



STUDY

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ŞEHREMINİMUN

25

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Letter from Secretary General

The most esteemed participants,

It is but an utmost pleasure and privilege to serve as the secretary general of ŞehreminiMUN'25 and it is most certainly an honor to extend you the welcome to our conference.

Our academic and organization teams have been working for countless months and hours, perfecting every detail and pouring their hearts out into shaping this enriching experience that is yet to come for you, proving that impossible is, in fact, nothing. Throughout the conference days, you will step into the roles of diplomats and policymakers, tackling real-world problems and seeking real solutions. We wish to create an environment that encourages you to think critically, engage respectfully with diverse viewpoints, and expand your comprehension of our interconnected world. Embrace this vision, for it is through such an approach that we create positive change. Acting is one of the greater strengths of people, born from duty and instinct, and we cannot be prouder to address ourselves as the organizing team of a conference which aims to bring that strength forth.

We hope this conference will be a fruitful and enjoyable experience, providing you with a fresh outlook on global issues and empowering you to become bringers of change. Once again, welcome to the second edition of ŞehreminiMUN.

Best Regards,
Secretary General of ŞehreminiMUN'25
Zeyal Türkoğlu

Letter from the Under-Secretary General

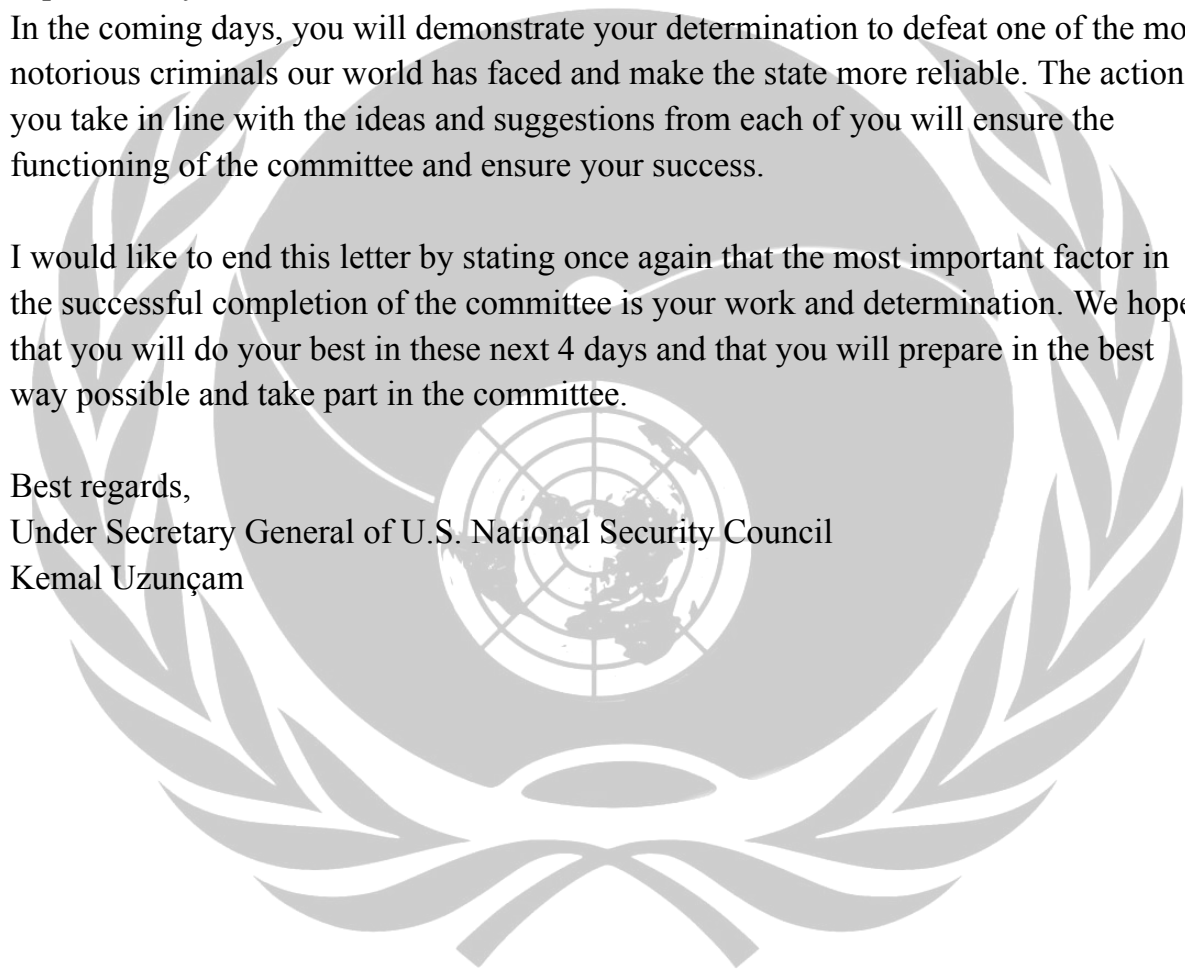
Dear Delegates of United States National Security Council Committee,

