



GANDHI

150

**BAPUJI · MAHATMA · GANDHIJI
MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI**

**BIRTH: OCTOBER 2, 1869
DEATH: JANUARY 30, 1948**

“MY LIFE IS MY MESSAGE”

PEACE AND NONVIOLENCE



Courtesy: Gujarat Vidyapith

Question posed to Gandhi:

Q: Mr. Gandhi, do you really think nonviolence would work in all situations? For example, against Hitler?

A: Nonviolence does not mean appeasement. On the other hand, it means fighting bravely and sincerely for truth and doing what is just. Like all fights, there will be a terrible loss and pain. My success with civil disobedience in South Africa and India has not come easy. Many people sacrifice a great deal, including their lives while fighting for truth and justice. The doctrine of Satyagraha (insisting on truth) works on the principle that you make the so-called enemy see and realize the injustice being inflicted. As a Satyagrahi, I do believe that a nonviolence is a potent weapon against all evils. I warn you however, that the victory will not come easy – just like it will not come easy with violent methods such as fighting with weaponry.



Dear Peace Promoters:

Nonviolence is generally perceived as not to commit physical violence which is true. However, violence has roots in mind and mind conveys it through words and action. Therefore, one can say there are three types of violence: mental, verbal and physical. One needs to cultivate and train brain, refrain from hurting by spoken words and physical actions. Violence can be as benign as pinching to horrible killing and mass killings like world wars where victims are strangers and unrelated. So, violence is something that hurts feelings, physical body or taking life of any living beings be human or animal.

Brain is a very powerful organ of the body. It is capable of inventing vaccine that can save thousands of lives and can equally create a nuclear bomb to annihilate thousands of people in a fraction of a minute. For our daily life it is essential that one trains brain to accept positive and beneficial thoughts and disregards harmful thoughts and actions. Once brain is under control, one can easily capable of transmitting positive and beneficial words to speak and concurrently take befitting enriching actions.

Shanti Fund has been promoting peace through various means of education for the last twenty years. One of them is Peace Artwork. Every year student from the first grade to twelfth grade submit artwork based on the peace theme. Twelve winning entries are made part of the Shanti Fund Peace Art Calendar. We invite students of long Island to submit artwork through teacher, art teacher, or school officials. This year theme is **PEACE and NONVIOLENCE**. Subsequent pages have many quotes and photographs to help students to articulate their thoughts via artwork.



SHANTI FUND

We like to inform school officials that this is the Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary and 20th anniversary of Gandhi statue at the H. Lee Dennison Building in Hauppauge. On the 10th anniversary many schools had unique programs at their schools as well as at Hauppauge. We like to see more schools participate in the coming school year (2019-2020). We will be reaching out to you and will be very happy to provide our suggestions, input received over last 19 years.

This booklet has a page of rules and requirements of artwork submission. We like to emphasize that artwork must be in **"Landscape"** orientation for better reproduction in the calendar. Submission deadline is October 2, 2019 (Gandhi's birthday). Common mistake observed over the years is a spelling of Gandhi. Please make sure no names, signature appears on the front of the artwork for judges to remain impartial and do affix a label on the back side of your artwork providing requested information.

Winners will be informed, and their artworks will be published in the 2020 Shanti Fund calendar. Prizes will be distributed at Award Presentation Event in a peaceful and dignified venue. Looking forward to your participations.

In PEACE,

Arvind Vora

avora@optonline.net

917 406 6065

Bakul Matalia

bakul.matalia@yahoo.com

631 830 1718

PEACE THEME CELEBRATION

2004 - Peace in 21st Century

2005 - Peace in our Schools

2006 - Peace in Unity

2007 - Peace Quest

2008 - Peace in our Community

2009 - Pathways to Peace

2010 - Peace for the Planet

2011 - Love and Peace

2012 - Peace Possibilities

2013 - Peace and Harmony

2014 - Youth for Peace

2015 - Peace and Security

2016 - Peace and Wisdom

2017 - Sustainable Development Goals

2018 - Peace and Gandhi

2019 – Peace and Nonviolence



Courtesy: Mr. Mahendra Shah – Architect

Mahatma Gandhi:

*Lived: Oct 02, 1869 -
Jan 30, 1948 (age 78)*

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British colonial rule. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired

movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahatma was applied to him first in 1914 in South Africa – is now used worldwide. In India, he was also called Bapu, a term that he preferred meaning father and Gandhi ji, and is known as the Father of the Nation.

