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# Gang Crimes Coordinating Council Conference

July 6, 1983

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Crime Commission • 79 West Monroe Street • Chicago, Illinois 60603

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July 6, 1983

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Patrick F. Healy, Executive Director

The Chicago Crime Commission would like to express special thanks to the guest speakers and to the members of the Planning Committee of the Gang Crimes Coordinating Council. The Conference would not have been possible were it not for the dedicated efforts of the individuals listed below:

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# IDENTIFICATION OF CHICAGO STREET GANGS



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(This material is for Law Enforcement use only) June 1983

The attached material was compiled to assist Chicago Police Department personnel, outside law enforcement agencies and other agencies of concern, with the identification of Chicago Street Gangs.

Topics covered are; The Gang Name, Chicago Police District (NOTE - M = means the gang is in a multiple of areas in the City), Gang Colors, Emblems, Allied Gangs and Oppositions Gangs.

A more comprehensive manual is presently being compiled and will be available at a later date.

This material is subject to change and is classified Confidential For Law Enforcement Use Only.



A.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
AMBROSE	012	BLACK & BLUE SWEATERS - BLACK WITH POWDER BLUE TRIM	"A"	SATIN DISCIPLES BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES RACINE BOYS 2-6 BOYS	LATIN COUNTS KOOL GANG VILLA LABOS LATIN KINGS BISHOPS
ASHLAND VIKINGS	013	GREEN	A/V VIKING HEAD	HARRISON GENTS	LATIN KINGS
ASSYRIAN EAGLES (INACTIVE)	017		EAGLE AND CROSS		

B.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
BISHOPS	013	BLACK & BROWN SWEATERS - BROWN WITH WHITE TRIM	CROSS	LATIN COUNTS RACINE BOYS	SATIN DISCIPLES AMBROSE
BLACK DISCIPLES	M	BLACK & BLUE	PITCH FORK 6 POINT STAR (STAR OF DAVID) EARRING - RIGHT EAR HAT TILTED TO THE RIGHT	BLACK SOULS SONS AND SIMON CITY ROYALS LATIN DISCIPLES DRAGONS ALL OTHER DISCIPLES	VICE LORDS EL RUKNS LATIN KINGS AND THEIR AFFILIATES
BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	M	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE
BLACK SOULS (MAD BLACK SOULS)	011	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE
BROTHERS OF THE STRUGGLE (BGD)	M	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE	SAME AS ABOVE
BLACK P STONE	004	RED & BLACK	HALF CRE- SENT MOON PYRIMAD EARRING - LEFT EAR HAT TILTED TO LEFT	COBRA STONE VICE LORD EL RUKN LATIN KINGS	ALL DISCIPLES

PAGE 2

B. (cont)

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
BUSH NATION (INACTIVE)	004		WIDE BRIM HAT SUNGLASSES		
BRAISERS	INFORMATION PENDING				

C.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
C-NOTES	013 016	GREEN, RED AND WHITE	DOLLAR SIGN (\$)	NONE	ANY NON-WHITE GANG
CHICAGO PLAYER GANGSTERS (INACTIVE)	014				
COBRA STONE AKA "MICKEY COBRAS"	M SOUTH SIDE	RED, GREEN, BLACK	2 HALF CRE- SENT MOONS, FIVE POINT STAR EARRING IN LEFT EAR	VICE LORDS LATIN KINGS EL RUKNS BLACK P STONE	ALL DISCIPLES GANGS - SEE ALL GANGS ALLIED WITH BLACK DISCIPLES
CULLERTON BOYS	010	DARK GRAY AND WHITE SWEATER WHITE GRAY TRIM (PARTY SWEATER) GRAY WITH WHITE TRIM (WAR SWEATER)	SPADE CARD	LATIN KINGS VICE LORDS SOME MEMBERS OF VILLA LOBOS	SATAN DISCIPLES 2-6 BOYS AMBROSE RACINE BOYS RIDGEWAY LORDS DISCIPLES SOME MEMBERS OF VILLA LOBOS

D.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
DRAGONS (LATIN) (INACTIVE) SEE ASHLAND VIKINGS	013	GREEN		ASHLAND VIKINGS VICE LORDS	
DUECES (INSANE)	019	BLACK & GREEN	4 PLAYING CARDS SHOW- ING ALL DUECES	INSANE UNKNOWNNS LATIN KINGS	SIMON CITY ROYALS PBC PR STONES GAYLORDS

E.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
EL RUKN	M	BLUE & RED	FIVE POINT STAR PYRI- MAD WITH EYE SWORD, SUN RISING BEHIND THE PYRIMAD LETTER 7	VICE LORDS LATIN KINGS B'NAI ZAKEN	ANY DISCIPLE GROUP

F.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
FREAKS	025	LT. BLUE WITH BROWN TRIM	NONE	NONE	NONE

G.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
GAYLORDS	M	BLACK & GRAY	GL - CROSS	JOUSTERS VICE LORDS LATIN KINGS	ALL HISPANIC GANGS AND SIMON CITY ROYALS
GHETTO BROTHERS ORGANIZATION GBO (INACTIVE)	014	ORANGE & GREEN	GBO/YBO	LATIN KINGS INSANE UNKNOWN SPANISH LORD LATIN BROTHER	ULO OA's GAYLORDS SIMON CITY ROYALS
GHOST SHADOW	M	NONE	NONE	NONE	FLYING DRAGONS BLACK & WHITE EAGLES (NEW YORK)



H.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
HARRISON GENTS	013 020	PURPLE AND BLACK	INFO. PENDING	ASHLAND VIKINGS C-NOTES COBRAS BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	MILWAUKEE KINGS LATIN JIVERS LATIN KINGS VICE LORDS BLACK P. STONE

I.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
IMPERIAL GANGSTERS	014 025	PINK AND BLACK	CROWN WITH ROUND EDGES, SUPERIM- POSED "I & G" AND RAISED PITCH FORKS	ALL ULO GANGS (SEE UNITED LATIN ORGANI- SATION)	LATIN KINGS VICE LORDS (AFFILIATES)
INSANE DUECES SEE DUECES					

J.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
JOUSTERS	014 025	DARK BLUE WITH LIGHT BLUE TRIM WITH JOUSTING HELMET ON THE BACK	JOUSTING	GAYLORDS	HARRISON GENTS ANY OTHER LATIN GANGS

K.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
KENTS	010	BLACK AND GRAY SWEATERS		LATIN KINGS LATIN COUNTS BISHOPS CULLERTON BOYS	DISCIPLES 2-2 BOYS 2-6 BOYS AMBROSE
KOOL GANG	012	BLACK AND GRAY (SWEATERS)	K/G	VILLA LOBOS LATIN KINGS BISHOPS LATIN COUNTS	AMBROSE BLACK DISCIPLES SATIN DISCIPLES RACINE BOYS 2-6 BOYS

L.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
LATIN COUNTS	013	RED AND BLACK SWEATERS ALL BLACK WITH RED TRIM OR ALL RED BLACK TRIM	L/C	BISHOPS KENTS KOOL GANG	AMBROSE BRAZERS
LATIN DISCIPLES (MANIC)	013 014	BLACK AND BLUE SWEATERS BLUE WITH BLACK TRIM	L/D's M.L.D. N. INSIGNIA- DEVIL's HEAD OR CROSSED PITCH FORKS UP-ALSO CROSSED SHOTGUNS. BELOW THE EMBLEM ARE THE LETTERS MLDN MEM- BERS ALSO WEAR ULO (UNDERCOVER COLORS) ON MAROON	ULO SPANISH COBRAS LATIN JIVERS IMPERIAL JIVERS LATIN EAGLES BLACK DISCIPLES	LATIN KING INSANE UNKNOWN VICE LORDS GBO/YBO SPANISH LORDS WARLORDS PR STONES UPK's MA PLAYER
LATIN EAGLES	023	GRAY & BLACK SWEATERS BLACK WITH GRAY TRIM EAGLE ON BACK	L/E GOLDEN EAGLE IN FLIGHT	ULO (ABOVE)	LATIN KINGS (ABOVE GANGS) SIMON CITY ROYALS

L. (cont)

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
LATIN JIVERS	013 014	BROWN OR TAN AND BLACK SWEATERS BROWN WITH BLACK TRIM	L/J	ULO (ABOVE)	LATIN KINGS (ABOVE GANGS) WARLORDS
LATIN KINGS	M	GOLD AND BLACK	L/K CROWN FIVE POINTED WITH L ON ONE SIDE AND K ON THE OTHER WAR SWEATER ALL BLACK WITH GOLD TRIM PARTY SWEA- TER - ALL GOLD WITH BLACK TRIM SOME FACTIONS USE THE 3 POINTED STAR	UNKNOWN M.A. PLAYERS GBO/YBO  LATIN BROTHERS SPANISH LORDS VICE LORDS EL RUKNS WAR LORDS	ULO GANGS SEE ULO BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES
LATIN LOVERS	014	RED AND YELLOW	NONE	ULO (SEE ULO)	OA's ORCHESTRA ALBANY LATIN KINGS AND AFFILIATES
LATIN SAINTS	009	BLUE AND BLACK BLACK SWEATER WITH YELLOW BANDS (TRIM) CHANGING TO BLUE TRIM	L/S SOME HAVE SHAVED HEADS	INFORMATION PENDING	2-2 BOYS SATIN DISCIPLES

L. (cont)

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
LATIN SOULS	009	RED AND BLACK SWEATERS - RED WITH BLACK TRIM	CROSS WITH A CIRCLE OF DOTS	INFORMATION PENDING	2-2 BOYS LATIN KINGS
LATIN BROTHERS	025 012	BLACK & PURPLE SWEATERS	ROMAN WARRIOR HELMET WITH BLACK AND PURPLE FENDERS	LATIN KINGS YBO VICE LORDS LATIN COUNTS (18TH ST)	ULO SIMON CITY ROYAL GAYLORDS JOUSTERS
LATIN STYLERS (INACTIVE)	013 014			ULO	LATIN KINGS

M.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
M A PLAYERS (INACTIVE) MONTICELLO & AUGUSTA PLAYERS	011				
MORGAN DUECES		INFORMATION PENDING			
MORROCAN TRIBE		INFORMATION PENDING			



0.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
ORCHESTRA ALBANY	014	GOLD & BROWN SWEATER - BROWN WITH GOLD TRIM	O.A's LARGE O OVER A LARGE A	ULO (SEE UNITED ORGANIZATION)	LATIN KINGS AND THEIR AFFILIATES LATIN LOVERS

P.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
PARTY PLAYERS (INACTIVE)					
POPE'S (INSANE) SEE SIMON CITY ROYALS				SIMON CITY ROYALS BLACK DISCIPLES	GAYLORDS LATIN KINGS
P.R. STONES	019 017	BLACK & ORANGE	NONE	LATIN KINGS AND AFFILIATES	ULO
PAULINA-BERRY COMMUNITY P.B.C.	019	WHITE & BLACK SWEATERS-WHITE WITH BLACK TRIM	NONE	SIMON CITY ROYALS	INSANE DUECES

R.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
RACINE BOYS	012	BLUE & BLACK SWEATERS - LIGHT BLUE WITH BLACK TRIM	R.B.	LATIN COUNTS	2-1 BOYS (NON ACTIVE)
RIDGEWAY LORDS	010	BLACK & LIGHT BLUE SWEATERS - LIGHT BLUE BLACK TRIM	R/LORDS R/L's PICTURE OF DRAGON	SIN CITY BOYS	LATIN KINGS 2-6 BOYS
REBELS (INACTIVE) NOW MEMBERS OF UP-TOWN GAYLORDS					

