

YKMUN 2024

**ANTALYA PRIVITE YUKSELIS
HIGH SCHOOL MODEL UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE**

JCC: AMERICAN DRUG WARS

**Agenda Item:
American Drug Wars**

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1.1 Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

First of all, it is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Secretary General for the Antalya Private Yükseliş High School Model United Nations Conference. I am more than proud of making this conference happen with my friends and waiting with a great enthusiasm to see every participant.

MUN's are great opportunities to discover your talents, improve your formal communication abilities and understand how policy is implemented. For these reasons, as a great academic team it is our mission to transfer our experiences to the new generation and to ensure that MUNs affect them in a similar way.

Lastly as an executive team, we put everything we had into this conference. My most sincere regards. Welcome to Ascend of Prestigiousness!

Yusuf Almış

1.2 Letter from the Under Secretaries Generals

First of all, I would like to welcome all of you to the American Drug Wars of YKMUN'24!

I am more than honored to serve as the Under Secretary General of this committee. We worked really hard to make this committee actually work. Even though I can't make it to the conference, I hope you like the committee and learn something along the way while having fun in this chaotic committee.

There is no doubt in my mind that this committee will flow smoothly, and to help along with your research processes and help you to understand the topic, My dearest Academic Assistant and I have prepared a study guide for this particular agenda. This guide aimed to be both helpful and instructive. I will be more than glad to help you if you have any inquiries about the agenda, the committee procedure, or anything related to the conference. Please do not hesitate to contact me.

Özkan Nikita Cojuhari

Under Secretary General

1.3 Letter from the Academic Assistant

Dear participants of Antalya Private Yukselis High School Model United Nations Conference, it is my honour and absolute pleasure to welcome you to our Joint Crisis committee

First of all, our main goal in the idea of this committee and in the process of preparing the study guide was to make this committee a fun and memorable experience that will leave a mark on the lives of the delegates who choose this committee and will always remain in the back of their minds, so remember to have fun while writing your directives or discussing strategies with each other and be careful to be respectful to both your fellow academy members and each other.

Regardless of your prior MUN experience, English Level, or current procedural knowledge, you will be able to succeed and develop due to the structure of Joint Crisis Committees. For this reason, don't be scared to try new things, engage with others, or get in touch with us. We'll do everything we can to make this committee a memorable event, so relax and enjoy yourself when it starts!

Erdem Demirci
Academic Assistant

2.Introduction to the Committee):

Even if you have been in a Joint Crisis Committee before, we kindly request that you scan over the following procedural passages to refresh your memory, or if you haven't, please try to comprehend the required procedural material prior to the committee so that you can feel at ease and enjoy it once it begins. **Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.** This section will cover and provide all the information delegates are going to need for the committee; anything else can only be learned through experience.

2.1What is a Joint Crisis Committee(JCC):

A Joint Crisis Committee (JCC) is a type of committee in which two opposing cabinets battle each other on the given topic for certain victory. Updates and Crises will appear based on the directives given by the both cabinets. In this committee, the opposing forces will be the East Coast and West Coast Cabinet. The winning condition is usually the certain defeat of one of the cabinets, however; there may be exceptions based on personal directives that will be received throughout the conference.

i.) Directive:

Directives are essential components of Joint Crisis Committees, setting them apart from the General Assembly. The term "directive" signifies an order or instruction. Within the committee, any realistic and feasible action can be initiated through these directives, which means that most of the committee's time will be spent drafting them. Success is achieved through concrete actions rather than just speeches or campaigns. Unlike the GA process, there's no need to promote, suggest, or demonstrate ideas to enact change; a well-crafted directive is sufficient. Various types of directives exist based on the desired actions, which will be explored later.

In summary, directives are used when someone aims to achieve a specific goal. By writing a directive, one can undertake any feasible action, allowing for progress in the committee without lengthy discussions.

ii.) Updates:

1- Updates are the outcomes of directives, which are either granted or rejected based on how precisely one wrote and phrased the directive. The Crisis Team evaluates whether they are adequate or not; every conference with crisis committees includes a Crisis Team that reads and inspects directives.

2- Updates can also come as a result of a new occurrence in your cabinet. For example, if the other cabinet launches a successful attack on one of your cities and captures it, an update will come. If the directive only concerns your cabinet, such as building a new military base in your country, then the update will only come to your cabinet, but if it is a conflict that both sides participate in, then the update will come to both cabinets.

3-The update doesn't necessarily have to be the result of a directive; for instance, if you are in the Battle of Montgisard committee during the 12th century, then the Crisis Team may bring a plague update that will infect the majority of soldiers. Hereupon, it can be understood that the update may also be a crisis.

iii.)Crisis:

Crises can arise from submitting an inadequate directive, experiencing negative impacts from another cabinet, or due to unforeseen events determined by the Crisis Team. Here's a breakdown:

1. To write an effective directive, certain rules and requirements must be met; failing to do so will inevitably lead to a crisis stemming from the intended actions of the directive.
2. For instance, if one cabinet creates a virus and spreads it to the other cabinet's population, the resulting update would present a crisis that needs immediate attention. A crisis doesn't have to involve a virus or plague; any situation that negatively impacts a cabinet or its members can qualify as a crisis.
3. Additionally, as the actions of the committees unfold, periodic crises such as a plague or political conflicts may emerge, adversely affecting a cabinet.

