

UN-ALIGNED

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EXCLUSIVE
TIBET AND CHINA



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ALIGNED

The virtual & Alternative UN

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

YOUR GUIDE TO WHAT HAPPENED AT THE 2019 G7 SUMMIT

UNREPRESENTED NATIONS – TIBET

SEDA: A SPIRITUAL HEAVEN AND A PRISON WHERE CULTURE DIES

LEARN MORE ABOUT JONNA'S PICTURES

URAMAN TAKHT - A JOURNEY TO THE FORGOTTEN LANDS OF KURDISTAN

BELIEF OR CRIME

AMORETTI: SONNET 67 BY EDMUND SPENSER

TRUMP AND WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY

QUIZ

WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT

By Ariana Yekrangi

UN-aligned is slowly, but surely, taking its place in the world arena of politics. We are also increasingly being criticised by different sides of the political spectrum. We love constructive criticism as this helps us develop and refine our mission. However, most objections simply imply that UN-aligned is “too idealistic.” This should fuel us all the more and encourage us to create stronger unity amongst ourselves. Together, there is nothing to stop us from creating the basis for a true United Nations.

We are aware that our ambitions and dreams are not easy to achieve and that our mission is likely to take time. However, it is essential that the momentum is maintained. We feel that in the past months UN-aligned’s name has been buried under the vast amount of data on the internet; barely noticed and unlikely to be turbocharged by any search engine’s algorithms.

We think more people need to hear about UN-aligned; **this is why we are asking for your support today.**

But what can I do?

Supporting UN-aligned goes beyond donating a few pennies a month. We want you, our members, to take complete charge of UN-aligned.

Last months, UN-aligned received the generous support of like-minded individuals in various fields including: graphic design, photography, journalism and participation in recent UN-aligned projects, such as the new upcoming book about the shortcomings of the United Nations.

Adopting a cause...

We are looking for collaborators on a new book about the United Nations. The book will focus on the weaknesses that severely limit the potential of the United Nations. It will also offer a viable alternative. You can read the full analysis of the book on our website. The intention is for the book to be initially published as an e-book by Amazon, with further options to be considered at a later stage. Royalties will go towards the funding of UN-aligned activities, the accounting of which will be completely transparent.

The work on the book has already began and we are delighted that two members have already volunteered to help with the project (proofreading and research). Of course, additional support would be most welcome! If you are interested, please contact us via our website or write to us at:
contact@un-aligned.org

No matter what you can do, we want you. Write to us with your talents and we'll make it work.

Print out a placard and support us

You can also spread a word about us on your social media. Simply download one of UN-aligned's posters from our website and post it on your social media using the hashtag: #StandWithUNalignd

We are eagerly anticipating your collaboration with UN-aligned. You will be creating a better and more tolerable world for yourself, your friends and everyone around you.

YOU COULD HELP IN A NUMBER OF WAYS, SUCH AS:

Writing one or more chapters

Supporting us with research

Proofreading

Cover design

Marketing

Translating

Assisting with publication

Visit:
www.un-aligned.org/press/
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NOTHING EMPTIES THE TOP RESORTS OF BIARRITZ LIKE A SHARK ATTACK; OR A G7 SUMMIT - YOUR GUIDE TO WHAT HAPPENED AT THE 2019 SUMMIT

By Ariana Yekrangi

A number of thorny topics were on the agenda this year. Some of the key issues included: foreign policy, trade and, of course, climate change. Let's start with the last one shall we?

Climate change and oceans

While world leaders gather around the table to endorse a new charter on biodiversity and renew their commitments to the Paris Agreement, the climate-denier-in-chief, Trump, didn't feel like attending these talks. He'd rather focus on trade, he says. The Metz Charter on Biodiversity attempts to boost efforts to stop biodiversity loss and sustain life on the planet. This is certainly welcomed, but we can, and should, do more in a much faster way.

Several G7 countries also announced contributions to help replenish the Green Climate Fund, reaching an overall amount of USD 5.5 billion. The G7 offered a USD 20 million package to help fight the fires in the Amazons as well. This offer, however, was quickly rejected by Brazil's rightwing and populist leader: Jair Bolsonaro.

Trade

Surprisingly there was little, if no, progress in de-escalating current trade tensions. The US' Trump renewed his vows to bring the Chinese economy down to its knees while Johnson, who is galloping the UK out of the EU, was desperately chasing leaders to sign post-Brexit trade deals, something that he probably should do with his neighbours, the European Union, first.