S.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
SATIN DISCIPLES	010 012 009	BLACK & GOLD	PITCH FORK S/D's PICTURE OF DEVIL	DISCIPLE AFFIL- IATES 2-6 BOYS	LATIN KINGS AND AFFILIATES
SIN CITY BOYS	010	NONE OTHER THAN BLACK CLOTHING	SCB PLAYBOY BUNNIE INSIDE A SHIELD WITH A TOP HAT, CANE	DISCIPLES AFFILIATES 2-6 BOYS SATIN DISCIPLES RIDGEWAY LORDS	LATIN KINGS AND AFFILIATES VILLA LOBOS VICE LORDS
SIMON CITY ROYALS AKA ROYAL DISCIPLES ROYAL NORTHSIDE DISCIPLES ROYAL POPE NATION	014 017 019	BLACK & BLUE SWEATERS - BLACK WITH BLUE TRIM	PATCH WITH 6 POINTED STAR BUNNIE RABBIT HEAD WITH BENT EAR DEVIL WITH PITCHFORK S.C.R. A HAT WITH A CROSSED SHOTGUN AND CANE	POPEs BLACK DISCIPLES	O A's GAYLORDS LATIN KINGS DEUCES GBO
SONS AND DAUGHTERS AKA BLACK DISCIPLES	M	BLACK & BLUE	6 POINT STAR PITCHFORKS HEART WITH HORNS	BLACK DISCIPLES	VICE LORDS EL RUKNS LATIN KINGS

S. (cont)

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
SPANISH COBRAS (INSANE)	013 014	GREEN & BLACK SWEATERS - GREEN WITH BLACK TRIM	COILED COBRA SNAKE S.C.	ULO (SEE UNITED LATIN ORGANIZA- TION)	INSANE UNKNOWNNS GBO - YBO SPANISH LORDS WARLORDS PR. STONES MA PLAYER LATIN KINGS VICE LORDS
SPANISH LORDS	013 014	RED OR MAROON AND BLACK SWEATERS - BLACK WITH RED TRIM	HEART WITH A CROSS	INSANE UNKNOWNNS LATIN KINGS DEUCES	ULO O A's GAYLORDS
SPANISH GANGSTER DISCIPLES		INFORMATION	PENDING		

T.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
THORNDALE JAG OFFS T.J.O's (INACTIVE)					
TOKERS	010	NONE BLACK PARTY SWEATERS	NONE	BISHOPS LATIN COUNTS	AMBROSE SATIN DISCIPLES 2-6 NATION
TWO-SIX NATION "BOYS"	010 009 008	BLACK & TAN	2-6 TSN ... WITH THREE DOTS SET OF DICE SHOWING TWO AND SIX KING KILLERS	AMBROSE SATIN DISCIPLES 2-2 BOYS	LATIN KINGS AND AFFILIATED GANGS VILLA LOBOS LATIN KINGS
TWO-TWO BOYS	010 009	BEIGE (KHAKI) PANTS OR BAGGIES COMBINATION OF BEIGE & BLACK	NONE 2-2 BOYS	2-6 BOYS	LATIN SOULS LATIN SAINTS
TITANIC P STONES		INFORMATION	PENDING		

U.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
UNITED LATIN ORGANIZATION U-L-O	013 014 025 023	MAROON	U.L.O.	SPANISH COBRAS LATIN DISCIPLES LATIN JIVERS LATIN EAGLES IMPERIAL GANGSTERS	
UNKNOWN (INSANE)	013 014 019	BLACK & WHITE SWEATER PARTY - WHITE WITH BLACK TRIM WAR SWEATER BLACK WITH WHITE TRIM	WHITE SHEETED UNKNOWN SUBJECT HOLD- ING A RIFLE U/K	LATIN KINGS SPANISH LORDS WAR LORDS P.R. STONES INSANE DEUCES VICE LORDS	ULO O A's

V. \_\_\_\_\_

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
CONSERVATIVE VICE LORD NATION. 1. UNKNOWN 2. 4 CORNER HUSTLER 3. CICERO INSANE 4. CENTRAL INSANE 5. IMPERIAL INSANE 6. RENEGADE 7. TRAVELING 8. JACKSON 9. K.A.T. (KEDZIE - ALBANY TERRIBLE) 10. EXECUTIONERS 11. UNDERTAKER 12. 12TH STREET 13. CITY LORDS 14. 15TH STREET 15. RIP (DOUGLAS - RIDGEWAY) 16. VILLAGE	M	BLACK & GOLD	360° CIRCLE SURROUNDED BY FIRE WITH 2 HALF CRES- CENT MOONS, FIVE POINTED STAR, PHRI- MID WITH A TOP HAT, CANE AND WHITE GLOVES PLAYBOY BUNNIE HEAD DICE - ON SEVEN OR ELEVEN MARTINI GLASS DOLLAR SIGN \$ EARRING IN LEFT EAR HAT TILTED TO THE LEFT	LATIN KINGS EL RUKNS COBRA STONE	ALL DISCIPLE GANGS AND AFFILIATES
VILLA LOBOS (LONE WOLVES)	012 010	GREEN & BLACK SWEATERS - GREEN WITH BLACK TRIM HATS - GREEN & BLACK	V/L	LATIN KINGS AMBROSE TOKERS	2-6 BOYS LATIN COUNTS BISHOPS SATIN DISCIPLES



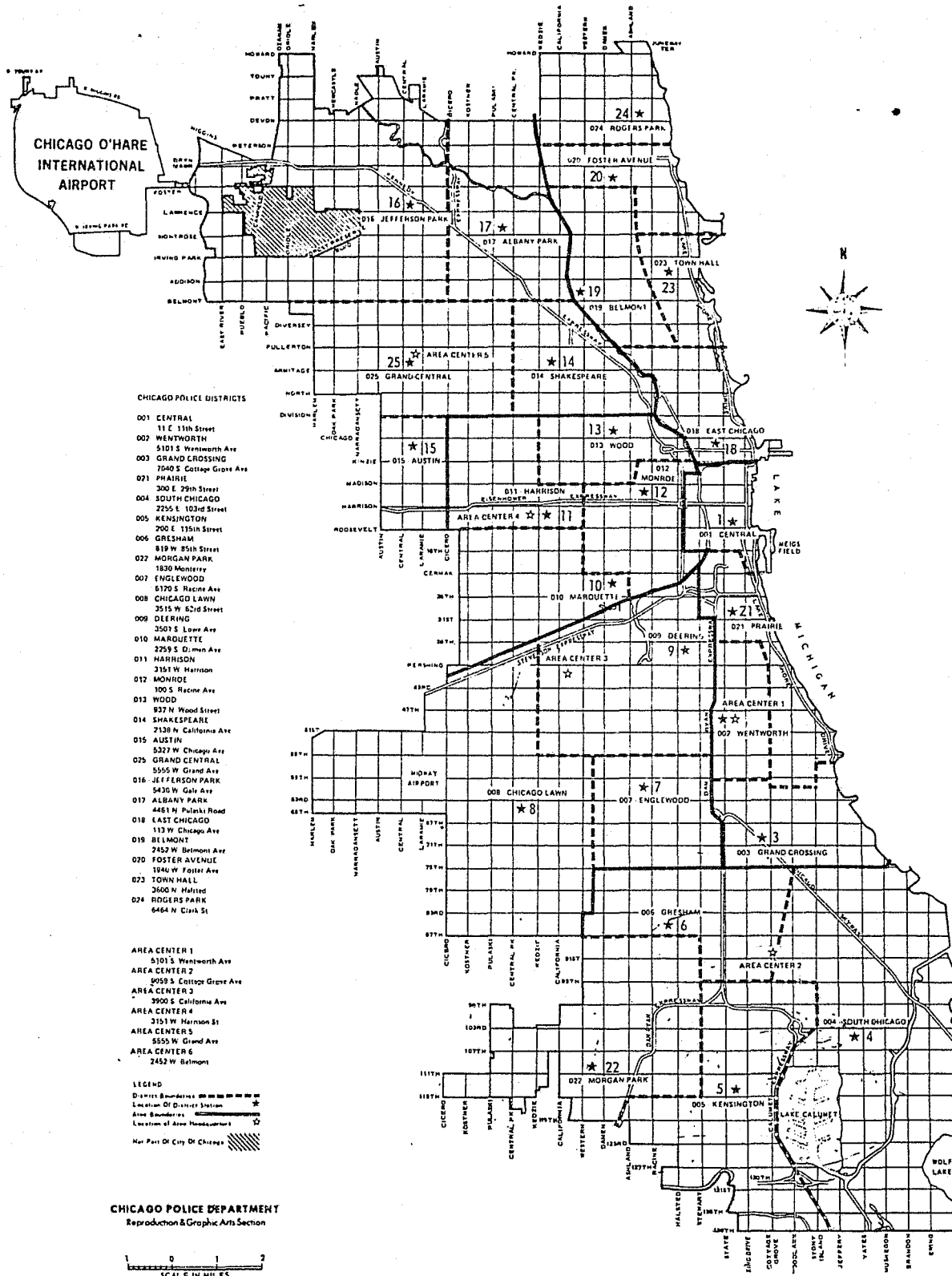
W.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
WARLORDS	013 014	ORANGE & BLACK SWEATERS - ORANGE WITH BLACK TRIM AND BORDER	KNIGHTS HEAD IN ARMOR	LATIN KING AND AFFILIATED GANGS	HARRISON GENTS ASHLAND VIKINGS LATIN DISCIPLES LATIN JIVERS
WARLOCK DISCIPLES		INFORMATION	PENDING		

Y.

GANG NAME	POLICE DISTRICT	GANG COLORS	EMBLEMS	ALLIED GANGS	OPPOSITION
Y B O YATES BOY ORGANIZATION	014 025	GREEN, ORANGE AND BLUE	G <sub>B</sub> O Y <sub>B</sub> O	LATIN KINGS INSANE UNKNOWN SPANISH LORDS LATIN BROTHERS	U.L.O. O A's GAYLORDS FREAKS SIMON CITY ROYALS
Y L O YOUNG LATIN ORGANIZATION (SAME AS ULO)	013 014				

# CITY-WIDE DISTRICT & AREA MAP



Prepared by the  
Public and Internal Information Division  
Chicago Police Department  
For Departmental use.

NOTES

NOTES

COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

GANG PROSECUTIONS UNIT



RICHARD M. DALEY-COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY

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I. FOREWORD

A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE'S ATTORNEY

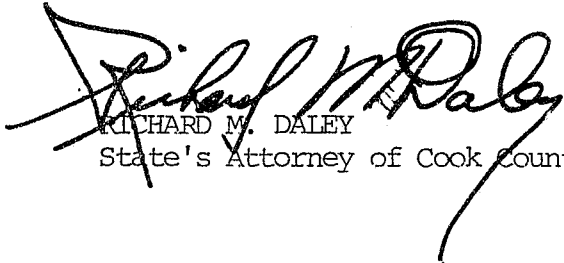
As a candidate for Cook County State's Attorney, I promised to dedicate the resources of the office toward ending the senseless gang violence that threatened to destroy our neighborhoods. As the chief prosecutor for Cook County, I have worked hard to fulfill that pledge. Prior to the formation of the Gang Prosecutions Unit in February, 1981, the conviction rate in gang-related murders was only 55 percent. Since the Gang Prosecutions Unit has taken over the prosecution of these difficult cases, in spite of attempts to intimidate witnesses and other special problems, the murder conviction rate has risen to 82 percent. It is my belief that the lengthy prison terms given to many of the city's most violent gang members have directly resulted in the dramatic drop in the number of murders in Chicago from 877 in 1981, to 669 in 1982, a ten year low.

These positive results could not have been achieved without the cooperation of other law enforcement agencies equally dedicated to putting an end to gang violence. Prior to forming the Gang Prosecutions Unit, I met with the heads of the Chicago Police Department, the Cook County Sheriff's Police, and the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement, who agreed to supply the new unit with some of their top investigators. With their help and the expertise developed by the Assistant State's Attorneys assigned to the Gang Prosecutions Unit, we now have a working force capable of dealing effectively with the gang problem throughout Cook County.