2.2) Directive Types and How to Write Them:

i.)*Personal Directive:*

Personal directives are created when an action falls within your character's authority or abilities. To write a Personal Directive, follow this format: Begin by stating who is issuing the directive and to whom it is

addressed (from, to). Next, identify the cabinet sending the directive, and include the real-world time and date of the committee meeting. Finally, specify the type of directive and provide a headline. Once you have the format down, focus on the content. Writing the directive involves addressing the WH questions: What, why, when, who, where, and, most importantly, how. Clearly outline the action you intend to take by answering these questions in detail to ensure your plan is thorough. Additionally, it's important to use the future tense as much as possible.

FROM: Vasily Chuikov
TO: Related Department
Date: 2 September 1942
Time: 10.30
(Soviet Cabinet)

PERSONAL DIRECTIVE

Stalingrad Defence

What: As the Lieutenant General of the Red Army, I will reinforce the 62nd army under my control to protect Stalingrad at all costs. We will defend the city or die in the attempt. All remaining support equipment and artillery will be positioned beyond the Volga River on the eastern boundary of Stalingrad. Anti-aircraft regiments will be positioned along the city border against the Luftwaffe. Preparations will start as soon as possible.

Why: Stalingrad is one of the major cities across the Union. It's a crucial point to hold German forces and stop their offense throughout the south.

Who: I will be in charge of this defense operation.

Where: Eastern boundary of Stalingrad

When: As soon as possible

How: With 180,000 men in the field organized in the 62nd army, we will position ourselves beyond the Volga River which will give us a geographical advantage against Axis armor battalions. The remaining 2,200 artillery pieces will be positioned behind our entrenchment beyond the river supporting our men with firepower against the enemy. The remaining 400 tanks will halt during the Axis offensive providing us with firepower. Our men will start the entrenchment as soon as possible with the help of engineers and field workers. Remaining support equipment and heavy machine weapons will be distributed along the line. Supply and ration camps will be established behind the line. The army will use remaining trucks for the supply delivery. Our men will use the latest infantry equipment available and wear clothes that are suitable for the current climate.

ii.) Joint Directive:

Joint Directive Directives written by more than one individual are considered joint directives. You write joint directives when you can only achieve your action by utilizing the authority of other cabinet members. To give an example, assume that you have an army in command but it's not sufficient to capture an important location, so you write a joint directive with another cabinet member which has an army. So it makes the "from:" part your name and the other cabinet member's name, and instead of a personal directive you write a Joint Directive. Everything else is the same.

iii.) Committee Directive:

Committee Directive: A committee directive is written when you wish to use everyone's authority or when you are about to deliver your final directive to the cabinet.

iv. Intelligence Directive):

You write intelligence directives when you want to acquire any information about you or your cabinet. The format is the same, you just don't answer any WH questions. For example:

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTIVE

FROM: Franklin Delano Roosevelt (United States Cabinet)

TO: Related Authorities

How many soldiers do we have in the field? Which infantry equipment are they using?

v. Top Secret):

Top secret directives are exactly the same as Individual or Joint directives, the only difference is that the chairboard is not allowed to read them. You must fold the paper and write "TOP SECRET" behind it. The main reason for top secret directives is treason, a strategy to betray your cabinet or a member. For example, you can write a top secret directive to plan an assassination on a cabinet member. We don't recommend writing a top secret directive unless it's really detailed and well planned because if you fail the backfire of your directive will be much worse. Furthermore, updates to the Top Secret Directives are only sent to the person who sent them, unless they directly affect the other cabinet members.

vi. Press Release(Declamation):

Press Releases are written when one wants to make a declaration, a speech, or a notice. When one writes a press release, depending on the era of the committee, the other cabinet members may hear it or not. In our case, there are no printers, social media, or newspapers, so it is very unlikely to hear other cabinets' press releases. The format is once again exactly the same, except for the "WH Questions" part. For example:

PRESS RELEASE

Comforting the Band of the Hawk

FROM: Griffith

TO: Related Department

There is one thing I can do for them. It's to win. And keep winning until I attain my dream. My dream is already smeared with blood. I don't regret, I don't feel guilty, but I'd rather sacrifice myself than watch any more innocent children die in the name of my dream

2.3) Procedure of the Committee:

- i) Roll call: When your character's name is called out during a roll call, you can respond with "I", "present", or simply by raising your placard.
- ii) Tour de Table: Tour de Table is an introduction, similar to the opening speech. Following the roll call, it can be done at the beginning or end of the sessions, depending on the chair's initiative. Delegates are expected to briefly introduce themselves and voice their goals or vision for their cabinet.
- iii) Semi-moderated Caucus: Unlike moderated caucuses, delegates in a semi-moderated caucus are allowed to speak without the chair's permission, as long as they do not interrupt other cabinet members and treat each other with respect.
- iv) Unmoderated Caucus: In an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to draft any kind of paper they want to achieve their goals, and support others. The majority of the cabinet's time should be spent on unmoderated caucuses rather than semi-moderated.

