知識，但顯然這不足以帶給我們和平與快樂，我們關注遠古文明和遠古睿智，是因為可從中去獲取和平與快樂。

—剛堅喇嘛—

We must look into the ancient cultures, and ancient wisdom. As modern wisdom is taught with high-technology. We can see that it is not enough to bring us peace and happiness for everyone. We must look towards ancient culture and ancient wisdom in order to inspire us towards peace and happiness.

—Lama Gangchen—

『和諧與尊重』 Peace and Respect



Indigenous people in Amazonia (Brazil, 2003)

某些古代文明對待萬物的態度基本都是和諧與尊重。在北美、南美的印地安社區、台灣原住民部落、中國某些少數民族以及世界其他一些地方，如今仍然還留存著這種習俗。剛堅喇嘛倡導世界和平，並致力於催生、發揚和傳承這種遠古智慧。凡此種種，都將促進傳播人類高尚品德，並實現世界和平這一核心任務。

—剛堅喇嘛—

Some ancient civilizations widely incorporate the act of treating every animate or inanimate being with peace and respect. Such practice still exists in modern Indian communities in North and South America, in aboriginal tribes of Taiwan, in ethnic groups in China and in some other parts of the world. As a staunch advocate of world peace, Lama Gangchen exerts his efforts to revitalize the connection of these surviving ancient lineages. All these are channeled to the core missions of spreading the good values and working toward world peace.

—Lama Gangchen—



Andean Community General Secretary Freddy Ehlers (left) "Spiritual Forum" (Mexico, 2006)



Mexican Indians joining in on the activities (Mexico, 2006)

『精神文化論壇』 Spiritual Forum

MEXICO (墨西哥) Mar. 2006



Aboriginal tribes of Taiwan (Taiwan, 2012)



Sunny Kuo (middle), Linda Yuan (left 2) of Peace Media visited the Taiwan Indigenous People Culture Park (Taiwan, 2012)



Peace Media Chairman Felix Chen (right), President Sunny Kuo (middle) attending "Spiritual Forum" (Mexico, 2006)

探訪全美最大印地安保留區『紀念碑山谷』 Visit to the Largest Indian Reservation in The United States - Monument Valley

UTAH (猶他州) 2012

在紀念碑山谷,能欣賞與瞭解到印地安人的文化和歷史。老一輩的印地安人曾將此地視為靜思及與大靈溝通的棲息地。

At Monument Valley, we can learn to appreciate and understand Indian culture and history. Older Indian generations deemed this place as a sacred habitat to meditate or communicate with the great spirit.



追跡『雅美·達悟族』原生態島 Tracing the “Yami People” Ecology Island

LANYU (蘭嶼) 2013

南島語族是今日全世界分布最廣，與海洋關聯最深的族羣。在台灣現存南島語族族羣中，以居住在蘭嶼島上的雅美（達悟）文化受到海洋影響最深。

Austronesia is the most widespread race, and has the deepest connection with the ocean today around the world. Take Taiwan for example, where the culture of the Yami people (the Tao) who reside in Lanyu Island is deeply affected by the ocean.



訪地球生態圈『亞蘇尼 (YASUNI) 國家公園』 Visit to the Earth's Biosphere, "Yasuni National Park"

ECUADORIAN AMAZON (厄瓜多爾亞瑪遜) 2012



Sunny Kuo and Mariella Molina with a village chief from one of the tribes in Yasuni (Ecuadorian Amazon, 2012)



Consul General Mariella Molina (upper middle) with Sunny Kuo (upper right 2) / Peace Media team and representatives from "Yasuni-ITT"



Sunny Kuo with several school kids in Yasuni (Ecuadorian Amazon, 2012)



『亞蘇尼 (YASUNI) 國家公園』位於厄瓜多爾亞馬遜地區，是世上最後一片原始部落的居所，也是世界上生物多樣性最豐富的地方。世界上最後一支與世隔絕完全原始的土著人部落就棲息在這裡。

2007 年厄瓜多爾總統克雷爾啓動了『Yasuni-ITT 精神』運動，爲了保護亞蘇尼國家公園內 20 萬公頃內的石油資源不被開採，政府擬在國內、國際間籌集 36 億美元的資源保護資金以補償因石油禁採而遭受的損失。雖然 Yasuni-ITT 項目未能取得成功，但它將成爲今後各國應對氣候變化和生態多樣性消失所效仿的對象。

Yasuni National Park is located in Amazonian Ecuador and arguably the most biologically diverse area on Earth. In 2007, President Rafael Correa launched the Yasuni-ITT Initiative to protect the park's natural resources. The initiative promised to leave the park undisturbed in exchange for compensation from the international community. The government hoped that \$3.6 billion would be raised over 12 years. Although the Yasuni-ITT project did not successfully generate the targeted funds, it inspires countries around the world to prevent climate change and protect the disappearing biodiversity in the world.





Peace Media

探索中拉古文明之淵源
Search for the Link Between Ancient
Sino-Latin American Civilization



Sunny Kuo accompanied Lama Gangchen to deliver Buddha's relics in South America (Venezuela, 2003)



Sunny Kuo ventured into the Amazonia rainforest (Brazil, 2003)



Buddha's relics in Brazil (Brazil, 2003)

序幕 Prologue

2003年，郭松年追隨剛堅喇嘛護送佛舍利子巡展巴西、委內瑞拉、阿根廷、厄瓜多爾、秘魯、玻利維亞、智利等南美洲國家，開始接觸安第斯文明、印加古文明，且冒險進入亞馬遜河流域的熱帶雨林，探訪在雨林的部落村民……從此拉開郭松年探索中拉古文明淵源的序幕。

In 2003, Sunny Kuo accompanied Lama Gangchen as he escorted the Buddha's relics to South America, visiting Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. There, he started to come into contact with ancient Andean and Incan civilizations, and even ventured into the Amazonian rainforest to interview local tribal people.