As the Under-Secretary General of this committee, I would like to welcome you all to ŞehreminiMUN'25. We have done our best in preparing this committee to provide you with the opportunity to discuss your ideas and solutions in the best environment, and we can assure that our work will not disappoint you and will be one of the best experiences you will have.

In the coming days, you will demonstrate your determination to defeat one of the most notorious criminals our world has faced and make the state more reliable. The actions you take in line with the ideas and suggestions from each of you will ensure the functioning of the committee and ensure your success.

I would like to end this letter by stating once again that the most important factor in the successful completion of the committee is your work and determination. We hope that you will do your best in these next 4 days and that you will prepare in the best way possible and take part in the committee.

Best regards,
Under Secretary General of U.S. National Security Council
Kemal Uzunçam



AGENDA ITEM :
AMERICAN GANGSTER: FRANK LUCAS



1. Introduction to the Committee

The United States National Security Council (USNSC) is a government body responsible for dealing with the national security, domestic security, military, and various security issues of the United States, as well as coordinating decisions made in these areas. Based in the White House, it is part of the Executive Office of the President of the United States and is composed of senior national security advisors and Cabinet officials. Operating directly under the President's command, this government body assists the President in making decisions regarding the country's security and well-being. Through the decisions it makes and the actions it implements, it plays a significant role in ensuring the nation's security.



The United States National Security Council (USNSC) is a key component of the U.S. government's decision-making process, responsible for advising the president on national security and foreign policy matters. The USNSC has several subcommittees that focus on specific areas of national security, each serving a unique function to ensure the efficient handling of complex issues.

1.1 Principals Committee

The Principals Committee is a high-level body where national security issues are discussed and policies are evaluated among senior members of the National Security Council. The committee is convened by the National Security Advisor and is led to initiate the

decision-making process. The members of this committee include the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the White House Chief of Staff, the Director of National Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Homeland Security Advisor, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

In addition to these high-level members, various other individuals who are part of the USNSC are also entitled to attend all meetings organized by the Principals Committee. Furthermore, when the Principals Committee discusses international economic issues, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy are also entitled to attend.

1.2 Deputies Committee

The National Security Council Deputies Committee is a senior interagency forum where national security policies are discussed and evaluated at the sub-Cabinet level. The committee is also responsible for overseeing the national security process, including establishing and directing the Policy Coordination Committees. The Deputies Committee is convened and chaired by the Deputy National Security Advisor or the Deputy Homeland Security Advisor.

Regular members of the Deputies Committee include the Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategy, Deputy Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Deputy Attorney General, Deputy Secretary of Energy, Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, Deputy Director of the Office of

Management and Budget, Deputy Director of National Intelligence, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Security Advisor to the Vice President, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Additionally, invitations to attend specific meetings may be extended to Deputy or Under Secretary-level officials from relevant executive departments and agencies, as well as other senior officials when necessary. The Executive Secretary and Deputy White House Counsel also attend these meetings. Relevant Senior Directors on the National Security Council staff may also be invited to attend meetings when applicable.

1.3 Policy Coordination Committees

The Policy Coordination Committee is a subordinate body created and directed by the Deputies Committee, responsible for managing the interagency coordination of policies and actions implemented within the USNSC. This body ensures interagency coordination in the development and implementation of national security policies and actions, providing assistance to other subordinate bodies. It is responsible for the analysis of policies. The committee is managed and directed by Senior Directors under the USNSC.

1.4 Directorate of Global Health Security and Biodefense

The Directorate of Global Health Security and Biodefense was established in 2016 by the Obama administration in response to the 2014 Ebola outbreak. Its mission was to prepare for future disease outbreaks and prevent them from escalating into epidemics or pandemics. The establishment of this directorate aimed to address not

only national security concerns but also enhance global public health and safeguard against biological threats. The directorate was tasked with combating health threats, increasing international health security, and developing measures to counter biological risks.

However, in 2018, under the leadership of John Bolton, who became the new National Security Council (USNSC) head, the Directorate of Global Health Security and Biodefense was disbanded as part of a broader reorganization of the national security structure. Bolton, following the Trump administration's strategy of "personnel reduction," deemed the directorate's operations and resources excessive and decided to eliminate it. As a result, the office, led by Rear Admiral Tim Ziemer, was closed, and most of its staff were reassigned to other units within the USNSC. Ziemer resigned in the wake of the disbandment, marking the official closure of the directorate.