As Cook County State's Attorney, I vow to remain deeply committed to working with all facets of law enforcement in an attempt to stamp out violent street gangs. The Gang Prosecutions Unit will continue to serve as a model for other local prosecutors across the nation. The time has come for school administrators, business leaders, legislators and all concerned citizens to join with law enforcement agencies in the fight against street gangs.

If we work together, we can put street gangs out of business and make our communities safe places to live and work.



RICHARD M. DALEY  
State's Attorney of Cook County

## II. AN OVERVIEW OF STREET GANGS IN CHICAGO

### BACKGROUND:

The formation of violent street gangs is not a recent phenomenon, nor is it a trend which had its start in Chicago. Throughout the history of our country, cities have been subjected to the blight of gangs which have preyed upon the community. From the post-Civil War era to the present, our city has borne witness to the ebb and flow of street gang activity. Depending upon the time period, these gangs have been comprised of members of practically all of the ethnic groups that form our metropolitan region. However, today we are faced with a level of violence, sophistication, and organization within street gangs which relegates their predecessors to a level of comparative unimportance.

### THE PRESENT:

Today there are approximately one hundred and ten (110) street gangs within the City of Chicago. The size of an individual gang may range from as few as ten (10) members to as many as one thousand (1,000). The level of organized illicit activity closely parallels the size of a gang. Notwithstanding this, however, it must be remembered that even the smallest gang poses a constant threat to the community.

Street gangs violate all civilized standards by engaging in the sale of narcotics, gang rapes, and murder, among numerous other crimes. Furthermore, street gangs employ harassment, intimidation and extortion to cast a pall of fear over the community. Unless the conduct of street gangs is vigorously investigated and prosecuted it will debilitate our neighborhoods.

THE GENERAL STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF STREET GANGS:

A street gang is an association of individuals with varying degrees of structure. A gang has a name, claims a territory or "turf", is involved in criminal activity, and its members meet on a continuous basis. While the memberships of most gangs is comprised of individuals between the ages of 14-24 years, there have been known gang members as young as 10 and as old as 55. Recently, a 53 year old gang member in Chicago was sentenced to the penitentiary for illegally registering a firearm. Historically, the membership of street gangs has consisted for the most part of males, although there have been, and are female street gangs.

The internal structure of a street gang follows traditional organizational concepts. Typically, there is a leader who is surrounded by a trusted group of close advisors. This latter group may be given a formal title such as an "inner council", "council of war", or a similar name. Below this within the gang structure one finds the rank and file members who are known as the soldiers, or enforcers.

A gang usually has a code of conduct. This code may be formalized in writing or more loosely established through discussion among the members. The codes permit, and promote, illegal activity. One type of activity that is frowned upon is to inform the authorities on a fellow member. An informant, unless protected, is generally treated with extreme prejudice.

The successful prosecution and incarceration of gang leaders and violent gang members causes a gang to lose its influence. Nonetheless, well organized and capably led street gangs have the ability to survive over many years. This often produces members who are well into their middle age, and still actively engage in gang activity. These older

members become the so-called leaders and advisors of young recruits, thus spawning another generation of gang memberships.

Many street gangs give birth to auxiliary groups. Often those groups are made up of grammar school-age children, and are referred to as the "Pee'Wee's", the "Midgets" or like titles. The organizational concept behind these groups is that the members upon reaching a certain age will join the older street gang. These young auxiliary gangs pattern their organization, behavior, and overall lifestyle after the older gang members. Rather than looking toward community leaders, athletes, teachers and the like, these youngsters view criminals as role models.

Subsidiary or related street gangs are also founded by gang members in new neighborhoods. For example, a family will move to a part of Chicago or into one of its suburbs, with the hope of escaping gang activity or removing a child from an atmosphere conducive to street gang influence or recruitment. Unfortunately, in far too many instances this family finds the seeds of gang activity in its new neighborhood. These subsidiary gangs retain close ties with the parent organization. Thus the cycle, unless stopped, begins once again.

SYMBOLS, PARAPHENALIA, AND JARGON OF CHICAGO STREET GANGS:

Each street gang has its own unique signal, sign, colors, jewelry, and dress. These serve not only to identify gang members but also to promote group solidarity. Also, gangs will use graffiti on any space available to define its territorial boundaries. Further, this serves to warn rival gang members, that they are entering a hostile area. This territorial restriction has resulted in the senseless deaths of many individuals.

It is of paramount importance to the gang that its symbols be protected from insult by rivals. There is no greater humiliation for a street gang than to have one of its symbols degraded by opponents. Such degradation has been the genesis of numerous gang wars and gang-related murders. Recently, a young boy and his sister were brutally murdered in front of their Chicago home because a gang member mistook the youths as the ones responsible for stealing his gang sweater.

THE FUTURE OF STREET GANGS:

It is almost impossible to predict the format and operations of street gangs in the future. One very alarming revelation is the apparent increase in the level of sophistication exhibited by certain street gangs. As gang members return from the penitentiaries to the neighborhoods, they often step up illegal activities while insulating themselves from the conduct of front line gang members. This of course presents problems of detection and investigation for law enforcement officials. If street gangs continue to heighten their sophistication and organization in the future, then law enforcement officials must strive even harder to create investigative methods of dealing with these violent street gangs.

### III. VERTICAL PROSECUTION AND GANG CRIMES

#### BACKGROUND:

The County of Cook, especially the City of Chicago, has experienced an alarming growth in the volume and intensity of gang related violence since the middle of the 1970s. Violent street gangs have not only increased their memberships, but have also increased the types of crimes in which they engage. Some gangs have become so sophisticated that they have truly reached the level of traditional organized crime operations. Regardless of the organizational level a gang may reach, there is one characteristic common to all street gangs--the members commit brutal and violent crimes upon other gang members and upon innocent victims. It is estimated that one out of every eight homicides committed in Chicago is either motivated by gang affiliation or involves a gang member in some way. Also, there is a definite indication that the influence of violent street gangs has begun to expand into suburban areas.

Violent street gangs create tragedy in the communities where they operate--family life is disrupted, property damaged, schools are rendered ineffective, and decent citizens are terrorized. The difficulty in prosecuting gang related cases arises for three distinct but related reasons. First, since a street gang is a closed association of persons engaged in violence and illegality, it is difficult for law enforcement officials and prosecutors to keep current in a particular gang's pattern of criminal conduct. Second, gang members maintain strictly enforced street codes of silence which provide that gang members do not cooperate with police or prosecutors when they have information or evidence about a crime. Thirdly, gangs often intimidate those who witness gang violence.

Because of the rapid and intense growth in street gangs and the special difficulties in prosecuting gang related cases, the conviction rate for gang cases in Cook County prior to February of 1981 was approximately 55%. In response, the State's Attorney of Cook County, Richard M. Daley, formulated the concept of a specialized prosecutorial division of the State's Attorney's Office which would deal exclusively with gang crimes. This Unit was formed to create an experienced force of attorneys, investigators, and support personnel whose efforts would successfully investigate and prosecute gang crime cases.

The Gang Prosecutions Unit initially consisted of one supervisor, one investigator, one secretary and three prosecutors. Soon it became obvious that the case load was overwhelming and that additional prosecutors and investigators would be needed. The Unit was expanded until it reached its present staff capacity-one Supervisor, one Administrative Assistant, seven Assistant State's Attorneys, four Cook County Sheriff's Police Investigators, two Special Agents of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement, two Gang Crimes Specialists of the Chicago Police Department and two secretaries. In less than two years the Gang Prosecutions Unit has expanded from a team of 6 to a staff of 19. (See Appendix A ).

THE GANG PROSECUTIONS UNIT:

The Gang Prosecutions Unit of the State's Attorneys Office became operational on February 25, 1981. The Unit became one of the divisions of the Cook County State's Attorneys Office's Special Prosecutions Bureau.

Since the inception of the Gang Prosecutions Unit the overriding goal of the Unit has been to improve the conviction rate in all gang cases thereby reducing the incidence of gang violence in Cook County. The Unit has focussed on violent gang members and concentrated on the

investigation, identification and prosecution of gang leaders. It has been the position of the Office that the incarceration of gang leaders and violent gang members will disrupt the structure of most street gangs and impede their recruitment attempts.

The following cases are targeted for prosecution by the Gang Prosecutions Unit:

- 1) any serious crime of violence motivated by gang affiliation;
- 2) any crime perpetrated by a gang leader or high ranking member of a street gang;
- 3) any case involving gang recruitment; and
- 4) any case involving gang intimidation.

If a police officer or prosecutor has a problem with a gang related case that does not qualify as a Gang Prosecutions Unit case, attorneys from the Unit are available for consultation and assistance.

The Unit handles any case perpetrated by a gang leader since prosecution and incarceration of gang leaders can be highly disruptive to the structure of the gang itself. For this reason, a gang leader or high ranking member of a street gang may be prosecuted by the Gang Unit in any case, even if the charge is a misdemeanor. Through intelligence efforts of members of the Unit and through those of the Chicago Police Department and other law enforcement agencies, these various leaders are identified and targeted for prosecution by the Unit.

Cases of gang intimidation and gang recruitment make up two categories of cases handled by the Gang Prosecutions Unit. Gang intimidation often times surfaces in the form of a gang member threatening a witness in a criminal case. These cases are prosecuted swiftly and vigorously. Gang recruitment occurs most frequently within schools,



parks, and other areas populated by teen-aged youths. The Unit seeks stiff sentences for any gang member who compels another to join a violent street gang.

The Gang Prosecutions Unit has created and attained several other goals in its attempt to combat street gangs. The Unit has concentrated on working closely with the Chicago Police Department and other law enforcement agencies to create networks of intelligence concerning gang memberships and profile offenders. The Unit also assists law enforcement agencies in preparing cases for prosecution by becoming involved in the investigative stages as early as possible, utilizing search warrants and complex theories of prosecution where applicable.

#### THE VERTICAL PROSECUTION CONCEPT

The first step in attempting to improve the conviction rate for gang crimes was to utilize the concept of vertical prosecution. Under vertical prosecution one prosecutor handles a case from its inception until its disposition in the criminal justice system. Simply stated, the same prosecutor follows a case from the police station, through the courts, and to the penitentiary. Gang Unit prosecutors are assigned 24-hour duty so that the Felony Review<sup>1</sup> attorneys or various law enforcement agencies of Cook County can contact them at any time to confer on gang related crimes. The same prosecutor who handles a case at the felony review level will then handle the case at the preliminary hearing stage. After a finding of probable cause or an indictment,

1. Felony review is a unit of the State's Attorney's Office comprised of Assistant State's Attorneys responsible for determining the appropriate charges to be filed, if any, in connection with a felony case.

the same Gang Unit prosecutor will handle the case in the felony trial courts. At this time the Gang Unit prosecutor joins with an experienced trial prosecutor assigned to the courtroom where the case is pending.<sup>1</sup>

Vertical prosecution in gang cases is an absolute necessity for success. In the past a gang case would be handled by one prosecutor at the felony review stage and then another prosecutor at the preliminary hearing stage. Once a case was assigned to a trial court additional prosecutors would work on the same case. Frightened witnesses faced with a seemingly endless stream of prosecutors and continued court dates quickly lost any resolve to testify. In contrast, Gang Prosecution Unit cases are shepherded along every stage of the system with an eye toward securing and maintaining the cooperation of all witnesses.

The Gang Prosecution Unit has strengthened prosecutions of gang related violence by accumulating intelligence which can be shared by Unit members dealing with recurring pre-trial and trial problems. Vertical prosecution insures that a gang related case will be prepared by a prosecutor with expertise in the field and will be tried by a prosecutor who worked on a case from its inception.

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1. In Cook County, three prosecutors are assigned to each felony courtroom to handle cases assigned to that courtroom.

#### IV. WITNESS ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

The efforts of prosecutors and law enforcement agents would be meaningless without the cooperation and testimony of citizens before a judge or jury. Victims and witnesses are ultimately responsible for bringing violent street gang members to justice. Any viable unit dealing with gang violence must implement programs for handling the difficult witness problems that arise.

