

d'occupation nazies intensifient la fréquence et la violence des tueries dont ils se rendent coupables. Selon Henri Amouroux, « Montluc est le vivier où les Allemands puisent, quand bon leur semble, qui bon leur semble, ceux qu'ils veulent tuer ». Dans les mois qui précèdent la libération de Lyon, plusieurs centaines de détenus de la prison sont exécutés arbitrairement, dont une centaine de Juifs entre le 17 et le 21 août à l'aérodrome de Bron [3].

De nombreux massacres sont commis pendant la guerre de Vendée et de la Chouannerie contre des prisonniers de guerre et des civils. L'ensemble des exactions fait plusieurs dizaines de milliers de victimes, principalement entre l'automne 1793 et le printemps 1794, au cours de la Virée de Galerne et des colonnes infernales.

Lorsque la révolte éclate en mars 1793, de nombreuses violences sont commises par certains groupes d'insurgés. Celles-ci tendent cependant à se raréfier à mesure que s'établit de la discipline dans l'Armée catholique et royale. À la suite des succès initiaux, les Vendéens font de nombreux prisonniers. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont utilisés en mars et en avril comme boucliers humains, notamment à la bataille de Jallais et à la bataille de Chemillé. Cette tactique, inefficace car les prisonniers réussissent souvent à s'échapper, est cependant abandonnée par la suite[4].

En résumant les recherches que j'ai menées, nous pouvons arriver à la conclusion qu'un grand nombre de meurtres de masse ont eu lieu en France, mais que tous les auteurs ont été punis et ont subi leur châtement.

Список використаних джерел

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2. Massacre de la Saint-Valentin (Guadeloupe). URL: [https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massacre_de_la_Saint-Valentin_\(Guadeloupe\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massacre_de_la_Saint-Valentin_(Guadeloupe)).
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BODIES FIGHTING CRIME IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

Combating crime is one of the key functions of state bodies, which is of great importance for ensuring security and law and order in any society. In the countries of the West, where legal systems developed under conditions of democracy, market economy and respect for human rights, effective structures were created to fight crime Crime-fighting bodies

perform a wide range of functions - from operative and investigative activities to social rehabilitation of offenders. These will better explain the main types of law enforcement agencies, their structure, functions, and approaches to crime prevention in Western countries such as the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany.

When considering all structures and divisions, it is worth emphasizing on the USA, where there is a well-differentiated system of combating crime in all its aspects the first of which will be the FBI. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is one of the key law enforcement agencies of the United States, which performs the functions of the National Security and Criminal Investigation Service. Founded in 1908, the FBI reports to the US Department of Justice and operates under the direction of the Attorney General. The main mission of the bureau is to protect the United States from internal and external threats, fight crime and ensure compliance with federal laws. The main functions and tasks are wide-ranging, from countering terrorism to countering cybercrime. The FBI adheres to the principles of professional ethics, legality and protection of civil rights, actively cooperates with international and local law enforcement agencies. The bureau works with the latest technologies and monitors the development of criminal schemes, including the expansion of cyber operations. The FBI is considered one of the most professional and equipped law enforcement agencies in the world. His experience and methods are often used as a model for the creation and modernization of law enforcement structures in other countries [1].

DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) is one more US federal agency that is part of the Ministry of Justice and specializes in the fight against illegal drug trafficking and enforcement of relevant laws. Founded in 1973, the DEA strives to stop criminal schemes related to the production, distribution and smuggling of narcotic substances. The main goal and task is more narrowly focused than that of the FBI, namely combating illegal drug trafficking, data collection, intelligence and analytics, compliance with federal drug laws. DEA builds its activities on several key principles: aggressive suppression, information and use of intelligence, international cooperation, comprehensive law enforcement strategy, transparency and observance of human rights [2].

The basis of activity is internal security in the country, namely: prevention of threats, secrecy and protection of information, cooperation with other special services, legal basis and reporting, use of modern technologies [3]. It is worth emphasizing that Ukraine also has many powerful departments for combating crime, one of which we will consider in detail is the SBU (Security Service of Ukraine).

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) is the main state security body of Ukraine, responsible for the protection of national security, the fight against terrorism, counterintelligence and other tasks related to the

security of the state. The SBU was created in 1991 after the declaration of independence of Ukraine and is the legal successor of the State Security Committee (KGB) of the Ukrainian SSR. The service reports directly to the President of Ukraine and is coordinated with other law enforcement and military structures. The SBU performs a wide range of functions, in particular Counterintelligence, Fight against terrorism, Cyber security, Fight against organized crime and corruption, Protection of state security [4]. Having considered the main tasks, we can say that this body is on a par with Western structures, but the difference is with the beginning of the war, when the SBU will carry out both in the middle and directly at the front

In the modern world, the law enforcement system of Western countries demonstrates a complex and structured approach to countering crime. The basis of the fight against crime in these states are specialized intelligence services and special agencies. They ensure effective coordination and efficiency in detection, investigation and prevention of offenses. The experience of Western countries can serve as an example for developing countries in the context of improving the legal system and implementing innovative approaches to ensuring law and order. Effective governance, accountability and respect for human rights remain priorities for Western law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime.

Список використаних джерел

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CHALLENGES IN MODERN POLICING: ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY WHILE UPHOLDING CIVIL LIBERTIES

Modern law enforcement faces significant challenges as it attempts to strike a delicate balance between maintaining public safety and respecting civil liberties. This balance is critical in a democratic society, where the protection of individual rights is paramount. However, evolving societal expectations, technological advancements, and increasing demands for transparency have complicated this task. This paper explores the key