The only productive talks emerged later on when countries committed to modernise the WTO and international taxations.

Protectionism has very little space in our ever-so-entangled economy; this fact seems to be proving itself more and more as we are heading for a recession.



A GROUP PICTURE OF THE LEADERS OF THE FREE WORLD - HOW DO YOU THINK EACH PERSON WILL BE REMEMBERED?

Foreign Policy

The bizarre appearance of Zarif, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, certainly received a great amount of attention. What surprises me however, is that people actually seem to think that Rouhani has any mandate from the supreme leader to negotiate another JCPOA. Khamenei, the de facto leader of Iran, has been consistent with his anti-American and anti-western rhetoric: "Tehran will not negotiate with European countries and others over the honor of the revolution".

Hong Kong, Ukraine and Libya were also on the agenda, but as you can imagine reaching long-lasting solutions without the cooperation of China and Russia in these fields is difficult, if not pointless.

The G7 leaders also endorsed a new framework between the G7 and Africa, underlined the significance of women's participation in the labour market and discussed the digital transformation and how to ensure that it is open, free and secure.



THE CITY OF BIARRITZ

The truth is that few, if any, of the free-world leaders attend these summits in order to make actual progress rather than, as John Grace puts it, "feeding their narcissistic souls". This year's divisions are so deep that for the first time since 1975 there was no joint communique at the end of the G7 summit. Macron probably didn't want Trump to walk away from the last declaration as he did last time in Canada.



UNREPRESENTED NATIONS – TIBET

By *Adriano Liberto*

Our coverage of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization continues with Tibet

A brief overview of Tibet's history

In the seventh and eighth centuries, Tibet was a vast empire incorporating large parts of Central Asia, the northern part of the Indian subcontinent and Afghanistan. As its power declined, Chinese influence became more prominent. The Mongols of Yuan Dynasty China (1271-1368), gained complete control, but permitted a certain level of autonomy, particularly concerning religious matters. The overthrow of the Yuan Dynasty by the Ming, gave Tibetans the opportunity to reconsolidate their power. A series of Tibetan dynasties followed, starting with the Phagmodrupa (1353-1618) which revitalised the Tibetan culture

and national identity. However, when the Ming was overthrown by the Qing in 1644, things started to change and rule gradually passed back into Chinese hands despite local resistance.

As the Qing became weaker the Tibetans started to regain control although other powers tried to fill in the vacuum, notably the Sikh Empire in 1834 and the British Empire in the early twentieth century. The British invasion included the Chumik Massacre which resulted in slaughter of hundreds of Tibetans. Eventually, in 1906, the Qing and the British signed a treaty that helped strengthen the Chinese hold on the area and resulted in the expulsion of the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and popular leader of the Tibetans.

After the Xinhai Revolution (1911) that overthrew the Qing in favour of a republic, Tibet began to flex its muscles again, turned down friendly overtures by the republican government and declared full independence in 1912. Almost 40 years later, in 1950, however, after the forces of the Republic of China had withdrawn to Taiwan, the People's Republic of China reaffirmed its sovereignty over the region. The 14th Dalai Lama, who is now 84 years old, was pressured to compromise with Mao Zedong's communist government, but he managed to escape to India in 1959 and reassert his claim for full Tibetan self-determination.

Even though Tibet is officially an autonomous region, China's consolidation of power there is now complete. However, whilst the Mao era saw what some Tibetans refer to as "cultural genocide", the situation is no longer so dire, despite the continued Sinicization policy which includes incentives for Han Chinese to move there. Some of the Tibetans I have questioned are angry at what they see as subjugation of their identity and infringement of rights, such as freedom of speech and movement. Others have been grateful for the hundreds of billions of yuan invested in education, health and infrastructure projects.



PHOTO BY JONNA LAPPALAINEN

The Central Tibetan Administration

The Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) was founded shortly after the Dalai Lama's flight to India and he was its first Leader. The Administration considers itself the "Tibetan Government in Exile". With time, it became more democratic and a president was chosen by the Dalai Lama as a coleader. In 2001 the president was elected by the votes of Tibetan exiles and by 2011, following a proposal by the Dalai Lama, the holder of this position, known as a 'Sikyong', became the most senior politician. The current Sikyong is Lobsang Sangay, an American citizen who studied International Law and Democracy at Harvard University. The CTA joined the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organisation in 1991.