Sunny Kuo then launched a project to explore the link between Ancient Chinese and Latin American civilization.

2006年應厄瓜多爾安第斯議會主席 Freddy 的邀請，在『和平傳媒』主席 Felix Chen (陳盛泐) 贊助下，總監 Sunny Kuo (郭松年) 率中國學者遠赴哥倫比亞、厄瓜多爾、秘魯、玻利維亞等國出訪，進行文化交流，並進一步探索中拉古文明之淵源。

In response to Ecuadorian Andean Parliament President Freddy Ehlers' invitation in 2006, Peace Media President, Mr. Sunny Kuo, teamed up with Chinese scholars to visit Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia for cultural exchanges. The journey enabled further understanding of the link between ancient Sino-Latin American civilization.



Felix Chen "陳盛泐" (right 2) with Sunny Kuo "郭松年" (left 1) visited Freddy Ehlers (left 3) and his team at the Andean Community headquarters (Peru · 2007)



Sunny Kuo "郭松年" (left 1), Freddy Ehlers (left 3), Jorge (left 5), Xavier (right 3) with Chinese Scholars visiting the museum of the Rio Alto ruins (Ecuador · 2006)



Freddy Ehlers (right 1), Sunny Kuo "郭松年" (right 3) with Chinese Scholars visited Deputy director Estelina at Banco Central Museum (Ecuador 2006)



約 1 萬到 4 萬年前最後一個冰期亞洲人通過白令海峽遷移到美洲大陸
Around 10,000- 40,000 years ago during the last glacial period, Asiatic groups crossed the Bering Strait and immigrated towards the Americas

『巫』、Shaman (薩滿)

二、三萬年以前大部分印第安人通過白令海峽從亞洲到美洲的時候，他們從亞洲帶到美洲的文化內容可能是意想不到的豐富，其核心內容是『巫術和薩滿文化』。

20,000-30,000 years ago when most of the Indigenous groups passed through the Bering Strait from Asia to the Americas, they brought along a culture with unexpected richness. Its core element was comprised of "sorcery and shaman culture".



厄瓜多爾印地安薩滿
Ecuadorian Shaman



彝族畢摩 (薩滿) 舉行火把節祭典儀式
Yi tribe shaman "Bimo" conducted the torch festival ritual



玻利維亞印第安人裝束
Bolivian Indigenous tribe clothing



中國雲南少數民族裝束
Chinese Yunnan ethnic minority clothing

『八角星』 Eight Pointed Star



Peace Media visited "Deng Feng Guan Xing Tai" which was used to observe the movement of the sun, stars and record time. (Henan China, 2013)



"Hitching Post of the Sun" in Machu Picchu may have been seen as an astronomical sighting device as well as a ritual object.



"Eight pointed star" an ancient astronomy symbol on painted pottery (Ecuador)



"Eight Pointed Star" symbol on painted pottery (China)



"Quisato" Ancient Astronomy Center built by Cristobal Cobo, which shows the origin of the "Eight Pointed Star" (Quito, Ecuador)



Cristobal Cobo standing next to the Ceyingtai (observatory measuring the shade or gnomon) built during the Zhou Dynasty (Henan China, 2013)

『面具』 Mask



三星堆造型奇特的面具呈現了人類古文明中《巫》的造型
The peculiar mask of Sanxingdui represents a "shaman" in ancient human civilization



Peace Media President Sunny Kuo (right 5) accompanying Ecuador Consul General Mariella Molina (middle) in visiting the Jinsha Site Museum (Chengdu, China 2011)



Peace Media member Dolly Lizarraga (middle) presented a relevant Peruvian news article regarding Sanxingdui to the Sanxingdui Museum Curator Ms. Zhu Ya Rong (朱亞蓉) (Chengdu, 2009)



Jinsha Site Museum Curator Assistant Ms. Wang Fang (王芳) guided Ecuador Consul General Mariella at Jinsha ruins (Chengdu, China 2011)



Gold mask unearthed in Jinsha Ruins (Chengdu, China)



a "Sican Lord" burial gold mask unearthed in Tomb of the Lord (Chiclayo, Peru)

奧爾梅克文明核心遺址探索 Olmec Heartland Field Trip

(Mexico, Sep.-Oct., 2012)

2012年9-10月和平傳媒團隊赴墨西哥 Cuernavaca，訪友人 Tooru Ebisawa (右) 及著名考古人類學者 Guadalupe (左)，就奧爾梅克瑪雅古文明與中華古文明之淵源進行探討，Guadalupe 提供了探索奧爾梅克古文明的關鍵遺址。



From left: Ms. Guadalupe, Mr. Sunny Kuo, Mr. Tooru Ebisawa

Sunny Kuo (middle) together with Peace Media team traveled to Cuernavaca to meet with his friend Mr. Tooru Ebisawa (right), and a famous archaeologist, Ms. Guadalupe (left) in search of the link between ancient Sino and Olmec civilization.

Guadalupe suggested valuable key archaeological sites of Olmec civilization. (Mexico, Sep.-Oct. 2012)



『聖羅倫索特諾奇提特蘭』遺址 San Lorenzo Tenochtitlán Ancient Site

『聖羅倫索特諾奇提特蘭』遺址是奧爾梅克文明的主要中心，約公元前 1200 年到公元前 900 年，權力達到了頂峰。是當時中美洲最大的城市。聖羅倫索以巨大的石製頭像而聞名，其中最大的超過 20 公斤、高 3 公尺。

San Lorenzo was one of the major centers of Olmec civilization. It reached its peak of power between 1200 BC - 900 BC and was the largest city in Mesoamerica at the time. San Lorenzo is famous for the gigantic Olmec heads. The largest one weighs as much as 40 tons and stands up to 3 meters high.