In contrast to General Assembly Committees, Joint Crisis Committees operate with Semi-Moderated and Unmoderated caucuses to facilitate a smoother experience. Participants in these committees typically have prior experience with committee procedures and MUN conferences, allowing for more efficient debates and quicker decision-making. As previously mentioned, directives are a key aspect that makes JCC procedures distinct. Therefore, during sessions, delegates can vote directly for an unmoderated caucus to draft directives without needing to hold one or two semi-moderated caucuses first.

After roll call and the Tour de Table, delegates in a Joint Crisis Committee engage in semi-moderated caucuses to discuss future actions, strategies, and plans. Once they decide on a course of action, they document the specific measures to implement. There are no General Speakers' Lists, resolution papers, or opening speeches in this format.

3-) Background and Context of the American Drug Wars

3-1) The Hip Hop Record Labels

i.) Bad Boy Records:

Bad Boy Records is a prominent hip-hop and R&B record label founded by rapper Sean Diddy Combs in 1993. Initially a member of the Uptown Records family, Diddy founded Bad Boy as a venue to display his distinct musical vision, which combined R&B and rap influences, and to support the New York City

(afterwards called as the heart of West Coast Hip Hop of U.S)hip-hop culture. The label gained rapid notoriety and came to represent the 1990s East Coast hip-hop style.

Early Life and Ascent to Notoriety of Bad Boy Records starts with the Ready to Die, The Notorious B.I.G.'s debut album, it was released in 1994, marking Bad Boy's big break. Biggie became one of the most prominent hip-hop artists thanks to the album's critical and financial success. Ready to Die's popularity cemented Bad Boy's place in music history and paved the way for their next smashes. Diddy's distinctive "puff" sound, which is distinguished by slick production and memorable hooks, was another important factor in the label's success. He invented the technique of remixing songs to make them more commercially appealing, and it became a defining feature of the label's releases.

For Bad Boy Records, the late 1990s and early 2000s brought with them a brief period of fame and money, but also a hardship. The tragic murder of The Notorious B.I.G. (Biggie) in 1997 was economical and deeply affected the label and the hip-hop community. It led to a decline in the East Coast-West Coast rivalry and changed the landscape of hip-hop.

After the tragic assassination of Biggie it seems like everything became unbearable for Bad Boy Records. However as the dust slowly settled in the early 2000s, Bad Boy Records faced stiff competition from other labels and changing music trends. Diddy began to diversify his business interests and launched ventures in fashion, television and beverages. Despite this, the label continued to release successful projects with some new school artists such as Lil' Kim, G. Dep and later Machine Gun Kelly and French Montana.

ii.)Death Row Records:

The well-known American record label Death Row Records was established in 1991 by Suge Knight, Dr. Dre, and The D.O.C. During the 1990s, it rose to prominence as one of the most significant hip-hop labels, especially for its contribution to the spread of G-funk and West Coast rap. In order to promote artists such as Dr. Dre, who released the seminal album The Chronic in 1992, the label was established. Death Row gained popularity thanks to this record, which also helped establish the G-funk sound. The label had the biggest artists in the west side including Tupac Shakur, Snoop Dogg, and Kurupt and Tupac's albums, especially All Eyez on Me, were crucial in establishing the label's dominance in the hip hop producers and records community .

Death Row was infamous for its violent feuds and other scandals, especially involving East Coast hip-hop artists. The label's troubled reputation was exacerbated by Suge Knight's legal issues and aggressive commercial tactics. After Tupac's murder in 1996 and growing internal conflicts, Death Row faced financial difficulties. By the late 1990s, the label had lost many of its key artists and ultimately filed for bankruptcy in 2006.

Today, Death Row Records is often referenced as a significant part of hip-hop history, representing both the heights of success and the challenges within the music industry.



3.2) Renowned Rappers

i.) East Coast Rappers:

1-The Notorious B.I.G.

Also known as Biggie Smalls, played a crucial role in popularizing East Coast hip-hop in the 1990s. Hailing from Brooklyn, New York, his storytelling ability and distinctive flow helped to define the genre. Biggie's debut album, *Ready to Die*, showcased his lyrical prowess and deep narratives about life in the inner city, resonating with many listeners.