The responsibilities of the directorate, which included controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, addressing biological threats, and handling public health crises, were transferred to a newly established directorate called "Counterproliferation and Biodefense." Tim Morrison was appointed as the head of this new unit. Morrison characterized the consolidation as part of an overall staff reduction within the USNSC, calling it an effort to eliminate "bureaucratic bloating." Trump defended the cuts by stating that pandemic response teams were unnecessary between pandemics, arguing that personnel who had not been used in years were not needed. However, no evidence has been found to support the president's statement, likely because the team was created in 2016 and disbanded in 2018. Trump also emphasized the financial motivation for these cuts, stating that, as a businessman, he didn't see the value in maintaining large teams during periods of inactivity.

In 2021, with Joe Biden's election to the presidency, the Directorate of Global Health Security and Biodefense was reinstated. Biden appointed Elizabeth Cameron as the Senior Director for Global Health Security and Biodefense, a position she had previously held under the Obama administration and briefly under Trump. This move was part of Biden's strategy to strengthen the U.S. response to global health threats and to re-establish a dedicated structure to address biological risks. By reinstating this directorate, the Biden administration sought to rebuild the critical infrastructure for handling health crises and biological threats in a more coordinated and proactive manner.

2. History of USNSC

The direct predecessor of the USNCS was another government body, the **National Intelligence Authority (NIA)**, established by President Harry S. Truman on January 22, 1946. This former government body, NIA, was responsible for overseeing the **Central Intelligence Group**, the predecessor of the CIA, and ensuring the internal peace and security of the country. Although NIA did not have as extensive a membership as the USNSC, key figures in important positions, such as the **Secretary of the Navy** and the **Secretary of State**, were part of this organization.

The **USNCS** was established in 1947 by the National Security Act. Its purpose was rooted in the context of growing tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. It was believed that the actions and policies of the **Secretary of State** alone would not be sufficient to contain the Soviet Union. The primary goal of the USNCS was to coordinate national security entities, such as the Army, Navy, and the CIA, and to support the country's internal security.

3. Authorizations of USNSC

The USNCS is an organization with various powers and authorities to fulfill its ultimate mission of ensuring the country's security. One of its tasks is to identify individuals who may undermine domestic security and pose a threat to the country, obtain their identities, and add them to a kill list. Once this decision is made, the USNCS is not required to publicly disclose any information related to the decision or provide any updates on the actions they will take. They have the right to conduct operations in complete secrecy as they see fit.

4. Introduction to Agenda Item: Who is Frank Lucas?

Frank Lucas was a figure active between the 1960s and 1970s in America, considered one of the greatest criminals in history. His main activities were drug trafficking and dealing, and he was also known as the leader of an organized crime syndicate involved in a wide range of crimes, making him one of the most powerful gangsters of all time. Lucas expanded his influence not only locally but also internationally, establishing a vast criminal empire that included various types of crimes. He left a deep mark on the American underworld and achieved one of the greatest successes of his criminal career by smuggling tons of drugs from Southeast Asia to the United States.

Lucas managed to achieve something no one else had done before by smuggling drugs directly from Southeast Asian countries into the

United States without intermediaries. This extraordinary achievement made him a globally recognized figure. During the Vietnam War, one of his most talked-about methods was a technique called the "Cadaver Connection." Through this method, the bodies of dead American soldiers were filled with heroin and sent back to the U.S. in exchange for hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes. It was claimed that Lucas used this method to smuggle tons of heroin into the country and make a large profit. However, this claim was later disputed, and it was denied by Lucas' partner in Southeast Asia, Leslie Atkinson, who asserted that the story was false and untrue.

The criminal network Lucas built expanded across the entire United States, deeply impacting the local drug markets. Not only did he control the large-scale drug trade in the country, but as part of his criminal organization, Lucas was also involved in various other criminal activities. This made him not only a drug lord but also a figure who created a complex criminal empire.

Frank Lucas' life serves as an important example, not only of crime but also of how the American underworld operates and the significant effects these kinds of crimes can have. His power and influence during that time revealed the huge challenges faced in the fight against drug trafficking. Despite all his successes, Lucas' criminal past and the events connected to it eventually led to him being tracked by the police and government officials.