PICTURE OF A TIBETAN WOMEN BY JONNA LAPPALAINEN

There are alternatives...

Russia, for instance, avoids some of these issues through its federated system that balances centralisation with sovereignty. It has 85 “Federated Subjects” of which 22 are republics. China could consider similar arrangements with regions like Tibet and Taiwan and it could prove that such a system could work by concentrating on making Hong Kong a beacon of coexistence and cooperation, rather than the hotbed of discontent it is now turning into. Or what about a solution like the one reached in the Lateran Treaty between Mussolini and Pope Pius XI in 1929, which solved the issue between the Kingdom of Italy and the Holy See? Lhasa could become an independent State like the Vatican, while the rest of Tibet could remain more closely linked to China.

Win-win or lose-lose...

President Xi Jinping loves to highlight win-win scenarios and seems to understand that success is not dependent on a rival’s failure... The Dalai Lama is flexible and openminded... So, what is stopping progress on the Tibetan issue? China is investing billions in Tibet, but losing the propaganda war; Tibet is being enriched by its association with China, but it is squeezed by its giant neighbour who fears another major uprising like the one of 1959. Although the Tibetans are physically and culturally very different from their Han neighbours, ultimately both people are peace-loving and close in their historical ties and moral outlook. The simple question is how much autonomy does Tibet want and how much is Beijing willing to give; but solutions are not always straightforward.



Tourism would flourish, the Dalai Lama would be free to lead the Gelug school of Tibetan Buddhism without interference from communist politicians; and China would go a long way towards winning the hearts and minds of the people.

conclusion:

Of course, Tibet will require a solution that fits with its specific needs. My point here is that today's lose-lose situation could quite feasibly become a win-win one through dialogue and creative thinking.

China has had a grip on Tibet for far too long (both recently and throughout the ages) for it to let go completely without a second thought, while Tibetans have had enough periods of independence to make them want to be rid of too much interference. China has an opportunity to show the world how mature partnerships can work, but in order to do so it cannot hang on to imperialistic tendencies that motivated some of its past and risks tarnishing much of its present.



Follow our Unrepresented Nations series to learn more about the voices of unrepresented and marginalised nations and peoples worldwide.

You can get free access to older and future issues of this magazine by becoming a member at: un-aligned.org



SEDA: A SPIRITUAL HEAVEN AND A PRISON WHERE CULTURE DIES

By Ariana Yekrangi

In early 2016, I had the life-time opportunity to travel to the largest Tibetan Buddhist school in the world: Seda or Sêrtar is Tibetan for golden freedom and while citizens of Seda feel freedom in every sense of the word, the reality is far from it.

Seda is located in the northwest of Sichuan province and is administered by the somewhat autonomous Ganzi prefecture. The Institute accommodates up to 40,000 monks and nuns who come from different schools of Tibetan Buddhism (Nyingma, Gelug, Sakya and Kagyu) and spend up to 13 years to finish their spiritual training. While the city is surrounded by thousands of dormitories, the actual institute includes only very few main buildings. The city is also one of the few places in the world where the sky burial funeral, the practice in which human corpses are fed to scavenging animals, is still exercised.



PHOTO: A MONK IN SEDA - BY JONNA LAPPALAINEN

Seda faces discrimination and restrictions

Monasteries, which were traditionally major education institutions, are long prohibited from teaching Tibetan language courses; this is part of the Chinese government crackdown after many Tibetans participated in protests to exercise their religious freedom. The communist party considers everything a threat to its national security and has been adamant that bonds between monasteries and the community should be minimised as much as possible.



PHOTO: IN THE STREETS OF SEDA - BY JONNA LAPPALAINEN

According to Tibet Watch: Tibetans who receive government subsidies and/or are part of the Poverty Alleviation Programme have been threatened with the loss of their benefits unless they “replace the images of the holy Lamas”, probably with pictures of Emperor Xi Jin Ping. In Sichuan Province, in particular, the authorities have blocked off monasteries and adopted even more aggressive measures that have raised tensions. Now foreign nationals are entirely blocked from visiting the city.