His rivalry with West Coast artists, particularly Tupac Shakur (also known as 2Pac or Makaveli) highlighted the East-West divide in hip-hop during that era, bringing significant media attention to the East Coast scene. One of the biggest conspiracies that go on is the incident that caused one of the most loved man in the hip-hop industry, 2Pac, to die. The start of these conspiracies go back to Pac's original incident before his death, him being shot 5 times and surviving, in Quad Recording Studios/Manhattan. A lot of theorists and researchers point their fingers at Puffy, (P. Diddy) Biggie or Bad Boy Records as a whole, as the cause of this incident, which of course, is because of a series of possibly-related events, one example being the hit song 'Who shot ya?' by Biggie Smalls. Not to mention this was the root for the East-West coast beef to begin with.

Tragically, Biggie's life was cut short in 1997, but his influence endures, shaping the sound and culture of hip-hop and making him a legendary figure in music history. His legacy continues to inspire artists and fans alike, solidifying his importance in the narrative of East Coast hip-hop.

2-Diddy

Originally known as Puff Daddy, is a controversial figure in East Coast hip-hop, particularly for being a producer and label executive, whilst being under speculation about some shady events that happened in the Hip-Hop industry. He founded Bad Boy Records in the early 1990s, which became instrumental in promoting and popularizing East Coast artists, especially The Notorious B.I.G. and Faith Evans.

Diddy's savvy marketing and ability to blend hip-hop with mainstream pop helped bridge the gap between genres, making East Coast hip-hop change and relate to a wider audience. However the opinions about this change may vary, because of a particular group of people, trying to keep hip-hop how it started. Diddy's

signature style, combining catchy hooks and polished production, set different goals in the industry. Beyond music, Diddy expanded his influence through ventures in fashion, television, and spirits, becoming an all-media artist/multimillionaire. His contributions shaped the genre of East Coast hip-hop in a different way.

ii.) *West Coast Rappers:*

1-Tupac Shakur

Also known as 2Pac, is a central figure in West Coast hip-hop and one of the most influential artists in music history. His lyrical depth and ability to address social issues, such as poverty, violence, and racism, resonated with a wide audience and brought attention to the struggles faced by many in urban communities.

As a key member of the West Coast scene, Tupac's work, particularly albums like *All Eyez on Me* and *Me Against the World*, helped define the sound and culture of West Coast hip-hop in the 1990s. His rivalry with East Coast artists, notably The Notorious B.I.G., heightened the East-West tensions in hip-hop, drawing significant media attention to both coasts.

Tupac's charisma, activism, and artistry made him a cultural icon, and his tragic death in 1996 only solidified his legacy. The aforementioned incident here is of course the murder of Pac, in Las Vegas via a drive-by, September 7 1996.

He continues to influence artists across genres, and his impact on the West Coast hip-hop scene remains profound and enduring.

2-Snoop Dogg

Snoop Dogg is a key figure in West Coast hip-hop, known for his laid-back style, distinctive voice, and smooth flow. Emerging in the early 1990s, he gained fame with his debut album, *Doggy Style*, produced by Dr. Dre, which helped define the G-funk sound characterized by funk samples and melodic beats.

Snoop's image and music contributed significantly to the popularity of West Coast hip-hop, making it a dominant force in the genre. His collaborations with other artists and appearances in films and television further solidified his status as a cultural icon. Snoop has also been instrumental in bridging gaps within the music industry, collaborating across genres and helping to mentor new artists. He also is heavily associated with the substance called marijuana.

Beyond music, his persona and influence in pop culture have made him a recognizable figure worldwide, contributing to the legacy and continued evolution of West Coast hip-hop. His impact on the genre and broader culture remains significant, making him a lasting symbol of the West Coast scene.

3-Suge Knight

Although not a rapper, Suge Knight is a pivotal figure in West Coast hip-hop, best known as the co-founder of Death Row Records, which became a dominant force in the 1990s. Under his leadership, Death Row signed key artists like Tupac Shakur, Dr. Dre, and Snoop Dogg, helping to shape the sound and culture of West Coast hip-hop.

Knight was instrumental in promoting the G-funk style and played a significant role in the mainstream success of his artists. His controversial reputation, marked by legal issues and aggressive business tactics, added to the drama and intensity of the hip-hop scene during that era.

Suge's influence extended beyond music; he was a key player in the East-West rivalry that defined the 1990s hip-hop landscape. Despite the controversies surrounding him, his impact on the industry and the West Coast hip-hop scene remains significant, as he helped elevate many artists to prominence and contributed to the genre's evolution.

4-Dr. Dre

Dr. Dre is a foundational figure in West Coast hip-hop, widely recognized for his pioneering contributions as a producer and rapper. He first gained fame as a member of N.W.A., where he helped popularize gangsta rap with groundbreaking tracks like "Straight Outta Compton", and "Fuck Tha Police", which also is the cause of the Parental Advisory His innovative production style, characterized by the G-funk sound, laid the groundwork for many West Coast artists.

