

CALMUN 2024
JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

Power Strife Over Los Angeles
Crips vs Bloods vs LAPD

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Introduction

Power Strife over Los Angeles is a deep and complex issue that affects the entire community of Los Angeles, neighboring states, and countries with high illicit substance distribution and consumption, such as the United States. Crips and Bloods street gangs, which engage in illicit substance

distribution, gun smuggling, and other illegal behaviors, have been in Los Angeles since the 1920s. The Los Angeles Police Department is the main responsible state body that is trying to prevent such gangs from disrupting public peace and order.

The 1980s, the years when gangs were most active, were very active for all three parties. The surprising tactics used by Crips and Bloods to keep their illegal activities as secret as possible, as well as the bloody street clashes between them, have put the LAPD in a very difficult situation.

Actually Crips and Bloods were not founded to be enemies to each other. Both gangs were gangs of their own accord. However, the increasing incidents and the ambition to make more money made these two gangs enemies of each other. Developed set systems, illicit substances inhaled, bullets fired, and bloodshed dragged the streets of Los Angeles into chaos.

Glossary

Illicit substances cartel: An illicit substances cartel is a criminal organization that, frequently working across international borders, is in charge of the manufacturing, sale, and distribution of illegal substances. To safeguard their operations and keep control of illicit substance trafficking routes, cartels resort to violent acts.

Handkerchief: A handkerchief is a tiny square of cloth that is frequently carried in a pocket and is used for various personal hygiene tasks, such as blowing or wiping the nose.

Hierarchical: A system or structure that is arranged in levels or ranks, with each level having authority or priority over the levels below it, is said to be hierarchical.

Homeboy: The epitome of a friend. Somebody you kick it with. A person who always has your back.

Set: A particular faction or subgroup inside the wider gang hierarchy is referred to as a "set." These groups frequently have their territories, leaders, and distinctive identities, which adds to the complexity of urban gang dynamics.

Major Parties in Los Angeles

In countries such as America where most of the population comes from different racial and economic backgrounds, the possibility of mafia and gang activity taking part is nearly 100%. The states that have the highest crime rates are California, Illinois, and New York. During the committee, there will be three major parties, two of them are gangs called Bloods and Crips and the third is LAPD. In the committee, while Bloods and Crips will be rivals to each other, LAPD will be tasked to obtain them from operating.

African-American street gangs have existed in Los Angeles since the early 1920s, located primarily in Compton and South-Central Los Angeles. The history and the beginning of these gangs' establishments are about the economic and social problems brought about by the increasing black

population in Los Angeles. In particular, factors such as poverty, unemployment, illicit substances, and police violence have been the causes of gang formation among the youth. The rivalries and conflicts of the Bloods and Crips arise from conflicts of interest over the territories they control, the trade of illicit substances, and other various criminal activities.

The early gangs developed due to teenagers in neighborhoods banding together for protection from rival gangs in other neighborhoods. These gang members were also more “territorial” than the Gangs as we know them today. Fights and confrontations occurred among these groups, but there were relatively few stabbings and shootings. Most of these early confrontations occurred at parties, parks, and high school events.

In the past, most of the gangs’ strength in numbers was offset by poor organization and a lack of leadership. But, the Crips and the Bloods changed the way they do business: Their new focus was on increasing profits, removing themselves from the streets where they are most at risk of being arrested or killed, and evolving into organized crime groups.

The gang areas are split up in Los Angeles’s streets, parks, and parking lots with the system of “sets”. The Set system basically divides one whole gang into many smaller systems, with their leaders, these pieces generally do not work together, and sometimes sets have feuds among themselves regardless of whether they belong to the same gang or not. The gangs are conducting these activities, such as illicit substance dealing and distribution, gun trafficking, owning a settlement, money laundering, making music, and releasing albums, via sets. When a gang or a major party owns a set, they have permission to take these actions. The gangs may try to occupy other sets’ territories in the means of administrative affairs. When occupying a set, many methods can be used such as but not limited to combat, including machinery, but also conspiring and persuading the set to change sides. These gangs are also armed with light machine guns, knives, and revolvers. That is also another proof of their harm to society.

Bloods and Crips members are younger than most of the other gangs. About the physical property of these members, as law enforcement bodies’ awareness of the street gangs increased, methods to profile these gangs were adopted. Authorities recognize that wearing blue or red is the first clue to possible gang affiliation. Further examination of the subject then takes place. Other typical profile characteristics of Crips and Bloods street gang members usually include African-American males who are 13 to 40 years old. Their outfits generally include pieces like heavy gold chains, sports jerseys, jackets, and hats.

After gang members began to realize that law enforcement officials were aware of their gang-affiliated clothing, many Crips and Bloods changed their style of dress to keep their anonymity. Gang members began to turn in their designer jogging suits for a more neutral look to fit in with society. To throw off law enforcement authorities, some gang members wore both red and blue colors at the same time.

In the past, the Crips and Bloods seemed to be primarily involved in predatory crimes in the Los Angeles area. Today, law enforcement authorities in California and other states are reporting the widespread movement of Crips and Bloods gang members from the Los Angeles area into their jurisdictions. Gang members are being linked to the increasing sales of crack in the form of rocks called crack in cities across the nation and the establishment of sell points. Their eagerness to cash in on the lucrative crack trade has heightened their enthusiasm to expand their operations in pursuit of new illicit substance markets. These new illicit substances markets are known by law enforcement

officials as “virgin territories”. When gang members arrive at a virgin territory, crack samples are given away to prospective customers in hopes of getting them “hooked” on crack, thus gang members receive a brand new customer profile. By expanding the market area, a gang member can increase their profits.

These gangs are spread all around America and have some branches even out of the country. With the expansion of the illicit substances markets, the Crips and Bloods are undergoing a change from local retailers to national wholesalers, thus eliminating the middleman. Both of these gangs have connections with bigger organized crime groups such as the Mexican cartels or Italian mafia; they are also part of other bigger groups such as Peoples and Folks Nation. For example; with all of these international relationships and partnering, Bloods and Crips gangs are smuggling illicit substances into the country, and dealing with them is so much easier than expected.

The other major party is the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) whose headquarters is located in the middle of Los Angeles. The LAPD’s only goal is not to prevent street gangs. However, it is an unignorable fact that these gang activities affected society during the 1980s. All being stated, we can say that the LAPD was highly focused on preventing street gangs and their harmful actions. The LAPD is heavily armed and supported by the government. In the 1980s, LAPD used its sources more on these street gangs. Such as, “Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums” (CRASH) was founded and CRASH raided gangs’ sets. While the LAPD and its crews were doing these operations, they were having the support of the government.

LAPD also increased their presence and precautions in local shops, airports, streets, parks (etc.) but gang members found another way to get over these security precautions. Gang members were bribing to slip through restrictions or to find and learn some important pieces of information about rival gangs’ placements or situations of commerce.

Law Enforcement is witnessing a major change in the leadership structure of the various sets of Crips and Bloods. New gang leaders have recently been referred to as the new “gang godfathers”. These gang godfathers are dealing in large quantities of illicit substances. Multimillion-dollar illicit businesses are being created by these individuals and their illicit substances trafficking organizations are spreading through the United States. The LAPD and Law Enforcement forces feel themselves capable of these godfathers to arrest them.

Crips:

When Stanley Tookie Williams and Raymond Lee Washington met in 1969, they were high school students at Washington High School and Fremont High School. Because of the post-World War II economic decline leading to joblessness and poverty; racial segregation of young African American men, who were excluded from organizations such as the Boy Scouts, leading to the formation of black “street clubs”; and the waning of black nationalist organizations such as the Black Panther Party and the Black Power Movement, the gangs were so widespread, especially around the United States of America. As a consequence of this situation, Williams and Washington decided to unite their local gang members from the west and east sides of South Central Los Angeles. The Crips first formed on the campus of Washington High School in South-Central Los Angeles in 1969. Crips’ first aim was to battle neighboring street gangs. Most of the gang members were only 17-year-old high school students.

When Washington was at Fremont High School and was the leader of East Side Crips, and Williams was studying at Washington High School and was the leader of West Side Crips; Williams remarked that “The Crips only depicted a fighting alliance against street gangs- nothing more, nothing less.” But as it seems, the times were out of joint and the Crips became one of the biggest gangs in the world about smuggling and dealing illicit substances.

By 1980, the Crips were in turmoil, warring with the Bloods and against each other. The gang's growth and influence increased significantly in the early 1980s when crack hit the streets and Crip sets began distributing the illicit substances. Large profits induced many Crips to establish new markets in other cities and states. As a result, Crips' manpower grew steadily and the street gang was one of the nation's largest by the late 1980s.

The reason why Crips members wear blue is because an original member of the gang named Buddha commonly wore blue Levi jeans, shirts, and suspenders. Buddha died on February 23, 1973, due to gunshot wounds. Out of respect and to honor him, Crip gang members wore blue handkerchiefs. According to some, this habit of wearing the color blue would stick and become associated with the Crips. Also, some people believe that the color blue was selected because it was one of Washington High School's colors.

Buddha was also the first of the Crips to style a blue bandanna. Although there have been numerous false accounts written about the origin of the blue bandanna association with the Crips, it initially became part of Buddha's color-coordinated ensemble of blue Levi's, blue shirt, and dark blue suspenders. Oftentimes, Buddha's blue bandanna hung loosely outside of his left back pants pocket—or wrapped around his head pirate style, or used to wipe his brow. Later Crips would wear the blue bandanna in the memorandum of Buddha's demise as a tribute to him, which eventually morphed into the allegorical color for Crips.

Crip On Crip Violence

The Crips are also known for their intra-gang rivalries and violence. Original fights were over hangout spots, parties, or high school but this changed. When the Crips were a relatively small set confined to a few neighborhoods, Crip-on-Crip violence was likely rare. As the Crips grew in number and split into numerous independent sets, the chances of violence between these splintered sets increased, and they began to battle each other. By the 1980s, the Crips had developed rivalries with other Crips. Intra-gang warfare, especially between Crip sets, has been a major source of violence. One Crip shared, “You see, most Crip gangs' worst enemies are other Crips.” He added, “This produces a lot of Crip-on-Crip violence, especially in the modules.” Modules refer to pods of cells in a correctional facility. In the Los Angeles area Crip gangs such as the South Side Village Gangster Crips from Pomona declared war on all Crip gangs with names ending with a zero, such as the Rollin 40s and Rollin 50s. It has often been noted that more Crips kill other Crips than kill Bloods. Wes McBride, a deputy sheriff and anti-gang detail member, reported that Crips kill other Crips at three times the rate that they do Bloods. Because there are more Crips than Bloods, this makes sense. When Bloods fight with Crips, as many Bloods need to be engaged as possible due to the overall numbers of both.