4.1 Early Life of Frank Lucas

Frank Lucas, born in 1930 in North Carolina, experienced a traumatic event during his childhood that pushed him into a life of crime. He stated that the incident that changed his life was witnessing the

murder of his 12-year-old cousin by the Ku Klux Klan. Lucas claimed the reason for his cousin's death was simply for looking at a white woman. This event deeply impacted him, changing his perspective on life and leading him to make the decision to enter the criminal world. After this tragic incident, Lucas' life took a drastic turn. He started out with petty crimes and gradually moved into riskier and more dangerous activities.

Initially, his name wasn't widely known, and he didn't have much of a foothold in the criminal world. After a series of small thefts and assault incidents, Lucas got into a major fight with an employer, who was allegedly having an affair with his daughter. In the aftermath of this fight, Lucas stole \$400 from the company safe and set the establishment on fire. The chaos that followed convinced Lucas that his life would either end in prison or he would be killed. Believing that his life was essentially over, he fled North Carolina for a fresh start.

Seeking a chance to continue his life, Lucas moved to Harlem, New York, where everything that would shape his future began. Upon arriving in Harlem, he continued with small-time crimes and hustling, but his real rise in the criminal world began when he came under the wing of the notorious gangster Bumpy Johnson. Under Johnson's protection, Lucas gained more power and influence in the world of organized crime.

However, there has been some controversy regarding the true nature of Lucas' relationship with Bumpy Johnson. Lucas claimed to have been Johnson's driver for 15 years and to have committed various crimes under his protection. Despite these claims, Bumpy Johnson's widow argued that much of Lucas's narrative actually belonged to another criminal, who worked for Johnson and later betrayed him. These stories and connections were questioned by several people close to Johnson, raising doubts about the accuracy of Lucas's

accounts. The true nature of Lucas's relationship with Johnson and who really held power in the criminal world during that time remains a subject of uncertainty.

4.2 Criminal Life of Frank Lucas

After the death of the powerful gangster he was under the protection of, Bumpy Johnson, Frank Lucas became actively involved in drug trafficking and sales in New York. He understood that to succeed in the trade, which was already controlled by the Mafia and monopolized, he had to break the chains the Mafia held on the industry and do things that had never been done before.

During a trip to Bangkok, he met Leslie Atkinson, a former U.S. Army man who had a vast network and drug operation across America. Atkinson, who was married to one of Lucas' cousins, became his partner in strengthening their trade networks and creating an unprecedentedly large criminal organization.

Atkinson, known as "Sergeant Smack" by the DEA, later stated in police interviews that the method they used to smuggle drugs was not by hiding them in the coffins of dead bodies, but rather by using hollowed-out furniture. Although the exact method of smuggling remains unclear, one of the partners claimed this approach. Lucas claimed that his drug network and trade became so large that he was once making \$1 million a day. He didn't just trade on the streets; he managed to infiltrate high positions in politics, law, and government, successfully taking his trade to an upper-level. Sterling Johnson, the Special Narcotics Prosecutor for New York City at the time, said Lucas' activities were some of the most outrageous, innovative, and unprecedented successes the city's criminal network had ever seen.

Lucas always ensured the safety of his trade, relying only on relatives and close friends from his home state of North Carolina for transactions. He claimed that his heroin was nearly 100% pure and had a much more addictive effect than other drugs on the market, allowing him to charge a higher profit margin.

With such a massive profit margin, Lucas expanded his business beyond drugs. He continued to grow his wealth by purchasing offices, apartments, land, and other properties across the country.

4.3 Arrests, Releases and Continuation of His Criminal Life

In January 1975, Frank Lucas' home in Teaneck, New Jersey, was raided by a special task force made up of agents from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and detectives from the New York Police Department's Organized Crime Control Bureau (OCCB). During the raid, authorities found around \$585,000 in cash. However, Lucas claimed that only a small portion of the money was recorded, and that the officers took \$11 million that had been temporarily hidden in his attic, leaving behind only 5% of the seized currency.

The case against Lucas was built over two years of intensive investigation, including the efforts of the "Z-Team," a group of detectives and agents who managed to infiltrate his drug distribution network. The operation revealed the complexity of Lucas' empire and the scope of his involvement in the narcotics trade. As a result, Lucas was convicted of multiple federal and New Jersey state drug-related offenses and sentenced to 70 years in prison.

After being incarcerated, Lucas cut a deal to provide crucial information that led to over 100 additional drug-related convictions.

In exchange for his cooperation, he and his family entered the witness protection program. In 1981, after serving five years in custody, his federal and state sentences were reduced to time served, plus a lifetime of parole.

However, Lucas' criminal activities didn't end there. In 1984, he was caught and convicted of attempting to exchange heroin and \$13,000 for one kilogram of cocaine. He was sentenced to seven more years in prison, but was released in 1991. His troubles with the law continued, as in 2012, while living in Newark, he was arrested for attempting to cash a \$17,000 federal disability benefit check twice. Due to his age and poor health, including being wheelchair-bound, prosecutors agreed to sentence him to five years of probation.