1. Nonviolence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind
2. Nonviolence is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by ingenuity of man
3. We may never be strong enough to be entirely nonviolent in thought, word and deed. But we must keep nonviolence as our goal
4. I have nothing new to teach the world, truth and nonviolence are as old as hills



Courtesy: Mr. Mahendra Shah – Architect

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5. Nobody can hurt me without my permission
6. An eye for an eye only ends up making the whole world blind
7. Nonviolence is not to be used as a shield of the coward, it is the weapon of the brave
8. Ahimsa(nonviolence) cannot be dismissed as lightly as you think. Ahimsa is the strongest force known



Courtesy: Mr. Mahendra Shah – Architect

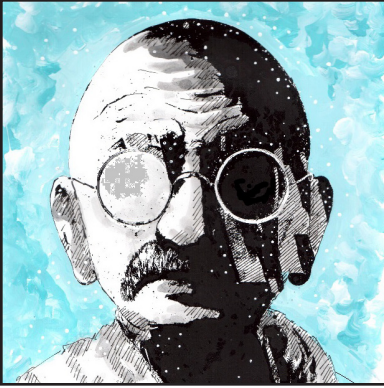
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9. If one has pride and egoism, he is not nonviolent.
Nonviolence is impossible without humility
10. Anger is the enemy of nonviolence and pride is a monster that swallows it up
11. Nonviolence and truth are inseparable and presuppose one another
12. Nonviolence is not a garment to be put on and off at will. Its seat is in the heart, and it must be inseparable part of our being



Courtesy: Mr. Mahendra Shah – Architect

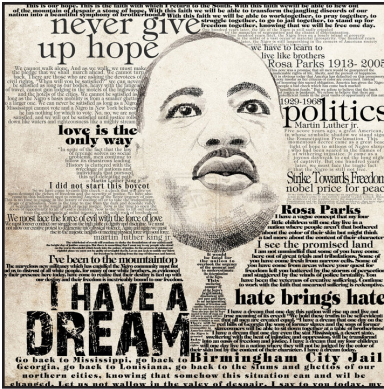
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13. Nonviolence, which is the quality of the heart, cannot come by an appeal to the brain
14. There are many causes I would die for. There is not a single cause I would kill for
15. I object to violence because when it appears to do good, the good is only temporary; the evil it does is permanent
16. Violence is bred by inequality, nonviolence by equality



Martin Luther King Jr:
Lived: January 15, 1929 -
April 04, 1968 (age 39)

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. Born in Atlanta, King is best

known for advancing civil rights through nonviolence and civil disobedience, tactics his Christian beliefs and the nonviolent activism of Mahatma Gandhi helped inspire. Received Nobel Peace Prize (1964)

1. Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that.
Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that
2. I have decided to stick with love. Hate is too great a burden to bear
3. I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have final word in peace. The truth, temporarily defeated, is stronger than evil triumph
4. Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere
5. We have guided missiles in the hands of misguided men
6. I believe to achieve peace in world, people should have 3 meals a day, education and culture, dignity, equality and freedom for their body, mind and spirits



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7. Nonviolence means avoiding not only external physical violence but also internal violence of spirit. You not only refuse to hurt a man but refuse to hate him
8. Those who love peace must learn to organize as effectively as those who love war
9. We still have a choice today: nonviolent coexistence or violent co-annihilation. This may well be mankind's last chance between chaos and community
10. Hatred paralyzes life; love releases it.
Hatred confuses life; love harmonizes it.
Hatred darkens life; love illuminates it
11. Peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal



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12. Nonviolence is not sterile passivity, but a powerful moral force which makes for social transformation
13. At the center of nonviolence stands the principle of love
14. Nonviolence is a powerful and just weapon, which cuts without wounding and dignifies the man who wields it. It (nonviolence) is a sword that heals
15. Unconditional love will have the final word in peace and nonviolence
16. It is no longer a choice between violence or nonviolence, it is between nonviolence or non-existence



Mother Teresa:

*Lived: August 26, 1910 -
September 05, 1997 (age 87)*

Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu (born Anjezë Gonxhe Bojaxhiu, Albanian) commonly known as Mother Teresa and honoured in the Roman Catholic Church as Saint Teresa of Calcutta, was an Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic

nun and missionary. She was born in Skopje (now the capital of North Macedonia), then part of the Kosovo Vilayet of the Ottoman Empire. After living in North Macedonia for eighteen years, she moved to Ireland and then to India, where she lived for most of her life. Received Nobel Peace Prize (1979)