Fights between Crip factions were said to be responsible for up to half of all inter-gang fights in the Los Angeles area in 1988. One study conducted in Saint Louis found that homicides involving Crips killing other Crips accounted for 61.5 percent of all gang-related homicides. In the same vein, a multiyear study about Chicago gangs found out that most of the gang homicides were intraracial and occurred within the gangs, not between them.

One of the bloodiest conflicts occurred from 1979 to 1980 between two Crip sets, the Eight Trays and the Rolling 60s. The rivalry started in South Central Los Angeles when OG (Original Gangster) Raymond Washington of the East Side Crips was killed by the Hoover Crips. Following his murder, Crip members from all over began to pick sides, which resulted in several shootings and the deaths of two dozen individuals. This rivalry is responsible for being the first Crip-on-Crip rivalry in history. This feud spilled over into neighboring gangs.

Rivals of Crips:

In the 1960s, the rivalry between the Crips and Bloods ignited when Washington and other Crip members assaulted Sylvester Scott and Benson Owens, both Centennial High School students. This led Scott to form the Pirus, while Owens established the West Piru gang. By late 1972, several gangs feeling victimized by escalating Crip attacks united with the Pirus, forming a new federation of non-Crip gangs, later known as Bloods. From 1972 to 1979, this rivalry intensified, resulting in a majority of gang-related murders in southern Los Angeles.

Allies of Crips:

During the late 1980s and early 1990s, with numerous Crip members being incarcerated nationwide, an alliance between the Crips and the Folk Nation emerged in prisons across the Midwest and Southern U.S. This alliance aimed to safeguard incarcerated gang members within state and federal prisons, primarily focusing on prison environments rather than extending its effectiveness outside.

Bloods:

As it mentioned the Bloods gang was formed initially to compete and defend themselves against the influence of the Crips in Los Angeles. As a consequence of this situation, Scott formed the Piru Street Boys which is the first “Bloods” gang. Subsequently, Owens established the West Piru gang. The Bloods was initially formed to provide members protection from the Crips and their attacks. Because the Crips gang is the majority in Los Angeles compared to other gangs, most of the non-Crip gangs used to call each other “Blood”.

On March 21, 1972, following a concert featuring Wilson Pickett and Curtis Mayfield, 20 Crips youths assaulted and robbed Robert Ballou Jr. outside the Hollywood Palladium. Ballou's refusal to surrender his leather jacket led to his fatal beating, garnering sensational media coverage and heightening the Crips' infamy. Concurrently, numerous non-Crip gangs emerged, unable to match the Crips' power and increasingly wary of their escalating assaults. The Pirus, Black P. Stones, Athens Park Boys, and other unaligned gangs frequently clashed with the Crips. Three months after Ballou's murder, on June 5, 1972, Fredrick "Lil Country" Garret became the first victim of a Crips-on-gang murder, spurring non-Crip gangs to unite. The Brims retaliated on August 4, 1972, by killing Thomas Ellis, an original Westside Crip. By late 1972, feeling the mounting pressure and intimidation from the Crips, the Pirus convened a neighborhood meeting. Several victimized gangs joined forces with the

Pirus, forming a new federation of non-Crip neighborhoods—the Bloods. Hence, the Pirus are credited as the founders of the Bloods.

Despite outnumbering the Bloods by a ratio of 3 to 1 in terms of the number of sets, the Crips, the Bloods' main rival, resorted to escalating violence to assert their influence. In the 1980s, Bloods expanded its operations by distributing crack in Los Angeles. This move led to a significant surge in Blood membership and the spread of their presence into numerous states. The proliferation of crack distribution generated substantial profits, enabling Blood members to relocate to other cities and states, further fueling the expansion of their influence.

Bloods, like the Crips, have their distinctive style of clothing. Bloods often dress with certain apparel worn to the left side of the body when wearing a red bandana or flag. For example, they might wear it in their left pocket or around the ankle or wrist. They wear mostly red clothing; if they wear blue, they will put a bandage strip or a safety pin on the left side of the blue clothing to disrespect Crips. Bloods sometimes wear clothing that disrespects Crips. For example, CK on Calvin Klein clothing means “Crip killer”.

Blood gang members sometimes craft their necklaces made from red beads. When Bloods have gatherings of members decked out in red apparel, they refer to the event as being “flamed out,” “flared up,” or “flamed up.”

Rivals of Bloods:

As with its founding purpose, Crips is the Bloods' main rival. Crips' actions against Bloods, which started with violence against Bloods and then turned into heavier assaults, made these two gangs rival each other. When the Bloods took action to take revenge on the Crips, the Crips responded with more force and increased violence, so the conflict between these two gangs has never ended and continues even today.

Another reason for the rivalry between Crips and Bloods is their ownership of the sets in Los Angeles and the events that take place in their sets. The superiority of the Crips over the Bloods in the means of number, and therefore their increased illicit substance dealing, keeps the race and rivalry between these two gangs alive. Both the Crips' attacks on the Bloods sets and the Bloods' attacks on the Crips sets increased the number of murders and injuries considerably.

Allies of Bloods:

The Blood Alliance is an African-American/Black gang Alliance started by the Bloods in Los Angeles California in the 1970's to fight against the Crips. There are many gangs under the Blood Alliance which includes the Bloods, Pirus, Brims, Stones, and United Blood Nation just to name a few..

The Blood Alliance fights the member gangs of the Crip Alliance which include the Crips, Hoover Criminals, Rollins, and Gangsters, who all wear the colors blue, gray, purple, orange, black, and white. Bloods are also enemies of the Sureno Alliance, most notably 18th Street and MS-13. Bloods are allies to the Norteno Alliance to fight against the Surenos and allies to the People Nation to fight the Folk Nation. Bloods also fought with White Supremacist Gangs and the Asian Boyz. The Bloods are allied to the Black P. Stones, Vice Lords, 4 Corner Hustlers, Latin Kings (outside of Chicago), Nortenos, Zoe Pound, the Black Guerilla Family, and the Netas.

Appearance and Customs of Bloods and Crips Members

1. Graffiti

Graffiti is one of the most important forms of gang communication. Much of the current Blood and Crip graffiti is modeled upon the original Latino gang graffiti in Southern California. Usually, gang graffiti, similar to tattoos, is read from left to right and top to bottom. Sometimes both are written over or cluttered, making it difficult to read or identify. African American gangs, including the Crips and Bloods, tend to use more symbolism in graffiti to indicate gang supremacy, identity, and territory.

Crip and Blood graffiti have large cursive and stylized letters that flow together. Some graffiti has letters that are puffed up and can look three-dimensional. Threats against other gang members and the police are common features of the graffiti. It is frequently boastful, making claims of supremacy, threatening other gangs, and making territorial claims. Bloods' graffiti is often in red and Crips' in blue.

Bloods and Crips use graffiti for a variety of reasons. Often graffiti is used to mark a gang's (set's) territory. A second purpose of graffiti is to mark territory/turf, which may be its most important purpose. The gangs mark their territories with graffiti, which often has coded and violent messages to rivals. For example, one gang member said the following regarding the use of X's in gang graffiti: "We put our enemies up on the wall. If there is a certain person, we 'X' that out and know who to kill." Sets use graffiti to mark their boundaries and regulate neighborhoods. Gangs also use graffiti to challenge or insult rival gangs.

A further use of graffiti is listing existing members and identifying fallen members. Listing members by names or nicknames (street names) is sometimes called a roll call. Gangs use graffiti to identify members of subsets (cliques) within the gang. If a gang member is deceased, an X is often drawn through their name in the roll call. Crip and Blood sets use graffiti to honor or commemorate fallen set members. They use graffiti to memorialize gang members who have died or sacrificed for the set. These memorials to fallen set members often have more stylized lettering, are highly artistic, and are crafted to show respect. These memorials sometimes reflect the status of the members when they were in the set.

Sets may use graffiti to conduct business and post news of events and activities in their territory. Past and future set activities may be posted in graffiti. Some graffiti makes statements or communicates the values of the gang to members but also to others in the hood, for example, some members may rely on graffiti to declare their allegiance to their set.

Crip and Blood gangs routinely disrespect or challenge rival gangs through graffiti. This can be understood as a threat or disrespect by rival gangs. Crip and Blood sets often embed symbols of disrespect toward each other in their graffiti. When Bloods and Crips want to disrespect each other, they write over or deface the other gang's graffiti or cross it out. When gang graffiti is written over or marked up, it is generally a challenge and a sign of disrespect.

There are other ways that disrespect is demonstrated in graffiti. Bloods write names or words upside down, a clear act of gang supremacy. B's or C's are crossed out or defaced as a sign of disrespect by rival Crip and Blood gangs, respectively. Bloods strike-through, do not use, or substitute for the letter C in their graffiti. Likewise, Crips do not use the letter B in their graffiti. Some graffiti will have TOS

written through the name of a rival gang or member, which means “terminate on sight.” For some, graffiti is a safe way to inflict violence on a rival set without actual physical conflict. Law enforcement agencies sometimes find that reading these codes helps them know what is going on in gang areas, and gang units typically place some importance on interpreting gang graffiti.

Gang graffiti serves multiple functions for Crip and Blood sets, as it does for other sets, for example, it is a way for the gang to tell the outside world who they are and what they are working for. Graffiti announces to the community that the set or gang is present and active. It communicates that a particular set is in the neighborhood and must be acknowledged and dealt with. In a sense, graffiti is a street-level advertisement for a set to build their reputation in the hood. Sets use it as a symbol of their power and influence in the hood. Sets use graffiti to intimidate others in the community and create a sense of fear and control. It symbolizes the struggle between marginalized gang members and mainstream society. Years of alienation and the lack of full opportunity, discrimination, and prejudice that are summed up in the word marginalization result in gangs declaring their anger against a society that excludes them.

