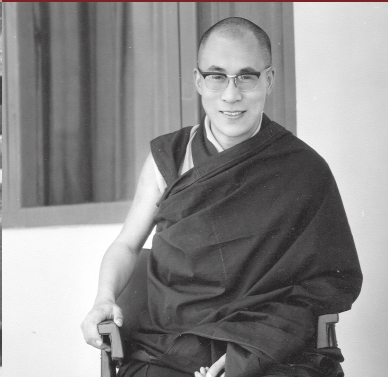




Souvenir



His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama
of Tibet

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama of Tibet



Dedicated to His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama
on the occasion of His 70th Birthday

Compiled by

The Department of Information and International Relations
Central Tibetan Administration

On behalf of
the Preparatory Committee for the Celebration of
His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama's 70th Birthday

Designed and Layout
Dorjee Thinley

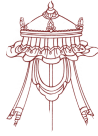
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His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama



His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, is the head of state and spiritual leader of the Tibetan people. He was born in 1935 to a farming family in the hamlet of Takster, north-eastern Tibet. At the age of two the child named Lhamo Dhondup was recognized as the incarnation of the 13th Dalai Lama, Thubten Gyatso.

Dalai Lama is a Mongolian title meaning "Ocean of Wisdom", and the Dalai Lamas are manifestations of the Bodhisattva of Compassion, Chenrezig. Bodhisattvas are enlightened beings who have postponed their own enlightenment and chosen to take rebirth to serve humanity.


At the Potala Palace in the year when he was formally enthroned as Tibet's 14th Dalai Lama, 1940

Education in Tibet

His Holiness began his monastic education at the age of six. At 24 he sat for his final examination in the Jokhang Temple, Lhasa, during the annual Monlam (prayer) Festival in 1959. He passed with honours and was awarded the Lharampa degree, the highest-level geshe degree (a doctorate of Buddhist philosophy).

Leadership Responsibilities

In 1950 His Holiness the Dalai Lama was called upon to assume full political power after China's invasion of Tibet in 1949. In 1954 he went to Beijing for peace talks with Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping. But finally, in 1959, with the brutal suppression of the Tibetan national uprising in Lhasa by Chinese troops, His Holiness the Dalai Lama was forced to escape into exile. Since then he has been living in Dharamsala, north India, the seat of the Central Tibetan Administration.



Since the Chinese invasion, His Holiness has appealed to the United Nations on the question of Tibet. Three resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly in 1959, 1961 and 1965.

Democratisation Process

In 1963 His Holiness the Dalai Lama presented a draft democratic constitution for Tibet, following up on this with a number of reforms. However, in May 1990, the radical reforms called for by His Holiness saw the realization of a truly democratic administration for the exile Tibetan community. The Kashag, which till then had been appointed by him, was dissolved along with the Tenth Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies. In the same year, exile Tibetans on the Indian sub-continent and in more than 33 other countries elected 46 members to the expanded Eleventh Tibetan parliament on a 'one man one vote' basis. The parliament, in its turn, elected new members of the Kashag.

The new democratic constitution promulgated as a result of this reform was named the Charter of Tibetans in Exile. The charter enshrines freedom of speech, belief, assembly and movement. It also provides detailed guidelines on the functioning of the Central Tibetan Administration with respect to those living in exile.

In 1992 His Holiness the Dalai Lama issued guidelines for the constitution of a future, free Tibet. In it, he announced that when Tibet becomes free, the immediate task will be to set up an interim government whose first responsibility will be to elect a constitutional assembly to frame and adopt Tibet's democratic constitution. On that day His Holiness will transfer all his historical and political authority to the Interim President and live as an ordinary citizen. His Holiness also stated that Tibet, comprising the three traditional provinces of U-Tsang, Amdo and Kham, will be a federal democracy.





The young Dalai Lama with officials of Ma Bufang, the Hui Muslim warlord who controlled parts of Amdo, *circa* 1938 (left) and with senior attendants at the Norbulingkha Palace, *circa* 1940s (right)



Peace Initiatives

In 1987 His Holiness proposed the Five-Point Peace Plan for Tibet as the first step towards a peaceful solution to the worsening human rights situation in Tibet. He envisaged that Tibet will become a sanctuary — a zone of peace at the heart of Asia — where all sentient beings can exist in harmony and the environment can be restored and thrive. China has so far failed to respond positively to the various peace proposals put forward by His Holiness.

The Five-Point Peace Plan

In His address to members of the United States Congress on 21 September 1987, His Holiness proposed the following peace plan, which contains five basic components:

1. Transformation of the whole of Tibet into a zone of non-violence.
2. Abandonment of China's population transfer policy, which threatens the very existence of the Tibetan people.
3. Respect for the Tibetan people's fundamental human rights and democratic freedoms.
4. Restoration and protection of Tibet's natural environment and the abandonment of China's use of Tibet for the production of nuclear weapons and dumping of nuclear waste.
5. Commencement of earnest negotiations on the future status of Tibet and of relations between the Tibetan and Chinese people.



Revered by Tibetans

Every Tibetan has a deep and inexpressible connection with His Holiness the Dalai Lama. To the Tibetans, His Holiness symbolizes Tibet in its entirety: the beauty of the land, the purity of its rivers and lakes, the sanctity of its skies, the solidity of its mountains and the strength of its people.

Universal Recognition

His Holiness the Dalai Lama is a man of peace. In 1989 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his non-violent struggle for Tibetan freedom. He has consistently advocated policies of non-violence, even in the face of extreme aggression. He also became the first Nobel Laureate to be recognized for his concern for global environmental problems.

His Holiness has traveled to more than 52 countries and met with presidents, prime ministers and crowned rulers of major nations. He has held dialogues with the heads of different religions and many well-known scientists.

From 1959 to 1999 His Holiness has received over 57 honorary doctorates, awards, prizes and so on, in recognition of his message of peace, non-violence, inter-religious understanding, universal responsibility and compassion. His Holiness has also authored more than 70 books.

His Holiness describes himself as a "simple Buddhist monk". In his lectures and tours around the world, his simplicity and compassionate nature visibly touches everyone who meets him. His message is one of love, compassion and forgiveness.

His Holiness addressing members of the United States Congress on his five - point peace plan for Tibet, 1987 (left) and The new-elected Kalon Tripa, Professor Samdhong Rinpoche, taking his oath of office from His Holiness the Dalai Lama on 5 Sept. 2001



Books in English Authored by His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama


1. *My Land and My People*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc, New York, 1962
2. *The Opening of the Wisdom Eye*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
The Theosophical Publishing House, 1966
3. *The Buddhism of Tibet and the Key to the Middle Way*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Jeffrey Hopkins and Lati Rinpoche
Wisdom Publications, London, 1975
4. *Universal Responsibility and the Good Heart*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 1977
5. *Advice from Buddha Shakyamuni*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 1982
6. *Collected Statements, Interviews & Articles*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Department of Information and International Relations, Dharamsala, 1982
7. *Four Essential Buddhist Commentaries*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 1982
8. *A Human Approach to World Peace*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, London, 1984



9. *Kindness, Clarity and Insight*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated and edited by Jeffrey Hopkins
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1984
10. *Kalachakra Tantra Rite of Initiation*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama and Jeffrey Hopkins
Wisdom Publication, London, 1985
11. *Opening of the Eye of New Awareness*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Donald S. Lopez with Jeffrey Hopkins
Wisdom Publications, London, 1985
12. *The Bodhgaya Interviews*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by Jose Ignacio Cabezon
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1988
13. *The Dalai Lama at Harvard*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated and edited by Jeffrey Hopkins
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1988
14. *Transcendent Wisdom*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated, edited & annotated by B. Alan Wallace
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1988
15. *The Union of Bliss & Emptiness*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Dr. Thupten Jinpa
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1988
16. *Ocean Of Wisdom*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, Clear Light Publications
New Mexico, 1989
17. *The Global Community & the Need for Universal Responsibility*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1990



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18. *The Meaning of Life*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Jeffrey Hopkins
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1990
 19. *My Tibet*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama & Galen Rowell
University of California Press, 1990
 20. *The Nobel Peace Prize and the Dalai Lama*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, compiled & edited by Sidney Piburn
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1990
 21. *Policy of Kindness*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, compiled and edited by Sidney Piburn,
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1990
 22. *Compassion and the Individual*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1991
 23. *Cultivating Daily Meditation*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 1991
 24. *Freedom in Exile*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Harper Collins, New York, 1991
 25. *Mind Science : An East - West Dialogue*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama with Herbert Benson, Robert A. Thurman, Howard E.
Gardner, Daniel Goleman
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1991
 26. *Path to Bliss*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1991

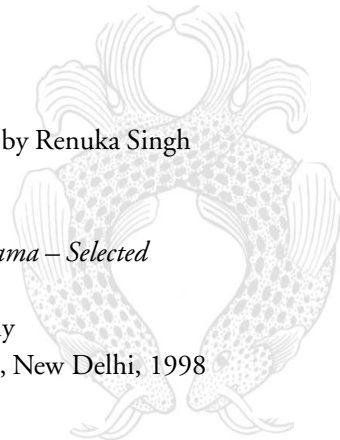
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27. *The Meaning of Life from a Buddhist Perspective*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated and edited by Jeffrey Hopkins
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1993
28. *Words of Truth*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1993
29. *A Flash of Lightning in the Dark of Night*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Shambala Publications, Boston, 1994
30. *Awakening the Mind, Lightening the Heart*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by John Avedon & Donald S. Lopez
Harper Collins, 1995
31. *Commentary on the Thirty Seven Practices of a Bodhisattva*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Acharya Nyima Tsering, edited by
Vyvyan Cayley and Mike Gilmore
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 1995
32. *Dialogues on Universal Responsibility & Education*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, Dharamsala, 1995
33. *Dimensions of Spirituality*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Snow Lion Publication, Ithaca, New York, 1995
34. *Essential Teachings*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, 1995
35. *His Holiness the Dalai Lama - Speeches, Statements, Articles, Interviews
from 1987 to 1995*
by H. H. the Dalai Lama
Department of Information and International Relations, Dharamsala, 1995




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36. *The Path to Enlightenment*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated & edited by Glenn H. Mullin
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1995
37. *The Power of Compassion*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Harper Collins, India, 1995
38. *The Spirit of Tibet: Universal Heritage - Selected Speeches and Writings*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by A.A. Shiromany
Tibetan Parliamentary and Policy Research Centre, New Delhi, 1995
39. *Violence & Compassion/Power of Buddhism*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama with Jean Claude Carriere
Doubleday, New York, 1995
40. *The Way to Freedom*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by John Avedon & Donald S. Lopez
Harper Collins, New Delhi, 1995
41. *The World of Tibetan Buddhism*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated, edited and annotated by
Dr. Thupten Jinpa
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1995
42. *Beyond Dogma*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Souvenir Press Ltd., London, 1996
43. *The Good Heart – A Buddhist Perspective on the Teachings of Jesus*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1996
44. *The Gelug/Kagyü Tradition of Mahamudra*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama & Alexander Berzin
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1997



45. *The Heart of Compassion*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Foundation for Universal Responsibility, New Delhi, 1997
46. *Healing Anger: The Power of Patience from a Buddhist Perspective*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Dr. Thupten Jinpa
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1997
47. *The Joy of Living and Dying in Peace*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by John Avedon & Donald S. Lopez
Harper Collins, New Delhi, 1997
48. *Love, Kindness and Universal Responsibility*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Paljor Publications, New Delhi, 1997
49. *Sleeping, Dreaming and Dying*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited and narrated by Francisco Varela
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1997
50. *The Art of Happiness*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama & Howard C. Cutler
Riverhead Books, New York, 1998
51. *The Four Noble Truths*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Dr. Thupten Jinpa, edited by
Dominique Side & Dr. Thupten Jinpa
Thorsons, London, 1998
52. *The Path to Tranquillity - Daily Meditations*
by the H.H. the Dalai Lama, compiled and edited by Renuka Singh
Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1998
53. *The Political Philosophy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama – Selected
Speeches and Writings*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by A.A. Shiromany
Tibetan Parliamentary and Policy Research Centre, New Delhi, 1998