##### GANG UNIT ASSISTANCE:

Vertical prosecution allows the witness to become familiar with the prosecutor, and allows the prosecutor to learn the needs of the witness. A prosecutor experienced in gang activities can assist the witness through a troubled period. Witnesses should be informed of all court dates and the status of the case. When the need arises for the witness to appear in court, the gang prosecutor takes steps to insure that the witness is safely transported to and from court.

Protecting a witness in the community is more complex. Gang intimidation here ranges from harassing telephone calls to vandalism to actual infliction of physical harm. The Gang Prosecutions Unit in these cases works closely with the Chicago Police Department in protecting witnesses. Often times an increased police patrol in the area where the witness resides is enough to discourage gang problems. However, authorities must be quick to make arrests and prosecutors must be ready to vigorously prosecute in cases of gang intimidation. The best way to prevent gang intimidation is to punish severely those who participate in this kind of conduct.

VICTIM-WITNESS PROGRAM:

The expanded Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim-Witness Program has been in operation since July of 1981. This program is responsive to the needs of victims and witnesses and assists trial attorneys in the handling of their cases. Gang Unit prosecutors work closely with the staff of the Victim-Witness Program.

The Victim-Witness staff person first interviews victims and witnesses at the preliminary hearing stage of the proceedings. This is done to gather information from the witness and to determine the witness needs. After the preliminary hearing the staff members pass along information gathered to the trial assistants. Victim-Witness staff members are available to assist all victims and witnesses with any problems they may have as a result of the crime (i.e. counseling referrals, emergency food, etc.) and, when appropriate to help a witness to file for compensation under the Illinois Victim's Compensation Act. (See Appendix B.)

RELOCATION:

In certain cases, it becomes necessary to relocate witnesses. Since the inception of the Gang Prosecutions Unit over 225 victims, witnesses and their family members have received assistance by way of relocation. Relocation requires the planning and utilization of available resources--to this end the Gang Prosecutions Unit employs an Administrative Assistant who specializes in the area of relocation.

The first determination to be made in the area of relocation is whether or not a witness qualifies for the relocation program. A witness should be relocated when there exists evidence that the witness' safety is in danger because of cooperation in the prosecution of a

criminal case. When a decision is made to relocate, the Unit looks to other agencies for cooperation in this regard. Often times county and federal prosecuting attorneys' offices as well as law enforcement agencies from other jurisdictions will assist in relocating witnesses. City, County, State and federal housing authorities may be consulted to enhance the chances of finding housing. Local public aid and welfare agencies have cooperated with the Gang Prosecutions Unit and made a witnesses' transition easier and more efficient.

The overall responsibility to the victim/witness with regard to relocation is to provide emergency housing and security. The Unit locates permanent housing in either the public or private market and arranges for the moving of personal belongings. Most importantly, the Unit keeps in contact with the victim/witness who has been relocated and makes arrangements for that person's return to court.

MATERIAL WITNESS BONDS AND WITNESS QUARTERS:

Not all cases involve witnesses who are eager to cooperate with law enforcement. This is especially true in cases of gang related violence. Many times the witness is in the same gang as the offender. In cases where the witness is a non-participant but fellow gang member of the offender and is likely to flee the jurisdiction prior to trial, the Unit will bring that witness before a judge and seek a material witness bond. Thus, if the witness becomes hesitant to appear, the same judge who issued the bond can issue a warrant for arrest--returnable to the judge who issued the bond. This will ensure that witness' presence at trial.

Sometimes it may be necessary to use a participant in the crime as a witness at trial to ensure conviction. The Cook County State's

Attorney's Office operates a division of the Cook County Jail where crime participants are housed. These offenders, who have agreed to testify for the People in exchange for a sentence recommendation, are housed in the Witness Quarters of the jail. These witnesses are kept in custody away from the general public, and they are segregated from the general population of the jail for their own security.

## V. INVESTIGATION AND INTELLIGENCE

Perhaps the most important tool for law enforcement in fighting the ongoing battle against violent street gangs is the accumulation of intelligence related to gang crimes. It is imperative that any successful gang crimes program has as its foundation a network of information which is constantly reviewed and updated in accordance with current trends in the area.

Evidence of gang affiliation is beneficial to a prosecutor in preparing a case for trial, for trying a case and for assisting a judge in determining an appropriate sentence following a conviction. The following factors generally show gang affiliation:

- 1) The offender admits membership in a gang;
- 2) The offender has tatoos or wears clothing or knows hand signals associated with a certain gang;
- 3) The offender is seen associating with known gang members or is arrested with known gang members;
- 4) The offender is named as a gang member by a reliable informant.

The assignment of particular police officers to gather intelligence on specific gangs has proven to be most fruitful in the process of gang prosecution. The officers are a source of instant information for the prosecution when investigating a case, preparing for trial, and during the trial itself.

Identification of particular gang members not only entails the officer's or department's own knowledge of who the individual members are but also involves the collection of demonstrative evidence of that membership. Examples include taking of photographs of gang members in gang sweaters when arrested or surveillance photographs of gang areas

of influence. Photographs of this type have proven to be invaluable to prosecutors during a trial or hearing when a defendant denies membership in a gang. In addition, identification of the most violent offenders in a particular gang is the result of a viable intelligence network. The profile offenders are target members who merit special attention in the prosecution of gang crimes. Intelligence files that reflect who these individuals are will ensure that these offenders receive the special attention they deserve even in the relatively insignificant cases.

The Gang Prosecutions Unit works closely with the Chicago Police Department and other agencies in Cook County in the constant attempt to keep intelligence current. In addition the Unit has brought together representatives from the three largest law enforcement investigative agencies in Cook County to work directly within the Unit for purposes of intelligence and investigation. Investigators of the Cook County Sheriff's Police, Chicago Police Gang Crimes Section and the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement work side by side within the Gang Prosecutions Unit providing those investigatory functions which are essential for successful street gang prosecution. Frequently these gang specialists, including bi-lingual officers, have found witnesses nationwide and provided information necessary to gain convictions. Close contacts are also maintained with all law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Through the Special Agents of the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement the Gang Prosecutions Unit is able to communicate with agents of Illinois Department of Corrections on a regular basis, thereby



providing the Gang Prosecutions Unit with valuable information concerning gang activity in the prison of Illinois and release of gang members. The Gang Crimes Specialists from the Chicago Police Department and the Investigators of the Cook County Sheriff's Police detailed to the Unit provide not only updated intelligence but give to the Unit experienced, on hand investigative capabilities and contribute their expertise in locating witnesses and interviewing potential defense witnesses that may appear at trial.

The Gang Prosecutions Unit assistants not only gather intelligence in street gangs, but work with investigators assigned to the Unit and officials of law enforcement agencies to investigate street gang violence both before and after crimes occur. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to contact the Unit whenever they have questions relating to gang activity. Often times members of the Unit will assist law enforcement personnel in preparing search warrants for weapons, clothing, evidence of gang membership, and all other evidence which is relevant to the commission of a crime by gang members. (A model of such a search warrant is included in Appendix C.)

The success which any prosecutorial staff may have depends largely on the quality and quantity of investigative work done by police agencies. A well directed program can help channel the efforts of various agencies to obtain results. A prosecutor and police officer working together can provide assistance to each other by viewing gang crime problems from different perspectives. Ultimately, dedication by police and prosecutors results in convictions of gang members and a decrease in violent street gang activity.

## VI. RECENT LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Cook County State's Attorney's Office has played a key role in the passage of several new laws by the Illinois General Assembly which have positive impact on gang prosecutions.

Similary, recent decisions in the Illinois Appellate Court will also serve to aid in the prosecution of gang crimes.

### A

#### REFORMS IN THE AREA OF JUVENILE LAW:

Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 702-7(6)a, reforming the Juvenile Court Act, was enacted on September 8, 1982. The new law automatically transfers to adult criminal court those juveniles 15 and 16 years of age who are charged with serious violent crimes... murder, rape, deviate sexual assault and armed robbery with a firearm. Under the old law, juveniles charged with serious violent offenses were only transferred to adult court at the discretion of the juvenile court.

In the first nine months since its inception the new transfer law has resulted in the adult prosecution of 115 juvenile offenders in Cook County alone. Included among those automatic transfer cases are several gang crimes prosecutions in which offenders now face sentences from twenty years to life imprisonment, under certain circumstances. Under the old law, where transfers were commonly denied, these offenders would have only faced a maximum penalty of incarceration until such time as they attained twenty-one years of age or were released by the juvenile department of corrections, often times, shortly after incarceration. Gang intelligence indicated that many serious crimes were being committed by juvenile offenders who did not fear repercussions

from the law.

Under the new law street-wise gang members can no longer manipulate the criminal justice system by having the younger members commit the most violent crimes and then expect lenient treatment from the juvenile courts.

Furthermore, the new Juvenile Court Act specifies for the first time the circumstances in which juvenile court records may be used by law enforcement agencies. Clarifying a prior area of confusion, the new law allows our office to use adjudications of delinquency (juvenile convictions) in adult criminal proceedings to aid the judge in setting bail or determining a criminal sentence and for impeaching (challenging the credibility of) the individual if he or she testifies. The new law also allows law enforcement agencies to inspect, copy and share records with one another in an effort to learn patterns in juvenile and gang crime. A better informed law enforcement community can now deal more effectively with the problem of juvenile gang crime. Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 37, Section 702-9; 702-10.

B

NEW LAW TO COMBAT GANG RECRUITMENT:

Since October of 1981, it is a Class 3 felony, punishable by 2 to 5 years in the penitentiary to compell someone to join a gang. Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 12-6.1.

Representative Lechowicz of the Illinois General Assembly aptly described the intent of the new law when he presented the Bill to the House of Representatives.

Lechowicz: "Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 339 is a technical Amendment requested by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. The Senate Amendment does not basically change the Bill

but it does tighten the language somewhat to make it clear that the Bill is aimed at the use of violence and the threats of violence against a person's family as well as the person himself when those unlawful techniques are used to recruit members of gangs."

Greater awareness of the recruitment law by law enforcement agencies and community organizations can effectively aid in deterring recruitment and punishing those who are not deterred. (See poster, Appendix E.)

C

NEW EVIDENCE RULE BENEFITS GANG PROSECUTIONS:

Under Supreme Court Rule 238, effective April 1, 1982, if a witness is hostile or uncooperative the judge can allow the party who called the witness to confront and cross-examine the witness with prior statements made by the witness. The witness' prior statements may come from his sworn testimony or from statements given to police officers or Assistant State's Attorneys. Under the old law the party who called a particular witness "vouched for his truthfulness," and could only in rare circumstances attack the witness' credibility with prior statements.

In the area of gang prosecutions this new rule of evidence will be of special aid and importance. Frequently in gang cases, the State's witnesses are members of the same gang as the defendant or are good friends with the defendant. Although the witness may have made statements which are favorable to the State's case, by the time of trial the witness may try to exculpate his fellow gang member or friend. Under the new evidence rule, if the witness, for example, testified before the grand jury and materially changed his testimony at the trial the State would be able to show the trier of fact, the difference between the prior and present testimony. Moreover, if the grand jury testimony differs

significantly from the testimony at trial, the witness would risk being prosecuted for perjury. The new rule of evidence comports with common sense because the State cannot always know if its witnesses will testify truthfully and consistent with their prior statements. The new rule properly allows the trier of fact to determine and weigh the credibility of the witnesses, discarding the former rule that the party who calls the witness vouches for his credibility.

D

NEW LEGISLATION ALLOWING FOR GREATER POTENTIAL SENTENCES:

On January 1, 1982 the sentence for voluntary manslaughter was increased from 3 to 7 years imprisonment to 4 to 15 years imprisonment. This new legislation directly affects the Gang Prosecutions Unit since many of our cases center around rival gang members attacking each other. During the trial the defense often argues that the defendant was seriously provoked by rival gang member and that if his client did not act in self defense at most he is guilty of voluntary manslaughter. Even if the trier of fact believes the defense argument the judge may now sentence the defendant to over double the amount of penitentiary time he could have received under the old law. Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 9-2.