1. If we have no peace, it is because we have forgotten that we belong to each other
2. Spread love everywhere you go. Let no one ever come to you without leaving happier
3. If you can't feed a hundred people, then feed just one
4. Peace begins with a smile...
5. Be faithful in small things because it is in them that your strength lies
6. If you judge people, you have no time to love them



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- 7. We shall never know all the good that a simple smile can do
- 8. It's not how much we give but how much love we put into giving
- 9. Kind words can be short and easy to speak, but their echoes are truly endless
- 10. Do not wait for leaders; do it alone, person to person
- 11. We do not need guns and bombs to bring peace, we need love and compassion



Nelson Mandela:

*Lived: July 18, 1918 -
December 05, 2013 (age 95)*

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the

first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling institutionalized racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Ideologically an African nationalist and socialist, he served as President of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997. Received Nobel Peace Prize (1993)

1. Negotiation and discussion are the greatest weapons we have for peace and nonviolence
2. Courageous people do not fear forgiving, for the sake of peace
3. If you want to make a peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy. Then he becomes your partner in peace
4. Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great, you can be that generation
5. I dream of an Africa which is in peace with itself



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6. There were many dark moments when my faith in humanity was sorely tested, but I would not and could not give myself up to despair. That way lays defeat and death
7. To achieve true peace, let there be work, bread, water and salt for all
8. Freedom is indivisible; the chains on any of my people were the chains on all of them, the chains on all of them were the chains on me
9. The best weapon to achieve peace and nonviolence is to sit down and talk
10. There are many people who feel it is useless and futile to continue talking about peace and nonviolence against a government whose only reply is savage attacks on unarmed and defenseless people



SHANTI FUND



Barack Obama:

Barack Hussein Obama (born August 4, 1961) is an American attorney and politician who served as the 44th president of the United States from 2009 to 2017. A member of the Democratic Party, he was the first African American to be elected to the presidency. He previously served as a U.S. senator from Illinois from 2005 to 2008. Received Nobel Peace Prize (2009)

1. Learning to stand in someone else's shoes, to see through their eyes, that's how peace and nonviolence begins
2. No religion is responsible for terrorism. People are responsible for violence and terrorism
3. To achieve peace, everyone could try to stop one act of evil, one act of violence
4. We will stand against violence and intimidation. We will stand for the rights and dignity of all human beings



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5. I am living testimony to the moral force of nonviolence. I know there is nothing weak, nothing passive, nothing naïve in the creed and lives of Gandhi and King
6. Peace is not merely absence of visible conflict
7. I believe that peace is the only path to true security, and path to peace and nonviolence is through negotiations
8. Jesus lived a life of peace, love, kindness and forgiveness. May we do our best to follow his example



Abraham Lincoln (16th President of USA)

1. Now and ever, I shall do all in my power for peace, consistently with the maintenance of government
2. Am I not destroying my enemies when I make friends of them?

Thomas Jefferson (3rd President of USA)

1. Until we stop harming all other living beings, we are still savages

Dalai Lama (Nobel Peace Prize – 1989)

1. Refraining from violence, not out of fear, but out of concern, well-being of others and respect, is nonviolence
2. The use of violence is outdated, and never solves problems

Betty Williams (Nobel Peace Prize – 1976)

1. Nonviolence is not a thing that comes easily. You have to learn how to be nonviolent

Andrew Young (US Ambassador to UN)

1. Violence is not more efficient than nonviolence

Al Sharpton (Baptist Minister, Civil Rights Activist)

1. Dr. King used Gandhi's commitment to nonviolence and passive resistance

Ela Bhatt (President of SEWA, Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith)

1. Nonviolence is not a passive idea. It is ethical activism at its political best

Art Competition Label must be affixed on the back side of art work

Student's Name	Age _____	Grade _____
School	School District	
Art Teacher's Name	Teacher's Signature	
Teacher's e-mail	e-mail contact	

✂

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**2019 SHANTI FUND PEACE ART COMPETITION
PROMOTING AND CELEBRATING A CULTURE OF PEACE**

Volunteers of Shanti Fund invite youngsters of all ages from schools or organizations to participate in a Peace Art Competition.