In 1992, Dre founded Death Row Records, which became home to iconic artists like Snoop Dogg and Tupac Shakur. His debut solo album, *The Chronic*, was a massive success, solidifying his status as a leading figure in the genre and shaping the sound of hip-hop in the 1990s.

Dre's influence extends beyond his music; he has also played a crucial role in discovering and mentoring new talent, including Eminem and 50 Cent, thus shaping the future of hip-hop. His impact on the West Coast scene and the broader music industry is profound, making him a key architect of modern hip-hop.

4. Drug Trafficking in United States

i.) The Most Commonly Consumed Drugs in 90's:

1-Cocaine(Crack): While its peak popularity was in the 1980s, cocaine remained prevalent in the 1990s, especially in its crack form. It was associated with urban drug culture and significant social issues. Technically Crack has become the most popular one in all types of drugs.

2-MDMA (Ecstasy): Ecstasy gained popularity in the rave and club scenes, especially among young adults. It was known for its stimulant and empathic effects and predictably led to its widespread use at parties and music festivals in 90s America, with a network of extremely rapid consumption.

3- Methamphetamine: Meth use increased in the 1990s in rural areas and among certain demographic groups, particularly in the Midwest and West. The drug was often home-made, leading to problems with purity and dangerous production processes. Favored more on the West Coast, it is quick and easy to produce, but also dangerous, and extreme caution must be exercised if large quantities are to be produced.

4- Marijuana (Weed): While always popular, marijuana use has continued to be significant, especially as legalization debates began to emerge. Marijuana, which was widely used among various age groups and therefore did not have a specific consumer age group, was the most widely consumed and safest drug to sell at the time, especially on the west coast, where it was used as an album cover by Dr. Dre and Snoop Dogg.



5-Heroin: The 1990s saw a resurgence of heroin use, particularly among young people. The rise and increased availability of heroin contributed to its popularity and associated health crises. It is a popular drug that is more difficult to produce and has a higher profit margin.



ii.) Substances of the Drugs:

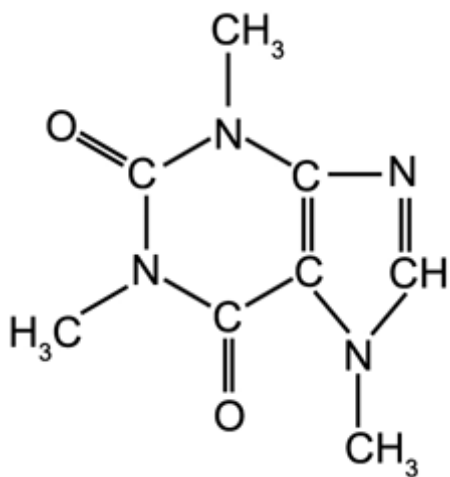
Cocaine: The Essential substance in crack cocaine is cocaine hydrochloride, which is derived from the coca plant. To produce crack, the cocaine hydrochloride is typically combined with a base baking soda, Lactose, sugar and water, then heated for few time until resulting in solid crack form



baking soda

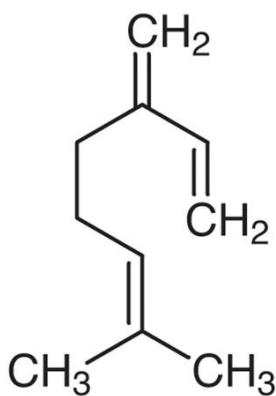
Ecstasy (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine): The substances of Ecstasy are basically Amphetamines, Caffeine, Psychedelics, Synthetic Cannabinoids and Adulterants like synthetic cathinones, bath salt).

Methamphetamine (METH): The Primary Substances of Meth are basically Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (the main substance to produce) in crystal form, Pseudoephedrine, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, ammonia some kind of solvents Caffeine, lastly sugar or baking soda to bulk up the goods.



the chemical structure of Caffeine

Marijuana (Cannabis): The main substances of Marijuana are Tetrahydrocannabinol (it binds to cannabinoid receptors in the brain), Cannabidiol, Cannabinol, Cannabigerol, Myrcene, Limonene and Caryophyllene.