2. Tattoos

Tattoos are a popular way for Crips and Bloods to communicate and are a form of gang identification. They are a mechanism by which both gangs send symbolic messages. Sometimes they are for body decoration, but mostly to tell stories. Street gangs often use tattoos and brands to indicate membership histories and roles. Tattoos and brands signify not only membership but also inside information to other gang members and opposing gangs. Tattoos and brands are a permanent way to demonstrate commitment to one’s set.

Gangs use tattoos to distinguish whether the person is a member, for example, some Bloods spell out the word “Bloods” across their knuckles. Some Blood and Crip gang members have tattoos that include the name of the gang or set; their street name; images of weapons; other gang members’ street names, deceased or alive; and other symbols of their membership. The member’s life and significant events may also be represented. Some tattoos serve as historical accounts of important events that have occurred in the gang member’s life such as the loss of a family member, a prison term, a fallen gang member, or girlfriends.

While some gang members want to openly display their allegiance to their gang or set through tattoos, others do not want to be tagged because such symbols of gang membership may have law enforcement and legal consequences. They may also identify the individual to rival gangs or sets and consequently make wearers victims. When an individual wants to leave the set, brands, and tattoos can be a hindrance.

3. Nicknames among gang members

It is very common in Crip and Blood subcultures for members to have street names or nicknames. The names used by both gangs are similar, with spellings of names avoiding B’s or C’s depending on the gang. Typically nicknames are based on some unique characteristic of the homeboy or homegirl, for example, Tuck, Lil Loc, Big Cat, Rambo, Monster, and Peanut. One of the reasons sets use nicknames is to strengthen the sense of bonding among members. The suggestion has also been made that “The real motive is to be reborn as someone, to carve out a recognition and respect that society denies.”

4. Sub-Cultural Effects

The Bloods and Crips have been more successful than other gangs in promoting their subcultures and passing them on to mainstream society. These subcultures are fluid and constantly changing; thus they remain vibrant and not stagnant in the eyes of at-risk youth and adults. While some elements of these subcultures have been institutionalized and hence permanent, others seem fleeting and evasive.

The importance of the Crip and Blood subcultures cannot be to members overstated. It is difficult to reduce gangs to organizational units alone, since there is a mercurial subculture of posses, cliques, crews, taggers, and other factions, all blending into the larger worlds of gangsta rap and hip-hop. Blood and Crip subcultures make both gangs more than simple organizational entities. Without these subcultures, there would be very little to distinguish a Crip or Blood from any other street gang. The subcultures encompass exactly what it means to be a Crip or Blood.

5. Hand Signs

Crips and Bloods, similar to other street gangs, use hand signs to communicate. Hand signs have been linked to black gangs in Los Angeles that have been operating since the mid-1950s. Typically hands are shaped to represent letters in the set's name or gang affiliation. Often photos of sets will include members flashing or throwing hand signs. The intent of hand signs often depends on the context in which they are displayed. Depending on context, hand signals can be used in a variety of ways such as to greet, identify, confirm affiliation, disrespect rivals, conduct business, and bond members together. For example, these codes and hand signals were a way for Bloods to communicate without prison officials' understanding. On the street, these stacks were used to keep enemies from understanding Blood communications.

Illicit substances Trafficking

One of the more controversial topics regarding the Crips and Bloods is the nature of their involvement in illicit substances trafficking. Many would agree that the expansion of Crip and Blood gangs across the United States is due to their involvement into the illicit substances market. In the mid-1980s they were distributing illicit substances. It is generally thought that Crip and Blood gangs expanded considerably in the 1980s due to their participation in the crack trade. Illicit substances distribution and sales proved to be profitable to both, and controlling territories for the distribution of illicit substances became crucial. Driven by profits from the distribution of crack, the number of Bloods grew, inducing some "entrepreneurial" homeboys to move to urban areas outside of Los Angeles to establish new illegal illicit substances markets. In addition to crack, PCP dominated the streets and provided a way for gang members to make money.

Before the 1980s crack was relatively unknown in black communities, and neither gang had much involvement in illegal illicit substances sales or distribution. By the 1980s these illegal illicit substances fueled gangs' underground economy. The combination of high unemployment, poverty, lack of opportunity, discrimination, and the relative accessibility of illegal illicit substances created ideal conditions for the gangs to get their hands on illicit substances. For some people illicit substances trafficking became a lifestyle. For some homeboys illegal illicit substances sales remain a way to make fast and good money.

The importance and nature of gangs' involvement in the illicit substances trade have been a matter of discussion. Research and opinions differ on just how involved both gangs are in trafficking. Several gang researchers have reported that some gangs are very much involved in illicit substances

trafficking. These researchers characterize gangs involved in illicit substances trafficking as being highly organized with hierarchical businesslike structures devoted to profiting from illegal illicit substances sales. These researchers see these gangs as violent when it comes to controlling their illicit substances distribution territories. Law enforcement agencies have also found a strong connection between illicit substances trafficking and gang violence, especially homicide. The connection between gang violence and illegal illicit substances sales has been documented by several scholars and journalists. Business competition over the trafficking of crack has been identified as a cause of violence between Crips and Bloods. Gang involvement in illicit substances trafficking has resulted in extensive brutality throughout cities where the demand for illicit substances is strong and gangs compete for control of distribution networks and territories.

However, it is a fact that limited gang involvement in illicit substances trafficking and the corresponding violence. Also, gangs were less involved in the distribution of crack than individual gang members. Some researchers have concluded that individual gang members sometimes act as independent illicit substances dealers within their gangs. They point out that although some gang members do traffic illicit substances, they do so as independent operators within but not as formal operatives of the gang. These homeboys would be involved with illicit substances trafficking whether they were in the gang or not. Referring to the Crips and Bloods, some gang experts wrote:

These rival groups, identifiable by their preference for blue and red attire respectively, were heralded by the New York Times as, “the main distributors of crack throughout the Western United States.” But, researchers who have worked for many years with Los Angeles gangs maintain that they are not, and have never been illicit substances dealing organizations. Selling illicit substances has been a staple economic means of survival for some gang members, but it is an individual activity, not a product of an orchestrated group enterprise.

From this perspective, street gangs such as the Bloods and Crips lack the organizational capacity to be involved in illicit substances distribution. While few would dispute that both gangs sell and use crack, some suggest that they are not as involved, organized, and sophisticated as we are led to believe by law enforcement personnel and the media. Too much has been made of both gangs’ involvement in the illicit substances trade and what is more likely occurring is individual gang members selling illicit substances on their behalf.

However, there is other evidence that at least some sets are well organized in the illicit substances trade. For example, the Blood and Crip gangs migrations into new territories to expand illicit substances markets. There is some evidence that both gangs, especially the Crips, are organized into multi state illicit substances distribution networks, and the two have been known to cooperate in trafficking illicit substances. In some jurisdictions law enforcement agencies have identified links between Crips, Bloods, and illicit substances cartels such as Los Zetas, the Gulf Cartel, and La Familia Michoacana, which indicates a high level of organization that has not historically characterized Crip and Blood gangs. It could be the case that while initially, the gangs lacked the organizational capability necessary to operate major illicit substances operations, over time some sets became more sophisticated and organized.

Gang involvement in illicit substances trafficking is likely widespread, but the degree of involvement differs greatly from set to set and location to location. Several high-profile illicit substances cases involving Crips and Bloods across the nation underscore the involvement of these gangs as organized

illicit illicit substances dealers. There are several FBI reports of Crips and Bloods being arrested in major cases for trafficking illegal/illicit substances.

Other evidence suggests that, at least in some cases, Blood and Crip sets may have well-organized illicit substances trafficking operations. There is evidence that Bloods and Crips have been buying up legitimate businesses such as motels, nightclubs, and auto body shops to launder money earned through illicit substances trafficking. They are also known to register their vehicles under the name of someone not in the gang to avoid seizure by law enforcement.

The Specific Methods and Tools That Gangs Use During Illicit Substances Trafficking

Tools

Today guns in the possession of gang members translate into power and status on the street. To use guns in drive-bys or other shootings is a way to gain a reputation on the streets.

Some gang members are not fond of guns. In the beginning, the founders of the Crips and Bloods preferred fists over the use of weapons. However, when they did use weapons, rocks, clubs, bats, and knives were selected over guns. Fistfights were viewed as the more manly way to establish neighborhood power and control. Crip co-founders Raymond Washington and Stanley “Tookie” Williams both wrote and spoke about their dislike for the usage of military machinery in street fights. They viewed the use of guns and other weapons as a sign of weakness. In their opinion, real men fought it out without weapons.

Over time weapons came to be seen as a necessary component of any gang conflict. In the late 1960s, the violence escalated to the point that handguns became increasingly prevalent and were used during confrontations. Some Bloods and Crips members say guns were introduced into their scene in the mid-1970s; others say it was in the 1980s. Regardless, both gangs started to use guns and showed little mercy for their victims.

The increasing availability of guns on the streets is often linked to the large amount of gang violence. Easy access to powerful automatic weapons has affected the balance of power on the streets. The violent and risky nature of the illicit substances trade coupled with easy access to weapons has made conditions optimal for gun-associated violence. The weapon of choice is now a handgun or an automatic weapon. When Bloods and Crips have a gun, it is most often a handgun. The proliferation of semiautomatic weapons, automatic weapons, and sawed-off shotguns on the streets as well as the profitability of the illicit substances trade became the main motivation of the weapon-related violence. Over the years automatic weapons such as Mac-10s, Mac-11s, Uzis, and AK-47s became more common. Images of Bloods and Crips more frequently incorporated guns as seen in many photographs of set members holding or displaying weapons.

In Los Angeles law enforcement data indicate that 80 to 82 percent of all gang-related homicides involve guns. It is well documented that gang members, including Bloods and Crips, are more likely to carry and use guns than people who do not belong to gangs.

1. Mac-10

The MAC-10 is a compact submachine gun known for its rapid rate of fire. It can fire bullets rapidly because of its fast cyclic rate. In general, it's thought to be reasonably priced in comparison to other

guns in its class. Its portability and low weight make it appropriate for maneuvering in confined spaces. Its tiny dimensions and handleability are highlighted in its design.

2. *Mac-11*

Like the MAC-10, the MAC-11 is a small submachine gun with a quick fire rate. It is capable of shooting bullets frequently via its rapid cyclic rate. Generally general, people think it's affordable in comparison to other guns of the same class. Likewise to the MAC-10, it is made to be easily handled in confined spaces by being lightweight and portable.

