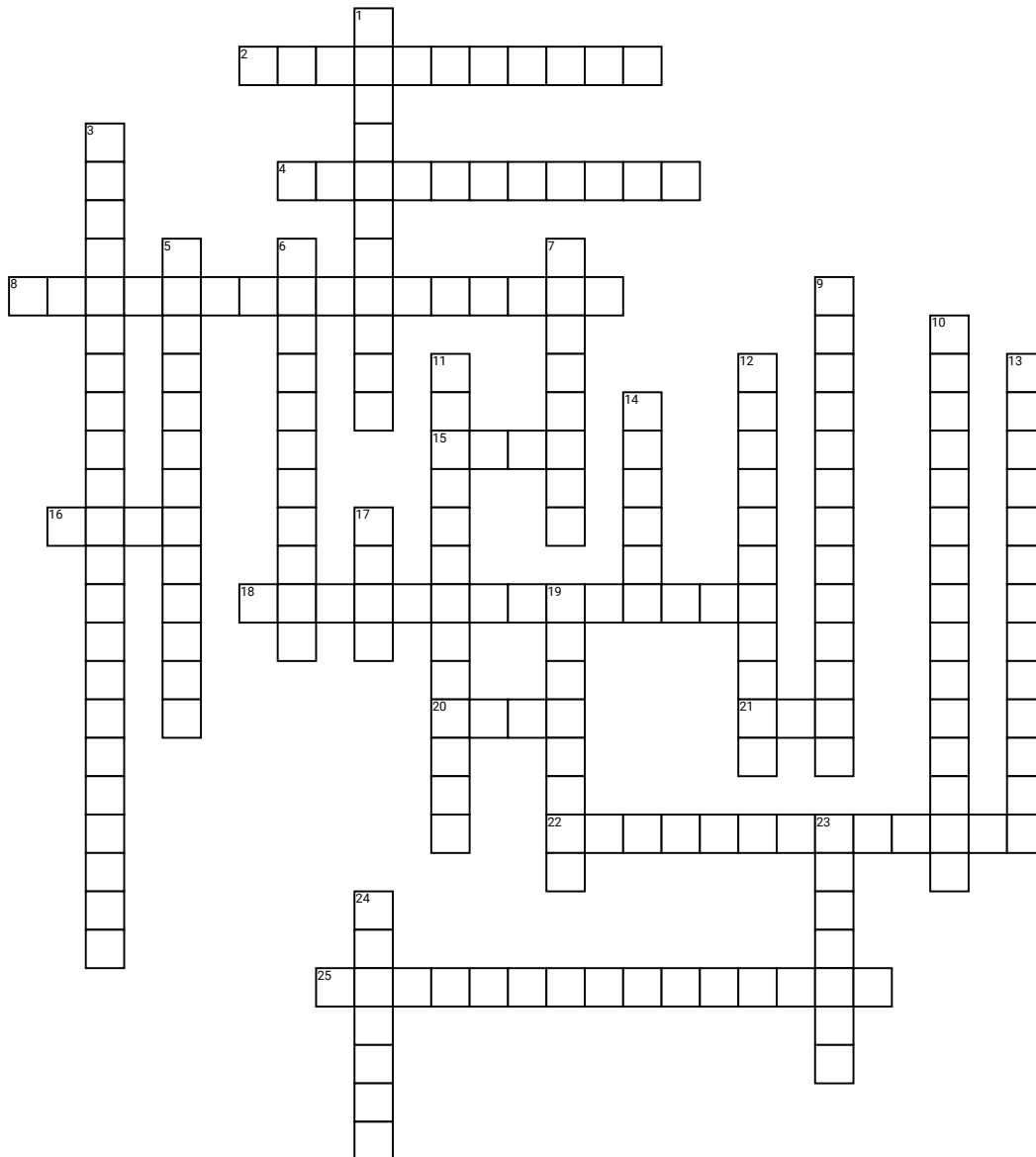


Internationalism and Nationalism



Across

2. In 2001, this country's ruler destroyed two ancient statues of Buddha, the revered religious leader.
4. One of the 14 designated world heritage sites in Canada. One of the four which are cultural.
8. The prevention of an increase or spread of something, especially the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons.
15. A country in the Middle East reported to have, for 18 years, been secretly enriching uranium.
16. the countries of Western Europe and North America feared the military threat posed by the powerful, communist-controlled Soviet Union. To protect themselves, they formed this organizations.
18. Was originally an organization of countries in which French is an official language. Is committed to promoting the French language and cultural and linguistic diversity.
20. An arm of the United Nations, that monitors whether countries are observing the terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
21. An association which includes more than 150 countries. Set out rules governing how member states would conduct trade..
22. Between those for whom digital technology serves as an instrument of power, and those for whom it serves as an instrument of powerlessness.

25. A Canadian media philosopher. Who wrote a book called "The Medium Is the Massage"

Down

1. The president of Iran. Has called for the destruction of Israel, denied that the Holocaust happened, and threatened the United States.
3. A phenomenon, in which internet users surround themselves with like minded individuals, making themselves less likely to trust important decisions to those whose values differ from their own.
5. Involves representatives of both governments and non-governmental organizations that discuss strategies for protecting the fragile Arctic environment.
6. Situated around or inhabiting one of the earth's poles.
7. The secretary-general in 2003, who suggested the UN needed to adapt to changes in the world.
9. Became an official supranational body in 1991. Is dedicated to creating one of the largest free-trade zones in the world by integrating the economies of member countries.
10. A permanent body of the United Nations seeking to maintain peace and security.
11. An important intergovernmental organization that was funded in 1945.

12. A theory that suggests that when people in developed countries have more money to spend, they will buy goods and services from less developed countries which will then strengthen the economy of the developing world.
13. A single collective of citizens with common interests.
14. Promotes international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture, and communication and works to create respect for the shared values and dignity of every civilization and culture.
17. A pandemic that by July 2003, had been reported in 26 countries.
19. One of the many natural and human-made sites around the world that have been identified as world heritage sites. Located in Egypt.
23. One of the two EU members who have resisted adopting the euro.
24. A material that when enriched can be used both to generate nuclear power and to build nuclear weapons.