THEME:

Peace and Nonviolence

SIZE:

All artwork must be either 8-1/2" x 11" or 11" x 17" in size

ORIENTATION:

Must be **Landscape** (for best presentation in the calendar)

MATERIAL:

Paper

CATEGORIES:

Grade 1 to 12

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Each school district or institution may have artworks prepared by enrolled students and will submit only the **best** piece of artwork for each grade 1 to 12 **per school building**
2. Each winner will receive a certificate and will have winning entry to appear in the 2020 Shanti Fund calendar. All winners will be invited to a special ceremony
3. Artwork can be created using any medium – color pencils, pastels, paint, etc. It may include pertinent quotes of or about Gandhiji **and/or other peace leaders**
4. The Shanti Fund art competition label must be attached to the back of the art work
5. Artworks must be submitted **no later than October 2, 2019**
6. Artworks must be mailed to: **SHANTI FUND - PO Box 554 - Medford - NY - 11763**

7. **Winning artworks, as well as those items selected for publication in the calendar, become the property of Shanti Fund**
8. To celebrate GANDHI 150, plan is to exhibit all posters at schools, public places and government buildings, hence no poster will be returned
9. No names or identifying information on front of the artwork (for judges' impartiality)

PRIZE MONEY/ GIFT CERTIFICATES

Grade 1 \$101	Grade 2 \$201	Grade 3 \$301	Grade 4 \$401
Grade 5 \$501	Grade 6 \$601	Grade 7 \$701	Grade 8 \$801
Grade 9 \$901	Grade 10 \$1001	Grade 11 \$1101	Grade 12 \$1201

For more information, please contact:

Arvind Vora 917-406-6065 avora@optonline.net Or
Bakul Matalia 631-830-1718 bakul.matalia@hotmail.com

Volunteers of Shanti Fund are promoting peace activities since 2002 and have published Peace Artwork calendars every year since 2007. Please inquire to receive past art work calendars.

SHANTI FUND - PO BOX 554 - Medford - New York - 11763

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Student's Name	Age _____	Grade _____
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SHANTI FUND

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

On 27th November 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his third and last will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris. When it was opened, and read after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Alfred Nobel (Oct 21, 1833 - Dec 10, 1896 (age 63) had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize is one of six awards in the memory of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of Dynamite. Every year the organization gives out six awards for the people “who best benefit mankind through their actions” in one of the six subjects; peace, literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and economics.

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by a committee of five persons who are chosen by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament of Norway). At the Nobel Prize Award Ceremonies on 10 December the Nobel Laureates receive three things: a Nobel Diploma, a Nobel Medal and a document confirming the Nobel Prize amount.

The Peace Prize is given out in Norway, but the other Prizes are given out in Sweden. This is because Norway and Sweden were one country when the prizes were started.

The first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901 was awarded jointly to Jean Henry Dunant, Founder of the Red Cross in 1863; and Frédéric Passy, an activist for international peace movement based in Paris.

Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948) has become the strongest symbol of non-violence in the 20th century. It is widely held – in retrospect – that the Indian national leader should have been the very man to be selected for the Nobel Peace Prize. He was nominated several times but was never awarded the prize.

2001 The United Nations and Secretary-General Kofi Annan (Ghana)

2002 Jimmy Carter (USA) - former President of the United States

2003 Shirin Ebadi (Iran)

2004 Wangari Maathai (Kenya)

2005 The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Mohamed El Baradei (Egypt)

2006 Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank (Bangladesh)

2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Gore Jr. (USA)

2008 Martti Ahtisaari (Finland) – former President of Finland

2009 Barack Obama (USA)

2010 Liu Xiaobo (China)

2011 Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf (Liberia), Leymah Gbowee (Liberia) Tawakkul Karman (Yemen)

2012 European Union

2013 Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

2014 Kailash Satyarthi (India) and Malala Yousafzai (youngest ever, born 1997 Pakistan)

2015 Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet (Tunisia)

2016 Juan Manuel Santos (Columbia)

2017 International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

2018 Dr. Denis Mukwege (Congo) and Nadia Murad (Iraq)

YEARS NOBEL PEACE PRIZES WERE NOT AWARDED 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1923, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1948, 1955, 1956, 1966, 1967, 1972

Compiled from various sources



**Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech – Kofi Annan
Oslo, Norway, 10 December 2001**

Throughout my term as Secretary-General, I have sought to place human beings at the centre of everything we do – from conflict prevention to development to human rights. Securing real and lasting improvement in the lives of individual men and women is the measure of all we do at the United Nations.

