

both economic and legal-political dimensions, and contains a variety of pragmatic consequences as well. Where citizens perceive their personal security as protected, they will not seek emigration as the only means of achieving dignity and prosperity, but instead will remain home to contribute to the wealth and welfare of their own country.

Human security includes the recognition of individual and minority rights. In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, we have seen how the past repression of dissent and ethnic identity has contributed to explosive violence when the old order dissolves. The era of the sovereign state as legally immune to external influence and pressure is passing. States, through a number of treaties and conventions, have voluntarily accepted restrictions on their domestic activities. It is in the interest of international community to advance standards of citizenship in the form of reciprocal rights and duties between governments and individuals.

Security from Illicit Activities

The subject of non-traditional security also includes illicit activities — narcotic trade, smuggling, piracy and terrorism. These ventures flourish where normal legal and police powers are weakest, although they may also be tolerated by the state and operate in a subrosa context. More the concern of police than of military forces, these activities are often transnational in nature and challenge the authority and ability of governments to maintain order. In some societies, these organizations flourish to the extent that their practitioners constitute a state within a state. The drug cartels in Colombia, the "Shining Path" guerrillas in Peru, the *yakuza* in Japan, gangs in Canada and the United States, and the Mafia in Italy are all examples of powerful organizations engaging in illicit activities.

Such organizations have the ability to generate wealth and attract support while preying on human weakness and poverty. The growth of organized illegal activities is often a symptom of a state's inability or unwillingness to challenge such associations. State-sponsored terrorism exists as a special example of organized crime, and is often an indirect instrument of foreign policy.