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54. *Ancient Wisdom, Modern World – Ethics for a New Millennium*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Little Brown and Company, London, 1999
55. *Consciousness at the Crossroads - Conversations with the Dalai Lama on Brain Science and Buddhism*
Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, New York, 1999
56. *The Heart of the Buddha's Path*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Dr. Thupten Jinpa, edited by Dominique Side & Dr. Thupten Jinpa
Thorsons, London, 1999
57. *The Little Book of Buddhism*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, compiled and edited by Renuka Singh
Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1999
58. *Training the Mind*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 1999
59. *The Dalai Lama's Book of Transformation*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Thorson Publications, London, 2000
60. *A Simple Path*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Thorson Publications, London, 2000
61. *Transforming the Mind*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Dr. Thupten Jinpa, edited by Dominique Side & Dr. Thupten Jinpa
Thorsons, London, 2000
62. *An Open Heart*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by Nicholas Vreeland
Little Brown and Company, New York, 2001

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63. *Stages of Meditation*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated by Geshe Lobsang Jordhen, Lobsang Choephel Ganchenpa and Jeremy Russell
Snow Lion, Ithaca, New York, 2001
64. *Advice on Dying*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated and edited by Jeffrey Hopkins
Random House, London, 2002
65. *Essence of the Heart Sutra*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 2002
66. *How to Practice*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, translated and edited by Jeffrey Hopkins
Simon & Schuster, New York, 2002
67. *Illuminating the Path to Enlightenment*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Thubten Dhargye Ling, Long Beach, 2002
68. *The Compassionate Life*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama
Wisdom Publications, Boston, 2003
69. *Warm Heart, Open Mind*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, the Dalai Lama Trust NZ, 2003
70. *365 Dalai Lama Daily Advice from the Heart*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, edited by Mathieu Ricard
Element, London, 2003
71. *Many Ways to Nirvana*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama, Penguin Books, India, 2004
72. *The Wisdom of Forgiveness*
by H.H. the Dalai Lama and Victor Chan
Riverhead Books, New York, 2004



List of Major Awards and Honorary Conferments Received by His Holiness the Dalai Lama

1957	Doctor of Letters	Benares Hindu University	India
August 31, 1959	Ramon Magaysay Award for Community Leadership	Ramon Magaysay Committee	Philippines
September 16, 1959	The Admiral Richard E. Byrd Memorial	International Rescue Committee	USA
January 23, 1969	Lincoln Award	Research Institute of America	USA
January 23, 1969	Lakett Award	Norwegian Refugee Council	Norway
June 17, 1979	Special Medal	Asian Buddhist Council for Peace	Mongolia
September 17, 1979	Doctor of Divinity	Carol College Waukesha	USA
September 27, 1979	Doctor of Buddhist Philosophy	University of Oriental Studies	USA
October 4, 1979	Doctor of Humanities	The Seattle University	USA
October 19, 1979	Liberty Torch	Gilbert Di Luchia Friends of Tibet	USA
January 16, 1984	Doctor Degree	University of Paris	France
September 28, 1987	Albert Schweitzer Human Award	Humanitarian Behavior Foundation	USA
June 16, 1988	Leopold Lucas Award	University of Tuebingen	West Germany
June 21, 1989	Raoul Wallenberg Congressional Human Rights Award	Human Rights Foundation	USA



His Holiness the Dalai Lama
receiving Noble Peace Prize, 1989

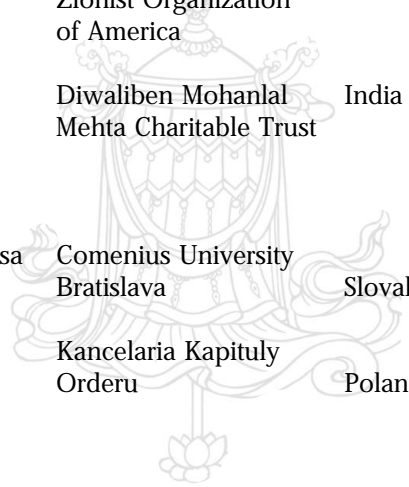
December 4, 1989	Le Prix De La memoire	Foundation Danielle Mitterrand, Paris	France
December 10, 1989	The Nobel Peace Prize	Norwegian Nobel Committee	Norway
January 14, 1990	Doctor of Divinity	Central Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies	India
December 8, 1990	Doctor Honoris Causa	Karnataka University	India
April 6, 1991	Distinguished Peace Leadership Award	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	USA
March 25, 1991	Shiromani Award	Shiromani Institute	India
April 17, 1991	Advancing Human Liberty Award	Freedom House	USA
August 23, 1991	Peace and Unity Award	National Peace Conference	India
October 10, 1991	United Earth Prize	Klaus Nobel United Earth	USA
October 10, 1991	Wheel of Life Award	Temple of Understanding	USA



February 16, 1992	Doctor of Sacred Philosophy	Lafayette University Aurora	USA
May 5, 1992	Doctor of Law	University of Melbourne	Australia
June 6, 1992	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
September 11, 1992	Honorary Professor	Kalmykia State University, Kalmykia	Russian Federation
September 17, 1992	Honorary Professor	Novosibirsk State University, Buriat	Russian Federation
March 14, 1993	International Valiant for Freedom Award	The Freedom Coalition Melbourne	Australia
March 20, 1994	Fellow of University	Hebrew University	Israel
April 25, 1994	Doctor of Humane Letters	Berea College	USA
April 26, 1994	Doctor of Humane Arts and Letters	Columbia University New York	USA
April 27, 1994	World Security Annual Peace Award	New York Lawyers' Alliance	USA
June 4, 1994	Franklin D. Roosevelt Freedom Medal	Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute	USA
January 2, 1995	Doctor of Letters	Nagpur University	India
April 5, 1995	Doctor of Buddhist Philosophy	Rissho University	Japan
July 26, 1996	The President's Medal for Excellence	Indiana University	USA
March 23, 1997	Doctor Honoris Causa	Chu San University	Taiwan
March 23, 1997	Doctor of Social Sciences	National Sun Yat-sen University	Taiwan
May 31, 1997	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Colorado	USA



June 1, 1997	Doctor Honoris Causa	Regis University	USA
September 11, 1997	Doctor of International Diplomatic Science	University of Trieste	Italy
November 25, 1997	Paulos Mar Gregorious Award	Paulos Mar Gregorious Committee	India
May 5, 1998	Juliet Hollister Award	Juliet Hollister Foundation	USA
May 8, 1998	Doctor of Humane Letters	Brandeis University	USA
May 11, 1998	Doctor of Divinity	Emory University	USA
May 15, 1998	Doctor of Law	University of Wisconsin	USA
November 11, 1998	Doctor Honoris Causa	Seton Hill College	USA
April 7, 1999	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Brasilia	Brazil
April 9, 1999	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Buenos Aires	Argentina
April 16, 1999	Doctor of Theology	Florida International University	USA
October 12, 1999	Bodhi Award	American Buddhist Congress,	USA
November 24, 1999	Life Time Achievement Award	Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	Israel
December 12, 1999	Diwaliben Mohanlal Mehta Award for International Peace and Harmony	Diwaliben Mohanlal Mehta Charitable Trust	India
October 16, 2000	Doctor Honoris Causa	Comenius University Bratislava	Slovakia
June 10, 2001	Ecce Homo Order	Kancelaria Kapituly Orderu	Poland



November 26, 2001	Doctor Honoris Causa	University Lusitana Porto	Portugal
December 5, 2001	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Tromsø	Norway
May 21, 2002	Peace Award 2000	UN Association of Australia	Australia
July 6, 2002	Man of the Year	Croatian Academic Society	Croatia
October 14, 2002	Human Rights Prize	University of Graz	Austria
November 7, 2002	Doctor Honoris Causa	National University of Mongolia	Mongolia
November 7, 2002	Doctor Honoris Causa	Mongolian University of Science & Technology	Mongolia
December 5, 2002	Basavashree Award	Basavakendra, Sri Murugha Math, Chitradurga	India
June 3, 2003	Manfred Bjorkquist Medal	Sigtuna Foundation Stockholm	Sweden
September 5, 2003	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of San Francisco	USA
September 19, 2003	Human Rights Award	International League for Human Rights	USA
October 9, 2003	Award for Promotion of Human Rights	Foundation Jaime Brunet, Madrid	Spain
April 16, 2004	2nd Citizens Peace Building Award	University of California Irvine	USA
April 19, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of British Columbia, Vancouver	Canada
April 20, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	Simon Fraser University Vancouver	Canada
April 27, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Toronto	Canada



April 27, 2004	International Acharya Sushil Kumar Peace Award	University of Toronto	Canada
May 28, 2004	Humphreys Memorial Award for Services to Buddhism	Buddhist Society of UK, London	UK
September 18, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	Nova Southeastern University, Miami	USA
September 23, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Miami	USA
September 24, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Puerto Rico, San Juan	USA
September 27, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	University of Costa Rica, San Jose	Costa Rica
October 5, 2004	The Gold Medal	National University of Mexico (UNAM) Mexico City	Mexico
October 7, 2004	Doctor Honoris Causa	Universidad Iberoamericana Mexico City	Mexico



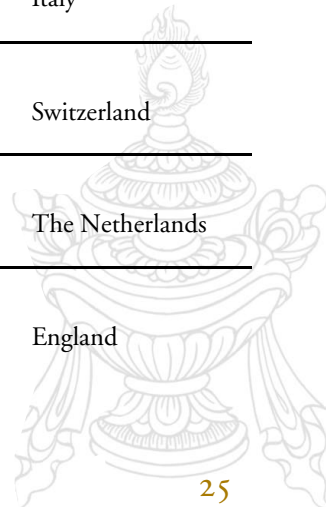
World Leaders who have met with His Holiness the Dalai Lama

1954	Mao Zedong Chairman of CCP in Beijing	China
1954	Mr. Zhou En-Lai Prime Minister of China in Beijing	China
1954	Mr. Deng Xiaoping in Beijing	China
1956	Dr. Rajendra Prasad President of India in New Delhi	India
1956	Dr. S. Radakrishnan Vice President of India, New Delhi	India
1956	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India	India
1956	Mr. Zhou En-Lai Prime Minister of China	India
1959 onwards	His Holiness has met with every President, Prime Minister & Vice President of India	



From left to right:
 – With India’s first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 1959
 – His Holiness first met Pope John Paul II in 1980. Since then the two leaders have met half a dozen times
 – With President George Bush Sr. at the White House, 1991

November 13, 1967	Field Marshal T. Kittikachorn Prime Minister of Thailand, Bangkok	Thailand
November 14, 1967	H.M. King Bhumibol Adulyadumibol Adulyadulyadej	Thailand
November 17, 1967	H.H. Somdej Phra Sangharaja Supreme Patriarch of Thailand	Thailand
October 1, 1969	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	India
1969	Acharaya J.B. Kripalani Indian National Leader	India
September 30, 1973	H.H. Pope Paul V Vatican City	Italy
October 2, 1973	H.H. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan in Geneva	Switzerland
October 9, 1973	H.R.H. Prince Bernhard in Amsterdam	The Netherlands
October 25, 1973	Dr. M. Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, London	England