Peace must be made real and tangible in the daily existence of every individual in need. Peace must be sought, above all, because it is the condition for every member of the human family to live a life of dignity and security.

**Jimmy Carter
Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2002**

I thought often during my years in the White House of an admonition that we received in our small school in Plains, Georgia, from a beloved teacher, Miss Julia Coleman. She often said: "We must adjust to changing times and still hold to unchanging principles."

**Shirin Ebadi
Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2003**

I am an Iranian. A descendent of Cyrus The Great. The very emperor who proclaimed at the pinnacle of power 2500 years ago that "... he would not reign over the people if they did not wish it." And [he] promised not to force any person to change his religion and faith and guaranteed freedom for all. The Charter of Cyrus The Great is one of the most important documents that should be studied in the history of human rights.



Wangari Maathai

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2004

In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called to shift to a new level of consciousness, to reach a higher moral ground. A time when we have to shed our fear and give hope to each other.

That time is now.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has challenged the world to broaden the understanding of peace: there can be no peace without equitable development; and there can be no development without sustainable management of the environment in a democratic and peaceful space. This shift is an idea whose time has come.

Mohamed ElBaradei

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2005

Imagine what would happen if the nations of the world spent as much on development as on building the machines of war. Imagine a world where every human being would live in freedom and dignity. Imagine a world in which we would shed the same tears when a child dies in Darfur or Vancouver. Imagine a world where we would settle our differences through diplomacy and dialogue and not through bombs or bullets. Imagine if the only nuclear weapons remaining were the relics in our museums. Imagine the legacy we could leave to our children.

Muhammad Yunus

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2006

Peace should be understood in a human way – in a broad social, political and economic way. Peace is threatened by unjust



economic, social and political order, absence of democracy, environmental degradation and absence of human rights. Poverty is the absence of all human rights. The frustrations, hostility and anger generated by abject poverty cannot sustain peace in any society. For building stable peace we must find ways to provide opportunities for people to live decent lives.

I was shocked to discover a woman in the village, borrowing less than a dollar from the money-lender, on the condition that he would have the exclusive right to buy all she produces at the price he decides. This, to me, was a way of recruiting slave labor. I decided to make a list of the victims of this money-lending "business" in the village next door to our campus.

When my list was done, it had the names of 42 victims who borrowed a total amount of US \$27. I offered US \$27 from my own pocket to get these victims out of the clutches of those money-lenders. The excitement that was created among the people by this small action got me further involved in it. If I could make so many people so happy with such a tiny amount of money, why not do more of it?

Al Gore

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2007

But unlike most other forms of pollution, CO₂ is invisible, tasteless, and odorless – which has helped keep the truth about what it is doing to our climate out of sight and out of mind. Moreover, the catastrophe now threatening us is unprecedented – and we often confuse the unprecedented with the improbable. We also find it hard to imagine making the massive changes that are now necessary to solve the crisis. And when large truths are genuinely inconvenient, whole societies can, at least for a time, ignore them.

Mahatma Gandhi awakened the largest democracy on earth and forged a shared resolve with what he called "Satyagraha" – or "truth force."



**Acceptance Speech for the Nobel Peace Prize Awarded to
the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
Delivered by R K Pachauri, Chairman, IPCC
Oslo, 10 December 2007**

How climate change will affect peace is for others to determine, but we have provided scientific assessment of what could become a basis for conflict.

Coming as I do from India, a land which gave birth to civilization in ancient times and where much of the earlier tradition and wisdom guides actions even in modern times, the philosophy of “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”, which means the whole universe is one family, must dominate global efforts to protect the global commons. This principle is crucial to the maintenance of peace and order today.

**Martti Ahtisaari
Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2008**

Wars and conflicts are not inevitable. They are caused by human beings. There are always interests that are furthered by war. Therefore, those who have power and influence can also stop them.

Peace is a question of will. All conflicts can be settled, and there are no excuses for allowing them to become eternal. It is simply intolerable that violent conflicts defy resolution for decades causing immeasurable human suffering, and preventing economic and social development.



Barack H. Obama

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2009

I do not bring with me today a definitive solution to the problems of war. What I do know is that meeting these challenges will require the same vision, hard work, and persistence of those men and women who acted so boldly decades ago. And it will require us to think in new ways about the notions of just war and the imperatives of a just peace.

