

As a conclusion it can be noted, that over the last years, Turkey has shown impressive results in the interdiction of illicit drug trafficking, and has introduced new legislation and operational structures against drug related organized crime and money-laundering. In my opinion, our country also can create similar educational structures such as TADOC and pay more attention to the fighting organized crime.

Список використаних джерел

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FIGHT AGAINST FOOTBALL HOOLIGANS

Football hooliganism or soccer hooliganism is disorderly, violent or destructive/behavior/perpetrated/by/spectators/at association=footballevant s. Football hooliganism normally involves conflict between gangs, in English known as football firms (derived from the British slang for a criminal gang), formed to intimidate and attack supporters of other teams. Disorderly behaviour has been common among football supporters since the birth of the sport, but it is only really since the 1960s that it began to be perceived as a serious problem. Vigorous efforts by governments and the police since then have done much to reduce the scale of hooliganism.

Conflict may take place before, during or after matches. Participants often select locations away from stadiums to avoid arrest by the police, but conflict can also erupt spontaneously inside the stadium or in the surrounding streets. In extreme cases, hooligans, police, and bystanders have been killed, and riot police have intervened. The principal difficulty for the police in dealing with football hooliganism has been in differentiating between the hooligan and the ordinary football supporter. This difficulty led to the police developing a system whereby all fans were contained, both inside the ground and in travelling to the ground. At the same time, the second primary strategy of the police was the undercover operation: an attempt to ascertain who exactly the hooligans were.

The English Football Association recommended that plain clothes officers be used in the domestic game as far back as the mid-sixties and requests for the police to infiltrate travelling supporters with plain clothes

officers were also made by the Football Association in 1981. Officers were given new identities and instructed to live the life of a hooligan and mingle with other hooligans. These tactics resulted in the launch of numerous early morning raids on the homes of suspected football hooligans from around March 1986. Armstrong and Hobbs detail a familiar pattern in the arrest and charging of suspects in these raids.

On most occasions, individuals arrested in these raids were charged with conspiracy to cause affray or conspiracy to commit violence, with what they had said to the police and what the police had found in their homes being used as the primary evidence against them. Many of the raids resulted in high-profile trials and convictions.

Containment and escort. A common sight in the seventies (and for much of the eighties) was that of the police escorting visiting supporters from railway and coach stations to and from the ground. Fans were literally surrounded by police, some on horseback and others with police dogs. In contrast, the nineties have seen the use of the less confrontational tactic of posting officers at specified points en route to the ground.

This is, perhaps, more to do with the recent circumstances of away fans than with the police entirely changing their tactics. It has certainly been the case that travelling away support has dwindled, to the extent that the familiar en masse arrival of football fans at British Rail stations around the country on Saturday lunchtime is, perhaps, a sight of the past. The police, however, have still been heavily criticized in some quarters for an over-zealous approach in dealing with travelling supporters, such as conducting unnecessary searches of coaches for alcohol and even searching supporters' belongings in their absence, though in a recent fan survey, only 20.7% of supporters disagreed with the use of police escorts, stressing their use as effective protection for away fans.

Inside the ground. The visiting (or 'away') fans were invariably herded into grounds via separate turnstiles and into areas where they were segregated from the home support. These isolationist operations were often emphasized by a line of police officers separating the home and away fans in a sort of "no man's land" and by the high metal fences which surrounded these fan pens, an attempt to prevent fans from spilling onto the football pitch itself.

The police have also been commonly used at the turnstile. Traditionally, this has been a law-enforcement role, with the emphasis on preventing illegal entry into the ground, enforcing exclusion orders and searching supporters for weapons and other prohibited articles.

But they have also been used by clubs to enforce club policy and ground regulations, such as enforcing club bans and membership schemes and deterring fraud by turnstile operators. More recently, the role of the Steward has come to the fore at football grounds, which has partly relieved the responsibilities of the police in this area.

Police tactics at grounds. While the use of en masse containment alongside covert detective operations has been the basic pattern of policing

football hooliganism, police tactics can vary considerably at individual football grounds, as indeed they do on other matters. Such tactics can depend on various factors including the prospective size of the crowd, the relative profile of the particular match, the reputation of the supporters involved and the priorities of the local force involved.

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**MODERN WAYS OF SEARCHING FOR MISSING PERSONS
IN THE UNITED STATES**

Finding a missing person is an important task for the police. US police are the lead in managing and investigating a missing person's case, including taking the initial missing persons report. Wanted persons often travel to another country to try to evade justice. Missing persons can also travel abroad, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

U.S. Department of Justice efforts to improve the investigation of missing and unidentified persons began with a push by NIJ in 2003 to maximize the use of DNA technology. NIJ expanded its efforts in 2005 with the Identifying Missing Persons Summit. In 2007 it launched the "unidentified persons" database, and in 2008 the "missing persons" database was created. Those databases were connected in 2009, creating the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, or NamUs. NamUs has resolved more than 17,000 missing persons incidents and nearly 3,706 unidentified persons cases [1].

The first 48 hours are critical because that's when investigators have the best chance of following up on leads, before people's memories start to fade. Public assistance plays a large role in the search. Therefore, the information received by law enforcement must be accurate to find a person [2].

US Law enforcement chooses how they will allocate resources to missing persons cases on a "case-by-case basis. Investigations on missing persons who authorities believe may be vulnerable (such as children and those with a mental illness) are expedited because time is of the essence to get the word out to the public to look for them. For adults who are reported