

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.

Список використаних джерел

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<https://drugabuse.com/featured/drug-trafficking-across-borders/>

2. The United States War on Drugs-Stanford University – [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: [https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty\\_prejudice/paradox/htele.html](https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty_prejudice/paradox/htele.html)

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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

fire them, sometimes fortuitously hitting nothing and other times shooting people and seriously injuring them. Officers too often use dangerous and poor tactics to try to gain control of suspects, which results in the application of additional force or places others in danger. Critically, officers do not make effective use of de-escalation techniques, too often instead escalating encounters and employing force when it may not be needed and could be avoided.

A review of a sample of arrest records for persons charged with resisting arrest suggests that some uses of force are not being reported. There were 111 resisting arrest incidents, and for seven of these – over six percent – CDP acknowledges that no use of force report can be located. The inability to produce Taser firing histories compounds the concerns about the reliability of the data and undermines the assertion that Taser uses have declined.

Black Americans are more than twice likely to be unarmed when killed during police encounters than whites. An analysis published by The Guardian in May found 32 percent of black people killed by police this year were unarmed, compared to 15 percent of white people and 25 percent of Hispanic and Latino people. Excessive force is one of the most common forms of police misconduct. For every 1000 people killed by police, only one officer is convicted of a crime.

Police departments must ensure appropriate training in how and when to use force, and provide the supervision necessary for sufficient oversight of officers' use of force. Departments must also provide their officers clear, consistent policies on when and how to use and report force. Departments must implement systems to ensure that force is consistently reported and investigated thoroughly and fairly, using consistent standards.

Police brutality in the United States, the unwarranted or excessive and often illegal use of force against civilians by U.S. police officers is widely spread. Forms of police brutality have ranged from assault and battery (e.g., beatings) to mayhem, torture, and murder. Some broader definitions of police brutality also encompass harassment (including false arrest), intimidation, and verbal abuse, among other forms of mistreatment. Americans of all races, ethnicities, ages, classes, and genders have been subjected to police brutality. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, for example, poor and working-class whites expressed frustration over discriminatory policing in northern cities. At about the same time, Jewish and other immigrants from southern and eastern Europe also complained of police brutality against their communities. In the 1920s many urban police departments, especially in large cities such as New York and Chicago, used extralegal tactics against members of Italian-immigrant communities in

efforts to crack down on organized crime. Regular harassment of homosexuals and transgender persons by police in New York City culminated in 1969 in the Stonewall riots, which were triggered by a police raid on a gay bar. And in the aftermath of the 2001 September 11 attacks, Muslim Americans began to voice complaints about police brutality, including harassment and racial profiling. Many local law-enforcement agencies launched covert operations of questionable legality designed to surveil and infiltrate mosques and other Muslim American organizations in an effort to uncover presumed terrorists, a practice that went unchecked for at least a decade.

The forms of police brutality to which this situation gave rise were variable and generally not limited to physical assault (e.g., beatings) and excessive use of force. They also included unlawful arrests, verbal abuse (e.g., racial slurs) and threats, sexual assaults against African American women, and police homicides (murders of civilians by police). Police were also sometimes complicit in drug dealing, prostitution, burglaries, protection schemes, and gun-smuggling within African American neighbourhoods.

Список використаних джерел

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2. <https://www.essence.com/news/13-organizations-leading-fight-against-police-brutality/#92862>
3. <https://www.alternet.org/civil-liberties/15-reasons-americas-police-are-so-brutal>

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## **FEMALE MUSLIM POLICE OFFICERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

Many girls who wear the hijab aspire to have a career in the police force, but there are only a few who really accomplish this dream. While several countries around the world accept hijab as a part of official police uniform, some countries forbid it and for example claim it's contrary to the values and practices of a secular state. Nevertheless, Muslim women who wear a hijab always have to fight all kinds of stereotypes to have a career. But some women in the pictures below prove to the world that they can be who they are and still rock their police uniform. Among them are: