

Borders: Cause of Conflict or Catalyst for Peace?

Frank R. PFETSCH

Abstract: *The main issue I am asking in this contribution is that of borders as an obstacle to or facilitator for peace. Since it is quite obvious that borders can be both, object of quarrel and defenders of peace, the question has to be reformulated: what are the conditions for borders to become an object of war or a facilitator for peace. The answers present some conditions as to obstacles to peace, such as on the one hand countries with open frontiers without natural delimitating lines, disputed lines of demarcation, and arbitrarily dictated borders by outside dominating powers without consultation of the population. On the other hand borders can offer an opportunity for cooperation if they coincide with the principle of selfdetermination, if state borders reinforce identity of a population, or if political borders correspond with ethnical, religious or cultural groups. The overarching international framework for boundary-as-barrier is that of national power politics, that of boundary-asinducer- to-peace is that of regional integration led by negotiated arrangements.*

Keywords: *borders, conflicts, peace, war*

Workforce-market cooperation along the Hungarian-Austrian border

CSAPO Tamas

Abstract: *The history of the labour market relationships on the borderland of Austria and Hungary is looking back for 20 years so far. In the beginning, Hungarian employees got a job in the conventional way, based on the strict permission policy of the Austrian government, and those who worked a longer period, got a green card. Borderland labour has been regulated by treaties between the two states since 1998. One of them is the Borderland Commuting Agreement. Due to it, 2200 people got employed. The other one is the Probationary Agreement. As a consequence of it, 600 people engaged themselves to work in Burgenland from West-Transdanubia. Since Hungary has joined the EU, those Hungarian employees who belong to either the group of traditional employees or those who belong to the authority of the Commuting Agreement, after 12 months work abroad may get the permission discharge certification. All these restrictions may remain until 2011, and then Austria must open its labour market for the newly joined EU member states.*

Keywords: *employee, labormarket, green card, Interreg Phare CBC, permission exemption*

Analysis of the economical potential in Bihor and Hajdu-Bihar counties

PENZES Janos, MOLNAR Ernő

Abstract: *Debrecen and Oradea are centres of economic space of their counties and the value of the inner potential depends on the distance from the county-seat. Considering the present road network, the settlements near the border crossing stations Biharkeresztes and Valea lui Mihai) might profit from the unifying economic space of the two counties. The moderate opportunities of the mutual agglomeration of Debrecen and Oradea are shown by the minor potential difference of the settlements locating between the two great towns.*

Keywords: *borders, employment, potential model, regional inequalities, road accession*

Educational co-operations along the Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian border

TEPERICS Károly

Abstract: *The number of students from foreign countries in the Hungarian educational institutions is significant. The lowest number is detected in the primary schools where their presence is rather to be treated as the evidence of migration instead of part of the educational market. It is maximum in the close proximity of the border where the traces of the market position may be detected.. It may be observed that from the nineties onwards a new dimension of the co-operation appeared and the number of participants in the Hungarian education increased and this level has some unique characteristics with respect to the causes as well. The market forms of the human capital development can be recognised. The foreigners appearing on this level prepare*

themselves for the Hungarian labour market even at severe sacrifices. Both the predominance of the vocational trainings and the share of the various professions support the above.

The most characteristic feature of the higher level is the lack of mobility. On the whole, there are much less students than expected on the basis of the number of students in the secondary schools and thus the reality did not testify the proposed hypothesis. Only the number of students from Slovakia grew in comparison with the lower educational levels. It is surprising that there are more students from Europe in the precious and relatively cheap medical training than Hungarians from the neighbouring countries in the Hungarian training.

The number of pupils and students in the Hungarian education may be set in parallel with the number of the Hungarian minority and the socio-economic situation of the neighbouring countries. Most students come from Romania but proportionally they are overrepresented in the case of the Transcarpathian region.

The introduction of the Schengen Agreement may create an interesting situation in this field. The mobility will be unchecked in the directions of Slovakia and Austria but it becomes more complicated in the case of Romania which is to enter later and Ukraine which is to remain outside it permanently. As far as the latter is concerned, the compulsory visa obligation may seriously hinder the movements.

Keywords: cross-border co-operation, public education, higher education, education market, labour market

Concerning the competence of the European Union in over border security issues

Gunilla EDELSTAM

Abstract: The author is interested in the security of her country, Sweden, a country surrounded by EU member states. She deals with the problem of over border criminality which has greatly increased after the EU enlargement. She analyzes the cooperation between EU and her country, regarding the fight against terrorism, the treaties, agreements, methods used and the legal system. The problem of maintaining Sweden's sovereignty in accepting EU legislation is also an issue of this article.