I was probably one of the last foreigners who was allowed to see Seda and while, in many ways, I feel lucky, I am deeply troubled that Tibetans are being forced out of their own culture and language. Xi and his communist party seem to have little respect for their culture and trash anything that does not comply with their own agenda.



PHOTO BY LAPPALAINEN



“In the end, the innate desire of all people for truth, justice, and human understanding must triumph over ignorance and despair.”

Dalai Lama XIV,

LEARN MORE ABOUT JONNA'S PICTURES



It was definitely one of the most memorable ways to celebrate the start of the year in 2014, in these small, rural towns in Qinghai and Gansu provinces. Tongren, Xiahe and Langmusi led me in to a new world with the locals circumambulating around the monasteries and performing prayers, children playing with firecrackers, the smell and smoke of burning yak butter candles, nomads herding the yaks in the surroundings and most of all, laughing monks gathered together to play football. Yes, football where the only rule seemed to be just to kick the ball high. All this combined with the beautiful landscapes of rivers, valleys and endless mountaintops reaching towards the bluest of skies created the sensation of standing on the rooftop of the Earth.



Tongren is famous for the numerous Thangka paintings in Wutong monastery, a form of art still practiced in the monastery by skillful monks.

Langmusi, a town that lies, on the border of Gansu and Sichuan provinces. Its two monasteries, Kirti and Sertri, are situated in different sides of the border. The split is said to be due to power struggles between the two monasteries.



Xiahe is the home for the famous Labrang Monastery. Founded in 1709, it is the largest monastery of Tibetan Buddhism outside the Tibet Autonomous Region. At its peak almost 4000 monks resided there. During the Cultural Revolution the monks were sent back to their village and after reopening in 1980, the government allowed enrolment to about 1500 monks. The inner Kora, a pilgrimage path, and succession of prayer wheels is 3.5.km long.





URAMAN TAKHT - A JOURNEY TO THE FORGOTTEN LANDS OF KURDISTAN

By Anahita Ahmadi

After publishing the August issue of the UN-aligned magazine, we received the kind message from an UN-aligned member, Anahita, saying the magazine had inspired her to travel to the Iranian Kurdistan. As a thank you we received beautiful pictures from her which we decided to publish as a bonus, showcasing Uraman Takht, a magnificent village in the west of Iran.

Uraman Takht is indeed one of the wonders of what Iran has to offer. With a population of less than 3000, this village hosts the kindest and most hard-working people that I have yet seen throughout my journeys. This paradise is located in eastern part of Marivan city of Kurdistan and lies 1450 meters above sea level on the alluring heights of the Zagros mountains.

Uraman Takht's unique architecture:

The village is built on a steep slope overlooking the "Takht mountain". Because of this, the residential area of the village is quite dense and creates a magnificent feature that the town is well-known for: the roof of each house serves as the yard of the house that is higher on its hillside.



PHOTO BY ANAHITA AHMADI



PHOTO BY ANAHITA AHMADI

It's rich history:

Remains of Zoroastrian fire temples have been found all around the village, revealing people's faith in Zoroastrianism before the advent of Islam. Today the inhabitants of this village follow the Sunni religion and speak the Gorani language, a dialect spoken by ethnic Kurds. The town also hosts a number of traditional ceremonies such as Pir Shalyar, an old traditional ceremony in which inhabitants of the city sacrifice animals, play drums and pray by repeating spiritual hymns.

Forgotten like a bad flu:

Unemployment and rural infrastructure investment has suffered immensely by the current economic sanctions of Iran. With little to no facilities such as hospitals, health centers or public service, the people of the village just manage to make ends meet. Men often are forced to get involved in dangerous and low-paid jobs as Kolbars, individuals who are paid to carry goods on their back across the borders, often illegally; while children and women are engaged in household activities and have no real prospects for the future. The Iranian government has long been ignoring the well-being of its Sunni population and has been treating them as criminals. This bigotry and religious intolerance needs to stop now.



BELIEF OR CRIME?

By Farrokh Enayati

Throughout the history of mankind there has always been opposition to the advent of a new manifestation or messenger of god. When you study the life of Moses, Jesus and Mohammad, you come across the difficulties they went through and that was only because they were trying to establish a new set of beliefs among peoples, which was for their own good. The same story has been going on in Iran for about 170 years now. In 1844, a young Iranian man claimed to be the Promised One of the previous religions and a herald for the coming of a new era. The new prophet, Baha'u'llah, founded the Baha'i religion - the second fastest growing one in the world. At the present time, there are about 370,000 followers living in Iran. Many Baha'is have been forced from their home country, for their houses, shops or properties were confiscated. They were threatened with death and had lost their jobs and livelihoods. Due to a Fatwa - a kind of order issued by some highly-ranked mullahs - Baha'is are considered filthy (najes in Persian) and they have been deprived of some obvious and primary rights, which each human being has as a birthright.