Effective August 21, 1981, any person who possesses any device which is used for silencing the report of any firearm is guilty of a Class 3 felony and is subject to from 2 to 5 years imprisonment. Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 24-1(a)6/24(b). The old law provided for a misdemeanor conviction for the same offense and carried a maximum of 1 year imprisonment. Under the old law the Gang Prosecutions Unit referred "silencer" cases to the federal prosecutor's office for

prosecution. The federal law provides for up to 10 years imprisonment for possessing a silencer. Now, depending on the facts of the case and the criminal background of the defendant State prosecution is a viable alternative under the new law.

After January 1, 1983 any defendant found guilty of a rape in which the same victim was raped by more than one individual, is now eligible by express statutory authority for an extended term sentence. Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 1005-5-3.2(4). Under the extended term sentencing provisions the defendant can now receive 60 years imprisonment for a gang rape. The Gang Prosecutions Unit has been involved in several gang rape and sexual assault cases. It is readily apparent that the new statutory factor for imposing extended term sentences in gang rape cases will enhance the sentences defendants receive in future prosecutions.

Likewise, under legislation contained in the new Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 1005-3.2(3), an extended term sentence (double the ordinary maximum) can be imposed upon offenders committing felonies upon victims under 12 over 60 or physically disabled. This law will have a great impact on the range of sentences imposed hereafter on gang members, who are known to often target as their victims the young, the aged and the infirm.

Furthermore, in prosecutions for sex offenses committed upon victims under the age of 13 the Court may impose an order excluding all persons from the courtroom whom the court deems to have no direct interest in the case. Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 115-11.

Similarly, in any prosecution where the court determines that a closure order will encourage a witness to testify truthfully the Court may order gang members and friends of the offender to leave the courtroom while a particular witness testifies. In one recent case a criminal court judge ordered the courtroom cleared while a witness in a murder prosecution testified. The Appellate Court upheld the ruling, citing the fact that the witness was afraid due to past incidents which he regarded as threats. People v. Rufus, 104 Ill. App. 3d 467 (1st Dist. 1982).

## VII. PRETRIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The statistics attained by the Gang Prosecutions Unit in its first two and one-half years of operation show a remarkable increase in gang crimes convictions. Those statistics do not show, however, the organization and strategic maneuvers of the Unit which have contributed to that high conviction rate. Action taken and decisions reached before a judge or jury hears the evidence in a courtroom often determines the outcome of a criminal case.

The Gang Prosecutions Unit attempts to enter the case at the earliest point possible in the investigation. In Cook County, no subject is charged with a felony until an Assistant State's Attorney has reviewed the case and determined the appropriate course of action. This process is aptly called Felony Review. Gang Unit prosecutors are assigned 24 hour phone duty whereby they are notified any time Felony Review is handling a gang related case fitting into the categories noted previously. The Gang Unit Assistant is then responsible for assuming the prosecutorial lead in the investigation. This may in some cases require personal appearance at the police station; in all cases it allows a prosecutor experienced in gang crimes to lend his expertise to the case. It also affords the opportunity for a member of the Unit to become familiar with the witnesses and police personnel connected to the case. The need for arrest or search warrants can be addressed; the appropriate charges can be filed; decisions regarding emergency relocations can be made; and court reported confessions can be taken, highlighting gang affiliation and gang motivation in appropriate cases.



The member of the Unit who handles the case at the Felony Review stage will then become the vertical prosecutor in the case and present the evidence at the preliminary hearing or to the grand jury. In Illinois a defendant may be brought to trial by way of an Information following a Preliminary Hearing or an Indictment following a Grand Jury proceeding in which a true bill is voted. The Gang Unit prosecutor will determine if the case is appropriate for presentation to a grand jury or to a judge at a preliminary hearing. This decision is often critical to the success of gang crime prosecutions.

GRAND JURY:

The Gang Unit prosecutor will bring witnesses before the Grand Jury in two types of situations: first, when the prosecutor needs sworn testimony concerning criminal activity-an investigative Grand Jury proceeding; and second, when the prosecutor presents sworn testimony and asks for the Grand Jury to vote on named charges to return an indictment in the case. The Grand Jury is an important tool for investigating gang related violence. Witnesses give testimony under oath and of course are subject to perjury prosecutions for testifying falsely.

The Grand Jury is useful to Gang Unit prosecutors since the proceedings are secret and the threat of intimidation is lessened. In addition, unlike the Preliminary Hearing there is no defense attorney present to cross-examine witnesses and thus develop impeachment for trial. Grand Jury testimony is most important when a witness who has allegiance to the defendant is involved in an investigation. As noted above, under new Illinois law, a witness can be impeached at trial by the party calling him. Thus, if a witness who is an ally of the defendant changes his testimony at trial,

he can be impeached by use of the grand jury transcript and can be prosecuted for perjury. However, the real key is that the fact finder, judge or jury, will be given the opportunity to hear what the witness said under oath to the grand jury shortly after the crime was committed and before he returned to the influences of the street gang he was testifying against.

PRELIMINARY HEARING:

If the decision is made to proceed by way of preliminary hearing rather than by way of the grand jury, the Gang Unit prosecutor will also handle that proceeding. Witnesses presented at the preliminary hearing must be carefully prepared, since the defendant is represented by an attorney who can cross examine the witnesses. Although the only issue is whether or not there is probable cause to believe the defendant committed the crime charged, some judges allow defense attorneys wide latitude in cross-examination. The prosecutor must be careful only to present necessary witnesses to sustain his burden--without giving defense attorneys a full-blown discovery proceeding.

An important aspect of the Preliminary Hearing deals with the prospect of unavailable witnesses. Witnesses in gang violence cases at times cannot be located for trial. Illinois law permits a party to introduce at trial prior sworn testimony of a witness if the party offering the transcript can show unavailability and if the other side had an opportunity to cross-examine that witness at the time the testimony was given. Thus, a prosecutor in a gang case will call a witness at the preliminary hearing if there is a reasonable risk that witness will be unavailable at the time of trial--due to intimidation, fear, loyalty to the defendant, poor health, or some other reason.

PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY AND MOTIONS:

After formal charges are filed either by way of indictment or information the prosecutor from the Gang Unit will prepare the case for trial. This may entail a request for additional investigation in the form of locating witnesses or obtaining evidence to show gang affiliation. In addition, the Gang Unit prosecutor is responsible for providing the defense with certain documents and records which must be turned over pursuant to discovery rules. During these stages the prosecutor must remain in constant contact with victims, witnesses, and family members to advise them of the status of the case. The most fundamental axiom of gang prosecution in regards to pre-trial preparation is that all cases are worked up for prosecution as soon as possible.

### VIII. TRIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The trial of a violent street gang member is very similar to the trial of any defendant. However, two recurring problems in the trial of gang crime cases are the use of gang intelligence at trial and the intimidation of witnesses.

The typical act of gang violence appears on the surface to be senseless and motiveless. Just as the presence of motive is indicative of guilt, the absence of motive can tend to show innocence. It is absolutely imperative that judges and juries understand that they are dealing with a gang member and gang violence when that type of case is on trial--in this respect a gang prosecutor can be of great assistance. Patterns often develop in gang crimes. For example, a shooting occurs in a certain gang's area of influence and a retaliatory act of violence is then committed by that gang upon the gang involved in the initial attack. Identification of this type of pattern provides motive for the prosecution and helps explain what otherwise seems like an unexplainable act of violence. Rarely will a jury give the benefit of the doubt to a defendant whom they know is involved in an act of street gang violence.

The use of gang intelligence and information at trial is one of the most vital functions of the Gang Prosecutions Unit. Intelligence gathered on gang activity is often critical at trial. Once a gang member has been placed on trial and the trial court has determined that evidence of gang affiliation is relevant and admissible a prosecutor would be remiss if he failed to utilize the testimony of a police gang expert to establish gang membership. The Appellate Court of Illinois has specifically allowed this type of testimony provided that a foundation that the officer is an expert in the area has been established and the evidence indicates there was a gang motive to the crime. The officer can not only prove the de-

fendant's gang affiliation but potentially also that of certain defense witnesses to impeach their credibility. (See memorandum attached as Appendix D).

Frequently in a gang case a defendant, if he testifies at trial, will deny being a gang member. Juries do not like gang members or gang related crime. If a prosecutor can prove that the defendant is a gang member the jury is more likely to disbelieve his testimony. This is where photos of the defendant in a gang sweater, photos of the defendant displaying the gang handsign, or photos of the defendant with other gang members becomes useful, especially when used in conjunction with the testimony of a police gang expert as mentioned above.

In a majority of gang cases the defendant does not testify, particularly where he has a prior felony conviction. However, in many of these situations the defense will call other witnesses to establish an alibi. It is not infrequent that these witnesses will be gang members themselves. Under current law, these witnesses may be cross-examined about their gang affiliation to establish bias or a motive to lie to protect the defendant, a fellow gang member. (See memorandum attached as Appendix D). Evidence of that membership (photos, etc) becomes relevant and when used to impeach an alibi witness it can constitute significant impeachment. Similarly, the location where these witnesses say the defendant was at at the time of the crime is often a place of congregation for a certain gang, a potential area of testimony by the expert police officer. If this testimony can be bolstered by physical evidence (photos, etc.) the prosecution of a gang case is greatly enhanced.

Witness intimidation tends to increase as the trial of a gang case approaches. The prosecutor must step up his efforts to encourage and support the witness at this point. The major advantage of vertical prosecution is that the prosecutor has had the opportunity to develop a relationship with the key witnesses in the case from its inception. This close contact between witness and prosecutor results in a greater willingness on the part of witnesses to participate in the trial of a violent street gang member.

SENTENCING:

Once a conviction has been obtained there is left the matter of sentencing. In an ordinary criminal case the prosecution presents evidence in aggravation to enhance the sentence that an offender might receive. The most common type of aggravation is a defendant's prior convictions. Too often the fact of the conviction is simply brought to the judge's attention without exploring the facts of the crime. Consideration should be given to presenting the aggravating evidence in prior crimes. Presenting evidence that the crime was gang related may give a judge a reason to punish a person more severely.

In addition, evidence of gang activity and affiliation may in itself, in certain situations, be used in aggravation to enhance a sentence in conjunction with expert police testimony on the activities of that gang.

#### IX. GANG CRIMES AND COMMUNITY RESPONSE

No unit specializing in the prosecution of gang crimes can operate successfully without reaching out to the communities where gangs are a factor. Not only must the efforts of the Gang Prosecutions Unit be explained to neighborhood residents, but these efforts must result in a positive response from those residents in fighting gang crimes.

State's Attorney Daley has taken several concrete steps in insuring that communication flows between the Gang Prosecutions Unit and the community. Gang prosecutors and the Administrative Assistant in the Unit make frequent appearances at meetings, conferences, seminars, and training programs to discuss various aspects of the gang prosecutions program. Members of the Unit often attend meetings of neighborhood residents and discuss the gang activity in that area and also attend law enforcement seminars and discuss specific investigative and prosecutorial points in fighting street gangs. It is the policy of the Gang Prosecutions Unit to be involved closely with all factions of the community.

The office has also initiated the Gang Crimes Hot Line---an around the clock service to all members of the community. A concerned citizen can call 24 hours a day and report gang activity or pass on other important information regarding gang recruitment, intimidation, location of gang facilities, or the commission of other gang-related crimes. A caller can remain anonymous if so desired. The Gang Prosecutions Unit documents information regarding all calls and then takes further steps to follow up on the complaint or information. Since the inception of the State's Attorney's Gang Hot Line, over 400 documented reports of gang activity have been received via the Hot Line. The Hot Line was publicized via the Gang Unit poster.

(See Appendix E). This poster was distributed to law enforcement officials, school administrators, storeowners, and community groups to bring information of gang presence and recruitment to the attention of law enforcement agencies and the State's Attorney's Office.

