

Король М.,
слухач магістратури Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.

XENOPHOBIA AND RACISM IN AMERICA TODAY. WAYS OF FIGHTING

The USA is and has always been a very multicultural country. Unfortunately, however, minority groups in the United States are often discriminated.

The purpose of my research is to analyze the general state of xenophobia and racism, as well as the activities of the US government in combating the above crimes.

Xenophobia, racism and extremism pose a serious threat to the modern world. A special and main risk group for these phenomena is young people in connection with the peculiarities of perception of the environment, the psycho-emotional state of people, friends and parents; the need for self-realization is clearly expressed.

The US government is careful to ensure that the police are able to offer alternative methods for rehabilitating adolescents and children, as well as know how to engage with their families. The main goal of the government and law enforcement agencies is to have a clear understanding of the psychology of children and adolescents, their special needs, and how to interact with them.

Racism is a conscious or unconscious belief in the primary superiority of one race over another, which implies that the "higher" race should occupy a dominant position and control those who belong to the "lower" race.

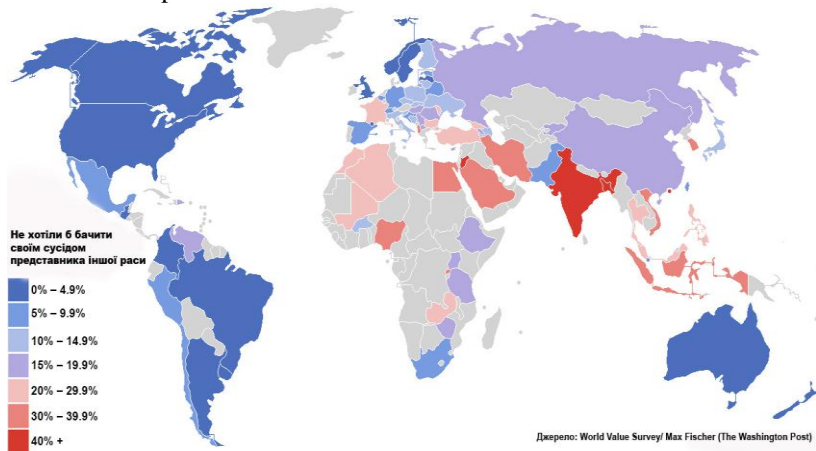
In my opinion, in the modern developed world it is unacceptable for a person's appearance to be the cause of a certain hostile attitude towards him.

Racial discrimination is widespread throughout the United States, and is especially pronounced in the country's conservative regions, such as the south and Midwest, as well as in small towns and rural areas. The most frequently discriminated groups are African Americans, Hispanics, and Muslims, but smaller minority groups such as Jews, other immigrant groups, and the LGBT community also share their intolerance. The US government in the fight against discrimination toward migrants has decided to take such measures to combat discrimination as: eliminating racism and xenophobia in the workplace against migrants, ensuring full equality of all

before the law, including labor law, the struggle of the police and other bodies with manifestations of common the non-recognition of migrants, the suppression of all racist manifestations in their direction, the promotion of education on the human rights of migrants and the full access of the public to information on issues concerning migrants and migration, etc.

Swedish economists Niklas Berggen and Teresa Nilsson ranked 65 countries most tolerant and intolerant of other races.

According to the final results, the most tolerant were the inhabitants of Great Britain and its former colonies (USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) and Latin America. The exceptions are Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.



India, Jordan, Bangladesh and Hong Kong are the least tolerant.

Only in three of the 81 countries surveyed, more than 40% of respondents said they did not want their neighbor to be of a different race. Among them, 43.5% are Indians, 51.4 Jordanians, and 71.8% and 71.2% of Hong Kong and Bangladesh respectively. The most tolerant are Belarus and Latvia.

Xenophobia is the main panic of disagreement, hostility, hatred, the whole spectrum of negative emotions in relation to all this, which is a waste of the category of “stranger”. Xenophobia can occur anywhere. In the United States, which are known as immigrant countries, numerous groups have fallen victim to xenophobia, including Italians, Irish, Poles, Slavs, Chinese, Japanese, and various immigrants from Latin America.