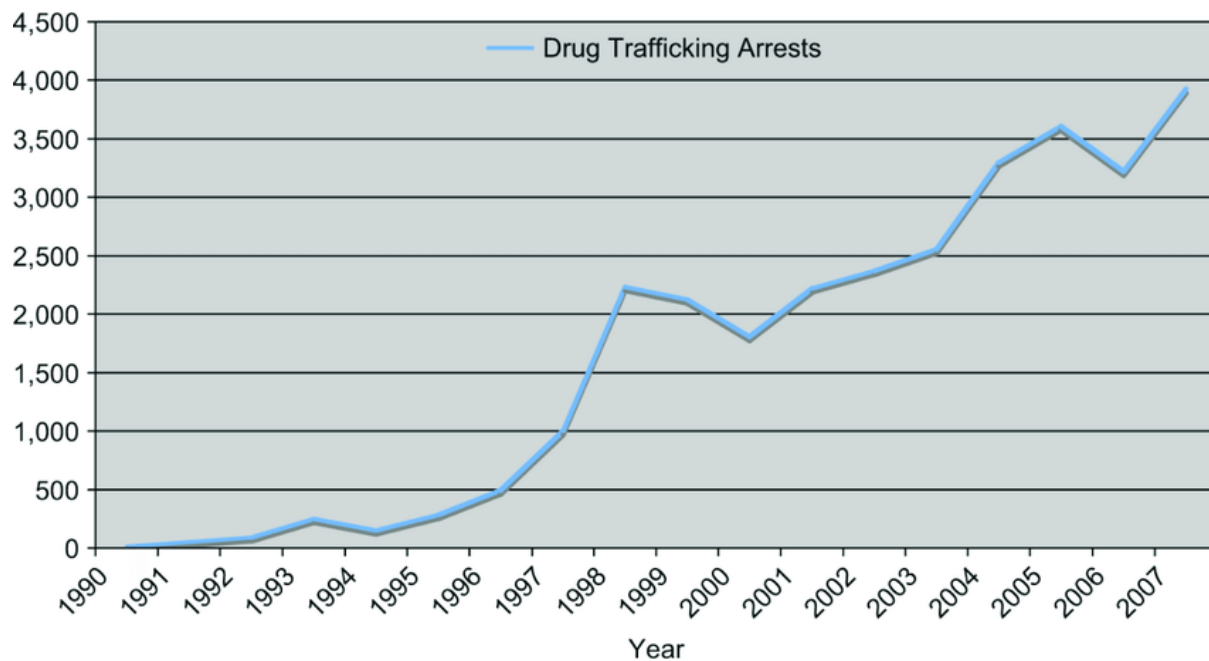
the chemical structure of Myrcene

Heroin: Heroin is extracted from the opium poppy plant and the substances of heroin are basically diacetylmorphine, (a chemically modified form of morphine) Fentanyl, Quinine, Starch and Lactose.

iiii.)How Safe Selling was Ensured

Illicit drug marketplaces typically have their own safety measures in place when there is no official control. For example, in order to preserve their reputation and retain customers, dealers may evaluate the purity of their products, in other ways just like legitimate businesses, drug dealers can establish reputations or brands. Users often rely on word-of-mouth or established networks to find safer products. Consumer Feedbacks, in some cases, users may share information about bad batches, which can lead to changes in purchasing behaviors and dealer practices in the drug market. There is no assurance of item quality or safety in underground markets, which poses health hazards, particularly when it comes to drugs like fentanyl. Additionally, vigorous legal action may drive drug trafficking underground, making it more difficult to put safety precautions in place.

As a result, while there are regulatory frameworks in place for legal drugs, the illicit market operates under a different set of rules, often prioritizing profit over safety. Harm reduction strategies aim to bridge the gap by minimizing risks for users, but the challenges remain significant.



5- Beginning of the East Side vs West Side Rap Wars

i.) Snoop Dogg at the 1995 Source Awards:

One of the significant incidents in the flare-up of the East Coast and West Coast rap battles was Snoop Dogg's astonishing speech at the 1995 Source Awards. The 1995 Source Awards were a seminal milestone in hip-hop. In addition to the presence of hip-hop's top stars, it occurred during a time when the East Coast-West Coast rivalry was at its peak. Snoop Dogg's statement, which he delivered on stage to accept the award, was memorable and marked the start of many irrevocable events in the hip-hop world.

While the hip-hop culture began with New York-based East Coast artists in the early 1990s, the fact that this award ceremony was held in New York and a West Coast rapper stated those words made the crowd even more chaotic. Although Snoop Dogg appeared relaxed and confident that night, they received a strong reception as they took the stage alongside Dr. Dre. Snoop Dogg was booed by part of the audience when he walked the stage to accept his prize, and he responded directly, demonstrating the East Coast-West Coast rivalry.

Snoop Dogg said these words after approaching the stage:
“The East Coast ain’t got no love for Dr. Dre and Snoop Dogg? And Death Row? Y’all don’t love us? Y’all don’t love us? Well, let it be known then! We know y’all East Coast. We know where we at. East Coast in the house.”. Snoop Dogg used these phrases to show his irritation with the audience's disrespectful attitude towards West Coast performers.



What happened at this awards ceremony exacerbated the already strained relationship between the two icons, Tupac and The Notorious B.I.G. Snoop Dogg's statement exacerbated the divide between East and West Coast artists. This competition was so intense that it resulted in tragic occurrences and fatalities in the years that followed. The murders of other rappers, notably Tupac and The Notorious B.I.G., rocked the hip-hop world and demonstrated that the conflict had already beyond artistic borders.

ii.) Tragic Assassinations:

2Pac: Tupac Shakur, the influential American rapper, was shot on September 7, 1996, in a drive-by shooting in Las Vegas, Nevada. He sustained four gunshot wounds while leaving a Mike Tyson boxing match at the MGM Grand. He was riding in a car driven by Suge Knight, the CEO of Death Row Records, when a white Cadillac pulled up alongside and opened fire.