3. *Uzi Carbine*

Compact and renowned for its dependability and moderate rate of fire is the Uzi carbine. Although its rate of fire isn't as quick as that of certain other submachine guns, such as the MAC-10 or MAC-11, it nevertheless packs a good punch. It is typically regarded as having a moderate price tag when compared to other weapons in its class. Its lightweight and manageable form makes it appropriate for both civilian ownership and tactical use.

4. *AK-47*

The AK-47 is a renowned assault rifle recognized for its reliability and robustness. Its moderate fire rate strikes a compromise between firepower and controllability. Relative to many other rifles, it is usually regarded as being reasonably priced. Due to its sturdy design and usage of steel components, it weighs more than some other rifles, but most users can still handle it, especially given its adaptability and durability in a variety of settings.

Drive-By Shootings Method

Blood and Crip gangs participate in drive-by shootings and have done so ever since they adopted the use of guns. According to the Los Angeles Police Department:

The "drive-by" shooting is the most frequent violent crime committed by gangs. Members from one gang will seek out the homes, vehicles, or hang-outs of a rival gang and, using an assortment of weapons, will drive by and shoot at members of that gang. Usually, the gang member will yell out the gang name or a slogan so the attacked gang will know who was responsible.

Drive-by shootings are viewed as a way to extend the gang's reputation as being violent and tough, a way to control territory, a way to exact revenge against rivals, and as an initiation ceremony for new gang members; the most prevalent purposes are payback to resolve ongoing issues between gangs and revenge killings. They are often the result of long-term inter-gang feuds and revenge cycles that take on lives of their own.

Some gang members mention the adrenaline rush (high) and excitement they get from a drive-by shooting; they feel that to shoot at an unsuspecting group of rivals and get away with it is exciting.

The mechanization of violence through guns, especially rapid-fire guns, has shortened the duration of violent encounters between rival gangs. Drive-by shootings between Crips and Bloods occur within seconds and have nothing in common with the gang rumbles and street fights of earlier decades. Violent gang conflicts became short-term armed forays into a rival gang's neighborhood. The drive-by can happen almost anywhere at any time. Thus the element of surprise is a critical element of the drive-by. The best drive-bys are those that are done quickly on unsuspecting victims. Drive-bys are and will continue to be a source of power for all gangs, including the Crips and Bloods, into the

foreseeable future. Because Bloods and Crips often are under the influence of illicit substances or alcohol while partying or just hanging out, they make excellent targets for drive-by shooters.

As the consequences of these situations, at times, it seems like the media pays relatively little attention to gang-related homicides, robberies, and other various crimes. Occasionally violent encounters between Bloods and Crips get documented and lead to public concern. The concern of the public hits all-time highs when innocent bystanders get caught up in episodes of gang violence which can deal critical damage or even kill the innocent bystander. On a societal level, it seems there is little concern over gang-related deaths if it is simply one gangster killing another. However, when innocent victims are caught up in gang violence, the stakes are raised, and there is often a public outcry for something to be done.

There are notable examples of innocent people being victims of gang warfare. Tennis stars Venus and Serena Williams lost an older sister to gang violence while she was sitting in an SUV in Compton. The 1988 accidental shooting of Karen Toshima in Hollywood is another example. Other incidents of innocent bystanders being injured or killed by Bloods and Crips have also occurred excluding these examples.

Setting of Illicit Substances Trafficking

1. Automobiles

Law Enforcement officials are beginning to see Crips and Bloods street gang members purchasing vehicles of all types such as Chevrolet Camaros, Jeep Cherokee, Cadillac DeVilles, Chevrolet Supersports, and Ford Mustangs. Gang members have gotten away from driving the Suzuki Samurai vehicles. Car brands such as Honda or Hyundai, which manufactured mainly small to middle-sized vehicles, were recently seen by law enforcement being used in illicit substances trafficking by gang members.

With their small size and restricted capacity for passengers and baggage, small cars are perfect for driving in cities because they are very fuel-efficient and have agile handling. Medium-sized automobiles are ideal for longer travels because they combine good fuel economy and comfortable handling with a reasonable amount of space and mobility. Larger cars are great for lengthy trips because they have a lot of interior capacity for both passengers and goods, but they can also seem less nimble on the road and often have lower fuel efficiency.

The specifications of used vehicles change from job to job, in drive-by shootings cars that can hold the number of gang members on the mission and are fast enough to escape the rival gang or the law enforcement in a situation of a car chase are preferred. In illicit substances dealing missions gangs mainly use cars that wouldn't attract attention to escape from the law enforcement and also have enough space inside to carry or pick up the supply. To maximize the chances of success gangs make clear plans and use the most effective vehicle at their disposal because the stakes are too high to take risks in a situation of law enforcement suspecting and stopping the car to investigate the mission will be completely over and the gang members will have to make a very hard choice, leave the car and the supply and flee, stay in the car and start a car chase, fight with the police with the possible machinery which can end up killing one or all of the members on the mission therefore before a mission starts the plan should be planned thoroughly and the risks should be held at the absolute minimum.

The gang members are also getting more sophisticated by registering a vehicle to someone other than themselves such as to their parents, siblings, or close relatives. Then, when a gang member receives a vehicle citation, it comes back to the registered owner, and not the gang member. This provides the gang member comfort, knowing that they do not have to worry about their vehicle being seized by law enforcement authorities through asset forfeiture laws. Many times law enforcement officials, via registration check citations, etc., will end up with a list of people who might be connected or related to the street gang member who have been cited while driving the gang member's vehicle.

Chevrolet Camaros

The 1984 Camaro is generally known for its sporty and aggressive design. The 1984 Chevrolet Camaro's gas tank typically had a capacity of between 15 and 20 gallons. This corresponds to a gasoline storage capacity of approximately 57 to 76 liters. With a full tank of the car, an average user could travel approximately 250 to 350 miles (400 to 560 kilometers) in mixed driving conditions.

Jeep Cherokees

The 1984 Jeep Cherokee is an iconic SUV model that has an important place in the American automobile industry. It is generally known for its sturdy construction and off-road capabilities. This model also drew attention with its driving comfort and durability. The 1984 Jeep Cherokee's gas tank typically had a capacity of 20 to 25 gallons. This corresponds to a petrol storage capacity of approximately 76 to 95 liters. With a full tank of the car, an average user could travel approximately 250 to 350 miles (400 to 560 kilometers) in mixed driving conditions. The Jeep Cherokee's fuel consumption is notable, as it is typically higher for SUVs.

Cadillac DeVilles

The 1984 Cadillac DeVille is a famous luxury sedan model in the American automobile industry. This model is generally known for its comfort, luxury, and powerful performance. The 1984 Cadillac DeVille's gas tank typically had a capacity of between 18 and 20 gallons (about 68 to 76 liters). This means that with a full tank, the average driver can go about 250 to 300 miles (400 to 480 kilometers) in mixed driving conditions. Because the Cadillac DeVille was generally equipped with V8 engines, fuel economy was generally somewhat low.

Chevrolet Supersports

The 1984 Chevrolet Supersport (SS) model is one of Chevrolet's performance-oriented vehicles. This model usually has a more powerful engine, sports suspension, and other performance-oriented features. In general, the gas tanks of such performance-oriented vehicles usually had a capacity of 15 to 20 gallons (approximately 57 to 76 liters). With a full tank, the average driver could travel approximately 250 to 350 miles (400 to 560 kilometers) in mixed driving conditions.

Ford Mustangs

The 1984 Mustang had a more modern interior design that reflected developing technology along with increasing performance demands. Standard features included powerful brakes, power steering, and improved suspension. This generation also included high-tech features not found in other cars of its era, such as a digital instrument panel. The 1984 Ford Mustang was popular among young drivers and performance enthusiasts at the time. The gas tank of the 1984 Ford Mustang was generally 15 to 20 gallons (about 57 to 76 liters). It had a capacity between. This means that with a full tank, the average driver can travel approximately 250 to 350 miles (400 to 560 kilometers) in mixed driving

conditions. The performance-oriented structure of the Mustang during its period generally led to slightly higher fuel consumption.

2. Public Transportation

Crips and Bloods members also utilized bus services to transport crack. Because they are not required to go through metal detectors or any other form of screening before boarding, gang members can travel with firearms.

Even though the bus gives anonymity it still has many flaws because the bus or metro stops generally have security personnel which may cause problems to the gang members if any of the personnel get suspicious of them and demand to investigate in such situations fleeing the scene is the general approach, the fleeing process will be even easier if the bus stop or the metro station is very crowded making the personnel job much harder therefore as long as the time is on point the usage of public transportation is more secure than using privately owned vehicles.

3. Airports

Crips and Bloods gang members realize that law enforcement agencies are aware of the many characteristics available for identifying them especially while they are traveling through airports. As a consequence of this, gang members have not been dressing in gang attire (their color, gold jewelry...). This makes it more difficult for law enforcement authorities to detect a gang member while they are roaming through an airport.

Another change in airport gang profiling is in the use of women. When a gang member uses airline transportation, he is normally accompanied by a female. The gang member is usually black and the woman is often white in a possible situation of law enforcement officials stopping a gang member from questioning them, generally, they will not suspect that the white female is with him letting the women go through who are typically tasked to carry the preferred illicit substance and money making it very tricky and deceiving for the law enforcement officials and a pretty popular among all gangs.

Since most often used airports have dogs that are trained to smell all kinds of illegal substances gangs have many tactics to deceive them such as using vacuumed bags and a stack of money they can put the substances in between the cash which makes it impossible for dogs to smell the scent.

4. Hotels / Motels

Crips and Bloods gang members have developed a sophisticated method for renting hotel and motel rooms for illicit substances transactions. Women within the organization will go ahead of the men and pay in advance for a block of rooms. The room keys are often left in the vehicles making them accessible to gang members. This method allows members to enter the room without going into the lobby area and possibly drawing attention to themselves. This precaution is now being taken because many hotel and motel managers are working with their local law enforcement agencies.

In such businesses, anonymity is the key to being successful and not getting detected by law enforcement therefore making hotels the perfect place where you can use privately and without being forced to give your name or address. Also since these rooms are cleaned after every customer if there is any kind of evidence, for example if a bit of crack dust fell, not many cleaners would suspect it is crack and just clean it.