“There is no compulsion in religion.” (The Cow: 256)

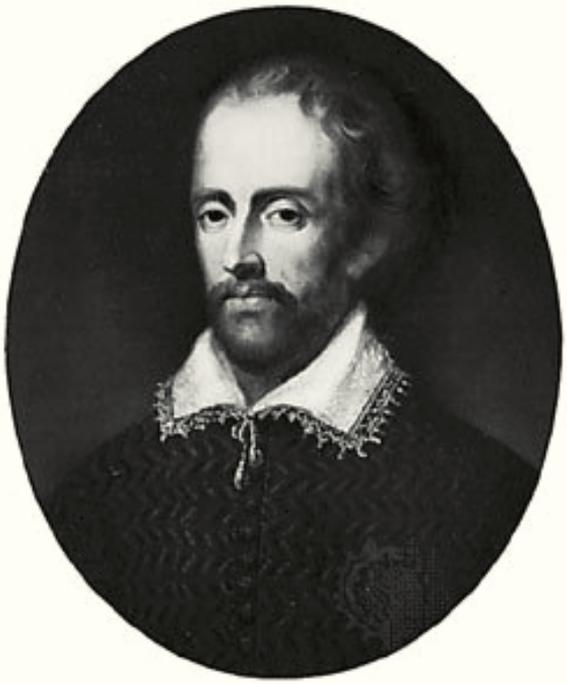
Some of these Baha'is are exiled from their own hometowns, some are martyred, some are sent to prisons, some are dismissed from their workplaces, some are... All these mishaps have fallen upon them for nothing but their belief, because they think differently from their own countrymen and because the Islamic leaders of Iran are concerned about their own position.

These leaders claim they believe in Quran but when it comes to the matter of status, they ignore what Allah and Mohammad have mentioned in the holy Book of Quran.



VARQÁ AND HIS SON TIED TOGETHER WITH CHAINS BECAUSE OF THEIR FAITH IN BAHAIISM

Fortunately, some international societies have put the Iranian government under pressure and they have been forced to give few of these rights back, rights which seem funny or even unbelievable at first sight to people of other countries, e.g. the right to have a passport, to be announced husband and wife officially. These forty years after the Islamic revolution have truly been crushing in economic terms for some Baha'is because they were fired from their jobs and had to start a new business in which they had no knowledge or experience. But with the power of love and unity in their hearts, this minority has always behaved as honorable citizens. Thanks to some NGOs, satellite channels, social networks, sites, etc, we hope that someday soon Baha'is in Iran will gain their own freedom and rights and that Bahaimism will be recognised as an official religion.