Sunny Kuo visiting the San Lorenzo Tenochtitlan Community Museum



Sunny Kuo (郭福年) (right) with archaeologist Henri Noel (left) and local archaeologist visited ruins around "San Lorenzo". (Mexico, 2012)



Stone sculpture of an Olmec Chief or King



Peace Media: Sunny Kuo and Shawn Kuo with the Olmec giant stone heads (La Venta, Mexico, 2012)

『拉文塔』遺址

La Venta ancient site

拉文塔是奧爾梅克文明的重鎮，它是一個祭祀中心，包含系列精緻的墓葬群及神壇，以及巨石人頭、石碑……麥可·孔 (Michael Coe) 指出拉文塔的奧爾梅克文明有很強烈的殷商影響。

La Venta was a key city of the Olmec civilization: it was a worship center, containing exquisite series of tombs and altars, as well as stone heads and stone tablets.

Michael Coe once pointed out that La Venta Olmec civilization potentially had a very strong influence from the Shang civilization.



拉文塔出土的典型「奧爾梅克」十六尊翡翠雕像及六塊玉圭板
La Venta "Offering No. 4", which depicts 16 jade figures surrounding 6 jade celts



Unearthed sitting stone statue at La Venta



Altar from La Venta, depicting a man inside a feline's mouth



Peace Media visiting the Olmec Archaeological Museum (Mexico, 2012)

『奧爾梅克考古博物館』

Olmec Archaeological Museum

座落於誇察誇爾科斯的『奧爾梅克考古博物館』是一座模擬古代金字塔的現代化建築。博物館中展示的是公元前 1500 年左右即前哥倫布時期的『奧爾梅克文明』。

Located in Coatzacoalcos, the museum resembles an ancient pyramid built with a modern design. It houses a collection of pre-Columbian civilization Olmec artifacts around 1500 BC.

『誇察誇爾科托』羽蛇神的傳說

The Legend of Quetzalcoatl-the feathered serpent

『誇察誇爾科托』羽蛇神的傳說有關一位外來的統治者：高大，長著白色鬍子、及肩長髮，身穿白袍，從太陽升起的地方來到人間，教導當地人們製造工具，建立禮儀、制定曆法、學會農耕，然而由於某種原因，他不得不又突然離去...，誇察誇爾科托博物館的壁雕講述了奧爾梅克起源史話，特別呈現了誇察誇爾科托羽蛇神搭著一艘龍船降臨的情景。

Regarded in the legend of Quetzalcoatl-the feathered serpent, he was a tall foreign conquerer who had a long, white beard, shoulder-length hair, wore a white cloak and came from where the sun rises. He taught the locals how to make tools, etiquette, establish calendar, and farming, but for some reason he disappeared... The Coatzacoalcos Museum walls describe the history of the Olmec origin, and in particular depicted the scene where Quetzalcoatl rides a dragon boat.



誇察誇爾科托博物館的壁雕講述奧爾梅克起源史話，特別呈現了奎策爾科托羽蛇神搭著一艘龍船降臨的情景。The Coatzacoalcos Museum walls describe the history of the Olmec origin, and in particular depicted the scene where Quetzalcoatl rides a dragon boat.

『娃娃陶俑』

Doll Figurines

奧爾梅克核心區聖洛倫索出土的娃娃陶俑，其人種特徵與“中國”或“亞洲”人一致：上挑著的細長眼睛、單眼皮、短鼻小口、下巴通常無須，大多剃光頭，且其中很多頭頂留著一小簇精心刮剃且款式雷同的髮束。

Doll Figurines unearthed at San Lorenzo of Olmec heartland, here the human beings represented realistically also in clay, are uniformly of “Chinese” or “Asian” race, in the most classical sense of the words. They have slanted thin eyes, thick eyelids, short nose, small mouth, fine chin and always beardless. Most of them have shaved heads and many of them with tufts carefully cut and shaved in similar styles.



奧爾梅克維拉克魯斯出土的娃娃陶俑頭像
Unearthed Olmec doll figurines found in sites around Veracruz

『玉之王者』

The Jade Lords

奧爾梅克雕刻最輝煌的成就是玉器，其世界藝術上的地位是無以倫比的。玉崇拜之文化、宗教用途及雕刻技藝，無論其出現或其進化過程，已臻成熟。這種現象本身就足以證明是由於中國移民的參與，他們的意外到來給前哥倫布時期的中美洲海岸留下了深刻的印記。在人類文化史上，只有兩個文明都給予玉一個偉大的宗教和社會意義及巨大的經濟價值。奧爾梅克是唯一可以雕刻整個玉人的古代文明，可以更確切地稱他們為『玉之王者』。

The greatest and most refined Olmec achievement in sculptures was the jade carving, which has no comparison. The cult of jade was an important part, and the carving technique, as well as the cultural and religious reasons for its usage, arrived in full maturity, not at its beginning or during its evolution.

The worship of jade started with the Olmec, is itself enough evidence to affirm about the presence of Chinese immigrants, whose accidental arrival to the Mesoamerican coasts left a deep mark on the culture of the principal pre-Hispanic civilizations of that region. Throughout the whole history of human culture, only two civilizations have granted the jade with a great religious and social meaning, and a great economic value. The Olmec was the only ancient civilization that sculpted complete jade human figures, perhaps it would be more accurate to call them “The Jade Lords”.