We must begin by acknowledging the hard truth: We will not eradicate violent conflict in our lifetimes. There will be times when nations – acting individually or in concert – will find the use of force not only necessary but morally justified.

I make this statement mindful of what Martin Luther King Jr. said in this same ceremony years ago: “Violence never brings permanent peace. It solves no social problem: it merely creates new and more complicated ones.” As someone who stands here as a direct consequence of Dr. King’s life work, I am living testimony to the moral force of non-violence. I know there’s nothing weak – nothing passive – nothing naïve – in the creed and lives of Gandhi and King.

Liu Xiaobo

Nobel Lecture in Absentia, December 10, 2010

Statement of December 23, 2009 Read by Liv Ullmann

I had returned from the U.S. to take part in the 1989 Movement, I was thrown into prison for “the crime of counter revolutionary propaganda and incitement.” I also lost my beloved lectern and could no longer publish essays or give talks in China. Merely for publishing different political views and taking part in a peaceful democracy movement, a teacher lost his lectern, a writer lost his right to publish, and a public intellectual lost the opportunity to



give talks publicly. This is a tragedy, both for me personally and for a China.

Freedom of expression is the foundation of human rights, the source of humanity, and the mother of truth. To strangle freedom of speech is to trample on human rights, stifle humanity, and suppress truth.

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2011

In its selection this year, the Nobel Committee has brought here three women linked by their commitment to change, and by their efforts to promote the rule of law and democracy in societies riven by conflict. The fact that we – two women from Liberia – are here today to share the stage with a sister from Yemen speaks to the universality of our struggle.

The Nobel Committee cannot license us three Laureates to speak for women. But it has provided us a platform from which to speak to women, around the globe, whatever their nationality, their color, their religion, or their station in life. It is you, my sisters, and especially those who have seen the devastation that merciless violence can bring, to whom I dedicate my remarks, and this Prize.

Leymah Gbowee

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2011

Today marks a very historic day as the Nobel Peace Prize is being awarded to me, Tawakkul, and my own President and Mother, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf in honor of all women globally.

We used our pains, broken bodies and scarred emotions to confront the injustices and terror of our nation. We were aware that the end of the war will only come through non-violence,



as we had all seen that the use of violence was taking us and our beloved country deeper into the abyss of pains, death, and destruction.

Tawakkul Karman

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2011

Many nations, including the Arab peoples, have suffered, although they were not at war, but were not at peace either. The peace in which they lived is a false "peace of graves", the peace of submission to tyranny and corruption that impoverishes people and kills their hope for a better future. Today, all of the human community should stand with our people in their peaceful struggle for freedom, dignity and democracy, now that our people have decided to break out of silence and strive to live and realize the meaning of the immortal phrase of Caliph Omar ibn al-Khattab, "Since when have you enslaved people, when their mothers had given birth to them as free ones."

European Union (EU)

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2012

Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council

War is as old as Europe. Our continent bears the scars of spears and swords, canons and guns, trenches and tanks, and more.

The tragedy of it all resonates in the words of Herodotus, 25 centuries ago: "In Peace, Sons bury their Fathers. In War, Fathers bury their Sons."

Yet, ... after two terrible wars engulfed the continent and the world with it, ... finally lasting peace came to Europe.

So, where there was war, there is now peace. But another historic task now lies ahead of us: keeping peace where there is peace.



After all, history is not a novel, a book we can close after a Happy Ending: we remain fully responsible for what is yet to come.

European Union (EU)

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2012

José Manuel Durão Barroso, President of the European Commission

Peace cannot rest only on the good will of man. It needs to be grounded on a body of laws, on common interests and on a deeper sense of a community of destiny.

The genius of the founding fathers was precisely in understanding that to guarantee peace in the 20th century nations needed to think beyond the nation-state.

My message today is: you can count on our efforts to fight for lasting peace, freedom and justice in Europe and in the world.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2013

Ahmet Üzümcü, Director-General of OPCW

Under the terms of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the OPCW has so far verified the destruction of more than 80% of all declared chemical weapons. We have also implemented a wide range of measures to prevent such weapons from re-emerging. And with 190 states now members of this global ban, we are hastening the vision of a world free of chemical weapons to reality.

It took almost a century to achieve a total ban on chemical weapons. A century over which thousands fell victim to these heinous weapons. A century at whose end we can now look to a future free of the scourge they represent.

No value can be placed on this achievement. And no effort should be spared in sharing the gains it has brought us.



Kailash Satyarthi

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2014

Mahatma Gandhi said, "If we are to teach real peace in this world... we shall have to begin with the children." I humbly add, let us unite the world through the compassion for our children.

I ask – Whose children are they who stitch footballs, yet never played with one?

Whose children are they who harvest cocoa, yet have never tasted chocolate?

Whose children are they who are dying of Ebola?

Whose children are they who are kidnapped and held hostage?

They are all our children.

I remember an eight-year-old girl we rescued from inter-generational forced labour from stone quarries. When she was sitting in my car right after her rescue, she asked me:

"Why did you not come earlier?"

Her angry question still shakes me – and has the power to shake the whole world. Her question is for all of us. What are we doing? What are we waiting for? How many girls will we allow to go without rescue?

Malala Yousafzai

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2014

I am proud, well in fact, I am very proud to be the first Pashtun, the first Pakistani, and the youngest person to receive this award. Along with that, along with that, I am pretty certain that I am also the first recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize who still fights with her younger brothers. I want there to be peace everywhere, but my brothers and I are still working on that.



SHANTI FUND

Education is one of the blessings of life—and one of its necessities. That has been my experience during the 17 years of my life. In my paradise home, Swat, I always loved learning and discovering new things. I remember when my friends and I would decorate our hands with henna on special occasions. And instead of drawing flowers and patterns we would paint our hands with mathematical formulas and equations.

National Dialogue Quartet
Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2015

**Hassine Abassi, Mohamed Fadhel Mahfoudh,
Abdessatar Ben Moussa and Ouided Bouchamaoui**

We, the National Dialogue Quartet, consisting of the Tunisian General Labour Union, the Tunisian Union of Industry Commerce and Handicrafts, the Tunisian National Bar Association, and the Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights, we are greatly honoured to be awarded the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize which is the culmination of a long relentless struggle on the path of national liberation, construction of democracy and promoting universal values and principles.

We are well aware of all these difficulties, and fully aware of the challenges that lie ahead. We are determined to rely on ourselves in overcoming the difficulties, and we look forward to having the support of our friends all over the world. To everyone who believes in Tunisia, we say that we will continue working for our country and will keep our bet on dialogue and consensus as a suitable approach to overcome the difficulties regardless of their size.

Thank you, and may you always be a supporter of freedom and peace.



Juan Manuel Santos

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2016

Six years ago, it was hard for we Colombians to imagine an end to a war that had lasted half a century. To the great majority of us, peace seemed an impossible dream – and for good reason. Very few of us – hardly anybody – could recall a memory of a country at peace.

Today, after six years of serious and often intense, difficult negotiations, I stand before you and the world and announce with deep humility and gratitude that the Colombian people, with assistance from our friends around the world, are turning the impossible into the possible.

A final victory through force, when nonviolent alternatives exist, is none other than the defeat of the human spirit. Seeking victory through force alone, pursuing the utter destruction of the enemy, waging war to the last breath, means failing to recognize your opponent as a human being like yourself, someone with whom you can hold a dialogue with.

International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)

Beatrice Fihn, Executive Director of ICAN

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2017

But we represent the only rational choice. We represent those who refuse to accept nuclear weapons as a fixture in our world, those who refuse to have their fates bound up in a few lines of launch code.

Ours is the only reality that is possible. The alternative is unthinkable.



SHANTI FUND

The story of nuclear weapons will have an ending, and it is up to us what that ending will be.

Will it be the end of nuclear weapons, or will it be the end of us?

One of these things will happen.

I call on every nation to join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

The United States, choose freedom over fear.

Russia, choose disarmament over destruction.

Britain, choose the rule of law over oppression.

France, choose human rights over terror.

China, choose reason over irrationality.

India, choose sense over senselessness.

Pakistan, choose logic over Armageddon.

Israel, choose common sense over obliteration.

North Korea, choose wisdom over ruin.

Setsuko Thurlow, Hiroshima survivor and ICAN campaigner Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2017

It is a great privilege to accept this award, together with Beatrice, on behalf of all the remarkable human beings who form the ICAN movement. You each give me such tremendous hope that we can – and will – bring the era of nuclear weapons to an end.

I speak as a member of the family of hibakusha – those of us who, by some miraculous chance, survived the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For more than seven decades, we have worked for the total abolition of nuclear weapons.