As a result of xenophobia, immigrants from these countries have faced discrimination in employment, housing and other sectors. The US government even passed laws restricting the number of Chinese citizens in

the country and depriving Americans of Japanese descent off the coast of the country.

To prevent the emergence of xenophobic ideas among people, the US government believes that such means are necessary as:

- promotion of the principles of tolerance;
- replacing fear with curiosity, the method of studying the unknown, acquaintance with foreign cultures, religions, nationalities based on public events;
- education of ideas of equality and respect in the family, the media, educational and educational institutions.

To ensure that racism and xenophobia are not even more turbulent, the US government considers it important that citizens actively participate in various anti-racism events, round tables, public hearings, the prevalence of tolerance for national minorities, refugees and migrants, as well as a call for reporting cases of xenophobia, racial hatred and violence, as well as cases of racism.

Activities in this area have confirmed that racism and xenophobia are increasing in modern America and that they have significant criminogenic potential due to factors such as long-term political instability, low economies, low levels of well-being and illegal migration.

In the United States, the government and law enforcement agencies took coordinated actions to combat discrimination, namely: methods for approaching victims of these crimes were developed; improving the skills to evaluate and individualize victims of discrimination, envisaging risk levels for becoming a victim, improving the methodology of working with victims during the investigation of crimes, developing agencies to assist victims of racism and xenophobia and other sources, support services for victims of crimes; realization of the rights of victims, increased attention to their safety issues, informing victims (therapy, rehabilitation treatment, additional training), and more.

Список використаних джерел

1. Some aspects of the right to protection against discrimination and the fight against racism and xenophobia // A Comprehensive Study of the Human Rights Situation. - URL: – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:<http://www.khpg.org.ua/index.php?id=1245855623>
2. Program of Action for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.// Durban, South Africa, August 31 - September 7, 2001
3. Monitoring of racial and ethnic hatred or intolerance - the spread of hate speech and the call for intolerance (hate speech as a weapon of right rhetoric). – 76 sec. – URL – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим

доступу:http://noborders.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/cyberhate_2011_Butkevych.pdf

4. Xenophobia as a global problem in the USA. Electronic resource: Access mode.- URL: – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу:<https://tyzhden.ua/News/79632>

5. The practice of initial police training in combating racism and xenophobia/ Vienna, OSCE 2009.- page 25-26.- URL: – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.osce.org/ru/secretariat/109934?download=true>

Костюк Ж.,

курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Харчук Н.Р.

COUNTERING THREAT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The problem of new terrorist threats of a global nature is considerable has grown in recent years. Effectiveness of action taken by national government structures to prevent terrorist attacks wide circles of the world public. The United States of America has addressed the issue of counteracting terrorist threats throughout its history. Therefore, the experience of organizing counter-terrorism in the United States deserves further attention.

The need to fight with terrorism in the United States was thought to come to the terrorist attack of 11th Sunday, 2001. 18 years ago, 19 al-Qaida militants captured four passenger aircraft. Two of them were sent to the skyscrapers of the World Trade Center in New York, another plane flew into the Pentagon. Fourth - crashed in Pennsylvania. A total of 2,977 people were killed, including passengers and crew of hijacked aircraft, people who were in or near destroyed buildings, as well as more than 400 rescue personnel. Another 6 thousand people were injured. People who were inside buildings at the time of the collision tried to escape by any means. They even jumped out of the windows. This is one of the bloodiest crimes against humanity in modern history. Not only US citizens, but also foreigners suffered from the attack. Among the dead there were 372 foreigners, of which 12 were Ukrainians of origin. Rescuers 100 days extinguished all areas of fires.

The September 11 attacks forced the United States to tighten security measures in the country. In addition to internal security, the events of September 11 significantly influenced US foreign politics. Much attention was paid to the fight against terrorism by George W. Bush. The document with the title “Act of 2007 on Realization of Recommendations of the Act