奧爾梅克玉圭 (Olmec jade celts)



奧爾梅克玉面具 (Olmec jade masks)



奧爾梅克玉人 (Olmec jade)

奧爾梅克玉人 (Olmec jade)



奧爾梅克玉圭 (Olmec jade celts)

中華古文明探索『殷墟』之旅 Ancient Chinese Civilization “Yinxu Journey”

2013年2月21日應中國河南安陽殷都博物院劉志偉院長邀請，郭松年率和平傳媒團隊赴中國河南古文明殷墟重鎮進行參觀考察，特邀厄瓜多爾駐廣州總領事馬蓮娜女士、2012年和平傳媒使者獲獎者厄瓜多爾古天文學者 Cristobal Cobo 先生隨行，並就中拉古文明淵源進行重點考察。



Visit to the Anyang Institute of Archaeology Research Center, Ecuador Consul General Mariella Molina (middle), Cristobal Cobo (left 4), Sunny Kuo (right 5) and Dean Liu Zhi We (right 3) (Henan, China, Feb, 2013)



Tao-tie motif on bronze vessel (Shang)



jade kneeling figure (Shang)



Mariella Molina in front of a statue of Lady Fu Hao

On February 21, 2013, under the invitation from the Dean of the Yindu district in Anyang, Professor Liu Zhi We, Sunny Kuo and several Peace Media members embarked on an investigation into China's Henan province to visit the Yinxu ruins. Ecuador Consul General Mariella Molina and 2012 Peace Media Messenger Award recipient Cristobal Cobo, who is a researcher in ancient astronomy, were specially invited to participate in ancient Sino-Latin American cultural exchanges.



Jade tiger (Shang)



Sunny Kuo and Mariella Molina at the National Museum of Chinese Writing



Tao-tie motif on bronze vessel (Yin Shang)



殷商醜亞鉞 (Shang Axe)



祭祀斧 - 古印加 (Tumi - Inca)

『斧鉞』 Tumi (Axe)

斧鉞作為一種禮器，不僅代表著王（皇）權、軍權以及刑法，而且也形成了一定的規制，在一定程度上體現著王權政治下的等級制度。

Used in rituals, the tumi not only represents the King's (Emperor) rights, military power and law, but also the formation of a certain regulations, and reflected the hierarchy to a certain extent under the monarchy.

『玉圭』 Jade Celts

禮儀用圭源於斧鉞，是斧鉞的禮儀化演變形式，是上古重要禮器。玉圭盛行於商周以至戰國，被廣泛用作『朝覲禮見』標明等級身份的瑞玉及祭祀盟誓的祭器。而奧爾梅克玉圭多用於宗教祭祀活動或作為某種神靈的象徵物，在人與神之間發揮著十分重要的紐帶作用。

The jade celts originated from the axe, which eventually became an important piece used in rituals. The jade celts were popular from the Shang and Zhou Dynasty up until the Warring States period. It was used during court rituals as a status symbol in addition to being used during sacrificial rituals.

In the Olmec culture, the use of jade celts was prevalent in rituals. It was especially used in sacrificial ceremonies and often served as a symbolic tool used by animal deities. It was very important in serving as a connection between human and god. As a result, the deification of jade celts has reached an unprecedented level.



殷商玉圭 (Shang jade celts)



西周玉圭 (Zhou jade celts)



戰國玉圭 (Warring States Period jade celts)



奧爾梅克風格的玉圭 (Olmec style jade celts)



殷商饗饗紋 (中國) Shang Taotie motif (China)

『饗饗紋』 Tao-tie motif

《饗饗紋》的特徵是雙目圓睜，各部分由用於祭祀的不同動物構成，大張的嘴暗示了通往另一世界通道，奉獻的物品由此送上。

The major feature of "Tao-tie motif" is the wide open eyes. The parts are made of the different animals used for sacrificial ceremony. The wide open mouth implies a passage leading to another world. The items used for offering are being presented.



印加饗饗紋 (秘魯)
Incan Taotie motif (Peru)

『虎崇拜』 Feline Worship

中國的商朝和墨西哥的奧爾梅克、秘魯的查文文明都崇拜虎神

The Shang from China, Olmec from Mexico and Chavin civilization from Peru all worshipped felines.



奧爾梅克人虎跪姿石雕 (墨西哥)
Olmec half jaguar half human kneeling figure (Mexico)



殷商人虎跪姿石雕 (中國)
Shang half tiger half human kneeling stone figure (China)



南美洲查文古文明 美洲虎 (秘魯) Jaguar figure from South American Chavin (Peru)

Andean Civilization



考察安第斯文明 Visit to Andean Civilization

2012年7月，和平傳媒赴秘魯進行原野考察，探索安第斯古文明與中華古文明之淵源關係，分別探訪：查文德萬塔爾遺址、塞欽遺址、莫切月亮神廟、特魯希略等地，並參觀博物館。

In July 2012, Peace Media traveled to Peru to search for the link between ancient Andean civilization and ancient Chinese civilization, including: Chavin de Huántar, Sechin, Huaca de la Luna and Trujillo etc. as well as visited several related museums.



Sunny Kuo (right 1) visited Peruvian Andean scholar Mario Osorio (right 2) (Peru, 2012)



『雷蒙迪石板』

Raimondi Stone

畫面中描繪的是查文文化後期的一個主神，它長有爪子和尖牙，手握權杖。雕像是刻在一塊6英尺高的著名的『雷蒙迪石板』之上，是查文德萬塔神廟中的雕像之一。令人精奇的是，在整座雕像中，高聳的頭飾就佔了近三分之二。

The Raimondi Stone is one of the final representations of the supreme deity in Chavin Art. Nearly two thirds of the carving is devoted to a stylized headdress.