The efforts of the Gang Prosecutions Unit to reach out to the community were highlighted and enhanced by the creation of the Gang Crimes Task Force, an association comprised of citizens throughout Cook County concerned about street gangs. The goal of the Task Force is to bring together concerned persons from different areas of the County who can share their experiences, identify problems, and find viable solutions to street gang violence. The Task Force provides a vehicle for communication between the various communities and law enforcement, and between the communities themselves. Illustrative of the efforts of the Task Force was to meet with both the printed and electronic media to present alternative approaches to the reporting of gang violence. Rather than reporting gang violence in an inflammatory fashion, naming and glorifying street gangs and perhaps creating added violence, the Task Force persuaded the media to concentrate more on the conviction and sentence of the street gang member and the effects of street gang violence on decent people in the community.

The Gang Prosecutions Unit can not accomplish its goals without a reciprocal commitment from community members. Community leaders must educate their constituents relative to the operations of street gangs. Neighborhood residents should support witnesses and their families. Concerned citizens should appear at court hearings to support the witnesses and to convey to the court the importance of this case to the community. They can also act as the eyes and ears of the community in protecting witnesses against intimidation. Successful prosecution in gang cases can only be accomplished if law enforcement has support and cooperation from all segments of the community.



#### X. GANG PROSECUTION UNIT RESULTS

The Gang Prosecutions Unit has accomplished unprecedented results in the area of gang crimes. During the almost two and one-half year period of the Gang Prosecutions Unit's operation the overall conviction rate has been 83% for all cases handled in comparison to 55% prior to the Unit's formation. In cases in which a gang member was tried before a jury, the conviction rate has been a remarkable 93%. Since March 1, 1981 the Gang Prosecutions Unit has disposed of 358 cases involving gang defendants.

The communities most affected by gang violence have been effectively served by this outstanding success rate, as the impact of successful prosecutions has resulted in a deterrence to future gang activities. By removing from the streets the most disruptive and violent offenders, existing community and social programs now enjoy a greater potential for effectiveness in meeting their goals. In the past, school and community programs directed at younger gang members or potential gang members would encounter tremendous resistance from the established gang members. By removing and incarcerating the hardcore gang leaders and violent gang members other social forces in the community now have an increased opportunity to implement their goals and to encourage potential gang members to participate in activities other than street gangs. Stiff prison sentences have also destroyed the image of the gang leader as an invincible hero.

The creation of the Gang Prosecutions Unit has extended public awareness of the gang problem from the neighborhoods in which most of the gang activity occurs to all segments of the population. Not only

have citizens come to learn of the problems associated with street gangs, but they have also learned of the Unit's efforts in combatting gang violence. This has led to a more willing participation in the system by victims and witnesses. Due to the more effective and sensitive processing of gang cases by the State's Attorney's Office, a greater respect for the criminal justice system has been engendered in the community.

A coordinated and successful prosecutorial effort to fight street gang violence leads to a greater sensitivity by the entire criminal justice system, including prosecutors, police officers, judges and jurors concerning the problems inherent in gang prosecutions. In addition to a more efficient prosecution of gang cases, a greater coordination of efforts between the State's Attorney's Office and the various law enforcement agencies serving Cook County has been established. The Gang Prosecutions Unit conviction rate is tied inextricably with the outstanding assistance and cooperation received from these various law enforcement groups.

The most remarkable and gratifying statistic of all is the fact that gang murders have declined appreciably since creation of the Gang Prosecutions Unit. (See Appendix F.) Due to recent convictions a vast majority of Chicago's street gang leaders and violent members are now serving lengthy prison sentences. (See Appendix G ). Gang violence in many communities of Chicago has been drastically cut due to these convictions and sentences imposed upon some of Chicago's most violent street gang leaders. As long as street gangs continue to operate, the Gang Prosecutions Unit created by State's Attorney Richard M. Daley will

continue to vigorously prosecute gang members and leaders, and the Unit will strive to be a leader in the area of fighting street gang violence.

APPENDIX A

GANG CRIMES DIRECTORY

GANG PROSECUTIONS UNIT  
COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
2650 S. CALIFORNIA, 13-D-24  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60608  
890-2860

GANG CRIMES HOT LINE  
890-3454

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT  
REF: GANG INQUIRIES  
BUREAU OF FIELD TACTICAL SERVICES  
1121 S. STATE, 12TH FLOOR  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605  
744-6328

GANG CRIMES NORTH  
2452 W. BELMONT  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
744-8260

GANG CRIMES WEST  
3151 W. HARRISON  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
744-8250

GANG CRIMES SOUTH  
5101 S. WENTWORTH  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
744-8298

APPENDIX B

VICTIM/WITNESS PAMPHLET



This guide has been prepared to acquaint you with the criminal justice system.

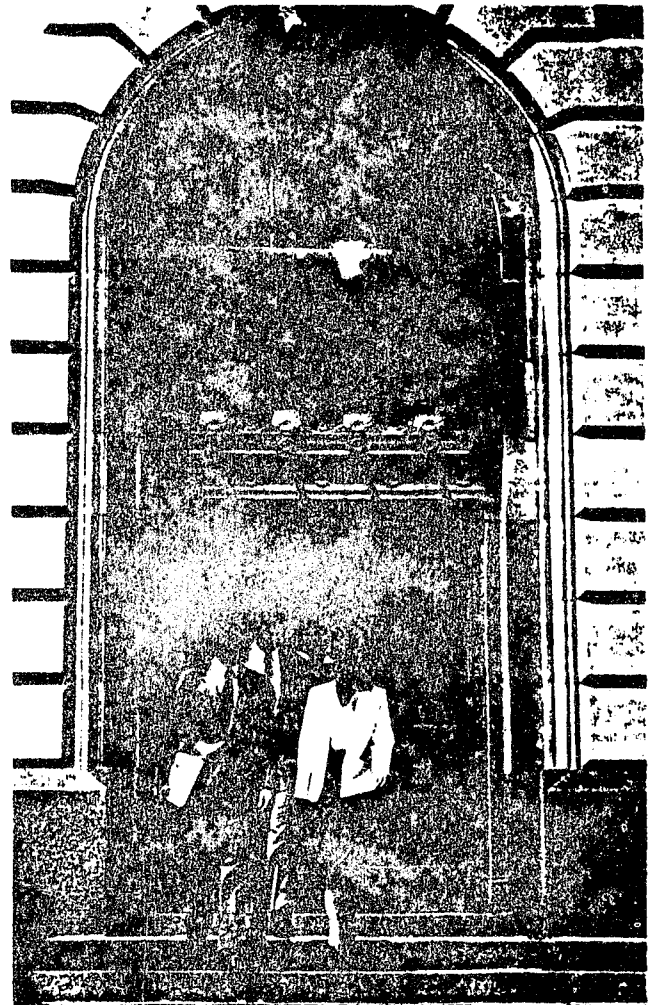
As State's Attorney, I feel an obligation to support victims and witnesses of crimes. Without cooperation, it would not be possible to successfully prosecute criminals and thereby deter crime.

My office stands ready to assist victims and witnesses in these important civic duties.

**RICHARD M. DALEY**  
State's Attorney of Cook County



# WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT **YOUR CRIMINAL COURT**



**RICHARD M. DALEY**  
COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY

## THE COURT PROCESS.

**Apprehension and Arrest of the Accused:** In most instances the criminal justice process starts when a crime is committed and a person is arrested by the police for the crime.

**Case Review by the Court or Grand Jury:** After criminal charges are filed, the case often is sent to court for a preliminary hearing. The judge examines the case and decides whether there is enough evidence to go to trial.

Sometimes, evidence is presented to a grand jury. If a majority of the 23 citizens who sit on the grand jury decide there is enough evidence against the defendant, they return an *indictment* against the defendant.

**Arraignment and Assignment of the Case:** If the court or grand jury decides there is enough evidence to try the defendant, the defendant appears before the court to plead either guilty or not guilty. This hearing is called the *arraignment*. If the defendant pleads guilty, a date is set for sentencing. If the defendant pleads not guilty, the judge assigns the case to a trial court and decides the amount of bond.

**Trial:** In a trial, the prosecutor presents the case on behalf of the people and the defendant presents his side through a defense attorney. There are two kinds of trials—bench trials before a judge without a jury and trials with 12 jurors. The defendant decides which kind of trial he or she wants.

**Disposition:** At the trial the jury, or if there is no jury, the judge, decides whether the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she is acquitted and allowed to go free. If found guilty, the judge sets a date for imposing a sentence on the defendant. The sentence can include probation or a prison term.

## QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE AS A VICTIM OR WITNESS.

### What should I do if I witness a crime?

First, call the police. Tell them what you saw and heard. If a serious crime has been committed, the police may call an assistant state's attorney to review evidence and talk to you and other people who witnessed the crime.

### Why am I important?

Without witnesses, criminals often cannot be convicted. What you know about a crime may be crucial for convicting a criminal. No matter how unimportant your information may seem to you, it may help determine what really happened and help fight crime.

### What can I expect as a witness?

You will be asked to tell what you know about the case. You may be questioned by both the prosecutor and by the defendant's attorney.

### How often will I have to go to court?

Every case is different. Usually, a witness only will be asked to come to court two times. Sometimes the trial is postponed to avoid scheduling conflicts for the judge, defense lawyer, or prosecutor. This is called a continuance.

The prosecutor or the victim/witness assistance office will let you know as far in advance as possible when you should come to court.

### What if the case doesn't go to trial?

Sometimes a witness' testimony is not needed. A case may be dismissed by the judge or dropped by the prosecutor before trial. Often the defendant pleads guilty and accepts the punishment the judge imposes.

### Do I have to talk with the defense attorney before the trial?

No. You do not have to talk to the defense attorney at all. But you may if you wish.



**Should I tell the victim/witness assistance office and prosecutor if I move or change my phone number?**

Yes. It is important that the prosecutor and the victim/witness assistance program know where to reach you quickly so you know what is happening to your case and do not make unnecessary trips to court. Sometimes a defendant goes free if a witness can't be located quickly.

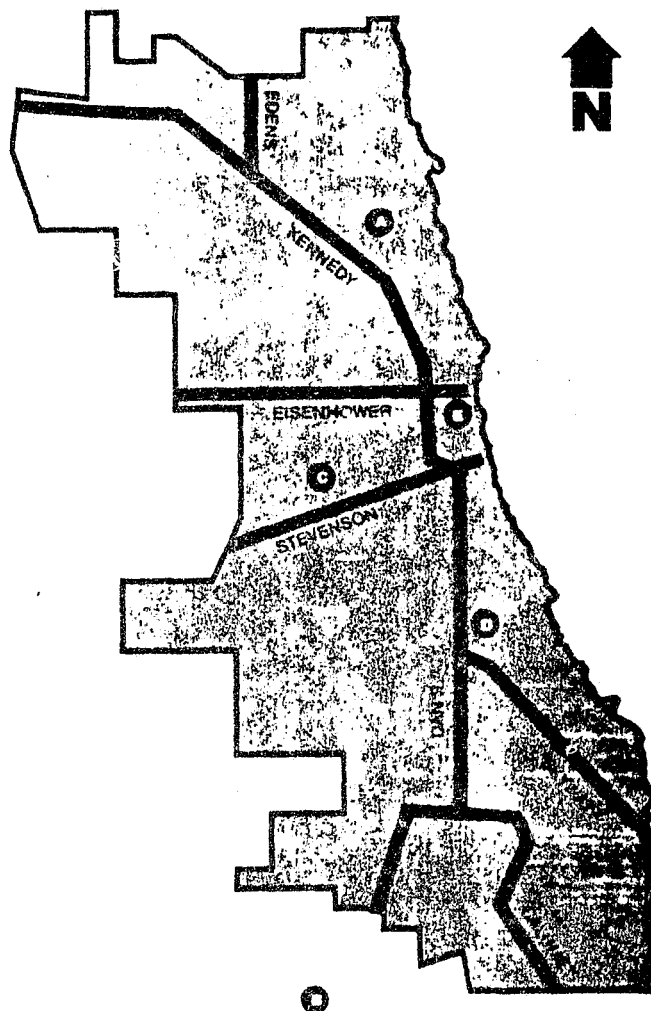
**Who can I call if I have a question about my case?**

Just call the assistant state's attorney prosecuting your case or the victim/witness assistance office whenever you have a question.