Even though hotels make sense to use it may also cause problems if the wrong hotel is chosen to do the business which can make the whole operation go downhill. When using hotels the decision should be made carefully and the transaction should not take a suspicious amount of time.

5. *Parks*

Despite their natural tranquility and charm, parks can unintentionally provide cover for illegal operations such as illicit substances trafficking. These open areas, which are frequently large and isolated, give anyone involved in these kinds of activities cover and anonymity. Illicit substances traffickers may use the natural concealment offered by dense vegetation or secluded areas of parks to carry out their transactions out of sight of law authorities. The large spaces provided by parks make it easy to conceal illicit substances or other items, making it more difficult for law enforcement to find and apprehend offenders.

Increased police presence, community engagement, education, and the use of monitoring technologies are common strategies used in the fight against illicit substances trafficking in parks. Communities can endeavor to create safer and more resilient public spaces that are enjoyable for all citizens by tackling the underlying socio-economic conditions that fuel illicit substances trafficking, such as poverty and limited access to resources.

6. *Parking Lots*

Because they are relatively anonymous and temporary, parking lots -which are meant to be convenient for drivers- can be ideal places for illicit substances trafficking. These places, which are frequently humming with activity, offer an easy way to hide illegal activities because people can come and go without drawing undue notice. Since there is always a continual stream of cars passing by, law enforcement finds it challenging to identify and efficiently halt illicit substances trafficking activities. Parking lots are large and provide plenty of places for illicit substances sellers to hide illegal goods or carry out transactions out of sight. Closely spaced cars can act as a makeshift cover for transactions, and isolated or poorly illuminated spots on the lot can help make covert transactions even easier. Furthermore, parking lots are desirable areas for illicit substances traffickers looking to avoid detection because they are not always under surveillance. On top of that, people who are simply passing through parking lots are less likely to detect or report unusual activity, which makes it easier for illicit substances traffickers to profit from the ephemeral nature of these customers. Because of this migrant population, law enforcement finds it difficult to maintain a steady presence or to properly keep an eye out for suspicious activity.

Security cameras and more police patrols are two common forms of heightened surveillance used in the fight against illicit substances trafficking in parking lots. Campaigns for community involvement and awareness can also be quite effective in promoting alert behavior in parking lot users and a sense of shared accountability for upholding security and safety in these public areas. Communities can seek to create safer settings for all citizens by addressing the underlying weaknesses that support illicit substances trafficking.

7. *Abandoned Houses*

Because of their run-down and sometimes concealed settings, abandoned homes can serve as hubs for illicit substances trafficking activities. These abandoned properties offer a covert and private setting for illegal activity, hidden from the gaze of the community and law authorities. For transnational illicit substances trafficking, deserted mansions might serve as interim headquarters or transitory storage houses for illicit substances. Illicit substances traffickers often feel more anonymous because of the

run-down and decaying state of abandoned residences, which frequently draw little notice from neighbors and law authorities. Furthermore, traffickers can operate in these homes without worrying about intrusion or disruption because they are not occupied daily.

Moreover, the very qualities that draw illicit substances traffickers to abandoned houses -like their isolation and lack of security- also make them hazardous places for the participants. In addition to possibly lacking basic facilities, these premises could be dangerous due to environmental hazards or structural instability, which could put both uninvited guests and traffickers at risk.

Working together with local governments, community organizations, and law enforcement agencies is often necessary to combat illicit substances trafficking in abandoned houses. Increasing patrols to keep an eye out for suspicious activity, securing or demolishing abandoned properties to stop their use for illegal activities, and putting restoration initiatives in place to breathe new life into run-down communities are among strategies that may be employed. Communities can endeavor to create safer settings for inhabitants and reduce illicit substances trafficking by reclaiming abandoned spaces and addressing the underlying causes of illicit substances trafficking.

Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), officially known as the City of Los Angeles Police Department, is the primary law enforcement agency of Los Angeles, California, United States. The 1980s were a very complicated time for the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). During this period, the LAPD faced several challenges and the police department's image was significantly affected. Los Angeles in the 1980s was a time of intense gang activity and illicit substances dealing. The activity of Crips and Bloods increased, especially in areas such as South Los Angeles and Compton. This was a time when the LAPD was experiencing serious difficulties in fighting crime. During this period, the LAPD used a lot of budget and personnel to fight street gangs, prevent the distribution and sale of illegal illicit substances, and prevent many more illegal events.

Since the illegal route of business was more common than ever, the criminals used bribing and blackmailing to keep doing illegal activities and higher level police officers investigating gangs to invite or force them to make collaborations and keep them out of the iron bars. Not only did the officers get bribed by the gang for members not to get arrested but also helped them smuggle illicit substances from various other countries like Mexico and Columbia. The LAPD should find ways to stop the criminals from bribing any police officers while also finding the cooperating police officers and punishing them.

The Crips' and The Bloods' Negative Effects On Society

The Bloods and the Crips have had a negative and long-lasting effect on society, mostly in the United States. These gangs began in Los Angeles in the late 1960s and have expanded across the country; bringing instability, dread, and bloodshed with them. Their detrimental impacts on society take many forms, from an increase in criminal behavior to a breakdown in communal cohesiveness and trust.

The persistence of crime and violence in the communities that the Crips and Bloods call home is one of the most obvious effects of their activity. These gangs are involved in a variety of illegal activities,

such as illicit substances trafficking, robberies, extortion, and murder. Their territorial disputes frequently turn into bloody battles that leave communities devastated and claim many lives. Particularly in impoverished areas where gang activity is prevalent, the frequency of gun violence linked to these gangs adds to the general sense of unease and anxiety among locals.

Moreover, the existence of the Crips and Bloods impedes initiatives to promote social advancement and economic growth in impacted areas. Companies are hesitant to make investments in gang-ridden areas, which leaves locals without many job options or necessary services. Potential residents and investors are discouraged from relocating to these places by the ongoing fear of violence, which feeds the cycle of deprivation and poverty. Additionally, the stigma attached to communities where gangs are active further marginalizes the locals, making it more difficult for them to obtain resources like healthcare, education, and other necessities for upward mobility.

Beyond their direct areas of influence, the Crips and Bloods have a lasting impact on young people by permeating popular culture. In music, movies, and social media, gang life is glorified, which glamorizes criminal activity and feeds negative perceptions, especially among vulnerable people. This cultural phenomenon not only normalizes criminal activity and violence but also undercuts initiatives to divert young people who are at risk of the harmful path of gang membership.

Furthermore, the actions of the Bloods and Crips erode social cohesiveness and trust in the impacted areas. Effective attempts to suppress crime are hampered by the widespread dread of reprisals and the code of silence enforced by these gangs, which prevents residents from assisting law enforcement. This breakdown of confidence in the community exacerbates the problems underprivileged neighborhoods experience by fostering a sense of helplessness and isolation.

In conclusion, the Crips and Bloods have had a significant and lasting detrimental impact on society. These gangs have a detrimental impact on society as a whole, suppressing communal trust, promoting violence and criminal activity, and hindering economic growth. To lessen the negative effects of gangs and promote safer, more resilient communities, it is imperative to address the underlying factors that lead to gang membership, such as poverty, a lack of opportunities, and social marginalization. To fully address these problems, develop long-lasting solutions that improve impacted areas, and end the cycle of gang violence and crime, legislators, law enforcement, community leaders, and citizens must work together.

Timeline

The committee will start on 6th of January 1984. The starting date determines goals and methods of the parties drastically because between the 1980s and 1990 every gang in the Greater Los Angeles area changed their main sold substance of choice from various products such as; weed, PCP, methamphetamine, other opiates, and crack to mainly crack, AKA “crack” due to the decrease in crack prices . As a result of this colossal drop in price, the amount of crack which was coming into the country, mainly from Columbia and trafficked through the Caribbean, increased by a huge margin. Crack becoming easier to reach and cheaper to buy made gangs more interested in the substance. Compressing raw material to make crack was popularized as it made both sorting and selling much easier. A solid rock that can withstand high pressure and be stored without a bag was better than a powder that was packed in plastic bags that could break easily which also was harder to consume in a street condition. These reasons made crack widely known and law enforcement not being able to

realize it fast enough turned it into something way bigger than any other illicit substance trade ever seen.

This 10-year period was named “the crack epidemic” by the U.S. The Government. Government realized during the epidemic that there was an increasing number of reports of crack and started specially educated squads to tackle the problem. However after examining the case they came to the conclusion that even though stopping the input of the substance was nearly impossible, finding who the groups that bought the trafficked crack and sold it to consumers are and where these groups sold the substance was more efficient and easier.

In these ten years, gangs of Los Angeles started to gain power and influence over the continent and became known by the government which made them a target and caused them to constantly fight with the police or flee the scene without getting caught by them. But their only enemies were not law enforcement because there was more than one gang in the city, therefore to sell the most amount of substances and have a monopoly on the economy is the goal of every gang.

The date will go on during the committee depending on the situation and happening events.

Cabinet Members

1. Bloods

Sylvester “Puddin” Scott

Sylvester Scott, born in the city of Compton in California in 1955, is one of the founding members of the Piru Street Gang later known as the Bloods. Around the end of the 60s, the Crips were the dominant street gang around the South Los Angeles area. In high school Scott and his friends went to Centennial High School, where they were attacked by Raymond Washington who is the founder of Crips. After the fight, the gang Piru Street Boys were founded to provide the African-American youth around South Los Angeles and Compton protection from the dominant and violent gang, Crips. After nearly 3 years of standing, Piru Street Gang(Pirus for short) decided to connect with other small gangs that were rivals of the Crips and formed the Bloods.

Sylvester was very well known and respected around the area by both members of Bloods and Crips because of his determination hence the nickname Puddin which comes from “Puttin’ in the work” and also his sometimes psychotic violence towards others. He was described by rival gang members as “a Psychopath and Killing Machine” which made every gang fear and respect him.

In 2006 he was supposedly shot by his at-the-time ex-girlfriend Jewell who was a famous RnB singer in the 90s who was signed to Deathrow Records, which has many other artists who have relations to Crips, because of Scott being violent to her and supposedly beating her various times.