Key words: security, border, crime terrorism, cooperation

Peripheries and Borders in a Post-Western Europe

Gerard DELANTY

Abstract: The paper explores the concept of borderlands with respect to conceptions of Europe and current developments in European societies, especially in the context of the recent enlargement of the EU. It examines the changing nature of borders with a view towards offering an assessment of the notion of a post-western Europe. The thesis advanced in the paper is that Europe is taking not just a post-national form, but is also taking a post-western shape and this latter dimension may be more significant. An important aspect of this is changing relations of peripheries to the core. The aim of the paper is to offer a new assessment of the periphery which can be seen as a zone of re-bordering. In the periphery the relation between the inside and the outside is complex and ambivalent; while often taking exclusionary forms, this is a relation that can also be viewed as the site of cosmopolitan forms of negotiation.

Keywords: EU enlargement, borderlands, cosmopolitanism, postcommunism, diversity

L'Europe élargie sans frontière monétaire

Jaroslav KUNDERA

Abstract: The article deals with the processes of accession of the East-Central European countries to the Euro zone. The statistical analysis indicates that only few countries have fulfilled the convergence criteria distinguished under the Maastricht Treaty which casts doubt on the usefulness of applying these criteria to the countries in the processes of transformation. In the view of the author the benefits for the East-Central European countries from the participation in the Euro zone will be greater than economic costs. The question is only to choose the optimal date of adhesion because few of these countries need some freedom of manoeuvre in economic policy to finish their transformation processes.

Key words: euro, economic policy, frontier, accession

***Cross-border co-operation in Europe: scientific research
„...most environmental problems have a cross-border impact...”***

CZIMRE Klára

Abstract: *The paper highlights possible approaches which may transform the attitude towards transboundary rivers and international river basins, pointing out that the scientific and institutional approaches are intertwined and rely on each other. Consequently, both the European Union needs the outcomes of the scientific researches and the scientific researches need supports from the European Union. The cross-border aspect is the most important to be followed in the river basin principle since “rivers do not consider administrative borders”.*

Keywords: *cross-border co-operation, international river basin, transboundary rivers, EU actions, transboundary environmental regimes*

Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe

Mihaela GAVRILĂ

Abstract: *The article is dealing with the spread of phenomenon of trafficking in human beings in the South Eastern Europe. This modern form of slavery is a human rights issue as it entails the violation of women's dignity and integrity, their freedom of movement and, in some cases, their right to life. As far as the individual is concerned, it affects the very foundations of human rights: the equal dignity of all human beings. Although many countries are in the process of reviewing their legislation in order to include trafficking in human beings in their Criminal Codes, trafficking continues to be viewed in a different manner from the criminal point of view, this having a negative effect on combating this phenomenon. In this respect, further Cooperation between authorities in different countries is needed in investigation and prosecution, in prevention as well as in victim/witness protection. In its four sections, the present article defines the issue of trafficking in human beings, presenting its forms, as well as the international co-operation in this field.*

Keywords: *trafficking, globalization, phenomenon, transnational, co-operation*

***The opening of the Dutch borders.
Legal and illegal migration to the Netherlands 1945-2005***

Chris QUISPEL

Abstract: *This article analyses the rise of migration to the Netherlands after the Second World War. It is argued that, unlike during the pre war years, it became increasingly difficult for the Dutch government to close its borders to a growing number of migrants. Initially the main causes of migration to the Netherlands were the dismantling of the former Dutch colonial migration and labour market problems in the sixties. At first this was legal migration, but in the seventies and eighties, the line between legal and illegal migration, became more and more blurred. Migration causes migration and it became difficult for the Dutch government to stop the growing flow of migrants. Things became even more difficult in the nineties when large numbers of asylum seekers and economic refugees, tried, often successfully, to enter the Netherlands. The result was a growing anxiety among politicians and among the Dutch public, resulting in several attempts to change the law in such a way that illegal migration would become impossible, or at least much less attractive. Though partially successful, the Dutch government was never able to really stop the flow of migrants. Nowadays the problem of illegal migration has become intertwined with fears of radical Islam and terrorism. It also has become an important element of EU policy. It has led to a steep rise in the expenses paid to protect the EU borders. It has made illegal migration more difficult and dangerous, but, as is the case at the American-Mexican border, human trafficking and smuggling has not stopped.*

