

Pakistan announces a "high level" commitment to work with international authorities to strengthen the rules and compliance with the action plan to combat terrorist financing and money laundering. Finance Minister Shamshad Akhtar told members of the FATF target group on June 30 that Pakistan plans to apply the "nationwide" approach to strengthening the fight against terrorist financing.

On June 29, the global body for monitoring money laundering said it would return Pakistan to its "gray list" to push Islamabad and stop the alleged support of the militant groups. Pakistani officials said they had warned of such actions during the FATF meeting in Paris, which lasted for a week.

The FATF, which consists of 35 member states and two regional organizations, prevents banks and global investors from allocating money to a country included in the gray list. Placing in a gray list may also precede the possible addition of Pakistan to the "black" FATF list, which will mean further sanctions.

The FATF provided Pakistan with an action plan on the necessary steps to be taken from the gray list. The Ministry of Finance reported that Akhtar created a "mechanism for institutional coordination and monitoring" to ensure implementation of the plan of action.

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Васюта Ю.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Марченко І.В.**

CHAOTIC CRIMES COMMITTED ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Between Christmas, Halloween, Thanksgiving, and a medley of other occasions, it seems as though a holiday is being celebrated at just about any given moment. Every year on March 17th, smack between Valentine's Day and Easter, St. Patrick's Day celebrations erupt in towns and cities across the country. But what sets St. Patrick's Day apart from many of its festive counterparts is a notorious association with drinking. Every March 17th, green beer overflows in pubs throughout New York City, and herds of people ranging from lightly buzzed to blackout drunk

careen and stagger from bar to bar, street to street, morning to night. For the most part, the celebrating is harmless if a little noisy; but where alcohol, crowds, and a mob mentality intersect, holiday partying can lead to rampant chaos, assault, and drunk driving [1].

St. Patrick's Day has been officially recognized as a holiday since the early 17th century. For hundreds of years, revelers have been using March 17th to honor St. Patrick, famed patron saint and legendary snake-expeller of Ireland. Over the centuries, what began as an Irish religious feast has exploded into a marathon day of wild, booze-fueled celebration in countries thousands of miles away from "the Emerald Isle." As the adage goes, "Everyone is Irish on St. Patrick's Day. If police reports mean anything, the adage should be expanded to say, "Everyone is under arrest on St. Patrick's Day." [1].

St. Patrick's Day has been associated with alcohol consumption from its early years, as it was one of the few days where the Lenten season restrictions on drinking were lifted. In modern times the holiday has become chiefly characterized by excessive drinking. In fact, it has become one of the most difficult and dangerous days of the year for law enforcement and communities nationwide [3]. According to the Colorado Department of Transportation, St. Patrick's Day is one of the two days of the year with the highest rate of DUI arrests. An estimated 10% increase in DUI violations is common during the week surrounding St. Patrick's Day. This percentage spikes when the holiday falls on a weekend, reaching a staggering 25%. Research compiled by The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in 2009 demonstrates that on St. Patrick's Day of that year 37% of drivers involved in a fatal crash had a blood alcohol level of .08 or above. The report also states that 47 out of 103 people were killed in a crash that involved drunk driving [5].

In 2011, Hoboken, NJ's annual St. Patrick's Day parade escalated to all out mayhem in a matter of hours: 34 people were arrested, another 136 were hauled off in ambulances, someone set their backyard on fire, a teenage lunatic with a knife scared people, and a man in green boxers peed in a stairwell [2].

On St. Patrick's Day 1990, two men clad in police uniforms and fake mustaches posed as if they were investigating a disturbance at the Isabella Gardner Museum in Boston, MA before handcuffing the security guards and snatching over a dozen pieces art, valued at around \$300 million, in 90 minutes flat. Authorities suspected that everyone from a South American drug cartel, the Japanese underworld, and local mobsters were involved in the heist. To this day, it's still the biggest unsolved heist in this great

country's storied history. Also, it's one of the few St. Patty's Day crimes that doesn't involve an Olympic-sized swimming pool full of booze [4].

In 2010, just three days after successfully robbing a Tennessee bank while wearing a Santa costume, David Christopher Cotton staged a St. Patrick's Day bank job for which he disguised himself as a leprechaun. Cotton's festive felony went awry, however, and he and his getaway driver were subsequently killed in shootout with local police [2].

A 2012 celebration ended in gunfire when five teenagers were shot near the Downtown Canal in Indianapolis. The gunshot - which came from a vehicle - scattered the crowd before police eventually stopped it. According to authorities, one person was left in critical condition and the rest in serious condition at various hospitals in the area. Though none of their injuries were life-threatening. The police said that the oldest of the victims was just 18 years old [2].

In 2012, police in Stockton, CA were busy on Saint Patrick's Day, after they were forced to deal with a shooting that left one man dead. An alleged gang member killed a 22 year old and wounded two others during an incident that took place outside of a bar. A 20-year-old was arrested for shooting a 22-year-old several times. Another 22 year old was shot, and a 21 year old was pistol whipped. It turned out that none of the individuals had gang affiliations [2]. In 2013, 79 dumb dumbs were arrested in Savannah, GA over the Saint Patrick's Day weekend, most of them for disorderly conduct and public urination [2].

In 2012, an NYPD officer kicked his kin to the curb after the teen and a friend issued a brutal beating to a grown man. The two teens got into a staring competition (which is so 19th century) with a 23-year-old. Then things got real when the teen decided to smash a man in the head with a glass bottle. He later received stitches to close his wounds, and the teens were arrested [2].

When most of us think of Saint Patrick's Day, a few things probably come to mind: green beer, shamrocks, parades, Boston - but you probably don't think of murder, riots, arson, or museum heists. So, whatever you do, do not try any of these things in your hometown or in any city, because it can lead to arrest, deadness or your figure may appear on this list!

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Воронін І.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Хоменко О.Ю.**

HISTORY OF AMERICAN ORGANIZED CRIME AND METHODS TO COMBAT IT

Organized crime may be defined as systematically unlawful activity for profit on a city-wide, interstate, and even international scale. The corporate criminal organization is a far cry from the small-scale predations of a Bonnie and Clyde. Criminal organizations keep their illegal operations secret, and members confer by word of mouth. Gangs sometimes become sufficiently systematic to be called organized. The act of engaging in criminal activity as a structured group is referred to in the United States as racketeering. [4]

A criminal organization depends in part on support from the society in which it exists. Therefore, it is frequently expedient for it to compromise some of society's upright members — especially people in the judiciary, police forces, and legislature — through bribery, blackmail, and the cultivation of mutually dependent relationships with legitimate businesses. Thus a racket is integrated into lawful society, shielded by corrupted law officers and politicians — and legal counsel. Its revenue comes from narcotics trafficking, extortion, gambling and prostitution, among others.

Labor Racketeering Labor racketeering is a general term for the misuse of organized labor for criminal purposes. This can consist of exploitation of employers, union members, or both. It comes in various forms. Employers can be bullied into paying for "employees" who don't work, to pay money to corrupt officials to guarantee labor peace, or to avoid publicity that could be damaging. Union members pay into pension funds that are sometimes managed more for the interests of mobsters than for their retirement incomes. [4]