We have stood in solidarity with those harmed by the production and testing of these horrific weapons around the world. People from places with long-forgotten names, like Moruroa, Ekker, Semipalatinsk, Maralinga, Bikini. People whose lands and seas were irradiated, whose bodies were experimented upon, whose cultures were forever disrupted.

Dr. Denis Mukwege

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2018

In the tragic night of 6 October 1996, rebels attacked our hospital in Lemera, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC). More than thirty people were killed. Patients were slaughtered in their beds point blank. Unable to flee, the staff were killed in cold blood.

I could not have imagined that it was only the beginning.

Forced to leave Lemera in 1999, we set up the Panzi hospital in Bukavu where I still work as an obstetrician-gynaecologist today.

The first patient admitted was a rape victim who had been shot in her genitals.

I call upon you not only to award this Nobel Peace Prize to my country's people, but to stand up and together say loudly: "The violence in the DRC, it's enough! Enough is enough! Peace, now!"



Nadia Murad

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, 10 December 2018

I want to talk to you from the bottom of my heart and to share with you how the course of my life and the life of the entire Yazidi community have changed because of this genocide, and how ISIS tried to eradicate one of the components of Iraq by taking women into captivity, killing men and destroying our pilgrimage sites and houses of worship.

Today is a special day for all Iraqis, not only because I am the first Iraqi to win the Nobel Peace Prize. It is also the day when we celebrate the victory of liberating Iraqi territory from the terrorist organization of ISIS. The Iraqis from the North to the South united their forces and fought a long battle on behalf of the world against this extremist terrorist organization.

Education plays an essential role in nurturing civilized societies that believe in tolerance and peace. Therefore, we must invest in our children because children, like a blank slate, can be taught tolerance and co-existence instead of hatred and sectarianism. Women must also be the key to solving many problems and must be involved in building lasting peace among communities



SHANTI FUND

Volunteers of Shanti Fund appreciate and admire the support received from school administrators, teachers and staff over the last 20 years. Without their help and encouragement, it would have been impossible to inculcate value system of peace to our students on Long Island.

Volunteers have prepared this booklet to celebrate 20 years of Gandhi Statue at the H L Dennison Building in Hauppauge as well as 150th Birth Anniversary of Gandhi (1869 to 2019).

Quotes of leaders and excerpts from the speeches delivered by Nobel Peace Prize winners would help to celebrate the theme of Peace and Nonviolence. They are also meant to motivate students to be creative in preparation of their artworks.



SHANTI FUND

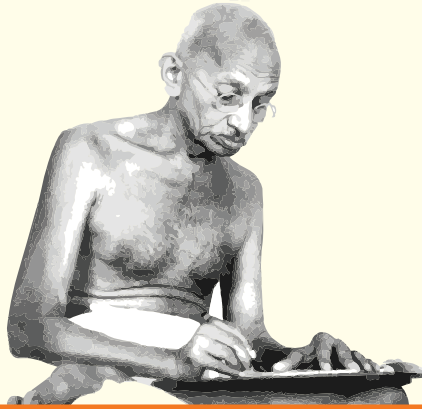
Meaning of ॐ and SHANTI

ॐ is not a letter since it is not in the alphabet. It cannot be described as a word in the traditional sense since it may not be found in most dictionaries. For lack of proper definition, people have described it as a “symbol” but without naming, a symbol cannot be pronounceable. Even though one may try hard, it can neither be phonetically spelled out nor written out. Among the many meanings, the one on which most would agree, is that ॐ means "universe." Respectable philosophers have written and lectured a lot on ॐ and one needs a teacher to master the pronunciation of ॐ.

SHANTI in Sanskrit language means “peace.” Indisputably, both the “universe” and “peace” existed long before mankind got diversity by dividing and sub-dividing itself in countless ways. One of the most important aims for this Long Island, New York-based charitable organization is to promote peace and enlightenment through education, by all means.



SEVEN SOCIAL SINS



Politics without Principles
Wealth without Work
Pleasure without Conscience
Knowledge without Character
Commerce without Morality
Science without Humanity
Worship without Sacrifice

(Young India October 22, 1925)

Young India, was an English language weekly paper or journal published by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi from 1919 to 1932. Mr. Gandhi wrote various quotations in this journal that inspired many. He used Young India to spread this unique ideology and thoughts regarding the use of nonviolence in organizing movements. He urged readers to consider, organize, and plan for eventual independence of India through the nonviolence means.