November 6, 1978	Mr. J.R. Jayewardene President of Sri Lanka , New Delhi	India
September 15, 1979	Mr. Lee Dreyfus, Governor of Wisconsin, Madison	USA
October 9, 1980	H.H. Pope John Paul II, Vatican City	Vatican City
November 1, 1980	Mr. Suzuki Zenko Prime Minister of Japan, Tokyo	Japan
July 27, 1982	Mr. Tunku Abdul Rahman Former Prime Minister of Malaysia	Malaysia
August 2, 1982	Mr. A. Ratu Perwiranegasa Minister for Religious Affairs, Indonesia	Indonesia
August 2, 1982	Mr. Adam Malik Vice President of Indonesia, Jakarta	Indonesia
October 1982	H.H. Pope John Paul II, Vatican City	Italy
July 3, 1984	Archbishop of Canterbury, London	England
May 13, 1986	Dr. Rudolf Kirchsclaeger President of Austria , Vienna	Austria
May 17, 1986	H.R.H. Princess Irene of the Netherlands Amsterdam	The Netherlands
May 20, 1986	H.R.H. Princess Juliana and H.R.H. Prince Bernhard, Amsterdam	The Netherlands
September 11, 1986	Patriarch Pimen of All Russia, Moscow	USSR
October 27, 1986	His Holiness Pope John Paul II In Vatican City	Italy



September 20, 1987	Mr. Jimmy Carter Former President of the United States in Atlanta	USA
April 13, 1988	Dr. Robert Runcie Archbishop of Canterbury in London	England
June 14, 1988	His Holiness Pope Paul II in Vatican City	Italy
June 18, 1988	H.H. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan Geneva	Switzerland
June 27, 1989	Dr. Oscar Arias President of Costa Rica	Costa Rica
July 3, 1989	Mr. Carlos Santos President of Mexico, Mexico City	Mexico
December 7, 1989	Mr. Willy Brandt Former Chancellor of West Germany, Bonn	Germany
December 8, 1989	Mrs. Rita Sussmuth President of the West German Bundestag	Germany
December 9, 1989	Mr. Kjell Magne Bondevik Foreign Minister of Norway, Oslo	Norway
December 10, 1989	H.M. King Olav of Norway, Oslo	Norway
December 11, 1989	Mr. Jan P. Syse Prime Minister of Norway, Oslo	Norway
February 3, 1990	Mr. Vaclav Havel President of Czechoslovakia, Prague	Czechoslovakia
April 24, 1990	Mr. Mark Eyskens Minister of External Affairs, Brussels	Belgium



June 1, 1990	His Holiness Pope John Paul II Vatican City	Italy
June 4, 1990	Mr. Urralburu President of the Autonomous Government of Nayara	Spain
September 5, 1990	Mr. Gabriel Canellas President of the Autonomous Government of the Balears, Spain	Spain
September 10, 1990	Mr. H. van den Broek Minister of Foreign Affairs, Amsterdam	The Netherlands
October 4, 1990	Prof. Von Weizsacker President of Germany, Bonn	Germany
December 1990	H.H. Shankarachariya of Kanchi Kamakoti, Madras	India
March 18, 1991	H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester G.C.V.O., London	England
March 18, 1991	H.R.H. Prince Charles, London	England
March 20, 1991	Lord Mackay Lord Chancellor, London	England
March 20, 1991	Mr. Bernard Weatherhill the Speaker of House of Commons, London	England
March 21, 1991	Mr. Neil Kinnock Leader of Opposition in the Parliament, London	England
March 22, 1991	Mrs. Mary Robinson President of the Irish Republic, Dublin	Ireland



March 27, 1991	Dr. Carl Sagan scientist, Ithaca	USA
April 16, 1991	Mr. George Bush President of the United States, Washington, DC	USA
April 16, 1991	Mrs. Chamorro, President of Nicaragua, Washington, DC	USA
April 16, 1991	Mr. Dan Quayle Vice President of the United States, Washington, DC	USA
April 16, 1991	Mr. Dienstbier Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, Washington, DC	USA
April 16, 1991	Mrs. Jean Kirkpatrick former US Permanent Representative to the UN	USA
August 16, 1991	H.R.H. Prince Hans-Adam II	Lichenstein
August 19, 1991	Mr. Rene Feler Foreign Minister, Bern	Switzerland
September 29, 1991	Mr. Landsbergis President of Lithuania, Vilnius	Lithuania
September 30, 1991	Mr. Gediminas Vagnorius Prime Minister of Lithuania, Vilnius	Lithuania
September 30, 1991	Mr. K. Palkalniskis Deputy Prime Minister, Vilnius	Lithuania
October 4, 1991	Mr. Olo Nugis The Supreme Council of Estonia, Tallinn	Estonia
October 4, 1991	Mr. Indrek Toome Kadriorg Foreign Affairs Commission of Estonia	Estonia

October 5, 1991	Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev President of Bulgaria, Sofia	Bulgaria
December 2, 1991	Mr. John Major Prime Minister of England, London	England
December 3, 1991	H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden, Stockholm	Sweden
December 4, 1991	Mrs. Margaretha af Ugglas Swedish Foreign Minister, Stockholm	Sweden
December 5, 1991	Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen Danish Foreign Minister, Copenhagen	Denmark
December 7, 1991	Bishop Desmond Tutu Nobel Laureate, Oslo	Norway
December 7, 1991	Mr. Lech Walesa President of Poland, Oslo	Norway
December 8, 1991	Mr. Gro Harlem Brundtland Prime Minister of Norway, Oslo	Norway
May 4, 1992	Mr. Son San Prime Minister of Kampuchea	Cambodia
May 6, 1992	Mr. Gareth Evans Foreign Minister of Australia, Canberra	Australia
May 8, 1992	Mr. Paul Keating Prime Minister of Australia, Canberra	Australia
May 13, 1992	Mr. Jim Bolger Prime Minister of New Zealand, Wellington	New Zealand
May 13, 1992	Mr. Don McKinnon Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Wellington	New Zealand



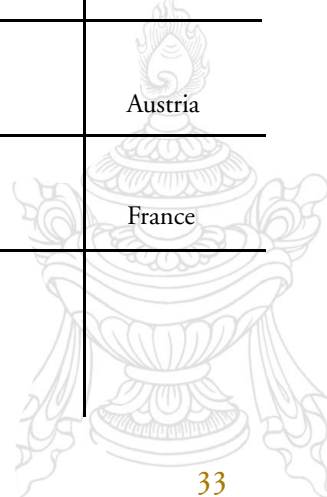
June 11, 1992	Mr. Carlos Menem President of Argentina, Buenos Aires	Argentina
June 20, 1992	Mr. Patricio Aylwin President of Chile, Santiago	Chile
April 27, 1993	Mr. Bill Clinton President of United States, Washington, DC	USA
April 27, 1993	Mr. Al Gore Vice President of the United States	USA
May 12, 1993	Mr. Douglas Hurd Foreign Secretary of England, London	England
May 17, 1993	Mr. Lech Walesa President of Poland, Warsaw	Poland
June 14, 1993	Dr. Thomas Klestil President of Austria, Vienna	Austria
June 4, 1994	H.R.H. Princess Juliana of The Netherlands, Amsterdam	The Netherlands
June 6, 1994	Foreign Minister of Austria, The Hague	The Netherlands
June 7, 1994	Foreign Minister of Belgium, Brussels	Belgium
July 5, 1994	Mrs. Chamorro President of Nicaragua, Managua	Nicaragua
July 5, 1994	Mr. Ernesto Leal Foreign Minister of Nicaragua	Nicaragua
May 15, 1996	Foreign Minister of Denmark, Copenhagen	Denmark
May 20, 1996	H.H. Pope John Paul II Vatican City	Italy



May 23, 1996	Mrs. Lena Hjelm-Waln Foreign Minister of Sweden, Stockholm	Sweden
May 28, 1996	Mr. Bjorn Tore Godal Foreign Minister of Norway, Oslo	Norway
July 17, 1996	Mr. Douglas Hurd Foreign Secretary of England, London	England
August 20, 1996	Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Laureate Cape Town	South Africa
August 21, 1996	Mr. Nelson Mandela President of South Africa, Cape Town	South Africa
August 23, 1996	Mr. F.W. de Klerk Former President of South Africa, Pretoria	South Africa
September 11, 1996	Mr. Jim Bolger Prime Minister of New Zealand	New Zealand
September 11, 1996	Mr. Don McKinnon Foreign Minister of New Zealand	New Zealand
September 14, 1996	Mr. John Howard Prime Minister of Australia	Australia
September 14, 1996	Mr. Alexander Downer Foreign Minister of Australia, Melbourne	Australia
October 23, 1996	Dr. Klaus Hansch President of the European Parliament, Strasbourg	France
October 23, 1996	Mr. Jacques Santer President of the European Union, Strasbourg	France



March 27, 1997	Mr. Lee Teng-Hui President of Taiwan, Taipei	Taiwan
April 23, 1997	Mr. Bill Clinton President of the United States Washington ,D.C.	USA
April 23, 1997	Mr. Al Gore Vice-President of the United States, Washington, DC	USA
April 23, 1997	Mrs. Madeline Albright U.S. Secretary of State, Washington, DC	USA
September 5, 1997	Mr. Vaclav Havel President of the Czech Republic	the Czech Republic
April 6, 1998	Mr. Mikhail Gorbachov Former President of USSR, Kyoto	USSR
May 4, 1998	Mr. Bill Richardson US Ambassador to UN, New York	USA
May 5, 1998	Mrs. Mary Robinson UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	Ireland
May 7, 1998	Mrs. Todd Whitman Governor of New Jersey, New Jersey	USA
May 11, 1998	Mr. Jimmy Carter former President of the United States, Atlanta	USA
June 9, 1998	Mr. Wolfgang Schussel Foreign Minister of Austria, Vienna	Austria
June 17, 1998	Mr. Laurent Fabius President of the French National Assembly	France



November 10, 1998	Mr. Bill Clinton President of the United States, Washington, DC	USA
November 10, 1998	Mr. Al Gore Vice President of the United States, Washington, DC	USA
November 10, 1998	Mrs. Madeline Albright US Secretary of State, Washington, DC	USA
December 8, 1998	Mr. Jacques Chirac President of France, Paris	France
December 8, 1998	Mr. Lionel Jospin Prime Minister of France, Paris	France
December 8, 1998	Mr. Kofi Annan Secretary General of the United Nations, Paris	France
December 8, 1998	Mrs. Mary Robinson UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Paris	France
April 7, 1999	Mr. Fernando Henrique Cardoso President of Brazil, Brasilia	Brazil
April 13, 1999	Mr. Eduardo Frei President of Chile, Santiago	Chile
May 4, 1999	Mr. Jean Luc Dehaene Prime Minister of Belgium, Brussels	Belgium
May 10, 1999	Mr. Tony Blair Prime Minister of England, London	England
May 11, 1999	Dr. George Carey Archbishop of Canterbury, London	England
May 12, 1999	Mr. Robbin Cook Foreign Secretary of England, London	England



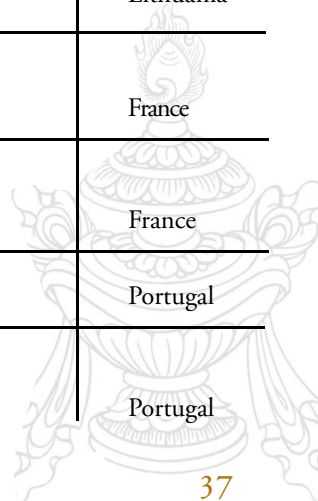
May 12, 1999	H.R.H. Prince Charles of England Highgrove	England
June 16, 1999	Mr. Joschka Fischer Foreign Minister of Germany, Bonn	Germany
June 17, 1999	Mr. Otto Schily Interior Minister of Germany, Bonn	Germany
October 18, 1999	Foreign Minister of The Netherlands The Hague	The Netherlands
October 18, 1999	Prime Minister of The Netherlands The Hague	The Netherlands
October 26, 1999	Mr. Massimo D'Alema Prime Minister of Italy, Rome	Italy
October 28, 1999	H.H. Pope John Paul II, Vatican City	Italy
November 24, 1999	Mr. Abraham Burg, Speaker of the Knesset, Jerusalem	Israel
November 24, 1999	Mr. Yossi Sarid Minister of Education, Jerusalem	Israel
May 10, 2000	Mr. Maciej Plazynski Speaker of Parliament, Warsaw	Poland
May 11, 2000	Mr. Jerzy Buzek Prime Minister of Poland, Warsaw	Poland
May 16, 2000	Ms. Anna Lindh Foreign Minister of Sweden, Stockholm	Sweden
May 16, 2000	Mrs. Birgitta Dahl Speaker of Parliament, Stockholm	Sweden



