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здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
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PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE USA

Domestic violence is one of the problematic issues affecting the modern world. Women are mostly the victims of such violence; according to statistics, every fourth woman in the world suffers from or has experienced such violence.

Women ages 18–24 are most likely to be victims of domestic violence, but children and men are also commonly victimized. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has reported that more than one in four women and one in ten men are affected by domestic violence. Also according to the CDC, 43 million women and approximately 38 million men have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime [4].

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act («VAWA»). This Act, and the 1996 additions to the Act, recognize that domestic violence is a national crime and that federal laws can help an overburdened state and local criminal justice system [2]. In 1994 and 1996, Congress also passed changes to the Gun Control Act making it a federal crime in certain situations for domestic abusers to possess guns. The majority of domestic violence cases will continue to be handled by your state and local authorities. In some cases, however, the federal laws and the benefits gained from applying these laws, may be the most appropriate course of action [3].

Domestic assault by an habitual offender.

In General any person who commits a domestic assault within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or Indian country and who has a final conviction on at least 2 separate prior occasions in Federal, State, or Indian tribal court proceedings for offenses that would be, if subject to Federal jurisdiction:

- any assault, sexual abuse, or serious violent felony against a spouse or intimate partner, or against a child of or in the care of the person committing the domestic assault; or
- an offense under chapter 110A, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for a term of not more than 5 years, or both, except that if substantial bodily injury results from violation under this section, the offender shall be imprisoned for a term of not more than 10 years.

Domestic Assault Defined.

In this section, the term «domestic assault» means an assault committed by a current or former spouse, parent, child, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a

spouse, parent, child, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, child, or guardian of the victim [18 U.S. Code § 117].

According to the Domestic Violence Act No. 116 of 1998 it is: any form of abuse which includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or economic harassment damage to property. In the USA, these forms of violence are understood as follows: emotional violence is, for example: «You are fat», «you are too thin», «you are a worthless accountant», «why should I listen to your primitive philosophy»; economic violence: «I will close our joint account now», «you will report to me every cent spent», «I will not repair your car», «you eat too much»; psychological violence: «I will call the police and say that you beat me, you know my connections», «one more word – I will leave» «I will take the children with me and make it so that you will never see them»; intimate insult; physical violence: stretched clothes, broken glasses, pinches, cracks, slaps, cuts and shot limbs.

To prevent violence in the USA, a mandatory response strategy has been implemented. Medical institutions are obliged to contact about any facts of violence. In some states, citizen are required to report incidents to law enforcement mistreatment of children.

The police of the USA are a key 24 hour agency for women experiencing domestic violence, and the first port of call in emergency (by dialing 999). More than 400 NYPD domestic violence prevention officers, investigators and supervisors assist victims of domestic violence in precincts and Housing Bureau police service areas citywide. Domestic violence officers visit the homes of victims, make referrals to court, provide counseling services and shelter alternatives, facilitate obtaining orders of protection and help in personal safety planning.

Victims of domestic violence, stalking, and other sexually related crimes who have entered the United States on a temporary basis may be eligible for nonimmigrant status. In addition to enforcing the laws and working to ensure victims' safety, the NYPD Domestic Violence Unit performs domestic violence awareness outreach. Each local precinct and police service area has a domestic violence office.

The NYPD has prepared three separate brochures about domestic violence and the strategies that can help combat or prevent it. These brochures have been translated into Spanish, Haitian Creole, Chinese, and Arabic.

Therefore, the police of the USA maximally counteracts domestic violence, this is indicated by the American legislation itself. It is also possible to conclude that the legislation of the USA (in terms of combating domestic violence) is stricter than the legislation of Ukraine. The United States also participates with many countries to resolve this issue. In order for Ukraine to achieve such a result, to improve the protection and prevention of domestic violence, it needs to cooperate with the USA and jointly solve this issue in order to make the most positive and necessary decisions for Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел

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THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Terrorism of that time should be considered as an organized type of crime. Today, the era of lone terrorists is over. Terrorist activities are becoming well-organized (planned, properly funded, etc.). It is virtually impossible to prepare and commit a terrorist act without purchasing weapons, explosives or other means. And the shadow market of such items is controlled by the same organized crime. Therefore, organized principles can be seen not only in terrorism, but also in a number of related crimes. The recognition of terrorism as a global problem is evidenced by the adoption of many normative acts at the international level. In our opinion, the basis of modern understanding of terrorism should be sought in these normative acts. The center of development of international legal documents on combating terrorism is the United Nations. Within its framework many international treaties of general character aimed at combating terrorism have been prepared and adopted, namely:

– Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, in particular Diplomatic Agents, of December 14, 1973;

– International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, of December 17, 1979;

– International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, of 4 December 1989;

– Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, of 9 December 1994;