**YOUR COOPERATION AS A WITNESS OR VICTIM** is a vital public service and is very important to the State's Attorney's Office. We are here to help guide you through the legal system, by answering any questions you might have and offering assistance in any other matters concerning your case. Please let us know how we can help.

**VICTIM/WITNESS HOTLINE  
890-7200**

**FELONY COURTS IN CHICAGO**



- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>A</b> 2452 West Belmont            | <b>D</b> 51st & Wentworth |
| <b>B</b> 16501 S. Kedzie<br>(Markham) | <b>E</b> 1340 S. Michigan |
| <b>C</b> 2650 S. California           |                           |

**CTA-RTA TRAVEL INFO:  
836-7000**

**RICHARD M. DALEY  
COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY**

For your convenience, this panel can be filled in, folded, and kept in your wallet.

DEFENDANT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

POLICE OFFICER'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PRELIMINARY HEARING: \_\_\_\_\_

CASE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

FELONY COURT JUDGE: \_\_\_\_\_

COURTROOM LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

COURTROOM NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEYS  
NAMES: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATES AND PLACES  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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VICTIM/WITNESS HOTLINE

**890-7200**

## **VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES**

The Victim/Witness Assistance Office can help you with:

- Notification of court dates
- Answers to questions about the criminal justice system
- Transportation to court when needed.
- Courtroom assistance
- Encouragement of employer support
- Social service referrals
- Stolen property return
- Assistance for the disabled
- Information and assistance in filing claims under the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act

(CUT HERE)

APPENDIX C

MODEL SEARCH WARRANT

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

The People of the State of Illinois to all peace officers of the state.

## SEARCH WARRANT

On this day . . . . Danny Guthrie . . . . ., Complainant  
has subscribed and sworn to a complaint for search warrant before me. Upon examination of the complaint, I find that it states  
facts sufficient to show probable cause.

I therefore command that you search . . . John Riveras; M/WH/19; 5'7"; 140; AKA Fro . . . . .  
(PERSON)  
and .1399 N. Leavitt . . . . . Chicago, Illinois . . . . .  
(PREMISES) (CITY AND STATE)  
and seize . . . Any and all items which indicate that John Riveras is a member of the Insane  
(INSTRUMENTS, ARTICLES AND THINGS)

Unknown street gang including but not limited to the following: gang sweaters; photos  
of gang members; gang slogans; gang cards; handguns and shotguns; and any other items  
detailing or displaying street gang membership; and .38 caliber Smith and Wessen  
revolver . . . . .

which have been used in the commission of or which constitutes evidence of the offense of . . . Murder, conspiracy, and  
armed violence . . . . .

I further commend that a return of anything so seized shall be made without necessary delay before me or before Judge . Person  
. . . . ., or before any court of competent jurisdiction.

  
Judge

Time and date of issuance . . . . . June 5, 1983 . . . . .

(OVER)

**Returned Not Executed**

I did not execute this warrant within 96 hours from the time of issuance and is hereby returned to the court as void and not executed.

.....  
Officer

Date:

(Court Branch)

(Court Date)

MORGAN M. FINLEY, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(3-81) CCMC-1-219 (1)

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
COUNTY OF COOK

ss.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

COMPLAINT FOR SEARCH WARRANT

..... Danny Guthrie ..... Complainant  
now appears before the undersigned judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County and requests the issuance of a  
search warrant to search (the person of aka John Riveras ; M/WH/ 18-23; 5'7"; 140; Dark hair  
(middle part); IU tattoo on arm. .... and  
1399 N. Leavitt Chicago, Illinois  
(Premises, City and State)

and seize the following instruments, articles and things: Any and all items which indicate that John  
Riveras is a member of the Insane Unknown street gang, including but not limited to the  
following: gang sweaters; photos of gang members; gang slogans; gang cards; handguns  
and shotguns; and any other items detailing or displaying street gang membership;  
and .38 caliber Smith and Wessen revolver.

which have been used in the commission of, or which constitute evidence of the offense of .. Murder, .....  
conspiracy, and armed violence

Complainant says that he has probable cause to believe, based upon the following facts, that the above  
listed things to be seized are now located upon the (person and) premises set forth above:

Complainant is currently assigned to Gang Crimes North, Chicago Police Department, and  
has been so assigned for the past 18 years. For the past six years complainant has  
been assigned to accumulate gang intelligence on the Insane Unknown street gang in  
addition to his other duties. Complainant has extensively researched the structure  
of the gang by talking to gang members, prosecutors, and other police officers.  
Complainant has learned that the Insane Unknown street gang is aligned with the M.A.  
Players; the Latin Kings; the Vice-Lords; the ElRukns; the GBO's; the Spanish Lords; and  
the PR Stones street gangs. Complainant has learned that these gangs draw gang slogans  
on cardboard, posters, etc., showing their gang alliances, rivalries, and nicknames.  
Complainant knows the previously mentioned gangs to be rivals of the following allied  
gangs: The Spanish Cobras; the Latin Disciples; the Disciples (Black Gangster); the

COMPLAINANT

Subscribed and sworn to before me on ....., 19....

JUDGE

(Court Branch)

(Court Date)

MORGAN M. FINLEY, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(3-81) CCMC-1-219 (2)

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
COUNTY OF COOK

ss.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

COMPLAINT FOR SEARCH WARRANT - CONTINUED  
(PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_ PAGES)

.....Based on these facts and circumstances complainant believes that the June  
.2nd murder at Hirsch and Maplewood was a retaliation murder for the May 27th "hit".....  
at Leavitt and Schiller, that the June 2nd murder was performed by John Riveras aka  
"Fro", a member of the Unknowns which is a rival gang of the Cobras, and that the  
weapon used will be found at Riveras' basement along with paraphernalia connecting him  
to the gang.

.....  
COMPLAINANT

Subscribed and sworn to before me on ..... 19.....

.....  
JUDGE

(Court Branch)

(Court Date)

MORGAN M. FINLEY, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(3-81) CCMC-1-219 (2)

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
COUNTY OF COOK

ss.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

COMPLAINT FOR SEARCH WARRANT - CONTINUED  
(PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_ PAGES)

Latin Eagles; the OAs (Orchestra-Albany); the Harrison Gents; and the Jivers street  
gangs.....

..... Complainant was assigned to investigate two related homicides occurring on  
May 27, 1983 and June 2, 1983. Complainant learned from a confidential source inside  
the county jail that the May 27th homicide was a gang related "hit" that was ordered  
from the jail. A leader of the Spanish Cobras who is currently housed in the jail ordered  
that the Insane Unknowns, (Leavitt and Schiller faction) be "hit" for infractions in the  
drug sales business on the near north side. The Cobra leader was informed that the Un-  
knowns were trying to enlarge their area of drug influence southwest from their faction  
headquarters at Leavitt and Schiller into the Cobra's faction headquarters at Hirsch and  
Maplewood, approximately six blocks away. As a result, on May 27th, a beige older model  
Chevrolet rolled past the Unknowns headquarters at about 8:30 pm with about 4 M/Ls inside,  
2 of whom fired handguns into a crowd of gang members. Three were shot and one died,  
Jesse Martinez. At Jesse Martinez's funeral a wreath arrived of green and black flowers  
with an insignia of dead roses "I-U-K" (Insane Unknown Killers). Green and black are the  
Cobra's colors.

..... On June 2, at about 9pm, Enrique Ochoa was killed at Hirsch and Maplewood, the  
Cobra's headquarters, after being shot at by offenders in a late model camaro containing  
3 M/Ls.  
According to an eyewitness, Rosa Morales, the shooter in the car was a M/WH/18-23; dark  
hair parted down the middle with an I-U tattoo on his shooting arm. Furthermore  
complainant learned from a confidential informant that the informant was at John Riveras'  
home in the basement on June 2, 1983 at about 11:30 pm. The informant states this is

.....  
COMPLAINANT

Subscribed and sworn to before me on ....., 19....

.....  
JUDGE



(Court Branch)

(Court Date)

MORGAN M. FINLEY, CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

(3-81) CCMC-1-219 (2)

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
COUNTY OF COOK

ss.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

COMPLAINT FOR SEARCH WARRANT - CONTINUED  
(PAGE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_ PAGES)

theHQ of the Unknowns and is located at 1399 N. Leavitt. The informant states that on the walls and generally lying around the basement are photos showing John Riveras wearing an Unknowns party sweater "throwing down" the Cobras (displaying an upside down C, indicating disrespect); holding a pistol in front of a C-K sign (Cobra Killer sign); and gang "cards" containing the Unknowns logo and various Unknown nicknames. The informant states that the gang's weapons are usually kept there and he has seen a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson pistol there on 12-15 occasions. The informant states that on the evening of June 2nd at 11:30 pm when he was at the HQ John Riveras returned to the basement with 2 others and stated that he had just burned a Cobra and displayed the .38 which he then hid in an empty syrup can. The can was then hidden under a loose floorboard by the basement door. The informant states that subject John is known as "Fro" in the gang. This coincides with the fact that Rosa Morales told the police at the time of the shooting at Hirsch and Maplewood that she heard an offender in the camaro shout "I think you got him "Fro". Rosa Morales has since viewed a photo of John Rivera's and identified him as the shooter. (See Insert A)

INSERT A

It should be noted that the conversation with this confidential informant took place on the street in the evening hours of June 4, 1983. This same confidential informant that was present at Riveras' basement on June 2nd has given us information on gang related activities on 4 prior occasions. All 4 cases resulted in arrests and recovery of illegal items/evidence. Two (2) cases resulted in convictions, one case was SOL'd, and one is pending.

COMPLAINANT

Subscribed and sworn to before me on \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

JUDGE

APPENDIX D

GANG CRIMES CASE INDEX

MEMORANDUM

The following cases have been useful in receiving favorable rulings from trial judges when issues about gang membership are relevant and material.

- I. Expert Testimony on Gang Membership  
People vs. Calderon 98 Ill. App. 3d  
657 (1st Dist. 1981)
- II. Evidence of initial crime to prove subsequent intimidation  
People vs. Wallace 90 Ill. App. 3d 960,  
414 N.E. 2d 99 (1st Dist. 1980)
- III. Intimidation of witness as inference of defendant's guilt  
People vs. Glen McEver Slip-Opinion 80-1613  
(1st Dist 1982)
- IV. Gang Membership to prove motive  
People vs. Hairston 46 Ill. 2d 348,  
263 N.E. 2d 840 (1970)  
  
People v. DeSavieu 11 Ill. App. 3d 529  
297 N.E. 2d 840 (1973)
- V. Relevance of Gang Membership  
People v. Miller 428 N.E. 2d 1038 (1981)  
  
People vs. Malone 37 Ill. App. 3d 185  
345 N.E. 2d 80 (1976)  
People vs. Oliver 3 Ill. App. 3d 872  
279 N.E. 2d 363 (1976)
- VI. Conspiracy in Gang Cases  
People v. Hoover 342 N.E. 2d 79 (1976)  
People v. Howard 340 N.E. 2d 246 (1976)

APPENDIX E

GANG UNIT POSTER

# GANGS

IT'S NOT THE STRONG WHO BELONG

Gang members are sheep. They're not strong enough to stand on their own, so they just tag along with other weaklings.

You should know that gang recruiting is a crime. Anyone who tries to make you join a gang can go to prison for up to 5 years.

If you have a gang problem in your neighborhood, call the Cook County State's Attorney's Gang Prosecution Unit Hotline. You don't have to give your name.

