

the summer of 2014, the United States sent instructors to Iraq who were not directly involved in the hostilities, and starting in August they began a large-scale air campaign. On February 1, 2015, the Iraqi Prime Minister declared that the war with the “Islamic State” is in fact the “Third World War”, because the IG declares its plans to extend the war beyond the Levant and create a “World Caliphate”. On March 18, 2015, the leader of the Islamic State terrorist group, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, was injured as a result of the strike of the anti-terrorist coalition forces on a convoy of three vehicles on the border of Iraq and Syria. On September 30, 2015, at the request of the Syrian government, the Russian Federation entered into a civil war in Syria, launching a military operation in that country.

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FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE U.S.: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

America is at war. They have been fighting drug abuse for almost a century. Four Presidents have personally waged war on drugs. Unfortunately, it is a war that they are losing. Drug abusers continue to fill their courts, hospitals, and prisons. The drug trade causes violent crime that ravages their neighborhoods. Children of drug abusers are neglected, abused, and even abandoned. The only beneficiaries of this war are organized crime members and drug dealers.[2]

The United States has focused its efforts on the criminalization of drug use. The government has, to no avail, spent countless billions of dollars in efforts to eradicate the supply of drugs. Efforts of interdiction and

law enforcement have not been met with decreases in the availability of drugs in America. Apart from being highly costly, drug law enforcement has been counterproductive. Current drug laws need to be relaxed. The United States needs to shift spending from law enforcement and penalization to education, treatment, and prevention.

One of the main reasons preventing an effective drug war is well-organized criminal gangs, the so-called Mexican drug cartels. The most famous are Sinaloa, Los Zetas, Golfo and Tichuan. For example, the cartel Sinaloa is one of the strongest in the region, as it maintains relationships with law enforcement agencies and politicians. Cartel members even grow their primary raw material. Fighting criminal gangs is hampered by high levels of corruption.

A serious counteraction to illicit drug trafficking began during Richard Nixon's presidency, when US troops were withdrawn from Vietnam. He is credited with the expression "war on drugs". After that, each administration allocated funding to protect the border with Mexico.

During the presidency of R. Nixon in the United States began to take effective programs aimed at rehabilitating drug addicts. R. Nixon suggested that Dr Jerome Jaffe should head the newly created special drug control agency - the Office of Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP), whose task was to reduce the number of drug addicts. Programs were developed for education, treatment, rehabilitation, training and research programs.

The proponents of drug policy can't be classified as Liberal, Conservative, Left, Right, Democratic, or Republican. Many Liberals and Democrats, such as the 103rd Congress favor drug criminalization and supply sided efforts, while some Conservatives, such as Milton Friedman and William Buckley favor drug legalization. There are, however, three prevailing views on addiction in America, which have derived from America's views of alcoholism.

The Colonial or Moralistic view considers the drug user to be sinful and morally defective. The drug itself is not the problem. The moralist's drug policy entails punitive measures for users. Drug use is a crime. Reagan's "zero tolerance" policy on drug use is an excellent example of a moralist drug policy.

Second, the Temperance view considers the drug itself, as an addictive substance and the cause of addiction. The supply of drugs is a public hazard. According to the temperance view, drug policy should focus on drug smugglers and drug dealers as the root of drug addiction. US drug policy has largely been influenced by the temperance view of addiction.

Third, the disease concept views addiction as being a treatable disease. Neither the drug user, nor the drug supplier is responsible for drug

addiction. The disease concept calls for a drug policy that focuses on drug treatment and rehabilitation. Clinton for example embraced the disease concept and increased funding for treatment programs.

There has been continuous and widespread debate about drug policy since Nixon waged America's first war on drugs. Remarkably, the issues have changed very little. In fact, US drug policy hasn't had many significant changes over the last 30 years. The US has long endorsed a supply sided drug policy. Most of the funding has gone to interdiction and eradication efforts. These measures have failed and continue to fail. The United States needs to significantly shift its funding towards education, prevention, and treatment. Thus, America needs to decriminalize drug use.

Data on drug seizures at the US border indicate an alarming volume of trafficking taking place in recent years. Since 2009, heroin seizures at the southwestern border have almost tripled, while meth seizures quintupled through 2014. Worse yet, cocaine and marijuana remain two of the most commonly seized drugs along our southern borders, equating to millions of pounds seized by US Border Patrol.

These figures help paint the broader landscape of drug overdose and abuse reaching record levels in the United States. In 2010, the FBI released a statement detailing the southwestern border and Mexico's involvement in the illicit drug trade within the United States. At the time, Mexico was the No. 1 foreign supplier of marijuana. While Mexico produces no cocaine, the cartels do move Colombian cocaine through South and Central America into the US through Mexico.

Mexico is also the largest supplier of methamphetamine. The country has labs established on both sides of the border that are controlled by Mexican drug cartels. Although Asia and the Middle East were the largest producers of heroin, 39% of heroin identified by DEA signature programs originated from Mexico, making the southwest border the source for many heroin overdoses west of the Mississippi River.

Today, the data show the majority of marijuana drug trafficking still takes place along the southwest border. The coastal borders (Miami, New Orleans, Ramey) see a great deal of traffic but the emphasis is largely on marijuana and cocaine, suggesting the coastal borders are secondary channels largely for Colombian cartels that push these primary drugs from South America.

The government works tirelessly to counter the influx of illicit drugs, with drug trafficking falling under federal law and carrying a felony sentence ranging anywhere from five years to life in prison. Any individual can be charged with trafficking if authorities believe there is intent to sell.

Charges can also be escalated to distribution depending on the quantity of drugs found.

The modern drug war began in the 1960s, and for thirty five years it has failed to produce and real success. Which is better for America during the next 35 years, prohibition with the continuing costs and ineffectiveness, or reform policies that approach the problem from a different angle. Instead of spending so much money on imprisoning drug offenders and preaching why drugs are bad, why not spend the money on schools, and school programs? The idea is to keep kids from using drugs, and this will in turn reduce the numbers of adults that use drugs.

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CAUSES AND FORMS OF THE POLICE BRUTALITY IN THE USA

Police brutality is the abuse of authority by the unwarranted infliction of excessive force by personnel involved in law enforcement while performing their official duties. The term is also applied to abuses by corrections personnel in municipal, state and federal penal facilities including military prisons.

Causes

Police brutality can be associated with racial profiling. Differences in race, religion, politics, or socioeconomic status sometimes exist between police and the citizenry. Some police officers may view the population (or a particular subset thereof) as generally deserving punishment. Portions of the population may perceive the police to be oppressors. In addition, there is a perception that victims of police brutality often belong to relatively powerless groups, such as racial or cultural minorities, the disabled, and the poor.

Officers too often fire their weapons in a manner and in circumstances that place innocent bystanders in danger; and accidentally