Tupac was critically injured and taken to the hospital, where he remained in a medically induced coma for several days. Despite efforts to save his life, Tupac died six days later, on September 13, 1996, when he was just 25 years old, due to internal bleeding and respiratory failure.

The Notorious B.I.G: The assassination of Christopher Wallace, occurred on March 9, 1997, in Los Angeles, California. His death remains one of the most infamous unsolved murders ,along with 2Pac, in music history.

He attended the Soul Train Music Awards on March 7, 1997, and later went to a party hosted by Vibe Magazine at the Petersen Automotive Museum on the night of March 8. After leaving the party at around 12:30 a.m. on March 9, Biggie was in an SUV with his entourage. While stopped at a red light on Wilshire Boulevard, a black Chevy Impala pulled up alongside Biggie's vehicle. The driver of the Impala fired four shots at Biggie, hitting him in the chest. He was rushed to Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, where he was pronounced dead at 1:15 a.m. when he was just 24 years old.

iii.) Who Shot Ya:

Who Shot Ya? is a song by The Notorious B.I.G., released in 1995 as a B-side to his single Sky's the Limit. The track is notable for its dark, menacing tone and introspective lyrics, and it's often associated with the East Coast-West Coast hip-hop rivalry that characterized the 1990s. Themes like violence, betrayal, and street life are all covered in the lyrics. The song is commonly seen as a reaction to the circumstances surrounding Tupac Shakur's 1994 shooting, despite the fact that it was published prior to the notorious conflict between Tupac and Biggie Smalls becoming worse.

Tupac and Biggie were initially friends and collaborators. Tupac featured on Biggie's track Juicy, and they were part of the same hip-hop scene. However, their friendship began to deteriorate after Tupac was shot in a robbery at a New York City recording studio in 1994. He suspected that Biggie and his associates had some involvement, which fueled animosity.

The competition intensified in large part due to the media. The public's interest in the dispute between the two artists rose as the East Coast and West Coast became more apart.

Despite Biggie and his camp's denials, songs like Who Shot Ya? were perceived as direct attacks against Tupac. In response to Who Shot Ya? and the escalating tensions, Tupac recorded Hit 'Em Up, a scathing diss track where he directly attacks Biggie and other East Coast rappers, further intensifying the feud.

As a result of the outcomes of these sad situations the rivalry reached a tragic climax with the murders of both Tupac (1996) and Biggie (1997). Both artists were killed in drive-by shootings, and their deaths remain unsolved. Their deaths not only shocked the hip-hop community but also marked the end of an era in hip-hop.

6- Main Objective of the Committee

Your primary objective in this committee is to beat the opposing cabinet by increasing your overall respect in the country and general public, making more money for funding and eliminating significant figures for your cause. Release diss tracks, albums, attempt major illegal drug and weapon trafficking, steal cars and much more whilst keeping your identity hidden in order to not get caught or worse.

6-1 When will the committee start

The committee will start at September 1, 1996.

6-2 How will your allocation and cabinet affect you

The allocation and cabinet given to you will determine your main purpose and authority among other cabinet members. It is important to keep in mind that, you can only accomplish the things that you can do with your current authority.

6-3 What are our expectations

If you have read this guide thoroughly we assume you have a decent understanding of what the committee will be like. There is no limit and creativity is encouraged. You will spend your time discussing how to collectively act on updates while protecting yourself and your own interests with personal directives in between. The committee won't be shaped by history, updates, or the academic staff. It will be shaped by you. Don't be afraid to rewrite history and make your character your own.

And most importantly, don't forget to have fun :)

7- Consequences and Effects

i.) Short-Time Impacts:

The American Drug War had a significant cultural and musical impact. These include increased gang battle, diminished social harmony--increased terror, increased illegal trade, increased security expenses, and the impact on music and hiphop culture.