Vincent “Bensen” Owens

Born in Compton, California on August 12, 1956, is the other founder of the street gang Piru Street Boys later known as the Bloods. He and Sylvester Scott were the founding fathers and the main leaders of the gang. Even though on paper both of them seem to have the same authority, Owens can be interpreted as the right-hand man to Scott because of Scott's incredibly dominant, confident, and sometimes violent personality. This did not only cause him to be the right-hand man but also to have less respect around the streets and fear of people compared to Scott.

Even though he was not respected or feared as much, he has a better sense of problem-solving which makes him a type of tactician in the gang ranking system.

He seems to be still alive and living in Compton, California but not as intervened with the streets compared to his young days.

Rene “NaNa” McGowan

With no exact date or place of birth, McGowan was one of the key and strongest members of the Bloods. He was around his late 20s or early 30s during the crack epidemic. He is known to be very wealthy even before the trade of illicit substances or violent crime, his wealth comes from his diesel tow trucks and his tow truck company. Other than tow trucks he was also in the car washing business. He is also well known for owning many properties.

McGowan was not one of the Bloods that were heavily influenced by the culture and instead always focused on the money. Some Crips talk about him as a “bag chaser” which means someone that always focuses on money and finds a way to find it, street gangs knew him as someone who didn’t see blue or red when the topic was money. He has the role of finding the money and solving problems from other perspectives to maximize the money.

Wardell “Poochie” Fouse

Fouse, born in Kentucky in 1960 later moved to Compton, California, and lived there until he died in 2006 because of a gunshot related to gang activity. He has always shown his aggressive and furious attitude but his first time going through with it was in 1975 when he was 14. After losing a fight with a kid around his age he went back to his house, took a shotgun and then shot Sophronia Johnson who was the mother of the kid he lost the fight to. This was just the foreshadowing of his life because when he was 16 he joined the Pirus and started taking part in many criminal activity ranging from dealing illicit substances to straight up being a hitman and assassinating people in exchange for being paid generously.

He was never a person who spoke or took part in functions/parties; he was always on the corner listening but never commenting or taking part in the conversation unless it was about murdering people.

Alton McDonald

McDonald born in 1965 is one of the original members of Piru Street Boys and a production manager at Deathrow Records. He died in 2002 after he got shot while he was pumping gas to his car in the Shell Station around Rosecrans and Atlantic avenues near his family’s home, it is speculated that the shooting was done by a rival Bloods set Fruit Town Pirus.

McDonald because of his production capabilities in Deathrow Records which is a highly regarded record company that managed rap stars like Tupac Shakur and Snoop Dogg, he was close friends with one of the owners of the company Marion “Suge” Knight and also Tupac Shakur. He was also involved in the beating of Orlando Anderson on September 7, 1996, at the MGM Grand, which occurred a few hours before Shakur was shot.

In the cabinet, he has much power and influence over important icons like Shakur and the company Deathrow Records.

Marion “Suge” Knight

Knight born on April 19 1965, in Compton/California, is a former American football player, music producer, and co-founder of Deathrow Records which was founded in 1995, and an old and important member of Piru Street Boys later known as Bloods. He is mainly known for having very tight connections with important rappers like Dr. Dre, Snoop Dogg, and 2pac, producing many of their albums under the name Deathrow. But before he became mainly a music producer he was an active member of Pirus. In the streets, he was known by his nickname “Suge” which comes from his childhood nickname Sugar Bear. As seen in his nickname he was built like a bodyguard with his 182 cm, 120 kg frame.

He has been convicted of many charges starting from 1995 until 2015 when he was sent to prison because of a fatal shooting he was sentenced to 28 years in prison, he is still serving his sentence and will be eligible for parole in 2034.

In the cabinet, he will be tasked with using his musical talents even though Deathrow Records is not yet founded while also taking part in fights using his frame and his relations with other people from the streets.

Triple OG T. Rodgers

Rodgers was born in 1956. He was raised in Chicago and moved to Cal in 1969. When he started living there the Black P Stone Nation, which is also a well-known street gang active in many states and allies with the Bloods, asked Rodgers to start a new division there. He started the new division in Jefferson Park and after working on it the division became a notorious Blood set which was literally an ATM leading the division to be an empire.

Even though he was very successful he always had discipline and shared it with as many members as possible, these rules and discipline he followed gained him a lot of respect from Crips and other street gangs in the area. Some of the basic rules T. Rodgers laid out for the members of his sets were no robbery, no malicious mischief, and no bloodshed between Bloods. These rules were curious and helped the gang a lot, especially in solving problems inside the gang itself. He advertised for talking about the problems instead of shooting each other.

In the committee, he is tasked with solving inside problems and using his Chicago Blackstone Rangers connections to maximize the gang's gain.

Skipp Townsend

Townsend was born on November 20, 1963. He has been a Bloods member since his childhood and his first arrest was when he was 13. He stayed as a Blood for 27 consecutive years and took important responsibilities to provide for the gang. After 27 years, he decided to become an activist and advocate for the violence caused by gang activity. To contribute to his goals he founded a 2nd Call which is a community-based organization to stop violence.

He is a very experienced and knowledgeable person when it comes to gang activity and a well-respected member of Bloods. Even though he is now very calm he was once one of the most aggressive and active members of the Bloods and would attend any kind of operation. He is said to be someone who lacks a moral compass and does everything he can to win against his rival. This causes him to go into many feuds not only outside of the Bloods but also in the gang itself fighting with another Bloods set just because he wills.

Senen "Sen Dog" Reyes

Reyes was born on November 20, 1965, and raised in Cuba until 1971, in 1971 he and his family fled to the US after the communist revolution and sought refuge. He is mostly known for being a part of the hip-hop group Cypress Hill.

He was involved with the Bloods ever since he started using marijuana when he was 17 and became a part of it around that time. After his involvement, he attended the set called Neighborhood Family and attended many operations but after his causing and also bandmate B-Real got shot in the lung in 1988 he drifted away from the streets and focused on his music career.

In the cabinet, he is a known member not only in the streets but also in the media because of his music career. He has a responsibility to keep his reputation in the media and keep his music career from the gang. He is tasked to be in operations and also keeps producing music.

Sylvia “Rambo” Nunn

Sylvia Nunn was born on June 9, 1962, in Compton, California. He was raised in a black middle-class family in the dangerous streets of Compton. Her father taught her many skills to survive in such an environment such as stealing cars and shooting guns. Her first involvement with crime was at the early age of 10 when she helped a group commit an armed robbery of a store and she demanded from the boys her fair share of the money following the robbery.

She had her first encounter with Bloods when her brother Marcus introduced her to Leuders Park Pirus which she became a part of and worked with in 1979. After her time there she became one of the most famous Pirus because of her violent and fearless attacks on rival Crips which was foreshadowed by her attitude from early ages.

She found her brother Marcus with multiple gunshot wounds in a park near her home done by rival Crips, after this event she was heavily affected and sought revenge by shooting groups of people to kill or wound as many Crips as she could; hence she earned the nickname Rambo. In the 1980s she became involved in illicit substances use and sales while also being very violent and committing crimes. Eventually, she moved out of California, cut ties with the gang, and became an anti-gang activist. Her tasks in the cabinet are just being herself, violent, and active.

2. Crips

Donald “Sweetback” Archie

Archie, who is one of the founders of Westside Crips was born in Los Angeles, California in 1955. He was surrounded by gang activity all his life and was also very close friends with the founders of Eastside Crips Stanley “Tookie” Williams and Raymond Lee Washington. After the Crips were established around the mid-1960s the gang wanted to get bigger and it was brought to them by none other than Sweetback himself. He was the first and the most active Westside Crip of all time which makes him a real OG in the streets, he was also the person who showed Tookie and Lee Saint Andrews Park which became one of the meeting points of West- and Eastside Crips.

Calling Sweetback active or powerful would be a complete understatement, even though he says in recent interviews that there were no leaders on the Westside who could be compared to him. He controlled St. Andrews Park by himself and conducted the gang business there. He was known to be also very athletic just like Tookie as he was a high school athlete, hence his defeatless record when it comes to street fights. When it comes to holding onto power, since he is still alive and has never been to prison for more than a year, it would not be unreasonable to say he is a smart and powerful figure around the streets. In the cabinet, he will be the leader and the decision maker.

Judson Bacot

Judson was born in 1949 in Los Angeles, California. In the neighborhood he lived in, gang activity was completely normal and reasonable to some extent so he was involved with them from the start. In the late 1960s, he hung out with Raymond Lee Washington and Stanley Tookie Williams who were around 16 years old at the time while Bacot was 20. In 1969 after merging their neighborhood gangs, they established Crips and started wearing the blue bandanas.

In 1975 he was sentenced to prison in San Quentin where he got stabbed but luckily survived after he got back he was one of the leaders of the Crips but after 1979 everything changed Washington died and after 2 years Tookie got sentenced to death by lethal injection which left him very alone but he kept leading the gang and trying to keep it together in the times of crip-on-crip action when the Crip sets were fighting each other for petty reasons such as women or out of jealousy.

Judson got shot around the end of the 1970s by his brother as he was a Rollin 60s member. Judson was never a member of a specific set he was a member of the Crips he did not choose any set because when they established the Crips he was not in a set but rather the gang as a whole.

In the cabinet, he will take the part of being the leader of the cabinet with Sweetback alongside him.

Wayne “Honcho” Day

Day was born in 1956 in Watts, California. He was born in a family of not separated black parents, his father owned a truck business and her mother was a well-known activist of Watts who also had the nickname “Godmother of the Watts” that she passed to her son because Honcho would be called “Godfather of the Watts” after deciding to be a part of the Crips..

Honcho's addition to the gang had a big effect because he constructed a massive business involving the trade of illicit substances until he was arrested in Las Vegas by law enforcement and sentenced to 19 years of prison in 1996 when he was 40. The main headquarters of the gang at the time of Honcho was the Jordon Dawns housing project, this place was used for every type of business the gang was involved in and “took the business to the next level” of organized crime as said by media outlets. The business’ crucial point was that using the Mexican connections of the Latin members they were able to smuggle significant amounts of illicit substances and weapons from Mexican to the U.S, this was the main reason why the gang became incredibly successful and made Honcho the crime boss he is known today and gained the nickname Honcho which is the short form of “head Honcho” which means the boss.

In the committee, he will play the role of being the co-leader of the cabinet and work towards reaching its goals using his power and connections.