Frank Lucas' life became legendary in the criminal world. His innovative methods of drug trafficking and distribution made him a major figure in organized crime. According to reports, the strategies he implemented in the drug trade not only disrupted the Mafia's monopoly but also expanded the scope of drug operations internationally. His criminal activities were not confined to the streets of New York, but instead had a far-reaching impact on the global narcotics market.

5. Membership of the USNSC

As previously mentioned, the National Security Council is directly commanded by the President of the country, according to the latest regulations and the National Security Memorandum, its members are listed as follows:

Chairman

- President of the U.S.

- Vice President of the U.S.

Regular Attendees

- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Defense
- Secretary of Treasury
- Attorney General
- Secretary of Homeland Security
- Ambassador to The United Nations
- Administrator of the Agency for International Development
- White House Chief of Staff
- National Security Advisor
- Deputy National Security Advisor
- Homeland Security Advisor

Military Advisor

- Chairman of The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Intelligence Advisor

- Director of National Intelligence

Drug Policy Advisor

- Director of National Drug Control Policy

Additional Participants

- White House Counsel
- Director of The Central Intelligence Agency
- Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- United States Trade Representative
- Director of the Office of Management and Budget
- U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate
- White House COVID 19 Response Coordinator

In addition to the permanent and additional members of the U.S. National Security Council, senior government officials, civil officers, heads of private organizations, and judges may also be involved in the council's proceedings, depending on the specific matter for which the council is convened.

6. Guide of the USNSC Officials

Officials such as the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Attorney General, Secretary of Homeland Security, Ambassador to the United Nations, National Security Advisor, Director of the CIA, NSC Legal Advisor, Deputy National Security Advisor, Director of National Intelligence, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Director of the Domestic Policy Council, and Chief of Staff of the Air Force are primarily responsible for their respective functions regarding the matter. However, within the USNSC, all members have the right to comment on and discuss the subject.

Judge Sterling Johnson: A renowned narcotics judge, Judge Johnson made several crucial predictions and comments related to Frank Lucas's case, contributing valuable legal perspectives on the challenges of prosecuting large-scale drug trafficking operations.

J. Edgar Hoover: The first Director of the FBI, Hoover led the agency for nearly 50 years, from 1924 until his death in 1972. He was also the final Director of the Bureau of Investigation (BOI) before it was renamed the FBI. He is a key character thanks to his utmost experience in special cases.

Judge Julius Hoffman: Best known for presiding over the Chicago Seven trials, in which the defendants were charged with inciting riots and drug-related offenses. Judge Hoffman became a prominent figure in legal history due to his controversial handling of the case.

Judge John Sirica: Famous for his role in the Watergate scandal, Judge Sirica also presided over several significant drug-related cases, making important rulings in the fight against narcotics trafficking.

Judge Murray Gurfein: Known for his involvement in drug-related rulings, Judge Gurfein also gained prominence for his decisions in the Pentagon Papers case, balancing national security concerns with public transparency.

Judge Irving Kaufman: A judge with a history of presiding over high-profile cases, Judge Kaufman handled several cases involving organized crime and narcotics, establishing a strong record in addressing criminal activity. He is basically a perfect fit for this matter.

Detective and Attorney Richie M. Robert: Richie Morgenthau Robert, known for the prosecution of Frank Lucas, later became a key figure in the legal proceedings against him. Also his team mates Eddie Jones, Al Spearman's hard work played a critical role in capturing Frank Lucas. Their team, known as the Z-TEAM, was instrumental in bringing Lucas down.

7. Procedure of the USNSC

The USNSC committee will follow the classic procedures typically observed by the UNSC committee. Since the committee cannot proceed by mere discussion and delegates must take action to apprehend the culprit, in addition to the moderated caucuses where current situations and issues will be discussed, delegates are expected to write directives, press releases, and necessary reports. After receiving crisis updates related to the current situation, each delegate will share their thoughts and what they believe should be done in a discussion setting. These ideas will then be implemented through the writing of directives to take action. All information regarding the functioning and procedures of the committee will be shared with each member by the chairboard before the official session begins.

8. Questions to be Answered

1. What can be done to implement stronger border control measures to prevent drug smuggling?
2. How to strengthen intelligence sharing and cooperation among international law enforcement agencies in order to combat organized crime networks?
3. What are the possible ways to increase penalties for drug trafficking and organized crime?
4. How to address the root causes of drug trafficking?

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