May 17, 2000	Mr. Goran Persson Prime Minister of Sweden, Stockholm	Sweden
May 21, 2000	Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen Prime Minister of Denmark, Copenhagen	Denmark
May 22, 2000	Mr. Thorbjorn Jagland Foreign Minister of Norway, Oslo	Norway
May 22, 2000	H.M. King Harold of Norway, Oslo	Norway
May 23, 2000	Mr. Jens Stoltenberg Prime Minister of Norway, Oslo	Norway
June 20, 2000	Mr. Bill Clinton President of the United States, Washington, DC	USA
June 21, 2000	Mr. Richard Holbrooke US Ambassador to UN, Washington, DC	USA
July 3, 2000	Mrs. Madeline Albright US Secretary of State, Washington, DC	USA
October 11, 2000	Mr. Viktor Orban Prime Minister of Hungary, Budapest	Hungary
October 13, 2000	Mr. Janos Martonyi Foreign Minister of Hungary, Budapest	Hungary
October 16, 2000	Mr. Vaclav Havel President of the Czech Republic, Prague	the Czech Republic
October 21, 2000	Mrs. McAleese President of Ireland, Belfast	Northern Ireland
May 6, 2001	Mrs. Ruth Dreifuss, Interior Minister of Switzerland, Basel	Switzerland



May 9, 2001	Mr. Jesse Ventura Governor of Minnesota, St. Paul	USA
May 10, 2001	Mr. Michael Leavitt Governor of Utah, Salt Lake City	USA
May 13, 2001	Mr. John Kitzhaber Governor of Oregon, Portland	USA
May 22, 2001	Mr. Colin Powell US Secretary of State, Washington, DC	USA
May 22, 2001	Mr. Richard Armitage Deputy Secretary of State, Washington, DC	USA
May 23, 2001	Mr. George W. Bush President of USA, Washington, DC	USA
June 19, 2001	Mr. Maart Laar Prime Minister of Estonia, Tallinn	Estonia
June 21, 2001	Mrs. Vaira Vike-Frigbera President of Latvia, Riga	Latvia
June 23, 2001	Mr. Andris Berzins Prime Minister of Latvia, Riga	Latvia
June 24, 2001	Mr. Valdas Adamkus President of Lithuania, Vilnius	Lithuania
October 24, 2001	Mrs. Nicole Fontaine President of the European Parliament, Strasbourg	France
October 24, 2001	Mr. Simeon II Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Strasbourg	France
November 27, 2001	H.M. King of Portugal, Fatima	Portugal
November 28, 2001	Mr. Jorge Sampaio President of Portugal, Lisbon	Portugal

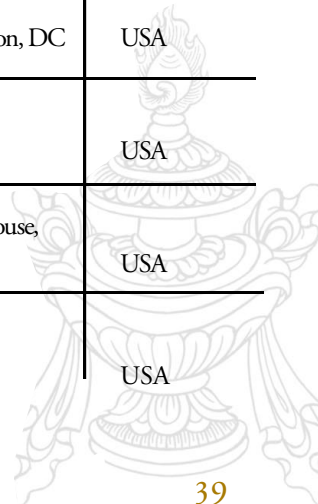


November 30, 2001	Mr. Giovanni Alemanni Italian Minister of Agriculture & Forestry, Pomaia	Italy
May 28, 2002	Mr. Jim Anderton Prime Minister of New Zealand, Wellington	New Zealand
May 28, 2002	Mr. Phil Goff New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs Wellington	New Zealand
July 2, 2002	Mr. Vaclav Havel President of the Czech Republic, Prague	the Czech Republic
July 4, 2002	Dr. Janez Drnovsek Prime Minister of Slovenia, Ljubljana	Slovenia
July 4, 2002	Mr. Borut Pahor President of the National Assembly of Slovenia, Ljubljana	Slovenia
July 5, 2002	Mr. Milan Kucan President of Slovenia, Ljubljana	Slovenia
July 6, 2002	Dr. Dimitrij Rupel Foreign Minister of Slovenia, Ljubljana	Slovenia
July 8, 2002	Mr. Ivica Racan Prime Minister of Croatia, Zagreb	Croatia
October 13, 2002	Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner Foreign Minister of Austria, Graz	Austria
November 7, 2002	Prime Minister of Mongolia, Ulan Bator	Mongolia
May 30, 2003	Mr. Joschka Fischer Foreign Minister of Germany, Berlin	Germany
May 30, 2003	Mr. Wolfgang Thierse President of the German Parliament, Berlin	Germany



– With Nelson Mandela during his first ever visit to South Africa, 1996

June 3, 2003	Mr. Bjorn Von Sydow Speaker of the Swedish Parliament, Stockholm	Sweden
June 4, 2003	Mr. Per Stig Moller Foreign Minister of Denmark, Copenhagen	Denmark
June 6, 2003	Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen Prime Minister of Denmark, Copenhagen	Denmark
September 9, 2003	Mr. Bill Frist U.S. Senate Majority Leader, Washington, DC	USA
September 9, 2003	Mr. Tom Daschle U.S. Senate Minority Leader, Washington, DC	USA
September 9, 2003	Mr. Colin Powell U.S. Secretary of State, Washington, DC	USA
September 10, 2003	Mr. George W. Bush, President of USA, Washington, DC	USA
September 11, 2003	Mr. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the U.S. House Washington, DC	USA
September 11, 2003	Mrs. Nancy Pelosi, Minority Leader of the U.S. House, Washington, DC	USA
September 11, 2003	Mrs. Nancy Pelosi, Minority Leader of the U.S. House, Washington	USA



November 26, 2003	Mrs. Margherita Boniver, Deputy Foreign Minister of Italy , Rome	Italy
November 26, 2003	Mr. Pier Ferdinando Casini, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Rome	Italy
November 27, 2003	H.H. Pope John Paul II, Vatican City	Italy
November 27, 2003	Mr. Marcello Pera, President of the Senate, Rome	Italy
November 28, 2003	Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Former President of USSR, Rome	Russia
April 23, 2004	Mr. Paul Martin, Prime Minister of Canada Ottawa	Canada
May 27, 2004	Dr. Rowan Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury, London	UK
May 27, 2004	Mr. Jack Straw, Foreign Secretary of UK London	UK
May 28, 2004	H.R.H. Prince Charles of England, London	UK
May 28, 2004	Mr. Michael Howard, Leader of Opposition, London	UK
July 3, 2004	Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, President of Congress New Delhi	India
July 3, 2004	Mr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, New Delhi	India
September 23, 2004	Mrs. Sila Calderon, Governor of Puerto Rico San Juan	Puerto Rico
September 26, 2004	Mr. Guido Saenz, Minister for Culture of Costa Rica, San Jose	Costa Rica



September 27, 2004	Mr. Abel Pacheco, President of Costa Rica San Jos	Costa Rica
September 27, 2004	Vice President of Costa Rica, San Jose	Costa Rica
September 27, 2004	Foreign Minister of Costa Rica, San Jose	Costa Rica
September 27, 2004	Mr. Gerardo Gonzalez Esquivel, President of the Costa Rican Congress, San Jose	Costa Rica
September 27, 2004	Mr. Mario Redondo Poveda, Speaker of the Costa Rican Parliament, San Jose	Costa Rica
September 29, 2004	Mr. Tony Saca, President of El Salvador San Salvador	El Salvador
September 29, 2004	Mrs. Ana Vilma de Escobar, Vice President of El Salvador, San Salvador	El Salvador
September 29, 2004	Mr. Francisco Lainez, Foreign Minister of El Salvador, San Salvador	El Salvador
October 1, 2004	Mr. Oscar Jose Rafael Berger Perdomo President of Guatemala, Guatemala City	Guatemala
October 1, 2004	Mr. Eduardo Stein Barrillas, Vice President of Guatemala, Guatemala City	Guatemala
October 1, 2004	Mr. Jorge Briz Abularach, Foreign Minister of Guatemala, Guatemala City	Guatemala
October 1, 2004	Mrs. Maria del Carmen Acena, Education Minister of Guatemala, Guatemala City	Guatemala
October 5, 2004	Nr. Santiago Creel, Secretary of Interior of Mexico, Mexico City	Mexico
November 5, 2004	Mr. Nelson Mandela, Former President of South Africa, Johannesburg	South Africa



List of Kalachakra Initiations by His Holiness the Dalai Lama

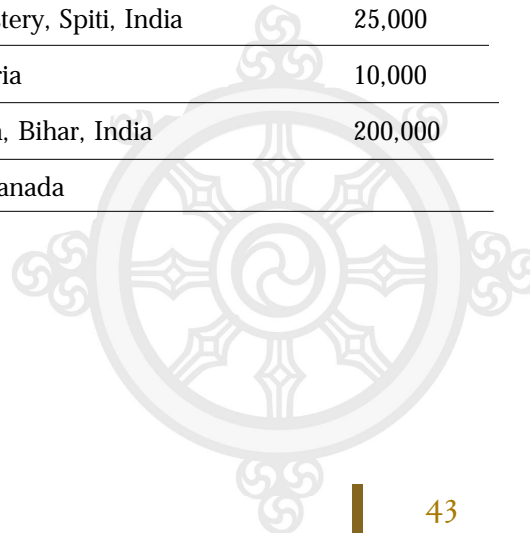
1	May 1954	Norbulingka, Lhasa, Tibet	100,000
2	April 1956	Norbulingka, Lhasa, Tibet	100,000
3	March 1970	Dharamsala, India	30,000
4	May 1971	Bylakuppe, Karnataka, India	10,000
5	December 1974	Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India	100,000
6	September 1976	Leh, Ladakh, India	40,000
7	July 1981	Madison, Wisconsin, USA	1,500
8	April 1983	Bomdila, Arunachal Pradesh, India	5,000
9	August 1983	Tabo, Spiti, Himachal Pradesh, India	10,000
10	July 1985	Rikon, Switzerland	6,000
11	December 1985	Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India	200,000
12	July 1988	Zanskar, Jammu & Kashmir, India	10,000
13	July 1989	Los Angeles, USA	3,300
14	December 1990	Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India	130,000
15	October 1991	New York, USA	3,000
16	August 1992	Kalpa, Kinnaur, India	20,000



Kalachakra at Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India, 2003



17	April 1993	Gangtok, Sikkim, India	100,000
18	July 1994	Jispa, Keylong, Himachal Pradesh, India	30,000
19	December 1994	Barcelona, Spain	3,000
20	January 1995	Mundgod, Karnataka, India	50,000
21	August 1995	Ulan Bator, Mongolia	30,000
22	June 1996	Tabo, Spiti, India	20,000
23	September 1996	Sydney, Australia	3,000
24	December 1996	Salugara, West Bengal, India	200,000
25	August 1999	Bloomington, Indiana, USA	4,000
26	August 2000	Key Monastery, Spiti, India	25,000
27	October 2002	Graz, Austria	10,000
28	January 2003	Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India	200,000
29	April 2004	Toronto, Canada	





List of Honorary Patronships, Advisory Roles, Memberships, etc. of His the Holiness the Dalai Lama