Sanyika “Monster Kody” Shakur

Kody Dejohn Scott(a.k.a Sanyika Shakur) was born on November 13, 1963, in Los Angeles, California. Even though there was no compelling evidence found, he was thought to be the son of Los Angeles Rams running back Dick Ross, and he was conceived during an affair that his mother was had with the football star. Because of that he was always beaten and discriminated against by his father Ernest Scott. His first encounter with street violence was when he was 10 years old when he got beaten up by 2 13-year-olds and got robbed. After his family and he moved to South Los Angeles in a street where gang activity was very frequent. In their new neighborhood, he started to hang out with Westside Crips Leader Stanley Tookie Williams. He would go to his house where other Crips members would hang out.

He became a member of Crips after a Crip called Sidewinder formed Eight Tray Gangster Crips and courted Shakur into the gang on the day he graduated from 6th grade on June 15, 1975. He took part in his first operation at the age of 11, when he pumped off eight shotgun blasts at Brims, a part of the Bloods. And at 13 years old he acquired his nickname after he robbed and violently assaulted a man for 20 minutes and left him in a coma and disfigured. Even the police were shocked and called the perpetrator a monster which stuck to him.

During his lifetime he got arrested many times for armed robbery, assault, illegal possession of a weapon, parole violation, attempted murder, and grand theft auto but the most important one is when he was in prison in the 1980s and changed his name from Kody Scott to Sanyika Shakur after converting into Islam and changing his world view distinctively. Until the end of his life in 2021 in San Diego because of a Stroke he got shot and stabbed countless times and spent more than 7 years in prison because of his implementation in the Crips. In the cabinet, his main tasks are mainly taking part

in operations against the police and Bloods and beating his enemies using his high-level hand-to-hand street combat and weapon usage.

Duane Keith “Keefe D” Davis

Davis was born in Compton on June 14, 1963. As he was living in one of the cities with the most amount of gangsters he was very close with gang activity from a young age and was also friends with Suge Knight, who later went on to become a Bloods member.

In his teen years, he joined the South Side Compton Crips who were notorious for their rivalry with the Pirus in the neighborhood as they lived very close to each other. This closeness caused immense tensions between the rival gangs and affected the members from a young age as they saw everything. The violence Davis encountered from a young age turned him into a hitman who would work for money and could kill anyone using his crips connections. Davis has taken part in the rap world one of the most controversial and impactful murders and was one of the important members of the Crips. In the committee, he will be one of the hitmen and conduct his business behind closed doors.

Ricky “Freeway Rick” Ross

Ricky Donell Ross was born on January 26, 1960. He is known as the illicit substances lord of the Crips who sold hundreds of millions of dollars of crack in his lifetime and at the peak of his career made 3 million dollars a day. He joined the 74th Hoover Crips in his teen years and became the leader of it when he was in his early 20s.

His life of illicit substances dealing started after he didn't get to earn a college scholarship. He started spending time with a teacher at a Los Angeles community college who revealed to him that he dealt crack and made an offer to Ross for him to get small amounts of crack from him and sell it. Ross accepted and started dealing crack, using his profit to expand his operation. After a sufficient amount of time, his teacher couldn't fulfill his quantity wants, so he found a new dealer Ivan Arguellas who his teacher referred to and kept Ross supplied. Arguellas and Ross kept the business running together and improved from selling in grams to ounces until Arguellas got shot and was hospitalized for months which obligated Ross to find again a new one. A Nicaraguan exile crack distributor called Danilo Blandon offered Corrales, Ross' new seller, to supply crack. Corrales and Ross had a fifty-fifty split of the profit but Corrales lost appetite for the crack business and retired but the business got to such a point that Blandon started directly supplying Ross so Corrales' retirement didn't have a big effect.

The reason for Ross' incredible success came from his ability to avoid law enforcement which came from his ring's possession of police scanners and voice scramblers. Furthermore, journalists also alleged that the CIA was sponsoring his operations as part of its effort to finance Contras, which gave Ross another level of protection compared to other dealers.

In the cabinet, as his expertise suggests he will be taking care of the crack trade and making the most amount of money possible.

Kenneth “OG Turtle” Johnson

Johnson was born on July 23, 1958, in Louisiana but his younger years were mostly spent in Texas, but in September 1972 he and his family of three brothers, two sisters, and a two-parent moved to the city of Compton, Rose Street. The school he went to, Roosevelt Junior High School, had many gang members from both Crips and Bloods. When they arrived at the school everyone would run away and hide somewhere. This made Turtle curious about the gangs and his desire to join a gang increased over time. His family were middle-class business owners and wanted to prevent him from joining one but weren't successful. At the end Turtle joined the Santana Blocc Crips. After his involvement with

them, he started to sell illicit substances and take part in the average street gang activities, such as fighting with the Pirus across the street. In 1978 the founder of Santana Blocc Crips Kim “Bullet” Tate would lose his life, getting shot by the Pirus. After his passing, Mack Thomas, another well-known and co-founding member of Santana Blocc became the leader but not for long because he also got murdered by the Pirus. And now the Santana Blocc’s leaders had passed away and they needed a new leader: Turtle, avoiding the fact that he was just 20. But even though he was 20 and a relatively new member of the gang, there was not a better man that fit to the position more than him. In the 80s with the rise of the illicit substances trade, he wanted to get into the business, and using his business-oriented mind he did a great job at it. He had fancy cars, many homes in Compton, and also was a member of a prestigious car club but with fame comes enemies. The enemies showed themselves in 1989, he got shot and died shortly after. The police announced the murder as a gang-related murder but Santana Blocc Crips did not believe it and still to this day thinks that the police killed him but told everyone otherwise.

In the cabinet, he has the power to lead the Santana Block Set, take part in the illicit substances trade, and bribe the police.

Colton “C-Loc” Simpson

Simpson was born in the mid-1960s and raised by his grandmother in South Central Los Angeles, California. In the city of gang activity, it did not take much time for him to be involved with the streets as he joined the Crips when he was 10 years old. His main jobs did not include much illicit substances or other illicit substances he was more into violent crimes and robbery which is shown in the crimes he was convicted for. He spent much of his life incarcerated but even within the prison laws he did not lose his connection with the gang and still took part in assaults and other gang-related activities and crimes. But most of his convictions did not mean much because his sentences were never hefty until 1998 when he was sentenced to 40 years of prison because of robbery and attempted murder, he got out after not spending much time but he still hadn’t learned his lesson because he got convicted of robbery, burglary, and grand theft in 2003 and got sentenced to 126 years of prison in 2007.

In the committee, he specializes in theft, robbery, and assault while being knowledgeable about the prison. He will be taking part in the operations and possible connections with the members who might get put into jail.

OG Big Phil

Big Phil was born in 1961 in Compton, California, and was raised by a single mother. He grew up around Black Guerilla Family members whom he viewed as good role models. He joined the Crips at the age of 10 after his brother was jumped by a group of Brim gang members. He chose to join the Crips because of his anger against the Brims.

During his time in the Crips, he was viewed as the leader of his neighborhood and he recruited for, formed, and reorganized many different Crip sets. One set that is known to be started by him, is the Rollin 40s. Later on his journey as an established OG, he established the Harlems as a set of the Crips. Since he was viewed as one of the big players of the Crips, law enforcement, and various other rival gangs. His success even caused him to get set up for crimes he did not commit by law enforcement and go in and out of jail for crimes he didn’t even know about. Eventually, he would become active in gang truce efforts in the 1990s and be an advocate for peace among rival gangs.

His tasks in the gang will be to use his OG status to be the leader the gang members need to fight against the police and the Bloods while keeping an eye out on the setups he might confront and avoid police intervention as much as possible.

Big U

in the early 1960s he grew up in the Hoover Crips in Los Angeles, California but after he and his family moved into the Rollin 60s area he joined the Crips set right after its establishment and became a notable member. After putting in the work until 1982 he got banned from Los Angeles and had to move to Chicago with his father. In 1984 he moved back to Los Angeles and was surprised with the rise of crack. Seeing in his neighborhood everyone was dealing crack he wanted to take a piece of the business. He started dealing illicit substances while keeping on with the Rollin 60s and their notorious rivalry with the Eight Tray Gangster Crips. He was well known in the street for his notable hand-to-hand combat skills that he got from his family. He was mostly against the usage of deadly weapons and preferred using his hands which gave him a respectable reputation.

In 1985 he was put into jail after being convicted of having a small amount of illicit substances and got out quickly after serving 2 years in 1987. After his comeback, he went straight back to the illicit substances trade and grew the business even more by not only having clients from the California area but also from Seattle and Minnesota.

In the early 1990s, he was getting tired of illicit substances and wanted to make a change in his life so he became a Muslim and stopped consuming and dealing illicit substances to “get the money” As he says himself he started petty theft and robbery. After he befriended fellow rapper Kurupt he started their label and Big U was now not only a gangster but also a manager. They released albums and went to concerts together, furthermore down the line he started to manage other rappers but in 1991 he was busted in a robbery and was sentenced to 27 years in jail but got out in 2004 after serving just 13 years. After he got out of prison he did not cut ties with the Rollin 60s and the neighborhood but stopped taking part in illegal operations instead he became a full-time music manager and an activist against gang violence.

He is one of the most legendary Rollin 60s members ever and had a great impact on the Crips culture. In the cabinet, he will be one of the representatives of the Rollin 60s and fight against their enemies using his connections in the business, and hand-to-hand combat abilities.

3. The LAPD

Darrel Francis “Daryl” Gates

Gates was born in Glendale, California on August 30, 1926, and he served as the chief of the Los Angeles Police Department from 1978 to 1992.

During his teen years, he spent his time in Glendale and Highland Park, because of his father's alcohol problems he was arrested and treated poorly many times which caused him to have a prejudice towards the police. After he left the U.S. Navy he married his first wife and his wife's pregnancy caused him to become a police officer, he later got a degree in law at the University of Southern California.

After he joined the LAPD on September 16, 1949, he was picked to be the chauffeur for Chief William H. Parker and learned a lot about police work, and improved himself drastically. By 1975 he was the Assistant Chief of the department and three years later on March 29, 1978, Gater became the 49th chief of the department. With the assistance of his colleagues, he founded many important projects to name a few: SWAT(Special Weapons Attack Team), PDID(Public Disorder Intelligence Division), D.A.R.E(illicit substances Abuse Resistance Education and CRASH(Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums). Especially CRASH will play an important role in the committee as it was specifically created regarding the rising popularity of gang activity in 1979 with the crack epidemic.

