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NEW STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE US STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

In the United States a common definition of terrorism is the systematic or threatened use of violence to create a general climate of fear to intimidate a population or government and thereby effect political, religious, or ideological change. Also “terrorism”, as defined by American lawyers, is “the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, civilian population or any of its segments in order to achieve political or social goals”.

One of the main priorities in the USA is to fight against terrorism. In the modern world, the global threat of terrorism is constantly changing, unpredictable and ever increasing. For USA it is vitally important to prevent and suppress any terrorist activities on its territory, as some of the states may rely on such activities for their own military and political intentions. American strategy against terrorism must solve two basic tasks: to protect the U.S. and its allies from terrorist attacks and create unfavorable environment for international terrorism. Today, Washington's counter-terrorism strategy includes 4 basic elements:

- 1) to use of American armed forces, but not in the format of the ground war;
- 2) training and supplying Syrian and Iraqi fighters with military equipment to combat with terrorism;
- 3) strengthening international counter-terrorism cooperation;
- 4) the transition from a military to a political settlement of the Syrian crisis.

Currently, terrorism has taken on new forms, and the Internet has become a key factor in the spread of extremist propaganda all around the world. The Asia-Pacific region has both significant terrorist and counter-terrorist potential. From the point of view of national and global terrorist threats today the greatest interest for US represent the 3 types of countries:

- 1) countries that were declared the “sponsors” of terrorism by the U.S. now or a few years ago (e.g. North Korea);
- 2) countries with significant or dominant proportion of the Muslim population, predisposed to the propaganda of the “Islamic state” (Indonesia, Malaysia, partly China);
- 3) countries being traditional partners the US counter-terrorism activity (Australia, Japan, South Korea).

The United States and the West should focus on the socio-economic causes of the terrorism, then they will be able to restrain it and avoid catastrophic defeat in the fight against this evil. In the complex of modern measures to combat the United States against international terrorism, there is a clear continuity with what has been done in this direction before. However, there is no doubt that new "threats and challenges" on the part of terrorism in the 21st century forced the US to reconsider its anti-terrorism programs, as well as to develop additional measures to combat terrorism. US structures to combat terrorism have formulated a strategy and tactics to combat this phenomenon such as:

Diplomacy. Diplomacy is important in the fight against modern international terrorism, which does not recognize borders between states. Effective diplomacy directed against terrorism plays the role of a cementing compound that connects the efforts of different countries.

Criminal law: the prosecution of terrorists. Bringing terrorists to court is the most important principle of US policy in the fight against terrorism. The prospect of capture and punishment can deter other terrorists from acting. However, even if this does not have the desired effect, the remaining terrorists on the wanted list will be more limited in their behavior. This measure is not effective against suicide bombers, fanatics, and lower-level perpetrators driven by ideological attitudes and despair. Terrorist leaders of high level, who are far from the place of the committed crime, as a rule, do not worry about the measure of bringing to criminal responsibility.

The use of military force. For the past 30 years, the United States has used military force to free hostages.

Intelligence service. Intelligence collection and analysis is the most important tool in the fight against terrorism. Specific data with the help of which it would be possible to destroy the conspiracies of terrorists are rarely obtained.

Financial control levers. In the United States, two types of financial control are used to combat terrorism: the freezing of assets belonging to terrorists and terrorist groups; imposing a ban on the provision of material support to terrorists.

Accounting for various counter-terrorism measures. In order to effectively combat terrorism, all the above measures must complement each other. Together, they can give more than just an effective result.

The new strategy and tactics of the US struggle against international terrorism is based on a number of principles.

- not to make any concessions to terrorists and not to conclude any deals with them;

- bring terrorists to justice for their crimes;
- isolate states that support terrorism and put pressure on them to force them to change their behavior;
- strengthen the means to fight terrorism in those countries that cooperate with the United States and need assistance.

The US struggle against terrorism is long-term, and if it is combined with the spread of democracy in the world, it can be a strategy for a century. At the same time, it is not known how intensely the struggle against the hotbeds of terrorism will be conducted, what will be the balance of forces at the global and regional levels, what rules of conduct will be established between the participants of the struggle, as well as those states that want to stand aside, etc. Even the leadership of the United States in the international antiterrorist campaign gives no reason to believe that the rest of the world will unconditionally accept everything that the United States does. Thus, modern international terrorism is not only a dangerous phenomenon, but also a fairly viable one. It is constantly transforming and adapting to changing conditions. Accordingly, the success of the fight against him will be associated with: a) a large number of participating countries involved by the United States; b) comprehensiveness of measures.

Список використаних джерел

1. US counter-terrorism strategy: experience, new challenges, a projection to the Asia-Pacific region – [https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=27184261].
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3. Terrorism in the United States – [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_the_United_States].

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EXPERIMENTS ON A HUMAN BEING – A CRIME OF THE XXI CENTURY

The relevance of this topic is fueled by the pace of development of modern medicine. Finding a solution to a particular social problem, medicine is increasingly interfering in the field of human health, life and security, guaranteed by the state. We are always happy with the new discovery, the new technologies of treatment and the medicine itself, but we