1956	Patron	Maha Bodhi Society of India, Bombay, India
June 26, 1959	Advisor	Rashi Gemphel Ling Kalmyk Buddhist Temple, USA
September 12, 1959	Patron	Tibet Society of the United Kingdom, England
December 21, 1965	Patron	Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu Conference), Delhi, India
January 8, 1965	Patron	International Vegetarian Union, Bombay, India
January 18, 1966	Patron	The Sarva Dharma Samati (University of Religions), Lucknow, India
November 16, 1969	Patron	Buddhist Society of the United Kingdom, England
October 13, 1970	Honorary	The International Psychotherapy Society, New York, USA
December 13, 1971	1st Endorser	The Planetary Citizens UNO, New York, USA
December 13, 1972	Patron	The Cultural Institute of Tibet, New Jersey
May 4, 1974	Patron	The Asia Buddhist Conference in New Delhi, India
May 6, 1974	Patron	The World Fellowship of Religions, Delhi, India
June 12, 1974	Honorary	International School Devoted to Peace Education Committee, Italy



March 19, 1975	Honorary Member	Centenary Committee of Theosophical Society, India
1975	Patron	The Australia Tibet Society, Australia
June 19, 1976	Patron	The World Congress of Faiths, UK, England
January 4, 1977	Patron	The Tibetan Refugee Children, India
May 27, 1977	Patron	The Tibetan Children's Relief Society, New Zealand
August 10, 1978	Patron	The Tibetan Centre, Hamburg, Germany
August 10, 1978	Honorary Chairman	The Bhagawan Foundation, USA
August 24, 1978	Patron	The Study Group for Tibetan Medicine, London, England
November 19, 1978	Panel	The Templeton Foundation of Judges, Belfast, Northern Ireland
April 4, 1979	Patron	The Centenary Committee of the Birth Centenary of Bhagavan Sri Ramana Maharshi, Tiruvannamalai, India
April 26, 1979	Patron	The Sanksya Development Trust in Chakkipat, Agra, India



October 23, 1979	International Committee	Temple of Understanding, International Committee, USA
December 23, 1979	Patron	International Congress on Religion, Health and Peace, USA
February 15, 1980	Founder Member	Vishva Sankrit Pratishthanam Vedapuri, Pondicherry, India
April 25, 1980	Patron	The Vanguard for Peace, New Delhi India
April 25, 1980	Spiritual Patron	World Parliament for Peace and Ecology, Madras, India
October 20, 1980	International Honorary Advisor	The International Federation of Religions, Ratchaburi, Thailand
January 20, 1981	Patron in Chief	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, Gorakhpur India
March 11, 1981	Patron	The Help to Tibetan Childhood, Paris, France
April 2, 1981	Honorary	A Scheme of Publishing Samadhirajasutra Consultant in Five Languages, India
August 19, 1981	Patron	The Siddharth Pali Vidyapith, Sidhaarthanagar, Nepal
February 23, 1982	Honorary Patron	World Conference of Religious Workers Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from Nuclear Catastrophe, USSR



March 6, 1982	Patron	World Order for Cultural Exchange, London, England
May 12, 1982	Honorary Patron	The Universal Temple, Paris, France
May 13, 1982	Peace Patron	The Universal Peace Conference, Mt. Abu, Rajasthan, India
May 27, 1982	Signatory	Declaration of World Thanksgiving Day Texas, USA
June 27, 1982	Member of International Advisory Board	The American University, Washington, DC, USA
November 16, 1982	Patron	The Committee for the Prevention of TB Among Tibetans, Australia
March 2, 1983	Founder Patron	The Stage Gang, Dharamsala, India
March 29, 1986	International Patron	The Million Minutes of Peace Appeal, India
May 26, 1987	Honorary President	Cambridge University of Buddhist Society, England
November 1988	Patron	Rights and Humanity, London, England
March 27, 1988	International Patron	Global Co-operation for a Better World, London, England
January 13, 1989	Patron	International Friends of Buddhists, Bangalore, India




March 23, 1989	Patron in Chief	Tibetan Health & Welfare Group, Melbourne, Australia
December 2, 1989	Founding Patron	BODHI, Devenport, Australia
May 4, 1990	Patron	Students Education and Cultural Movement of Ladakh, India
June 18, 1990	Patron	Alister Hardy Research Centre, Westminster College, Oxford, England
July 3, 1990	Patron	Schumacher College, Devon, England
February 5, 1991	Patron	The Meridian Trust, England
September 11, 1991	Patron	APPT Trust UK, England
April 17, 1992	Patron	Namgyal Monastery Institute of Buddhist Studies, USA
January 6, 1993	Patron	Pavilion of Tibetan Culture, Auroville, Pondicherry, India
January 29, 1993	Patron	Wisdom and Compassion Exhibition, England
May 24, 1993	World Patron	Pedal for the Planet, London, England
May 27, 1993	Patron	World Parliament of Religions for Harmony, Madras, India
August 23, 1993	Patron in Chief	Himachal Education and Research Foundation, Delhi, India
August 24, 1993	Patron	Drukpa Kagyud Trust, London, England



October 15, 1993	Patron	World Congress of Spiritual Concord, Rishikesh, India
July 18, 1994	Honor Committee	World Scout Jamboree The Netherlands
June 2, 1995	Projects Patron	TREK-AID, Plymouth, England
August 18, 1995	Honor Panel of Eminent Counselor	Sarvodaya International Trust, Bangalore, India
August 26, 1995	Patron	Coming Home Together Project, Totnes, England
August 28, 1995	Advisor	Nonviolence: A Different Mirror, California, USA
November 17, 1995	Chief Patron	Foundation for Amity & National Solidarity, Delhi, India
February 12, 1996	Patron	Tree 2000, Berkshire, England
May 18, 1996	Patron	Mustang Research Group, Oxford University, England
January 24, 1997	Patron	Tibet Friendship Group of Australia, Australia
December 4, 1997	Patron	Climb for Tibet, Surrey, England
April 23, 1998	Patron	Tashi Khyil Tibetan Buddhist Centre, Northern Ireland
August 7, 1998	Chairman of Advisory Board	Visas for Life Foundation, San Francisco, USA



September 3, 1999	Patron	Global Movement of Green Scouts, New Delhi, India
April 4, 2000	Patron	Namgyal Institute for Research on Ladakhi Art & Culture, New Delhi, India
April 5, 2000	Patron	Nepal Buddhist Society, Kathmandu, Nepal
September 13, 2000	Patron	Global Village Manora, Tamil Nadu, India
November 2, 2000	Patron	London Educational Trust, London, UK
November 29, 2000	Patron	Kagyü Samye Dzong, Dublin, Ireland
March 3, 2001	Membership	International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, UK
March 16, 2001	Patron	International Association for Human Values (IAHV), Mumbai, India
April 23, 2001	Member	Andrei Sakharov Archive and Human Rights Centre at Brandeis University, USA
August 03, 2001	Patron	Lodhen Educational Trust, UK
August 11, 2001	Honorary Board	The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, USA
August 21, 2001	Patron	Buddhist Book Project, Poland
August 27, 2001	Patron	Ladakh Heart Office, India
February 26, 2002	Patron	Dharma School in Patcham, UK



March 30, 2002	Patron	Moments of Peace Campaign, USA
January 29,2003	Patron	Water Foundation, Germany
February 1, 2003	Patron	Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the World's Religions, Canada



Domestic visits by His Holiness the Dalai Lama

1959

June	Delhi
September	Delhi
December 7- February 15	Agra, Sanchi, Ajanta, Elmora, Bombay, Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappali, Bangalore, Mysore, Patna, Gorakhpur, Kushalnagar, Varanasi and Bodh Gaya

1960

June 28 - July 3	Dalhousie
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1961

April 14 - 21	Delhi
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1979

July 5 – 11	Delhi & Bombay
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1988

July 11 – August 10	Srinagar, Zanskar (Kalachakra) and Leh
December 1 – January 9	New Delhi, Varanasi, Bombay, Pune and Mundgod

1989

November 6 – 20	Bangalore, Delhi & Bodh Gaya
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1990

January 12 – February 8	Varanasi, New Delhi, Bylakuppe, Wardha and Bhandara
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1991

January 28 – 31	Delhi
June 12 – 25	Manali



From left to right:

- His Holiness giving teachings at Mundgod settlement, Karnataka state, India, late 1960s
- Kalachakra initiation by His Holiness in Zanskar, Ladakh, 1988
- His Holiness visits Mani Bhavan, Bombay, 1990

1992

January 2 – February 1	Patiala, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kollegal, Mainpat, Chandragiri and Delhi
February 13 – 17	Delhi
February 29 – March 5	Delhi
August 1 – 15	Kinnaur (Kalachakra)
November 7 – 28	Kanpur, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Ajmer and Bombay
December 8 – 29	Mundgod, Bombay, Nasik, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari

1993

February 25 – March 2	Darjeeling
March 22 – April 10	Gangtok (Kalachakra)
August 9 – 12	Delhi
September 29 – October 4	Delhi and Calcutta
October 15 – 17	Dehra Dun
December 3 – 25	Pune, Bombay, Hunsur and Auroville

1994

February 5 – 8	Delhi
July 11 – 25	Keylong (Kalachakra)
September 30 – October 5	Varanasi, Bodh Gaya, Patna and Delhi
October 25 – November 17	Bylakuppe, Bangalore and Delhi

1995

December 31 – January 22	Nagpur, Bhandara, Bombay, Mundgod and Madras
March 4 – 9	Dehra Dun
July 3 – 7	Delhi
October 12 – 17	Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow and Gorakhpur

October 31 – November 7 Bombay
November 20 – 26 Delhi and Agra

1996

February 11 – 13 Chandigarh and Delhi
November 14 – 26 Byalkuppe, Mundgod, Kanakawali, Pune and
Wardhwa
December 7 – 28 Miao, Tezu

1997

August 5 – 14 Leh, Zanskar, Kargil
October 9 – 25 Tenzin Gang, Bomdila, Tawang and Gangtok
November 15 – 26 Delhi & Dehra Dun
December 21 – January 10 Baroda, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Hyderabad,
Bangalore, Bylakuppe, Hunsur and Trivandrum

1998

January 20 – February 3 Mumbai, Bodh Gaya, Delhi, Bhopal and Aligarh
June 22 – July 14 Ladakh
October 13 – 17 Gorakhpur and Delhi
November 30 – December 6 Chandragiri
December 12 – 22 Bodh Gaya and Sarnath
December 27 Jammu

1999

January 7 – 16 Jaipur and Mundgod
April 2 Delhi
May 17 – June 1 Delhi and Ladakh
July 15 – 22 Mainpat
August 5 – 6 Delhi
September 19 – October 9 Hunsur, Bylakuppe and Bangalore
November 5 – 6 Beas
November 17 – 19 Delhi
December 10 – January 3 Mumbai, Delhi, Sarnath and Bodh Gaya

2000

March 12 – 18 Mumbai and Mundgod
March 28 – 31 Ludhiana and Delhi
April 9 – 12 Bangalore and Delhi
May 25 – 26 Delhi
August 1 – 18 Key Monastery, Spiti
September 15 – 16 Delhi
October 9 – 10 Delhi
November 12 – 20 Dehra Dun Area
December 13 – 25 Delhi, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Kollegal and
Mysore



2001

January 25 – February 1	Allahabad and Delhi
April 10	Delhi
July 3	Delhi
July 20 – August 6	Delhi, Bylakuppe and Chennai
September 16 – 19	Calcutta
October 17 – 22	Mumbai and Delhi
November 1 – 16	Delhi, Salugara, Lava and Kalimpong
December 16 – February 10	Hyderabad, Mundgod, Vadodara, Delhi, Sarnath, Bodh Gaya and Mumbai

2002

March 11 – 15	Mumbai
April 6 – 9	Mumbai
June 11 – 18	Shimla
August 6 – 25	Ladakh
October 5 – 8	Mumbai and Delhi
October 25 – 30	Delhi and Dehra Dun
November 24 – December 19	Bylakuppe, Chitradurga, Mundgod and Delhi

2003

January 3 – 24	Delhi, Bodh Gaya and Sarnath
March 5 – 8	Dehra Dun
April 4 – 14	Hyderabad, Delhi, Nainital and Mussoorie
April 27 – May 10	Delhi, Guwahati, Tenzing Gang, Bomdila and Tawang
May 21 – 26	Tabo and Delhi
June 11 – July 5	Delhi and Ladakh
July 20 – August 1	Ladakh
October 5 - 6	Delhi
October 21- 23	Mumbai
November 22 - 25	Kolkata
November 30 - December 18	Mumbai, Delhi, Darjeeling, Delhi, Miao, Tuting, Tezu, Mechuka, Itanagar and Chowkham

2004

January 2 – 22	Delhi, Bhubaneshwar, Chandragiri, Mumbai, Anandwan, Bhandara, Mainpat, Varanasi and Delhi
February 15 - 17	Delhi
February 29 - March 2	Delhi
April 11	Delhi
May 23 - 26	Delhi and Mumbai
July 1- 5	Delhi
September 1 - 3	Amritsar and Delhi
September 16- 17	Delhi
October 26 - November 3	Delhi and Mumbai
November 19 - 21	Chauntra



Foreign Visits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama

Country	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit	5th Visit	6th Visit
Argentina	1992	1999				
Australia	1982	1992	1996	2002		
Austria	1973	1983	1986	1991	1992	1993
Belgium	1973	1990	1994	1999		
Brazil	1992	1999				
Bulgaria	1991					
Canada	1980	1990	1993	2004		
China	1954					
Chile	1992	1999				
Costa Rica	1989	2004				
Croatia	2002					
Czechoslovakia	1990					
Czech Republic	1997	2000	2002	2003		
Denmark	1973	1988	1990	1996	2000	2003
El Salvador	2004					
Estonia	1991	2001				



Country	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit	5th Visit	6th Visit
Finland	1988	1998				
France	1982	1986	1988	1989	1989	1990
Gabon	1993					
W. Germany	1973	1982	1983	1986	1987	1988
Greece	1979					
Guatemala	2004					
Hungary	1982	1992	1993	1996	2000	
India	1956	1959 – Onwards				
Indonesia	1982	1992				
Ireland	1973	1991				
Israel	1994	1999	1999			
Italy	1973	1980	1982	1982	1986	1988
Japan	1967	1978	1980	1984	1994	1995
Kazakhstan	1992					
Latvia	1991	2001				
Liechtenstein	1991					
Lithuania	1991	2001				



Country	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit	5th Visit	6th Visit
Malaysia	1982					
Mexico	1989	2004				
Mongolia	1979	1982	1991	1994	1994	1995
Nepal	1981					
Netherlands	1973	1986	1989	1990	1994	1999
New Zealand	1992	1996	2002			
Nicaragua	1994					
Norway	1973	1988	1989	1990	1991	1994
Poland	1993	2000				
Portugal	2001					
Puerto Rico (USA)	2004					
Russia				1991	1991	1992
U.S.S.R.	1979	1982	1986			
Buriat	1979	1982	1986	1991		1992
Kalymkia Republic				1991		1992
Tuva Republic						1992
Singapore	1982					
Slovakia	2000					



Country	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit	5th Visit	6th Visit
Slovenia	2002					
South Africa	1996	1999	2004			
Spain	1982	1990	1990	1994	1997	2003
Sweden	1973	1988	1990	1991	1996	1997
Switzerland	1973	1974	1979	1983	1983	1987
Taiwan	1997	2001				
Thailand	1967	1982	1993			
Trinidad and Tobago	1995					
Turkey	1983					
U.K.	1973	1981	1984	1988	1989	1991
U.S.A.	1979	1980	1981	1984	1987	1989
Venezuela	1992					

Country	7th Visit	8th Visit	9th Visit	10th Visit	11th Visit	12th Visit
Austria	1995	1998	1998	2002		
France	1991	1993	1994	1994	1996	1996
Germany	1989	1989	1990	1991	1991	1993
Italy	1990	1991	1991	1994	1996	1997

Country	7th Visit	8th Visit	9th Visit	10th Visit	11th Visit	12th Visit
Japan	1998	1999	2000	2003	2004	
Mongolia	2002					
Norway	2000	2001				
Russia	1994	1994	1995			
Buriat Republic		1994				
Kalymkia Republic		1994	2004			
Tuva Republic		1994				
Spain	2004					
Sweden	2000	2003				
Switzerland	1988	1990	1991	1991	1993	1994
U.K.	1991	1993	1993	1994	1996	1999
U.S.A.	1989	1989	1990	1991	1991	1993

Country	13th Visit	14th Visit	15th Visit	16th Visit	17th Visit	18th Visit
France	1997	1997	1998	1998	2000	2001
Germany	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995	1996
Italy	1999	1999	2000	2001	2001	2001
Norway	1996	2001				
Switzerland	1995	1996	1998	1999	2001	2003



Country	13th Visit	14th Visit	15th Visit	16th Visit	17th Visit	18th Visit
U.K.	2000	2004				
U.S.A.	1993	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997

Country	19th Visit	20th Visit	21st Visit	22nd Visit	23rd Visit	24th Visit
France	2003	2004				
Germany	1996	1998	1998	1999	2000	2002
U.S.A.	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	1999

Country	25th Visit	26th Visit	27th Visit	28th Visit	29th Visit	30th Visit
Germany	2003	2003				
U.S.A.	2000	2001	2003	2004	2004	



Central Tibetan Administration of His Holiness the Dalai Lama



Background


In 1949 the People's Liberation Army of China marched into Tibet's eastern provinces of Amdo and Kham, occupying the eastern Tibetan headquarters of Chamdo in the following year. Then, in 1951, China imposed what they call "The 17-Point Agreement for the Peaceful Liberation of Tibet". In the succeeding years, the Chinese army crushed the

Tibetan national uprising of Lhasa in 1959. In the same year, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and some 80,000 Tibetans crossed the Himalayas to seek refuge in India, Nepal and Bhutan. The influx of refugees continues even today.

On April 29, 1959 His Holiness the Dalai Lama relocated the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) in the north Indian hill station of Mussoorie. In May 1960 the exile administration was moved to Dharamsala.

The Tibetan people, both in and outside Tibet, look to the CTA as their sole and legitimate representative. This and the CTA's commitment to truth, non-violence and genuine democracy as its inviolable principles means that it is now being recognized increasingly by parliaments and general public around the world as the legitimate and true representative of the Tibetan people.

Right from its inception, the CTA has set itself the twin task of rehabilitating Tibetan refugees and restoring freedom and happiness in Tibet. The rehabilitation agenda includes three important programmes: a) promoting education among the exile population; b) building a firm culture of democracy; c) and paving the way for self-reliance so that the Tibetan people are able to survive with self-esteem and confidence that flows from not having to depend on external assistance. The CTA's experiment with democracy, in particular, is a preparation for the reconstruction of Tibet when freedom is restored there. As part of this exercise, a parliament, then named the Commission of the Tibetan People's Deputies, was instituted on September 2, 1960. The parliament gradually



matured into a full-fledged legislative body, thus coming to be known as the Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies. In 1990 His Holiness announced further democratization, by which the composition of the Tibetan Assembly was increased to 46 members. The Assembly was empowered to elect the Tibetan Kashag, which was made answerable to the people's elected representatives. Similarly, the Tibetan judiciary, known as the Supreme Justice Commission, was instituted. The newly empowered Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies issued the exile Tibetan constitution under the title of the Charter of the Tibetans in Exile.

In 2001 the ATPD, on the advice of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, amended the Charter to provide for direct election of the Kalon Tripa (the highest executive authority) by the exile populace. The Kalon Tripa, in turn, nominates candidates for the post of other kalons, and seeks the parliament's approval for their appointment. The candidates winning a simple majority in the parliament are declared appointed. The first directly-elected Kalon Tripa was Professor Samdhong Rinpoche, a Gandhian with lifelong commitment to education, non-violence and local self-rule. He took the oath of office on 5 September 2001. Today, the CTA functions as a veritable government, and has all the departments and attributes of a free democratic administration. It must be noted, though, that the CTA is not designed to take power in Tibet. In his manifesto for future Tibet entitled Guidelines for Future Tibet's Polity and Basic Features of its Constitution, His Holiness the Dalai Lama stated that the present exile administration would be dissolved as soon as freedom was restored in Tibet. The Tibetans currently residing in Tibet, he said, would head the government of free Tibet, not the members of the exile administration. He said that there would be a transitional government in Tibet which would be headed by an Interim-President, elected or appointed by him. To this Interim-President His Holiness would transfer all his temporal power. The Interim-President, in his turn, would be required to hold a general election within two years and then hand over the power to the popularly elected government.

Charter of the Tibetans in exile

The Charter of the Tibetans in Exile is the supreme law governing the functions of the CTA. The Charter was adopted by the Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies on June 14, 1991.

Based on the spirit of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter guarantees everyone equality before law and equal enjoyment of rights and freedom without discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, race, language and social origin.

It provides for a clear separation of power between the three organs of the administration: judiciary, legislature and executive. Before the Charter came into being, the Central Tibetan Administration functioned roughly along the lines of the draft democratic constitution for future Tibet, promulgated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama on March 10, 1963.

Judiciary

Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission

The Tibetan Supreme Justice Commission is the highest judicial organ of the CTA. According to the Charter, the Commission is responsible for adjudicating all civil disputes in Tibetan communities. The Commission, however, does not entertain any case if doing so is seen to be in contravention of the laws of the host countries. Similarly, the Commission does not handle criminal cases, as this is the preserve of the host governments.

The Supreme Justice Commission is headed by the Chief Justice Commissioner (CJC) and two other Justice Commissioners, all of whom are nominated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama for final approval by the Assembly. If the Assembly does not reject the nomination by two-thirds majority, His Holiness will confirm the appointment. The Commissioners hold the office till the age of 65. However, the Assembly is empowered to impeach them by two-thirds majority if confidence is lost before expiry of the term. All the three justice commissioners have equal power and responsibility in adjudicating cases. The CJC has the added responsibility of serving as the administrative head of the Commission.

The draft judicial code and civil procedures propose a three-tier judiciary system, consisting of the Supreme Justice Commission at the apex, followed by Circuit Justice Commissions (equivalent to a state-level high court) and Local Justice Commissions (lowest-level court). Altogether, 62 Local Justice Commissions are planned to be set up to cover all the major Tibetan settlements and scattered communities. In addition, five Circuit Justice Commissions are planned to cover the six different zones into which the Tibetan exile communities are divided.

The most important cases heard by the Supreme Justice Commission are those which the people may put up against the administration. When His Holiness first suggested the setting up of judiciary, he specifically pointed out that it should be able to redress the people's grievances against the administration.

Legislature

Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies

Instituted in 1960, the Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies is the highest legislative organ of the Tibetan refugee community. The creation of this democratically elected body has been one of the major changes that His Holiness the Dalai Lama has brought about in his efforts to introduce a democratic system of administration. The Assembly consists of 46 members. U-Tsang, Kham and Amdo, the three traditional provinces of Tibet, elect ten members each, while the four schools of Tibetan Buddhism and the traditional Bon faith elect two members each. Three deputies are elected by Tibetans in the west: two from Europe and one from North America. In addition, three members with distinction in the fields of art, science, literature and community service are nominated directly by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

The Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies is headed by a Chair and a Vice-Chair, who are elected by the deputies amongst themselves. Any Tibetan who has reached the age of 25 has the right to contest elections to the Assembly. The elections are held every five years and any Tibetan who has reached the age of 18 is entitled to vote.

Sessions of the Assembly are held twice every year, with an interval of six months between the sessions. However, His Holiness can summon special sessions of the Assembly in the case of national emergencies. When the Assembly is not in session, there is a standing committee of twelve members: two members from each province, one member from each religious denomination, and one member who is directly nominated by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

As representatives of the people, the deputies of the Assembly undertake periodic tours of Tibetan communities to make an assessment of their overall conditions. On their return from these trips, they bring to the notice of the administration any specific grievances and matters needing attention.

The Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies keeps in touch with people also through Local Assemblies established in 38 major Tibetan communities. The Charter provides for the establishment of a Local Assembly in a community having a population of not less than 160. The Local Assemblies are scaled-down replicas of the Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies. They keep an eye on the activities of their respective settlement/welfare officers. They also make laws for their respective communities according to the latter's felt-needs. The laws passed by the Local Assembly must be implemented by the respective settlement/welfare officer.

Executive

Kashag

The Kashag is the apex executive body of the Central Tibetan Administration and its members are the Kalons of the CTA. The Charter of the Tibetans in Exile stipulates that the Kashag should have a maximum of eight members, including the Kalon Tripa, who is the executive head of the CTA.

In April 2001, the Tibetan parliament, on the advice of the His Holiness Dalai Lama, amended the Charter to provide for the direct election of the Kalon Tripa by the exile Tibetan populace. The amendment provided for two elections

to this effect: the first one to throw up the six highest winners as the candidates, and the second to confirm one among them as Kalon Tripa. The Kalon Tripa, in turn, submits a list of candidates to the parliament. The candidates approved by the parliament by a simple majority are appointed as kalons to serve as the Kalon Tripa's colleagues.

The Kashag is serviced by the Kashag Secretariat and Planning Commission. While the Secretariat provides the Kashag with secretarial and logistic services, the Planning Commission serves as a consultant in matters relating to socio-economic development. As well as scrutinizing the project proposals, the Planning Commission evaluates the performance of project activities undertaken by each of the CTA departments.

The Planning Commission

The Planning Commission (PC) was established in 1988 to improve and upgrade the quality of planning for the development of the Tibetan community. The primary aim of the PC is to institutionalize the planning process within the community.

The PC brings out the Five-Year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the Tibetan exile community. It will soon publish a Perspective Development Plan for future Tibet (PDPT). In 1997, the PC started a Promotional Agency for Development of Micro-enterprise to provide skills training and employment opportunities to a growing number of unemployed Tibetan youths.



Major Departments under the Kashag

Department of Religion and Culture

The Department of Religion and Culture seeks to preserve and promote Tibet's spiritual and cultural heritage, which is on the verge of extinction in its own homeland.

Over the past four decades the Tibetan community in exile has established over 200 monasteries and nunneries with an enrollment of over 20,000 monks and nuns. The Department of Religion and Culture gives back-up services to these cultural institutes. It maintains close contact with the Buddhist centres throughout the world.

In addition to the monasteries and nunneries, there are cultural centres for the study of both spiritual and secular traditions of Tibet. While some of these centres are autonomous bodies, financed by the Government of India, others are financed and administered directly by the Department of Religion and Culture.

The best known of these cultural centres in India are the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts in Dharamsala, Tibet House in New Delhi, the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives in Dharamsala, the Central Institute for Higher Tibetan Studies in Sarnath, and the Norbulingkha Institute for Tibetan Culture at Sidhpur, near Dharamsala.

Department of Home

The Department of Home is responsible for all rehabilitation schemes for Tibetan exiles. It looks after 21 agricultural settlements, 11 cluster units, eight agro-industries and four carpet-weaving cooperatives in India. In addition, the department looks after 20 Tibetan settlements and handicraft societies in Nepal and Bhutan.

The department works in close cooperation with the Government of India and international organizations involved in helping Tibetans to improve their lot. Employment generation and promoting self-reliance among the Tibetan populace has been the chief task of the Department since it came into being. People at the grassroots level have the right to either elect their own settlement/welfare officers or request appointees from the Home Department. Thus far, most of the settlements have decided in favour of

appointees from the department. However, the CTA is making concerted efforts to encourage people to elect their own grassroots level heads, as this is seen to be an essential milestone on the way to Tibetan political maturity.

The Home Department is also working on a detailed plan to streamline the cooperative societies to make them completely self-reliant. Responsible for buying inputs and marketing the outputs of respective settlements, the cooperatives presently depend on the Home Department for managerial personnel and financial assistance whenever they face the prospect of bankruptcy.

In tandem with other projects, the department plans to replace the existing chemical-oriented farming practice with organic and natural farming.

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance monitors the CTA's spending and generates revenue for running the administration. The mainstay of its revenue is the annual voluntary contribution from the exile Tibetan populace. Every exile Tibetan makes an annual contribution of Rs. 46, plus four percent of the basic pay or two percent of the gross salary depending on whichever works out to be higher.

The department also formulates the annual budget of the CTA and submits the plan to the parliament for its scrutiny and approval.

Thus far, the department has been running 25 business enterprises to supplement the revenue generated from the voluntary contributions. The enterprises are now being closed down in line with the new thinking that it is improper for an administration like the CTA, based as it is on the spiritual value system of right livelihood, to engage in profit-making ventures.

Department of Education

The Department of Education administers 80 schools in India, Nepal and Bhutan, serving 30,000 children, which form 70 percent of the children in exile. A further 15 or 20 percent goes to private schools.

Out of the 80 schools administered by the Department of Education, 30 are directly run and funded by the Central Tibetan Schools' Administration (CTSA) of the Government of India.

The Tibetan Children's Village in Dharamsala and Tibetan Homes Foundation in Mussoorie are autonomous bodies under the Department of Education. While the Tibetan Children's Village administers 15 schools with over 17,000 students, the Tibetan Homes Foundation runs two schools with 1,500 students.

The Department of Education also has a major child sponsorship scheme, which receives funds from individuals and organizations. Under this scheme, the Department provides scholarships for higher studies to deserving school graduates.

The department's education policy is aimed at imbuing children with a sense of responsibility for the happiness of others. Towards this end, it has created a system to impart a judicious blend of modern and traditional education, one that couples modern skills with the warm-hearted motivation of traditional spiritual value systems.

Department of Security

The primary responsibility of the Department of Security is to ensure the security of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Department has a Branch Security Office which arranges public audiences with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and helps Tibetan refugees in seeking renewal of their refugee registration certificates from the Government of India. The Department also runs a research unit to monitor developments in Tibet and China.

In addition, the Department of Security runs three Reception Centres to look after the growing number of new refugees arriving from Tibet. The refugees usually arrive first in Nepal, from where they make their way to Dharamsala and other Tibetan communities via Delhi. There are branch reception centres in Kathmandu and Delhi, where new refugees are given food and lodging, and guided to their onward destinations. The Reception Centre also helps the new refugees to find jobs, join schools and monasteries.

Department of Information and International relations

The Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR) educates the Tibetans and international public opinion on the political, human rights and environmental conditions in Tibet. Towards this end, it publishes both print and video materials on Tibet. The periodicals come out in three languages: Tibetan, English and Chinese.

The DIIR serves as a protocol office of the CTA and liaises with the international media and Tibet Support Groups throughout the world. Under the DIIR are the CTA's missions in 11 countries. They function as the representative offices of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and are based in New Delhi, Geneva, New York, Tokyo, London, Kathmandu, Moscow, Paris, Canberra, Pretoria and Taipei.

Department of Health

The Department of Health runs 59 Primary Health Care centres and six referral hospitals in almost all the Tibetan communities in India and Nepal. The Department meets the cost of emergency health care needs of new refugees and other needy Tibetans.

The Tibetan Medical and Astro Institute in Dharamsala is an autonomous body under the auspices of the Department of Health. The Tibetan Medical and Astro Institute has 36 branch clinics in various parts of India and Nepal to provide traditional Tibetan medical care to Tibetans and the local population.

Independent Bodies

Election Commission

The power and functions of the Election Commission are to conduct and oversee elections of the Tibetan Assembly, the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Assembly, Local Assemblies, and the members of the Kashag and Kalon Tripa. If the CTA decides to call a referendum to get people's verdict on a matter of extreme importance, it will fall upon the Election Commission to conduct the referendum. Although the settlement/welfare officers of most Tibetan communities are appointed by the CTA, people have the right to elect them if they so wish. In such a case, the Election Commission will conduct the election of settlement/welfare officers as well.

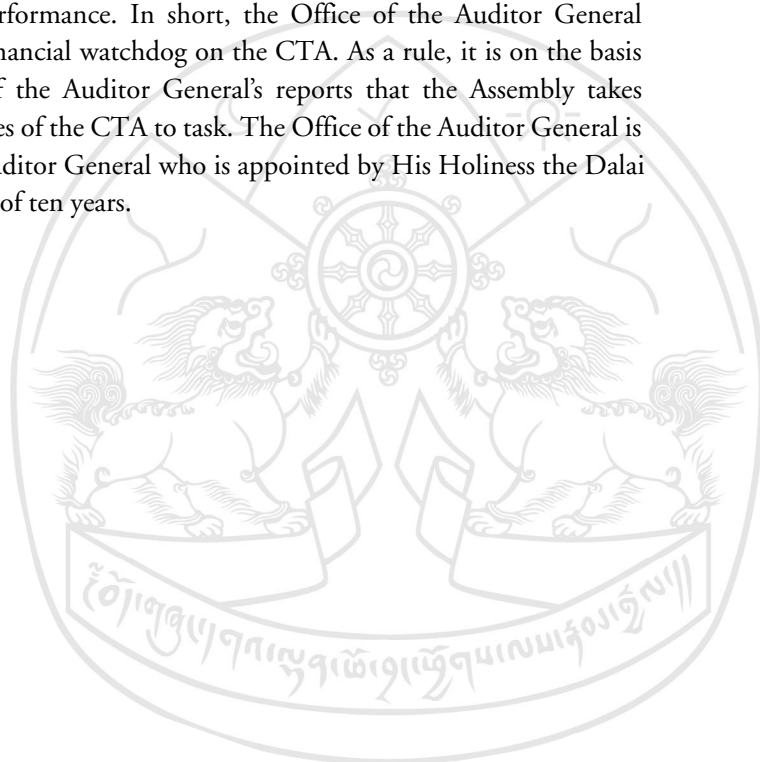
In order to ensure the independence of the Election Commission, the Charter provides for the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Two additional Commissioners are appointed by His Holiness during the general election of the Kalon Tripa and the Assembly of the Tibetan People's Deputies. The Chief Election Commissioner holds the office for a term of five years unless the Assembly impeaches him or her by two-thirds majority.