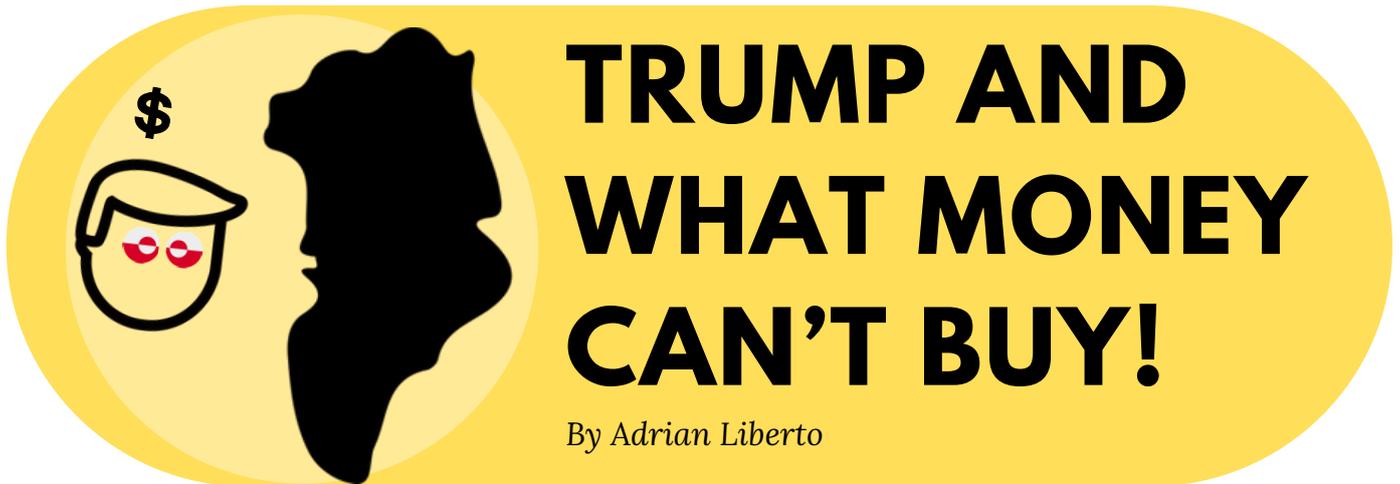
AMORETTI: SONNET 67 BY EDMUND SPENSER

By Dr. Alex Liberto

Today I would like to propose an Elizabethan poet, Edmund Spenser. The poem I have chosen is Sonnet LXVII. The sonnet belongs to the sequence entitled Amoretti, in which Spenser tells the story of his love for Elizabeth Boyle, from his initial courtship to her final acceptance of his love. In this sonnet Spenser tells us that, being tired of his long courtship, he was losing hope of winning her love when, unexpectedly, the lady suddenly accepted him. The events are told through images of a deer that he is hunting. The deer is a symbol for his coveted lady. When the poet/huntsman loses all hope of concluding a successful hunt, the deer appears to him and lets itself be caught. The general tone of the sonnet is not one of chase and frenzied hunt, but one of calm and peace. The love that Spenser celebrates in his Amoretti is different from the typical love described in the more conventional sonnets of the time. Spenser in fact does not describe passionate or ardent love, but a chaste and pure one, which culminates in a pure ethereal love.

*Like as a huntsman after weary chase,
Seeing the game from him escap'd away,
Sits down to rest him in some shady place,
With panting hounds beguiled of their prey:
So after long pursuit and vain assay,
When I all weary had the chase forsook,
The gentle deer return'd the self-same way,*

*Thinking to quench her thirst at the next brook.
There she beholding me with milder look,
Sought not to fly, but fearless still did bide:
Till I in hand her yet half trembling took,
And with her own goodwill her firmly tied.
Strange thing, me seem'd, to see a beast so wild,
So goodly won, with her own will beguil'd.*



Trump's shopping list!

So, President Trump now wants to buy Greenland! An uninhabited Greek island is one thing, but the largest island in the world that is also an autonomous territory... Well! Although Greenland has been a part of Denmark for over 200 years, it has been increasingly self-governing since 1979, with only foreign affairs and defence still controlled by Denmark. The suggestion just highlights how callous and clueless the American President is.



TUNUMIIT INUIT COUPLE FROM KULUSUK

People are not for sale

Despite its promising name, Greenland is no Eden. Three quarters of it, in fact, are covered under permanent ice. Erik the Red, the Norse explorer, reportedly gave it the attractive name in order to encourage colonisation. Now Greenland has 57 thousand or so inhabitants and they are justifiably proud of their identity, culture and autonomy. For Trump, however, people are just pawns and this move is just another confirmation of his cynical outlook. For Trump, money and power come first. What next? Will he decide to auction Puerto Rico (a US unincorporated territory) to the highest bidder? Slavery was abolished in the US in 1865, but clearly, Trump still does not quite understand that people are not for sale.

A US tradition

True, the US has a tradition of buying territory; the purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, Florida from Spain in 1819 and Alaska from Russia in 1867 are just a few examples of its many transactions. Nevertheless, the world is a very different place now and annexing people and lands through war or purchase is now seen for what it is: an affront to civil rights.

FANCY A SHORT QUIZ?

A COPY TO THE ANSWERS OF THIS QUIZ ARE AVAILABLE AT THE END OF THE MAGAZINE.

