

level of organized crime, directing the efforts of the state and society. That increases the risk of apprehension and punishment of the offender, makes it more difficult to commit crimes, reduces the proceeds of crime, as well as incentives for criminal activity.

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LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

Italy is a rich land of historical linguistic minorities in their variety and quantity. The Ministry of Interior estimates that about 5 % of the Italian population has not the Italian tongue as native language [1, p. 7]. The Italian Republic is one of the few European countries which explicitly protects linguistic minorities (Article 6 of the Constitution). It was applied before 1999, especially in some regions with special status (Valle d’Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige, Friuli, and Venetia Giulia) [1, p. 9].

The law 482/99 protects the language and culture of the Albanian, Catalan, Germanic, Greek, Slovenian and Croatian, and those speak French, Franco-Provençal, Friulian, Ladin, Occitan and Sardinian. Also notes the existence of other linguistic minorities [1, p. 13].

The linguistic minorities benefit specific measures in various fields such as education, communication, radio, press and TV public service. The sector’s competence is conferred to the Presidency of the Council of

Ministers, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Education, University and Research. Regional and local governments are responsible for the implementation of laws, programs and *ad hoc* activities in the territories where the linguistic minority is recognized and formally/informally transmitted [1, p. 17].

«Law does not need language but it is language itself» (Cortelazzo 1997: 39). This famous quote from the renowned Italian scholar Michele Cortelazzo, constantly referred to in many papers dealing with legal language (it. *linguaggio giuridico* or *lingua del diritto*), stresses the pivotal role played by language as a vehicle for this central area of our lives; the language allows the transmission, interpretation and enforcement of the legal acts, it is the tool of the trade of legal experts and its importance in the legal field is paramount compared to other languages for special purposes (LSP) [2, p. 4]. While this statement has never been questioned so far, it is true that only recently citizens, state administrations and legal operators have demonstrated a renewed interest in language, with a particular attention to the understanding and communicative efficacy of legal texts [2, p. 8].

The branch of legal linguistics (it. *linguistica giuridica*), conceived as an interdisciplinary area in which law and language communicate and share research objects, has been increasingly gaining attention in Italy over the last sixty years, and today it can be considered a full-blown sub-field of Italian linguistics [2, p. 11].

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MOSSAD: THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL IDEA OF ISRAEL

The matter of national security has always remains the basis for any state at war. When a country has been at war for more than a decade, the problem of national security turns into a national idea. The history of the Mossad is a confirmation of this.

It must be emphasized that the Mossad was formed for the purpose of coordinating intelligence activities. It was established immediately after the establishment of the State of Israel. In 1948, it was a component of three power institutions of the country:

– a military information service (General Staff). It was responsible for security, counterintelligence and censorship. Later, this service came to be called Israel Defense Intelligence;

– an internal information service, which was latter called the Shin Bet;