Sunny Kuo in front of the Chavín New Temple (Peru, 2012)

『查文德萬塔爾遺址』

查文文化，前哥倫布時期秘魯高度發展的早期文化。公元前 900 ~ 200 年為興盛期。其藝術影響力遍佈今秘魯北部及中部。『查文』源自查文德萬塔爾遺址，以一個巨大的長方形石塊蘭藏為中心構築成的神廟群居於城中心區域，該文化以人形、貓科動物以及鱷魚與蛇的藝術藝術形象為特點。查文文化成為美洲文化早期（約公元前 1800 ~ 900 年）的代表。神廟有石構廊曲折穿越。典型神像是犬齒外露、須發如蛇的美洲虎神，形象詭奇多變。該文化其開創性作用與中美洲的奧爾梅克文化相當。



查文德萬塔爾遺址佈局 Chavín de Huántar archaeological site layout

Chavin Temple

The Chavin temple grew through time as pilgrims brought wealth to the site. The New Temple, built at the height of the site's power, was added to the Old Temple (ca. 400-200 B.C.)

Near and within the Old Temple complex are a series of galleries, including the Gallery of the Offerings, and the Gallery of the Bats, the Gallery of the Labyrinths. The Lanzón is located centrally.

『蘭藏』

Lanzon

由於外形像長矛而被稱為“蘭藏” (Lanzon)，這座花崗石雕像高 15 英尺，兩面均刻有主神形象，放置在查文德萬塔神廟的舊殿之內。雕像圖像若被展平，就可以清晰地看到主神凶惡的雙眼和獠牙。主神一手抬起，另一隻下垂，用這種姿勢表示他是人與自然之間的中介。

The supreme deity of Chavín de Huántar was represented in a large stone idol known today as the Lanzon, kept deep in the interior galleries of the Old Temple. The deity depicted by the Lanzon is strongly anthropomorphic.



“蘭藏” (Lanzon) 石雕矗立於查文德萬塔神廟舊殿中軸廊無十字路口
The “Lanzon” stands on the central axis of the old Temple and at the crossroads in a labyrinth of tunnels.



石樺頭像 描繪了服用致幻劑的祭司，露出美洲虎的凶狠模樣，具有虎的特徵。
Tenoned head depicting a shaman taking hallucinogens, revealing fierce feline features.

『樺頭連接的頭像』

Tenoned Head

在查文德萬塔爾寺廟的牆壁上用石樺頭連接的頭像具有虎或（鷹、猴）的特點。從這些雕刻頭排列序列中，表現祭司由人變成具有超自然力的美洲虎、鷹、猴或者兩者混合物的幾個階段以達到人與自然的溝通。

A selection of sculptured heads once tenoned into the upper walls of the temple at Chavín de Huántar. These heads are ordered in a sequence that illustrates the shamanic transformation from priest to feline or other animal intermediary (eagle or monkey).



『昂星團石板』

在神廟主廣場的西南角，考古學家就找到一塊 10 噸重的石灰岩板，岩板頂端有 7 個圓坑。北美考古學家加里·厄頓認為，7 個小坑的排列方式與金牛星座中的昂星團極為相似……學者們推測，在查文德萬塔爾神廟的主廣場上舉行的祈禱活動可能包括與農業生產相關的天象觀察。



一九七零年代中國社會科學院考古研究所所長夏鼐率團赴秘魯查文遺址考察，針對 7 個圓坑為昂星團與秘魯考古學家倫佈雷斯交流
In 1970, Director of the Institute of Archaeology, Xia Nai investigated the Chavín de Huantar ruins in Peru, and engaged in exchanges with Peruvian archaeologist Columbus Gonzalez.

Pleiades limestone plate

On the southwest corner of the main square, archaeologists discovered a 10 ton limestone plate slab with seven round pits on top. North American archaeologist Gary Urton believes that the seven small pit arrangement coincides with the Taurus constellation. Scholars have speculated that the Chavín de Huantar main square may have held prayer activities, including astronomical phenomena related to agricultural production.

『特洛方尖碑』

Tello Obelisk

查文最壯麗的雕塑之一，它塑造的是一個擬人化的美洲鱷，在印第安人的傳說中，鱷魚是賜予他們食物及其他農作物的神奇動物。

在接近其頂部的邊緣，有帶著圓圈的“亞”型紋飾，象徵著宇宙中心。這一符號普遍存在於哥倫布發現美洲大陸前的安第斯藝術圖像。

One of the most spectacular sculptures at Chavin is the Tello Obelisk, which depicts an anthropomorphic cayman as the progenitor of useful plants and animals.

At the notch near its top is a stepped cross with a circle in its center, a motif symbolizing the unity of cosmos. Widespread in the Pre-Columbian Andes, the motif is found in Andean art to this day.



特洛方尖碑 Tello Obelisk



Sunny Kuo visited the Sechin archaeological site (Peru, 2012)



『塞欽遺址考察』 (Peru, 2012)

塞欽文化 (Cultura Sechín) 大約於公元前 1800 至 900 年期間，而塞欽神廟 (Templo Sechín) 約建於公元前 1600 年，是美洲大陸最古老的神廟之一，其外圍的衆多石刻訴說著一段段駭人聽聞的血腥殺戮事件。雖然石上雕刻頗為粗糙及線條簡單，有多個巨形戰士 (Guerrero) 人像碑石，其身上配戴裝飾，面上漆花紋，手持武器，並展示出勝利者的猙獰容貌，其餘更多的石碑是刻上被處決俘虜的血淋淋殘肢，有頭手腳被斬，流出如血河之水紋，彷彿記錄著在這片黃沙之地發生過一宗又一宗的血案，遺憾是當中歷史仍未考究出來，暫時還是千古之謎！



Regional Museum of Casma, Max Uhle at Sechin Ruins (Peru, 2012)



Sechin Ruins (Peru, 2012)

Cerro Sechín is an archaeological site in Casma Province of northern Peru. Dating to 1600 BC, the site was discovered by Peruvian archaeologists Julio C. Tello and Toribio Mejía Xesspe on July 1, 1937. Tello believed it was the capital of an entire culture, now known as the Sechín Culture. Notable features include megalithic architecture with carved figures in bas-relief, which graphically depict human sacrifices. The slabs at Cerro Sechin may represent the central Andes' oldest known monumental sculpture.