Since he was chief around the golden era of gang activity, he also led operations concerning the problem and wrote a book about his experiences as a police department chief after he retired in 1992. In the cabinet, he will take the role of the leader.

Gert K. Hirschberg

Gert was born on 21 August, 1926 in Berlin, Germany. Gert and his family fled Nazi Germany in 1939, and settled in Bell, California. Gert eventually attended University of Southern California. Gert served as military personnel in the Philippines during WWII. He graduated from Southwestern Law School in 1950, and had an illustrious career practicing law for over thirty-five years. Gert rose to prominence during this time, serving as a pro manner judge, on the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California as a vice president of the State Bar and a member of the Judicial Council.

During the committee, Gert will be standing out with his lifelong courageous judgments and will support the committee by providing juristical information due to his rich law education and experience

Barnet M. Cooper

Barnet M. Cooper was born on September 15, 1938, in Los Angeles. His family had many other law-related relatives before him starting with his father who was a retired lawyer. From a very small age, his family educated him about the concepts of justice and the American juridical system. When he was in high school he already knew what he wanted to do in the future, he wanted to study law at a high-level university and become a respected lawyer.

He went on to graduate with his law degree from Stanford in June 1963, he initially made his mark at Davidson & Associates, specializing in civil rights advocacy. As he was educated in his family he showed his sense of justice and served it the right way. Transitioning to Sterling & Thompson in 1967, Barnet continued to carve out a niche for himself in civil rights and criminal defense. In March 1972, he co-founded Cooper & Moreno, a law firm known for its commitment to representing marginalized communities. In September 1975, Barnet took on a new role as a judge in the Superior Court of California. His tenure was marked by a commitment to impartial rulings, earning him respect within the legal community. Despite his judicial responsibilities, Barnet remained actively engaged in the evolving challenges faced by Los Angeles.

His love and dedication to justice caused him to be also very interested in the marginalized groups of Los Angeles and start wanting to help them in any way possible. For this reason, he started a non-profit organization that provided people of color who were in situations they did not intend to be with legal aid. For his expertise in law and his well knowing of the marginalized groups and their legal problems, he is well-fitting for the committee. He will be one of the members of the cabinet who provide the cabinet with law knowledge and serve the criminals harming innocents justice.

Timothy M. Brennan and Robert Ladd

They will be 2 separate characters with separate delegates but since they were partners it is more appropriate to describe them as one unit.

Brennan was born in Chicago, Illinois on March 2, 1959. His family had a history of working with law enforcement as his grandfather and great-uncle were Chicago cops from the 1920s through the 1950s and had worked through the gang wars of Al Capone and the Italian Mafia. In February 1981 after going to high school and working in various jobs he decided as his family history suggests to become a cop in an area with a high crime rate somewhere he could be a real cop so he put his motorcycle and clothes in the back of his mini pickup and headed out west with 1200 dollars. After some unsuccessful attempts at Arizona and Nevada, he decided on Long Beach, California. He found

construction work there, rented an apartment, and in January 1982 joined the Compton Police Department

Ladd was born in Hawthorne, California on February 19, 1959, and lived in Garden Grove, California all of his life. He married his high school sweetheart Kathy after graduation. After working in construction he decided to become a police officer. In 1983, 24-year-old Ladd finished police academy and had been working as a reserve officer at the Garden Grove Police Department but his work there and his side job of construction work was not enough as he already had a son and his daughter Shannon was on the way. So as his friend from the academy suggested, he decided to apply for a full-time job in the Compton Police Department, where his friend said he could become a real cop.

In 1985, Brennan and Ladd became partners and remained a team for the next 15 years until 2000 when the Compton Police Department closed.

In 1988, after they worked for 3 years together and showed phenomenal success as white Americans in an area of predominantly African Americans, Brennan, and Ladd became the only 2 members of the gang unit formed by the department. It did not take these two to quickly get accustomed to the gang culture and they started to infiltrate gangs, solving murders, and drive-by shootings. Over the next twelve years, they became absolute masters of the dynamics of gang culture and showed an exceptional level of expertise on the topic.

They also took part in very famous investigations regarding gang activity such as the murders of Tupac Shakur and Christopher Wallace or the Los Angeles Riots of 1992.

Brennan passed away on November 16, 2021, while Ladd is still alive and retired from being a cop but he now educates young police officers about gang culture and dynamics.

These two will be important members of the cabinet because of their expertise in solving cases regarding gangs and their abilities to track down and find out their businesses.

Arleigh Maddox Woods

Maddox was born in Los Angeles, California on August 31, 1929, to a family of black parents and a relatively dangerous neighborhood. She has been a determined person ever since she was kind as she received her B.S. degree, J.D. degree, and LL.M. degree and was admitted to the California State Bar before she was 23 which makes her the youngest woman and the fourth black woman to achieve this milestone.

In 1976, Woods was appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court, and In 1980 she was appointed Associate Justice of the California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District making her the first woman to ever serve as a justice on a state appellate court. Two years later, she was promoted to Presiding Justice of Division Four and was chosen by the Second District from 1985 to 1987. She sat as a Justice Pro Tempore on the California Supreme Court during her tenure on the Appellate Court, retiring from the bench in 1996 and going on to serve as a high-level mediator in California.

She will serve the cabinet with her high-level juristic knowledge, take part in the courts of the criminals and serve them justice.

Brian Mitchell

Mitchell was born on January 30, 1948, in Los Angeles, California. Born into a working class family he did not have a very special or action-filled teenage years. Until he found out about his love for engineering and computers, after he saw one on TV he wanted to learn more about the concept so he went to his local library. After reading everything he could find about computers he wanted more so even though he was never interested in going to college he decided to go to university and study

computer science. In his last years of high school, he studied very hard both in his studies and programming he would go to his classes and right after go to the library to study how programming, computers, and computer-related topics like military technologies.

He got accepted to UCLA in 1967 and graduated with a bachelor's degree in Computer Science in 1971. During his time in college, he attended clubs to become more knowledgeable about the topic, and in his last year founded the military technologies club and developed an EMP that can be used from long distances which was approved by the U.S. military. After their success with their product, he was offered a place in the military itself and served for nearly a decade as an engineer. After his military career ended he wanted to keep on working with military technologies but the military life was too much for him to handle therefore he chose the closest option, attending the police force. In 1980 he applied for an IT position which he got accepted and for the last four years he has taken the job of taking care of every computer and computer-related technologies around the department. In the cabinet, he will be the go-to guy in every situation which a computer force such as research, made on the Internet to track down a suspect in homicides.

Mani “El Mariachi” Garcia

Garcia was born in Mexico City, Mexico on September 8, 1944, but grew up in La Puente, California in the U.S. His family and he moved to America in the early 50s to work.

Garcia grew up with 3 women because his father would generally be at work which made him the man of the house from a very early age, he had the feeling of being responsible for protecting his mother and sisters. After they moved to La Puente his father started to overwork himself, the city was not very populated with not enough people working as a handyman. This situation caused him to improve his business and also get into the construction business. The absence of his father caused him to feel like the man of the house and when street junkies attacked his house he fought them off, protecting his family. When he was 16 years old a street junkie wanted to break into his house but he was in the house with his mother. After he realized that someone was trying to break in he grabbed a baseball bat and beat the person. One thing he didn't know was that the person was a member of Azusa 13, a gang active in the La Puente area. A week afterward 4 people were knocking on his door wanting to get in and beat Garcia to death. He, his sisters and his mother were in the house. Because he wanted to protect them he told them to hide and call the police, until the police came he got beaten up by the gang but this caused him to join the rival gang of Azusa 13, Puente 13. After being a member of them for nearly a decade he withdrew from his position to pursue a career in law enforcement. He did not want to be a part of gang activity and do the absolute opposite of them, serve justice.

In 1976 he was admitted to a gang unit, specializing in the Mexican heavy gangs; he took down many operations and even busted a cartel leader while they were having a party with a Mariachi band, thus receiving his nickname El Mariachi.

In the cabinet, he will bring expertise on gang activity not only to African-American gangs but also to the Mexican side of the issue, helping solve cases and bust operations.

Bradley Hunter

Hunter was born on April 6, 1951, in Ohio to a white, Christian family. He was raised as a traditional white-blooded American. His father and grandfather were both police officers who served their whole lives and had pretty high roles in their departments. Hunter had been interested in law enforcement since he was a child. He would see his father in his uniform arresting people, serving justice, and be fascinated by the idea of being a police officer.

After he finished high school he immediately went into the academy and graduated top of his class with his exceptional gunmanship. In the police academy, he was highly praised by his teachers but also had a somewhat bad reputation around the students because he was suspected of judging people

on their skin color after he quarreled with another student with a black skin color. But it did not affect his academic life and after the academy got recruited by the Columbus Police Department, Ohio specializing in firearms and crime busts. He climbed the ladders of the police department very quickly and became very famous around the city for his success at solving murder cases and busting crime corporations.

For the cabinet, he will not be in his habitat because of the drastic state change but his expertise in police work and gunmanship will help him tremendously. Using his skills he will be responsible for conducting special operations.

Sitan “Stone” Huang

Huang was born in 1947 in Nanjing, China during the Chinese Civil War. His family, being capitalists, did not want to stay in China anymore so they fled the country like many others during the time and moved to San Francisco, California 4 years after his birth. Their arrival changed their life completely because they were finally in a place where they could do or say anything they wanted. Following their migration, they did not want to start working in a company or a corporation so they decided to open up a restaurant dedicated to Chinese culture and food. While Huang was growing up he would study during the semester and work in the restaurant during summer vacations. Where they were living nearly half of the population came from East Asia but from different ethnic backgrounds which caused a very early grouping stage in which every ethnic group would have their neighborhoods and their community. This division also caused gangs to form themselves the first examples were Wah Ching in 1968, and Chung Ching Ye in 1969 following the two came Black Dragons in 1980 and Asian Boyz in the late 1980s.

In Los Angeles, Huang decided to never have connections with gangs and enrolled in the police academy to be a detective, researching gang cases to never let any other innocent people end up dead from a gang-related crime. The cabinet will be his chance to obstruct these gang members from harming innocents.

Resources and Further Reading

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