Keywords: *Migration, Borders, Netherlands, Labour market, Illegality*

Les nouvelles frontières de l'Europe: repenser les concepts

Fabienne MARON

Abstract: *Etant donnés les récents élargissements de l'Union européenne de 2004 et 2007, la question des frontières de la nouvelle Union pose le problème du sens et de l'essence du projet européen, parce que, en ce moment, il faut repenser le concept de frontière européenne, en prenant en compte les nouvelles raisons dues à la pertinence des frontières de l'Europe/de l'Union. Le concept de frontière est devenu dynamique et innovateur, étant un instigateur de coopération entre les états. Aujourd'hui, il a totalement perdu sa signification initiale, exclusivement militaire : « faire front » à l'ennemi. A présent, il est crucial pour la viabilité politique, économique et sociale de l'Union de tracer en Europe les frontières de l'Europe. Pourtant, l'enjeu majeur auquel on est soumis est de se décider si les frontières de l'Europe coïncideront avec celles de l'Union Européenne. Pour y arriver, plusieurs défis, comme l'identité européenne, la diversité en Europe, l'évaluation et la mise en oeuvre de la politique européenne de voisinage, le lancement d'un vrai dialogue interculturel, attendent encore une réponse concrète.*

Mots clés: *frontières, Union Européenne, Europe.*

Multilingualism as a new EU-strategy and the impact of European political border shifts on languages

Esther GIMENO UGALDE

Abstract: *This paper analyses the relation between languages and borders. Borders can be political, economic, cultural, etc. but they can also be linguistic. Like all kinds of borders, language borders are dynamic and they highly depend on political border shifts. The article offers an overview of the historic development of languages and borders during the 19th and 20th centuries and its impact on language typology. It also offers a classification of crossborder languages and reviews language diversity in Europe while analyzing European multilingualism as a new strategy of the EU.*

Keywords: *multilingualism, language diversity, cross-border languages, EU-language typology, border shifts*

Images of openness - Images of closeness

Enrique BANUS

Abstract: *This essay presents the history of Europe from the cultural point of view, the influence different European cultures and literatures had upon the evolution and relations among peoples, the necessity of the linkage of each culture to its roots. It also makes a survey upon the world wide perspective language and culture give to the human beings. The author raises the problem of identity seen through the linkage with the historical mentality and the frontiers.*

Key words: *frontier, literature, openness, closeness, culture, tradition, identity*

Cross – Border Politics and Its Image in the European Union

Dana PANTEA

Abstract: *The article presents the relationship between politics and frontiers. It explains how politics was born, its relation with the evolution of humanity and its history, the importance of identity in the relations inside a group, a nation and between them. The history of borders and frontiers is presented, the changing of their meaning along centuries and how they influence politics and international relations. The image of the Other and its origins are presented and its role in the political imagery. The author considers that the most important problem of cultural mondialization is how people should live together at a global level with all the cultural differences which keep changing all the time. Other influential things are: the importance of mass media for the cultural activities, the problems of national identity which are strongly related to culture and its symbols, the impact of the fall of the Berlin Wall upon the globalization of media, the empire of the internet, the commercial media that bring profits of millions of dollars.*

Key words: *politics, frontiers, borders, image, cultural policy*

Psychological preconditions of totalitarianism and their effect on democratic

transformations in European states

Margarita CHABANNA

Abstract: *The purpose of the article is to argue that the establishment of totalitarian regimes depend on psychological features of citizens who have aspirations for being objects of total control performed by a state. Therefore, it allows totalitarian parties to use efficient methods of manipulation. Accordingly author shows that successful democratization of posttotalitarian state requires transformation of totalitarian consciousness.*

Keywords: *totalitarianism, democratization, mass society, totalitarian ideology, propaganda*

The Cultural Frontiers of Europe: Our Common Values

Rudolf REZSÖHAZY

Abstract: *In this article the following European common values are shortly analysed: 1. Greece and Rome: the scientific thinking; the Promethean spirit; the Roman legal constructs. 2. Christianity: the dignity of the person; love; justice; fraternity. 3. The Middle Ages: reason; citizenship; learning; time as value; work as virtue. 4. Renaissance and Reformation: autonomy of the individual; relativism; tolerance; spirit of enterprise. 5. Enlightenment: modern science; critical spirit; idea of progress. 6. Industrial and Political revolutions: technology; freedom ; human rights; democracy; separation of Church and State. 7. Capitalism and Socialism: private property; free market; competition; consumerism; social reforms; solidarity; equality. 8. The last developments: self-determination of peoples; peace; Welfare State; women's emancipation. 9. The family.*

Keywords: *Cultural Frontiers, Europe, Common Values, the family*