Peace Media

新篇章

New Chapter



探索中拉古文明淵源新篇章 New Chapter: Searching for the link Between Ancient Sino-Latin American Civilization

『和平傳媒』總監 Sunny Kuo 率和平傳媒與袁廣闊教授一行在廣州拜會了厄瓜多爾共和國駐廣州總領事瑪蓮娜 (Mariella Molina) 女士，就共同組建『中國與拉丁美洲古代文明比較研究推廣中心』一事進行交流協商。

Peace Media team led by Sunny Kuo and Professor Yuan Guan Kuo visited Ecuador Consul General Ms. Mariella Molina to discuss and exchange the idea of jointly establishing "A Research and Promotion Center for Comparative Study on Ancient Civilization between China and Latin America".



From left: Liu Zhi We Professor Yuan Guang Kuo, Prof. Yuan, Mariella Molina, Sunny Kuo, Florentina Tapnio, Galo Fraga (Guangzhou, Nov. 29, 2013)



『和平傳媒中心』

Peace Media Center

袁廣闊教授、劉志偉院長，赴深圳和平傳媒中心訪郭松年總監，並就開展『中國與拉丁美洲古文明比較研究推廣中心』事宜進一步商議。

Professor Yuan Guan Kuo and Dean Liu Zhi We paid a visit to Peace Media Center to meet with Sunny Kuo, further exchanging the idea of "A Research and Promotion Center for Comparative Studies on Ancient Civilization between China and Latin America"



From Left: Sunny Kuo, Professor Yuan Guang Kuo, Linda Yuan and Dean Liu Zhi We at Peace Media Center (Shekou, 2013)

『今日中國』

China Hoy

郭松年拜會《今日中國》西語版主編李五洲先生，商議就探索《中拉古文明淵源》等交流活動之傳媒報導進行合作。

Sunny Kuo met with chief editor of *China Hoy* (*China Today*) to discuss the cooperation on related media reports of "Search for the link between Ancient Chinese and Latin American civilization".



Prof Yuan Guang Kuo, Sunny Kuo, Dean Liu Zhi We at Peace Media Center (Shekou, Nov. 2013)



Sunny Kuo visited Li Wu Zhou (Chief editor of *China Hoy*) (Beijing, China, Oct. 2013)

剛堅喇嘛加持 Lama Gangchen's Blessing

(Beijing, Dec, 2013)

北京首都師範大學歷史學院郝春文院長設宴招待藏傳佛教大師剛堅喇嘛及和平傳媒一行，席間剛監活佛為『中國與拉丁美洲古文明比較研究推廣中心』項目致辭並加持祈福。

On behalf of Beijing Capital Normal University, Dr. Hao Chun Wen (Dean of the History School) set up a banquet to welcome Lama Gangchen, Peace Media and his disciples. Lama Gangchen delivered his message and blessing on "A Research and Promotion Center for Comparative Studies on Ancient Civilization between China and Latin America" project.



Lama Gangchen with Professor Yuan Guang Kuo, Dr. Tong Ji Gen, Professor Hao Chun Wen, Sunny Kuo (Beijing, Dec. 2013)



From left : Cosy Back, Liang Cheng, Dr. Tong Ji Gen, Sunny Kuo, Professor Hao Chun Wen, Professor Yuan Guang Kuo, Tsetan Gyurman Shrestha, Linda Yuan (Beijing, Dec. 2013)

訪喬健獲贈書：《印第安人的誦歌》、《The Continuation of Tradition in Navajo Society》
Visit Chiao Chien to receive his books: *Indian's Chanting* and *The Continuation of Tradition in Navajo Society*



《印第安人的誦歌—美洲與亞洲的文化聯系》，本書擬說明美洲印第安人與他們遷入美洲之前亞洲原居地文化關聯的種種蹤跡，對探討『亞洲与美洲古文明的淵源』奠定了基石。(喬健著)



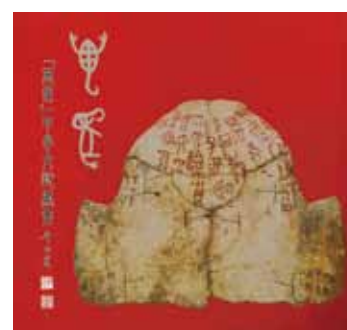
Sunny Kuo engaged in discussions with Professor Chiao Chien (Taipei, 2013)

The Continuation of Tradition in Navajo Society. The book is a field study of how ceremonialism is continued in Navajo society with certain comparison with the related Chinese and Tibetan cases. (by Chiao Chien)



訪董敏 (董作賓之子) 獲贈書：《萬象》

Visit Dong Min (Don Zuo Bin's son) to receive his book: *Wan Xiang*



Wan Xiang by Dong Min

『殷曆譜』 *Yin Calendar Chart*
董敏與陳政雄 (興台彩色印刷) 合作編制董作賓《殷曆譜》之數位版本
Mr. Dong Min and Mr. Chen Jheng-Syong (Hsing Tai Color Printing) jointly published the digital version of *Yin Calendar Chart*.