For suggestions and feedback please write to us at contact@un-aligned.org

01 What do these phobias relate to?

1. Acrophobia
2. Arachnophobia
3. Agoraphobia
4. Xenophobia

02 Where is:

1. The Bay of Pigs?
2. The Gulf of Carpentaria?
3. The Grand Harbour?

03 Who shot:

1. President Lincoln?
2. President Kennedy?
3. Lee Harvey Oswald?

04 What countries did America buy the following territories from?

1. Florida
2. Louisiana
3. Alaska
4. Greenland

05 Which country did the South African Republic and the Orange Free State fight in the Second Boer War (1899-1902)?

06 Name the famous spouses of these well-known people (married during the dates shown):

1. Ilona Staller (1991-1998)
2. Lauren Bacall (1945-1957)
3. Jacqueline Kennedy (1968-1975)
4. Tom Daley (2017-Present)
5. Arthur Miller (1956-1961)

07 What World Heritage sites exist in the following places:

1. Lalibela, Ethiopia
2. Djenné, Mali
3. Leshan, China
4. Elephanta Island, India
5. Nazca Desert, Peru

08 What are these people know for?

1. Tim Berners Lee
2. Francis Crick and James Watson
3. Valentina Tereshkova

09 Name the presidents of the following countries:

1. Italy
2. Indonesia
3. Belarus
4. Kenya

10 Name the Prime Ministers of the following countries:

1. New Zealand
2. Denmark
3. Bangladesh



The world is changing rapidly; and so will our perception and fabric of life. Idealism is often used as a term of contempt, but creative people understand the power of imagination. We need to visualise and formulate a better world in order to make it a reality. This is the essence of UN-aligned.

UN-aligned was created with the goal of uniting our globe by a federal world order, which is based on the core principles of a shared humanity and a shared planet. It was this aim that united Adriano Liberto and Ariana Yekrangi to create this beacon of change. Join our global movement today and be the change you want to see. Our membership is completely free of charge.

As a member you can:

- Organise and manage a cell or parish
- Enjoy complete & free access to our premium benefits including: language courses, our virtual library and so much more
- Contribute to our newsletter
- Be part of a like-minded community

Visit:

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Quiz Answer Sheet

1. What do these phobias relate to?

- Acrophobia (heights)
- Arachnophobia (spiders and other arachnids such as scorpions)
- Agoraphobia (open spaces)
- Xenophobia (fear of the foreign or strange)
- Hydrophobia (water)

2. Where is:

- The Bay of Pigs? (Cuba)
- The Gulf of Carpentaria? (Australia)
- The Grand Harbour? (Malta)

3. Who shot:

- President Lincoln? (John W. Booth)
- President Kennedy? (Lee Harvey Oswald)
- Lee Harvey Oswald? (Jack Ruby)

4. What countries did America buy the following territories from?

- Florida (Spain in 1819)
- Louisiana (France in 1803)
- Alaska (the Russian Empire in 1867)
- Greenland (Sorry Trump, no chance!)

5. Which country did the South African Republic and the Orange Free State fight in the Second Boer War (1899-1902) (the British Empire)

6. Name the famous spouses of these well-known people (married during the dates shown):

- Ilona Staller (1991-1998) (Jeff Koons)
- Lauren Bacall (1945-1957) (Humphrey Bogart)
- Jacqueline Kennedy (1968-1975) (Aristotle Onassis)
- Tom Daley (2017-Present) (Dustin Lance Black)
- Arthur Miller (1956-1961) (Marilyn Monroe)

7. What World Heritage sites exist in the following places:

- Lalibela, Ethiopia (Rock-Hewn Churches)
- Djenné, Mali (The Great Mosque)
- Leshan, China (The Giant Buddha)
- Elephanta Island, India (Hindu Cave Temples)
- Nazca Desert, Peru (The Nazca Lines: large geoglyphs)

8. What are these people known for?

- Tim Berners Lee (Inventor of the World Wide Web)
- Francis Crick and James Watson
(predicting the double helix structure of the DNA molecule and work on genetics)
- Valentina Tereshkova (She is the first woman to have flown in space)

9. Name the presidents of the following countries:

- Italy (Sergio Mattarella)
- Indonesia (Joko Widodo)
- Belarus (Alexander Lukashenko)
- Kenya (Uhuru Kenyatta)

10. Name the Prime Ministers of the following countries:

- New Zealand (Jacinda Ardern)
- Denmark (Mette Frederiksen)
- Bangladesh (Sheikh Hasina)

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UN- ALIGNED NED

THE VIRTUAL & ALTERNATIVE UN

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