1. *Gang battle:* The drug wars in America in the late 1980s and early 1990s resulted in fierce struggle between east and west coast gangs for control of the drug market. During this time, particularly in major cities like Los Angeles and New York, the large earnings from the drug trade fueled intense rivalry among street gangs. Gangs that wanted to preserve control of the drug market used violence to protect their areas, resulting in an increase in violent street fights. In Los Angeles, the Crips and the Bloods, two of the most well-known gangs of the time, frequently battled over control of neighborhoods. As the conflicts intensified, these groups expanded their influence not only in Los Angeles but also in other American cities.
2. *Diminished social harmony-increased terror:* Violent battles between street gangs on the east and west sides have sparked widespread dread and insecurity, particularly among low-income residents. The gangs' drug trafficking, which divided the streets into regions of dominance, made these neighborhoods hazardous. Conflicts, threats, and armed attacks, some of which result in death, have become virtually regular occurrences, making it impossible for families to live their lives. Many activities, including children's school transportation and job travel, have become unsafe. People feared not being able to walk freely in their own neighborhoods and were hesitant to take their children out. This fearful climate has had a significant influence on the community's daily existence; people's social relationships have eroded, community bonds have frayed, and neighbourhoods have become increasingly separated.
3. *Increased illegal trade:* Young individuals, particularly in low-income neighborhoods with restricted job options, struggled to obtain genuine jobs to support their families. Many business areas have withdrawn from these neighbourhoods as a result of factory closures and the movement of corporate centers outside of the city. Employment prospects have also limited. Young individuals turned to unlawful jobs due to a lack of alternative employment possibilities. In this context, drug trafficking has become a popular option for young people to gain quick money. In the near term, drug trafficking money was frequently an appealing choice for meeting basic living expenses. Given the low earnings and declining career opportunities in legitimate jobs, the drug trade appeared attractive. However, the money made from the unlawful trade exposed young individuals to greater danger. To live in the drug market, many young individuals had to join gangs and participate in their battles. Young persons participating in illegal trading were routinely targeted by authorities and arrested. Young people arrested and imprisoned for drug offenses had even fewer prospects of finding work, trapping them in a vicious cycle. In other words, the drug wars have driven young people into criminal activity owing to a lack of genuine economic options, leaving them in a worse economic situation in the long run.
4. *Increased security expenses:* The government has primarily focused resources on security measures to combat the drug trade and rising crime rates. Special police groups were formed as part of anti-drug operations, and police patrols in neighborhoods were boosted. These increased security measures have been especially noticeable in low-income neighborhoods where the drug trade is concentrated. Raids during police interventions were viewed by some in the communities as disproportionate use of force, which resulted in direct conflicts between police and the community. Furthermore, growing security spending and the consolidation of police power have made it impossible to allocate resources to other public services such as education, health, and social welfare. In the long run, this inhibited neighbourhood economic and social development while also undermining locals' trust in state institutions.
5. *Music and hiphop culture:* Hip-hop artists began depicting gang conflicts, economic distress, and harsh police repression in their songs as early as the late 1980s. Hip-hop became a forum for young people on both the east and west sides to speak their opinions and convey their difficulties. Artists used music to reveal the risks they encountered in their daily lives, how drug conflicts affected their communities, and young people's attempts to express themselves. On the east coast, artists like Nas, The Notorious B.I.G.,

and the Wu-Tang Clan utilized their music to represent life in New York's rough neighborhoods, the destruction caused by the drug trade, and the heavy police repression. These works depicted the daily life and challenges of the east side neighborhoods for the general public. On the west side, musicians such as N.W.A., Tupac, and Ice Cube addressed street gang violence in Los Angeles, social inequality, and brutal police crackdowns on the black population. These musicians popularized a genre known as 'gangsta rap', bringing street problems to the forefront of music. During this time, hip-hop music evolved into a tool for both personal expression and social criticism. Artists attracted society's attention to these issues by depicting how drug warfare and gang culture affected young people in their lyrics. Hip-hop artists' songs about poverty, inequality, injustice, and police violence brought social concerns to light and provided many young people with a language to articulate their own experiences. This period's music served not just as entertainment, but also as a vehicle for resistance and social consciousness, exposing the societal scars left by the drug wars to millions of people worldwide.

ii.) Impacts on modern day:

The American drug war have left a profound mark on the U.S. and the world, from mass incarceration and racial disparities in the justice system to public health crises and international instability. Increased prison population, legalization of marijuana, police forces being more militarized are just a few examples of the impact. Furthermore, many lawsuits are still ongoing to this day about many allocations that this committee has, the most controvertial being the past of P. Diddy and his managing team.

8- Conclusion:

After 28 years, the influence of these series of conflicts are still present. After the fatal shooting of Tupac Shakur, the industry got shaken with tens and thousands of conspiracy theories regarding the problem, talking about unsolved crimes of some key figures present during this time period. At the time, tensions were high in the hip-hop community, particularly between East Coast and West Coast rappers. Many believed his murder was connected to this rivalry, particularly involving conflicts between Death Row Records and Bad Boy Entertainment. Tupac's death has never been officially solved, though investigations have implicated gang-related violence and the involvement of certain individuals. In recent years, some progress has been made, including the 2023 arrest of Duane "Keffe D" Davis, who has been linked to the shooting, but the full picture remains unsolved.

Gangs were heavily involved in the distribution of drugs, particularly crack cocaine and heroin, which had a devastating impact on African American communities. Many gang members were recruited from disadvantaged black neighborhoods where employment opportunities were limited, and the drug trade seemed like a logical option for survival. The annual economic impact of substance misuse is estimated to be 193 billion dollars for drugs in the United States alone. Many African-American families got falsely accused and affected with the influence of these gang affiliated activities.

9- Bibliography:

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Wikipedia (In general)

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