Sunny Kuo engaged in discussions with Dong Min (Taipei, 2013)



Yin Calendar Chart by Dong Zuo Bin

Peace Media

和平傳媒使者 克勒笛雅·波姍
Peace Media Messenger Cláudia Proushan

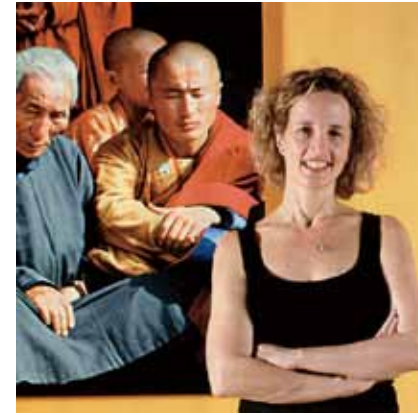
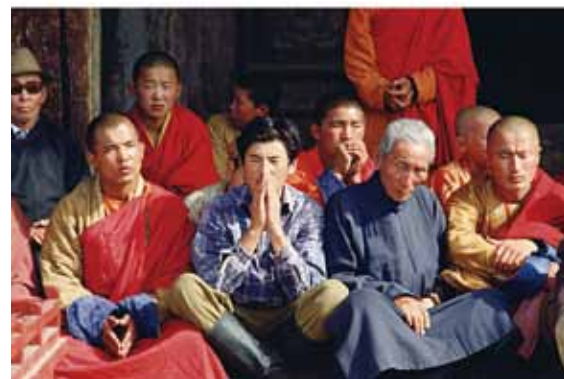


Outstanding Artist “Cláudia Proushan”

Awarded as “Peace Media Messenger” Cláudia Proushan was born in São Paulo, Brazil. She is an outstanding artist and photographer. Being passionate about painting, She obtained Bachelor of Art from FAAP. Subsequently she learned oriental color art in Paris. Her footprints touched upon Tibet, Nepal, Mongolia, India, Indonesia, Egypt, Russia, Himalayan and Amazonian countries and regions. Utilizing artistic creativity as media of expression, blending with personal life experiences, she uniquely manifests ethnic style and cultural connotation to the eyes of the audience. She has made outstanding contributions in bridging cultural understanding across regions.

卓爾不凡的藝術家 『克勒笛雅·波珊』

榮膺『和平傳媒使者』的克勒笛雅·波珊，生於巴西聖保羅，是傑出的藝術家、攝影家。她極為鐘情繪畫藝術，在 FAAP 獲得美術學位；之後曾在巴黎學習東方水彩藝術。克勒由振從 1987 年開始在世界各地廣泛游歷，足跡遍及西藏、尼泊爾、蒙古、印度、印尼、埃及、俄國、喜瑪拉雅刊和亞馬遜等國家和地區。她用藝術創作為表達媒介，融入自己的生命體驗，將獨特的民族風情與文化內涵直觀地呈現給觀眾。為異域文化間的交流理解做出了卓越的貢獻。



Cláudia Proushan



In São Paulo, Brazil, Cláudia has held several art exhibitions. The themes include *Mongolia, Architecture of the soul, Contemporary Brazilian artists, Sao Paulo with Open Doors, Tibet: In Tibetan Art* and so on. By using photographs and videos in her artistic exhibits, she also published *Tibet, In The Heart of Himalayas*. The book stems from artistic perspectives, through water colors and photographs. She presents the unique Tibetan style and mystical Buddhism to the audience. She is currently preparing for her new publication: *Mongolia, the architecture of Heart and Soul*.

在巴西聖保羅舉辦過多次藝術展，主題包括：《蒙古：心靈的建築》、《現當代巴西藝術家》、《開放的聖保羅》、《西藏：藏族藝術的文化中心》等，主要以水彩、攝影以及錄像等藝術作品展示；此外她還出版了《西藏，喜瑪拉雅之心》一書，從個人審美視覺出發，通過水彩畫和攝影作品，將西藏獨特的人文風情與神秘的藏傳佛教傳達給受眾；新作《蒙古，心靈的建築》即將問世。



Lama Gangcheng giving his blessings to Cláudia Proushan

Peace Media

活動花絮 Activity Highlights





為剛堅喇嘛祝壽

Celebrate Lama Gangchen's birthday

2013年7月 郭松年（和平傳媒總監）專程遠赴意大利“和平傳媒”總部將其父親郭雪湖名作：《南街殷賑》複刻畫敬贈剛堅喇嘛為他祝壽，也為電影『大稻埕』舉行了祈福儀式。

Peace Media president Sunny Kuo made a special trip to (Peace Media) headquarters in Italy to celebrate Lama Gangchen's birthday. He presented a copy of *Festival on South Street* to Lama Gangchen as a gift and also made a wish for the success of movie *Twa Tiu Tiann*.



From left: Betty Voon, Lama Gangchen, Sunny Kuo, Zhang Xing



電影『大稻埕』
Movie *Twa Tiu Tiann*

電影『大稻埕』賦予郭雪湖名畫《南街殷賑》『魔法』讓昔日大稻埕街市『動』了起來，運用時空穿梭劇情，引領觀眾進入當年人文薈萃、生命力旺盛的大稻埕，目睹台灣殖民史中最激情奮進的風華年代。和平傳媒總監、郭雪湖基金會代表郭松年獲邀進入電影拍攝現場觀賞。

The movie *Twa Tiu Tiann* applied the 'magic' of cinematic animation on Kuo Hsueh-Hu's masterpiece artwork *Festival on South Street* to make it come alive. By using the artwork as a time traveling portal, audiences were brought back to Taiwan's colonial period, when *Twa Tiu Tiann* served as an important trading port that was full of zest and vitality. The slowly disappearing historical scenes can radiate once again, allowing the true stories of the 1920s to continue to spread. Peace Media President and Kuo Hsueh-Hu Foundation Representative Sunny Kuo was invited on set to watch the movie shooting take place.



Sunny Kuo (left 2) with actress, actors and Director Yeh Tien Lun (right 2) (Taipei Nov. 2013)



Shawn Kuo (L) with Green Film Production Team



Sunny Kuo with Chen Jheng-Hsiung (General Manager of Hsing Tai Printing) (Taichung, Nov. 2013)



Sunny Kuo signed the first PP version of *Festival on South Street* digital Giclée Artwork (Taichung, Nov. 2013)



From left: Wen Yu Zhen, Chen Jheng-Hsiung, Linda Yuan, Sunny Kuo, Chen Chi-Hsiung (Chairman) and Chen Jing-Hung at Hsing Tai Printing (Taichung, June, 2013)

『南街殷賑』郭雪湖 作 (1930)
Festival on South Street by Kuo Hsueh-Hu (1930)

『南街殷賑』引領我們了解當代台灣的歷史、人文、民俗、宗教、文化，呈現豐富的台灣意象。為使《南街殷賑》能更普推廣。「郭雪湖基金會」與「興台彩色印刷」合作，將郭雪湖之《南街殷賑》畫作以數位版畫 (Giclée Artwork) 制成複刻畫，讓更多受眾分享這份台灣畫史上不可多得的文化遺產。

Festival on South Street has guided us to understand contemporary Taiwan's history, culture, folklore, religion, while presenting a vivid imagery of Taiwan. "Kuo Hsueh-Hu Foundation" and "Hsing Tai Color Printing" worked together in making Kuo Hsueh-Hu's *Festival on South Street* into a digital print (Giclée Artwork) for duplicate copies, allowing a wider audience to partake in the rich cultural heritage of Taiwan's art history.



On the film set of the movie *Twa Tiu Tiann*



Lin A-Chin (front) received compliments from curator Mr. Huang Hai Ming (right 5) and Ms. Ivone Lin (left 2) (Taipei, May, 2013)



Lin A-Chin (front) received compliments from Mr. and Mrs. Tseng Dao Xiong (right 3) (Taipei, May, 2013)

『黃莢花』林阿琴 作 (1934)
Pudding-pipe Tree by Lin A-Chin (1934)

2013年5月林阿琴(郭松年母親)獲邀參加台北市立美術館舉辦《台灣現當代女性藝術五部曲》之展出,她的作品《黃莢花》、《南國》並榮獲典藏。和平傳媒與眾多親友與會祝賀並共享殊榮。Lin A-Chin (Sunny Kuo's mother) was invited to attend the *Women Adventurers: Five Eras of Taiwanese Art* exhibition by Taipei Art Museum. Her artworks *Pudding-pipe Tree* and *South Country* were honorably collected by the museum. (Taipei, May 2013)



Lin A-Chin (L) received compliments from Producer Tama Pan and Director Yeh Tien Lun (Taipei, May, 2013)



Kuo Hsueh-Fu Foundation members with Green Film Production team



Copists of Kuo Hsueh-Hu's *Scenery near Yuan Shan*: Chou Yu-Cheng (R.) with Chang Wei-Yuan (L) (Venice, 2013)



『圓山附近』郭雪湖 作 (1928)
Scenery Near Yuan Shan by Kuo Hsueh-Hu (1928)

2013年第55屆威尼斯雙年展:『綠色狂想曲:跨物界共生起舞』
由羊文漪教授策劃,藝術家周育正委託國立台灣藝術大學研究生按台灣前輩畫家郭雪湖大師1928年所作《圓山附近》原作尺寸的2/3完成臨摹,於雙年展重點展出。郭松年專程前往探訪。
The 55th Venice Biennale: *Rhapsody in Green* exhibition was organized by Professor Yang Wen-I of Taiwan. Participating artist Chou Yu-Cheng commissioned two students from National Taiwan University of the Arts to replicate a copy of Kuo Hsueh-Hu's *Scenery Near Yuan Shan*. During its showcase, Sunny Kuo traveled to Venice to interview the curators of the exhibition.



Mr. Sunny Kuo interviewed Ms. Scarpa (Venice, Italy • July 2013)



From left: Ms. Hesel, Mr. De Grandis, Ms. Carlotta Scarpa, Mr Sunny Kuo (Venice, Italy, 2013)

Peace Media



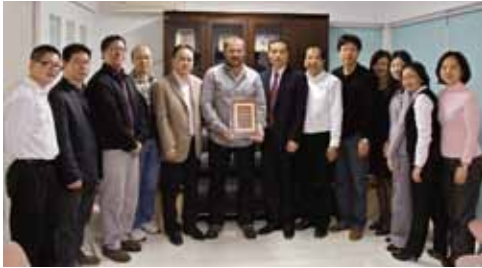
Sunny Kuo and Gitta twice trekked the Himalayas together (Nepal, 2002)

Sunny Kuo paid a visit to Gitta in Berlin, where they discussed about the Self Healing Animation project. (Berlin, German, 2013)



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Thanks to all who support Peace Media !



厄瓜多爾古天文學者 Cristobal Cobo 於 2013 年 2 月專程遠道從南美來華，與和平傳媒團隊赴河南殷墟遺址等地考察，2 月 28 日返深圳和平傳媒中心，榮獲頒發 < 和平傳媒使者 > 尊號。

In February 2013, Cristobal Cobo, an Ecuadorian ancient astronomy researcher, traveled specially from South America to China. Together with Peace Media, they visited Henan's Yinxi ruins and other sites as part of a cultural expedition. On February 28, they returned to Peace Media Center in Shekou, where he was formally presented with the "Peace Media Messenger" award.

(Peace Media Center, Shekou, China, Feb. 2013)



You are invited to view the following Peace Media movies on the Youtube link below:

A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 「聖域緣起」

Dharma and Heritage, 「護法與傳承」

Life as Clear Light, 「靈光」

Buddha's Relics-Brazil (1)(2), 佛陀舍利子抵巴西 (1)(2)

Making Peace with Amazonia, 「亞馬遜和諧永續長存」

Tibet, The Last Holy Land, 「西藏：人間最後的淨土」

Youtube Link

http://www.youtube.com/channel/UC7mIRyIfWLWxYX9q4_RgLPg

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with Peace Media

At dawn or dusk,
At night or midday,
May the Three Jewels grant us their blessings,
May they help us to achieve all realizations,
and sprinkle the path of our lives with
various signs of auspiciousness.

不論清晨或傍晚
不論白晝或黑夜
願三寶賜我福澤
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