Public Service Commission

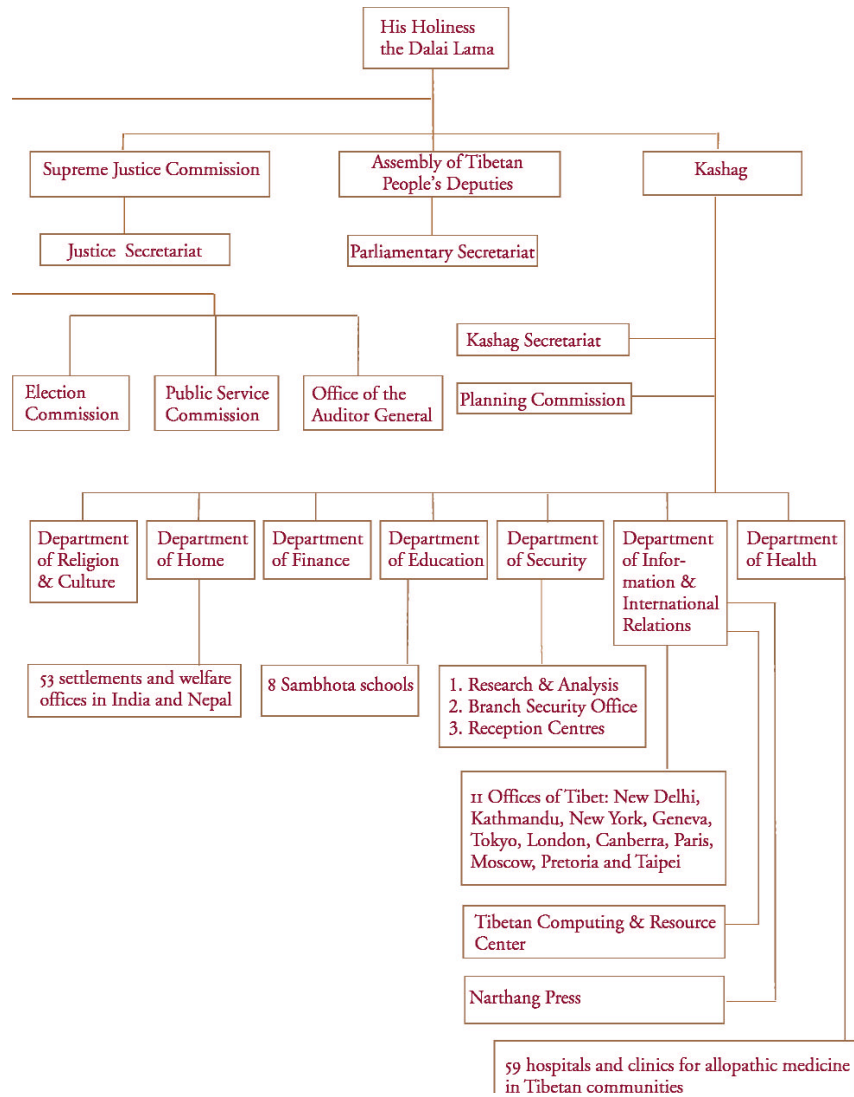
The Public Service Commission is responsible for recruitment, training, appointment and promotion of the civil servants of the CTA. The Chair of the Commission is appointed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama for a term of five years.

Office of the Auditor General

Office of the Auditor General is responsible for auditing the accounts of all the CTA departments and its subsidiaries. It also audits the accounts of most of the public institutions like cooperatives, trading concerns, educational institutes, hospitals, health centres, and so on. The Office of the Auditor General also evaluates the efficiency, propriety and management performance. In short, the Office of the Auditor General functions as a financial watchdog on the CTA. As a rule, it is on the basis of the Office of the Auditor General's reports that the Assembly takes different branches of the CTA to task. The Office of the Auditor General is headed by an Auditor General who is appointed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama for a term of ten years.



CTA Organizational Structure





His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Strasbourg Proposal

His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Address to the Members of European Parliament at Strasbourg, June 15, 1988

We are living today in a very interdependent world. One nation's problems can no longer be solved by itself. Without a sense of universal responsibility our very survival is in danger. I have, therefore, always believed in the need for better understanding, closer cooperation and greater respect among the various nations of the world. The European Parliament is an inspiring example. Out of the chaos of war, those who were once enemies have, in a single generation, learned to co-exist and to cooperate. I am, therefore, particularly pleased and honored to address this gathering at the European Parliament.

As you know, my country - Tibet - is undergoing a very difficult period. The Tibetans - particularly those who live under Chinese occupation yearn for freedom and justice and a self-determined future, so that they are able to fully preserve their unique identity and live in peace with their neighbours.

For over a thousand years we Tibetans have adhered to spiritual and environmental values in order to maintain the delicate balance of life across the high plateau on which we live. Inspired by the Buddha's message on non-violence and compassion and protected by our mountains, we sought to respect every form of life and to abandon war as an instrument of national policy.

Our history, dating back more than two thousand years, has been one of independence. At no time, since the founding of our nation in 127 BC, have we Tibetans conceded our sovereignty to a foreign power. As with all nations, Tibet experienced periods in which our neighbors - Mongol, Manchu, Chinese, British and the Gorkhas of Nepal - sought to establish influence over us. These eras have been brief and the Tibetan people have never accepted them as constituting a loss of our national sovereignty. In fact, there have been occasions when Tibetan rulers conquered vast areas of China and other neighboring states. This, however, does not mean that we Tibetans can lay claim to these territories.




In 1949 the People's Republic of China forcibly invaded Tibet. Since that time, Tibet has endured the darkest period in its history. More than a million of our people have died as a result of the occupation. Thousands of monasteries were reduced to ruins. A generation has grown up deprived of education, economic opportunity and a sense of its own national character. Though the current Chinese leadership has implemented certain reforms, it is also promoting a massive population transfer onto the Tibetan plateau. This policy has already reduced the six million Tibetans to a minority. Speaking for all Tibetans, I must sadly inform you, our tragedy continues.

I have always urged my people not to resort to violence in their efforts to redress their suffering. Yet I believe all people have the moral right to peacefully protest injustice. Unfortunately, the demonstrations in Tibet have been violently suppressed by the Chinese police and military. I will continue to counsel for non-violence, but unless China forsakes the brutal methods it employs, Tibetans cannot be responsible for a further deterioration in the situation.

Every Tibetan hopes and prays for the full restoration of our nation's independence. Thousands of our people have sacrificed their lives and our whole nation has suffered in this struggle. Even in recent months, Tibetans have bravely sacrificed their lives to achieve this precious goal. On the other hand, the Chinese totally fail to recognize the Tibetan people's aspirations and continue to pursue a policy of brutal suppression.

I have thought for a long time on how to achieve a realistic solution to my nation's plight. My Cabinet and I solicited the opinions of many friends and concerned persons. As a result, on September 21, 1987, at the Congressional Human Rights Caucus in Washington, DC, I announced a Five-Point Peace Plan for Tibet. In it I called for the conversion of Tibet into a zone of peace, a sanctuary in which humanity and nature can live together in harmony. I also called for respect for human rights and democratic ideals, environmental protection and a halt to the Chinese population transfer into Tibet.

The fifth point of the Peace Plan called for earnest negotiations between the Tibetans and the Chinese. We have, therefore, taken the initiative to



formulate some thoughts which, we hope, may serve as a basis for resolving the issue of Tibet. I would like to take this opportunity to inform the distinguished gathering here of the main points of our thinking.

The whole of Tibet known as Cholka-Sum (U-Tsang, Kham and Amdo) should become a self-governing democratic political entity founded on law by agreement of the people for the common good and the protection of themselves and their environment, in association with the People's Republic of China.

The Government of the People's Republic of China could remain responsible for Tibet's foreign policy. The Government of Tibet should, however, develop and maintain relations, through its own Foreign Affairs Bureau, in the fields of religion, commerce, education, culture, tourism, science, sports and other non-political activities. Tibet should join international organizations concerned with such activities.

The Government of Tibet should be founded on a constitution of basic law. The basic law should provide for a democratic system of government entrusted with the task of ensuring economic equality, social justice and protection of the environment. This means that the Government of Tibet will have the right to decide on all affairs relating to Tibet and the Tibetans.

As individual freedom is the real source and potential of any society's development, the Government of Tibet would seek to ensure this freedom by full adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the rights to speech, assembly, and religion. Because religion constitutes the source of Tibet's national identity, and spiritual values lie at the very heart of Tibet's rich culture, it would be the special duty of the Government of Tibet to safeguard and develop its practice.

The Government should be comprised of a popularly elected Chief Executive, a bi-cameral legislative branch, and an independent judicial system. Its seat should be in Lhasa.

The social and economic system of Tibet should be determined in accordance with the wishes of the Tibetan people, bearing in mind especially the need to raise the standard of living of the entire population.

The Government of Tibet would pass strict laws to protect wildlife and plant life. The exploitation of natural resources would be carefully regulated. The manufacture, testing and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and other armaments must be prohibited, as well as the use of nuclear power and other technologies which produce hazardous waste. It would be the Government of Tibet's goal to transform Tibet into our planet's largest natural preserve.

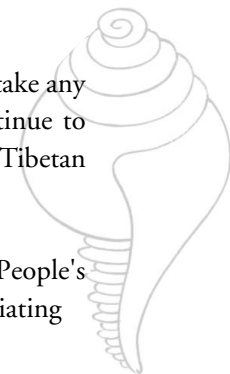
A regional peace conference should be called to ensure that Tibet becomes a genuine sanctuary of peace through demilitarization. Until such a peace conference can be convened and demilitarization and neutralization achieved, China could have the right to maintain a restricted number of military installations in Tibet. These must be solely for defense purposes.

In order to create an atmosphere of trust conducive to fruitful negotiations, the Chinese Government should cease its human rights violations in Tibet and abandon its policy of transferring Chinese to Tibet.

These are the thoughts we have in mind. I am aware that many Tibetans will be disappointed by the moderate stand they represent. Undoubtedly, there will be much discussion in the coming months within our own community, both in Tibet and in exile. This, however, is an essential and invaluable part of any process of change. I believe these thoughts represent the most realistic means by which to re-establish Tibet's separate identity and restore the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people while accommodating China's own interests. I would like to emphasize, however, that whatever the outcome of the negotiations with the Chinese may be, the Tibetan people themselves must be the ultimate deciding authority. Therefore, any proposal will contain a comprehensive procedural plan to ascertain the wishes of the Tibetan people in a nationwide referendum.

I would like to take this opportunity to state that I do not wish to take any active part in the Government of Tibet. Nevertheless, I will continue to work as much as I can for the well-being and happiness of the Tibetan people as long as it is necessary.

We are ready to present a proposal to the Government of the People's Republic of China based on the thoughts I have presented. A negotiating

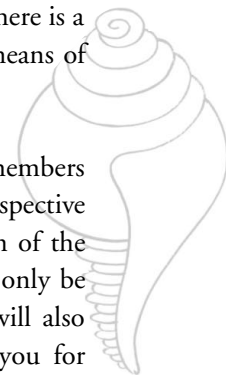


team representing the Tibetan Government has been selected. We are prepared to meet with the Chinese to discuss details of such a proposal aimed at achieving an equitable solution. We are encouraged by the keen interest being shown in our situation by a growing number of governments and political leaders, including former President Jimmy Carter of the United States. We are also encouraged by the recent changes in China which have brought about a new group of leadership, more pragmatic and liberal.

We urge the Chinese Government and leadership to give serious and substantive consideration to the ideas I have described. Only dialogue and a willingness to look with honesty and clarity at the reality of Tibet can lead to a viable solution. We wish to conduct discussions with the Chinese Government bearing in mind the larger interests of humanity. Our proposal will therefore be made in a spirit of conciliation and we hope that the Chinese will respond accordingly.

My country's unique history and profound spiritual heritage render it ideally suited for fulfilling the role of a sanctuary of peace at the heart of Asia. Its historic status as a neutral buffer state, contributing to the stability of the entire continent, can be restored. Peace and security for Asia as well as for the world at large can be enhanced. In the future, Tibet need no longer be an occupied land, oppressed by force, unproductive and scarred by suffering. It can become a free haven where humanity and nature live in harmonious balance; a creative model for the resolution of tensions afflicting many areas throughout the world. The Chinese leadership needs to realize that colonial rule over occupied territories is today anachronistic. A genuine union or association can only come about voluntarily, when there is satisfactory benefit to all the parties concerned. The European Community is a clear example of this. On the other hand, even one country or community can break into two or more entities when there is a lack of trust or benefit, and when force is used as the principal means of rule.

I would like to end by making a special appeal to the honourable members of the European Parliament and through them to their respective constituencies to extend their support to our efforts. A resolution of the Tibetan problem within the framework that we propose will not only be for the mutual benefit of the Tibetan and Chinese people but will also contribute to regional and global peace and stability. I thank you for providing me the opportunity to share my thoughts with you.



Never give up
no matter what is going on
Never give up
Develop the heart
Too much energy in your country
is spend developing the mind
instead of the heart
Develop the heart
Be compassionate
not just to your friends
but to everyone
Be compassionate
Work for peace
in your heart and in the world
Work for peace
and I say again
Never give up
No matter what is happening
No matter what is going on around you
Never give up