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COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES

Human trafficking is one of the most heinous crimes against humanity. This offense has had its place at all times, both hundreds of years ago and today. In the past, people were sold quite openly in the markets, or one wealthy person sold his subjects to another equally influential person, and so on. Currently, people are no longer sold so openly, as it is prohibited by law. But all the same, human traffickers sell people abroad or elsewhere through kidnapping or deception. And the question of how exactly to fight human trafficking becomes relevant. Therefore, we will try to consider it on the example of the USA.

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide – including right here in the United States [1].

In the United States, some of the most vulnerable populations include American Indian/Alaska Native communities, lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender-questioning individuals, individuals with disabilities, undocumented immigrants, runaway and homeless youth, and low-income individuals. These victims are deceived by false promises of love, a good job, or a stable life and are lured or forced into situations where they are made to work under deplorable conditions with little or no pay [1].

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 called for the creation of the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts among U.S. federal government agencies [2].

The following federal government agencies are implementing programs to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and to capture and prosecute their traffickers. Such as the Department of Defense, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Education, the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Housing and Urban Development [2].

We should consider what measures the US government is implementing to combat human trafficking. Maybe other states will be able to adopt this practice in their legislation.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced the establishment of the HHS Task Force to Prevent Human Trafficking, which will focus on expanding access to services for survivors, preventing forced labor in health care supply chains, and building scientific understanding of the intersections between public health and human trafficking, among other initiatives [3]. The Senior Policy Operating Group, consisting of senior officials from across the U.S. government, established a working group in 2021 that will analyze the rights and protections granted to temporary employment-based visa holders and develop solutions for addressing gaps [3].

Last year, the Department of Commerce (DOC), in collaboration with the Departments of State and Labor, launched a new coordination group to develop innovative approaches to combating forced labor in the seafood industry [3]. In December 2021, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) released its revised policy to counter trafficking in persons (C-TIP). USAID will use this policy to promote trauma-informed and survivor-centered approaches in C-TIP programming to empower survivors [3].

The Department of Defense launched a Student Guide to Preventing Human Trafficking to inform military-connected high school students about human trafficking, with a focus on how human trafficking is occurring in student settings [3]. The Department of Labor (DOL) will provide additional trauma – and survivor-informed awareness and referral training to DOL investigators nationwide in order to combat forced labor and abusive labor practices [3].

The Department of Education will launch a series of webinars to inform the education community about recognizing, understanding, and preventing human trafficking in and around school environments [3].

The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, chaired by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), will work to implement the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act by developing a strategy for supporting enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to prohibit the importation of goods made by forced labor from the People’s Republic of China [3].

In summary, we can observe that the prevention of human trafficking does not focus on one area of society, but extends to everyone – children, women and men. Since human trafficking affects the whole society, the fight against this type of crime should also be extended to all people.

Список використаних джерел

1. Human Trafficking Prevention. URL: <https://www.dea.gov/resources/victim-witness-assistance>

2. Federal Government Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking. URL: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/resource-library/federal-efforts>

3. FACT SHEET: President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. URL: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/01/25//>

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WAYS TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE USE OF ENGLISH IN UKRAINE"

The theoretical foundations of the Law of Ukraine "On the Use of English in Ukraine" advance the goal of Ukraine's integration into the European and scientific space. The relevance of the study arises from the need to develop effective mechanisms for the implementation of this law and to assess its impact on other spheres of public life [1].

The study of English as a tool for international communication is confirmed by a number of international acts and documents, such as The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which emphasizes the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as well as the right to education, which provides for access to information in different languages, including English. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages emphasizes the importance of multilingualism and the right of citizens to use their mother tongue. Various UNESCO resolutions, which include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which has repeatedly emphasized the importance of learning foreign languages, including English, for the development of international cooperation [2].

According to Part 1 of Article 2 of this Law, the purpose is to promote the use of English as one of the languages of international communication throughout the territory of Ukraine in the public spheres of social life defined by this Law. Therefore, according to statistics, the volume of professional fields that require knowledge of the English language has increased. These categories of employees include:

1. Civil service: Civil employees, especially those involved in international cooperation, are required to have a certain level of English.

2. Military: Officers and other categories of military personnel who may participate in international operations or interact with foreign partners must be fluent in English.

3. Law enforcement: Law enforcement officers, particularly those involved in the investigation of international crimes or working with foreign colleagues, must know English.