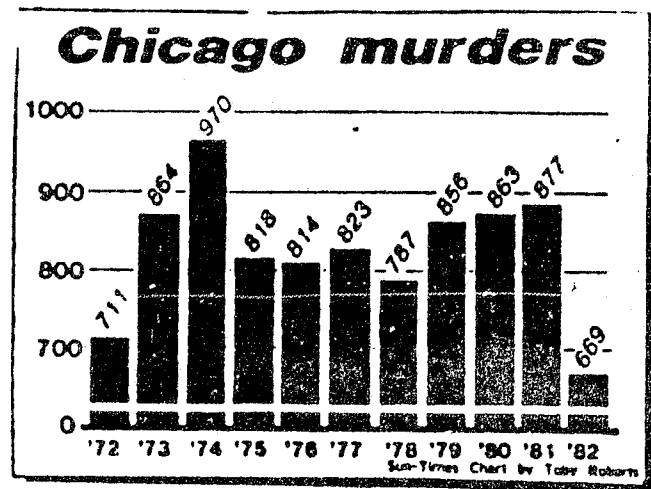
Be your own man. Don't join a gang.

**STATE'S ATTORNEY'S 24-HOUR GANG PROSECUTION UNIT HOTLINE:**

**890-3454**

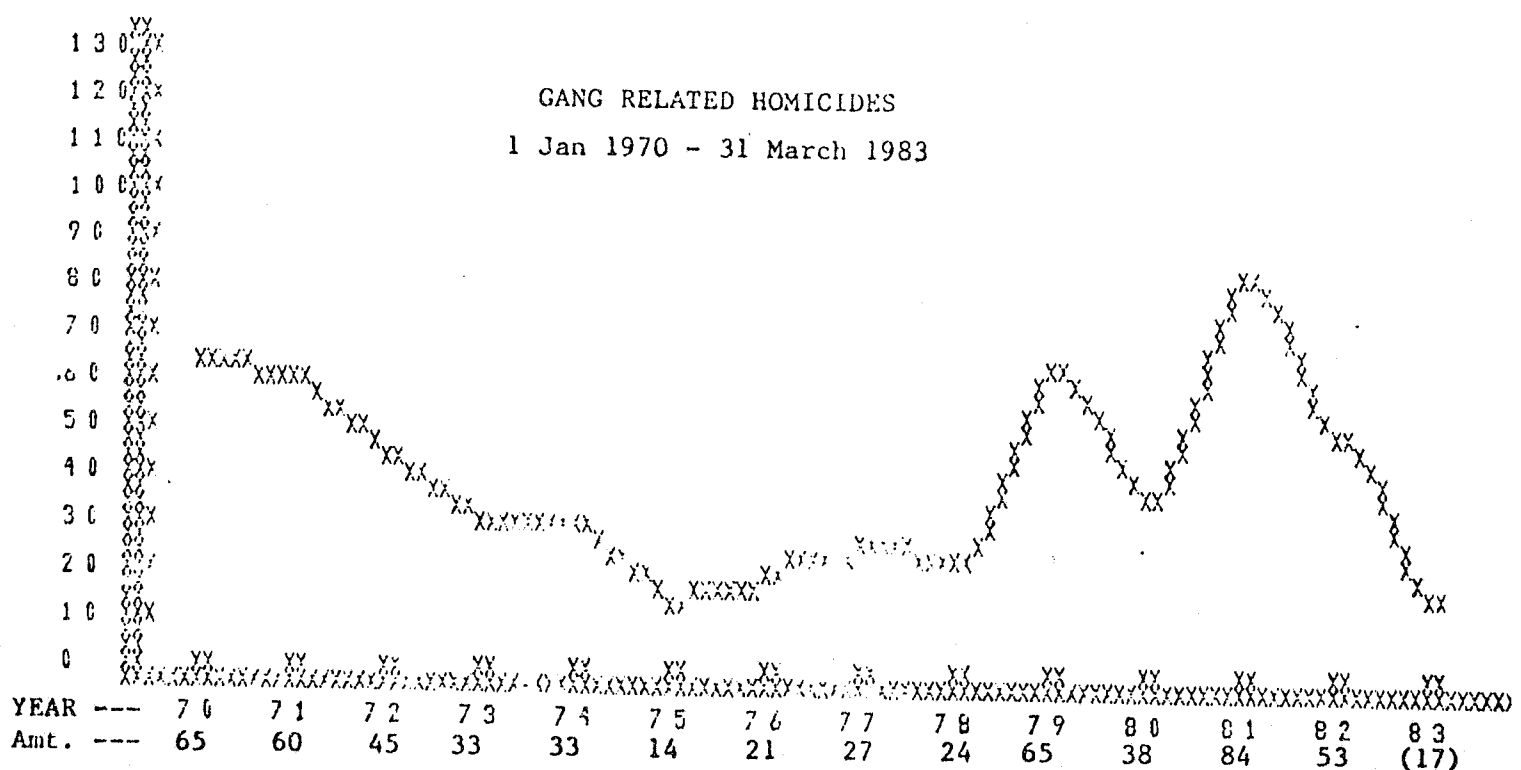
APPENDIX F

HOMICIDE GRAPHS



The graph depicted below charts the pattern of gang related homicides since the year 1970. A homicide was considered to be "gang related" only after thorough investigation by the Detective Division disclosed a gang relationship among either victim or offender.

This graph is valid as of March 31, 1983 since subsequent homicides may still be under investigation.



APPENDIX G

NOTABLE GANG UNIT CONVICTIONS



1982

<u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>GANG</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>
FRED HUMPHREY*	DISCIPLES	MURDER	NATURAL LIFE
LYDELL WHITE*	DISCIPLES	MURDER	NATURAL LIFE
DAVID AYALA*	26-BOYS	MURDER-DOUBLE	NATURAL LIFE
JAMES SOTO	26-BOYS	MURDER-DOUBLE	NATURAL LIFE
JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ**	KOOL GANG	MURDER-DOUBLE	NATURAL LIFE
GEORGE DAVIS*	DISCIPLES	MURDER	80 YRS.
JOE MAX*	PARTY PLAYERS	MURDER	70 YRS.
CARLOS MUNIZ	LATIN EAGLES	MURDER	60 YRS.
MELVIN SPENCER	DISCIPLES	MURDER	50 YRS.
DEMETRIUS BROWN	DISCIPLES	MURDER	45 YRS.
LAWYER PACE	DISCIPLES	MURDER	40 YRS.
JULIO VELEZ	ELLEN BOYS	MURDER	40 YRS.
GEORGE CRUZ	PUERTO RICAN STONES	MURDER	40 YRS.
LEON JOHNSON*	VICE LORDS	MURDER	40 YRS.
TYRONE WILLIAMS*	COBRA STONES	MURDER	40 YRS.
DAMASO SIMS	BLACKSTONE RANGERS	MURDER	40 YRS.
ENOCH BASS	DISCIPLES	MURDER	40 YRS.
KENT CLARK	DISCIPLES	MURDER	40 YRS.
EUGENE BENJAMIN	DISCIPLES	MURDER	40 YRS.
ALEX MUELLER**	LATIN DISCIPLES	MURDER	39 YRS.

\*=LEADER

\*\*=JUVENILE

NOTABLE GANG UNIT CONVICTIONS

<u>1981</u> <u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>GANG</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>
ROGER COLLINS*	ROYAL FAMILY	MURDER-TRIPLE	DEATH
WILLIAM BRACY	ROYAL FAMILY	MURDER-TRIPLE	DEATH
MURRAY HOOPER	ROYAL FAMILY	MURDER-TRIPLE	DEATH
JOSE ESTRADA	SPANISH COBRAS	MURDER-DOUBLE	80 YRS.
CARLOS AGUILAR	AMBROSE	MURDER	40 YRS.
JOSE MELGOZA	AMBROSE	MURDER	40 YRS.
KEVIN MITCHELL	DISCIPLES	MURDER	35 YRS.
MAX CERDA**	INSANE UNKNOWNNS	MURDER	35 YRS.
LEROY ECTOR	BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	MURDER	30 YRS.
WILLIAM MARTIN	DISCIPLES	MURDER	30 YRS.
HECTOR ESQUIVEL*	INSANE UNKNOWNNS	ATT. MURDER	15 YRS.
RICHARD BURTON	EL RUKN	ATT. MURDER	10 YRS.
STANLEY ONEAL	VICELORD	AGG. BATTERY	10 YRS.
TREDEST MURRAY*	EL RUKN	U.U.W.	5 YRS.
ALFRED GAGE*	VICELORD	U.U.W.	3 1/2 YRS.
ANGEL BRUNO	LATIN SOUL	CONSPIRACY	3 YRS.
MICHAEL JENKINS	BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	INTIMIDATION	2 YRS.
JOSE VASQUEZ	LATIN EAGLE	INTIMIDATION	2 YRS.

\*=GANG LEADER  
\*\*=JUVENILE

1982 cont.

<u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>GANG</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>
FREDDY GONZALES	LATIN JIVERS	MURDER	35 YRS.
DARRYL LEE	BLACKSTONE RANGERS	MURDER	35 YRS.
CALVIN CLARK	DISCIPLES	MURDER	35 YRS.
DUAYNE MOOREHEAD	DISCIPLES	MURDER	35 YRS.
JAMES SCOTT	DISCIPLES	MURDER	35 YRS.
JOSE CARDONA	LATIN KINGS	MURDER	32 YRS.
JOSE PIZZARRO	LATIN DISCIPLES	MURDER	30 YRS.
ENRIQUE BORGES	IMPERIAL GANGSTERS	MURDER	30 YRS.
PHILLIP MCNEAL	DISCIPLES	MURDER	30 YRS.
ED PAPANIKOLAU**	IMPERIAL GANGSTERS	MURDER	30 YRS.
ANDREW PAGAN	SPANISH COBRAS	MURDER	30 YRS.
DARREN GRIGGS**	SIMON CITY ROYALS	MURDER	20 YRS.
TORI JOHNSON**	BLACK DISCIPLES	MURDER	20 YRS.
RICKY KNIGHT*	DISCIPLES	ATT. RAPE	120 YRS.
PATRICK HAMPTON	DISCIPLES	ATT. RAPE	60 YRS.
RUBEN POLOMO	26-BOYS	ATT. MURDER	30 YRS.
SAMMY GIBSON	BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	RAPE	30 YRS.
NORMAN BONDS	BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	RAPE	30 YRS.
DAVID FREEMAN	BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	ARM. ROBBERY	25 YRS.

\*=LEADER

\*\*=JUVENILE

1982 cont.

<u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>GANG</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>
GEORGE DAVIS*	DISCIPLES	ARM. ROBBERY	25 YRS. CONSECUTIVE WITH PREVIOUS 80 YRS. FOR MURDER
MELVIN SPENCER*	DISCIPLES	ARM. ROBBERY	20 YRS. CONSECUTIVE WITH PREVIOUS 50 YRS. FOR MURDER
CHARLES FAIR	VICE LORD	ATT. MURDER	15 YRS.
CARL SCOTT	ROYAL FAMILY	ATT. MURDER	15 YRS.
MARCELLUS SMITH	VICE LORD	ARM. ROBBERY	15 YRS.
JOSE HERNANDEZ	SPANISH COBRAS	ARM. VIOLENCE	10 YRS.
ROBERTO SANCHEZ	LATIN EAGLES	U.U.W.	4 YRS. 6 MOS.
RENALDO HERNANDEZ	KOOL GANG	CONCEAL HOMICIDE	4 YRS.
KEVIN TAYLOR*	BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES	U.U.W.	4 YRS.
DORIAN COLES	COBRA STONES	CONCEAL HOMICIDE	3 YRS.
JOHNNY JONES	DISCIPLES	INTIMIDATION	3 YRS.
VINCENT BROWN	DISCIPLES	INTIMIDATION	3 YRS.

1983

JAMES SCOTT*	DISCIPLES	MURDER	NATURAL LIFE
TYRONE WILLIAMS*	COBRA STONES	MURDER	NATURAL LIFE
ANIBAL SANTIAGO*	SPANISH COBRAS	MURDER	70 YRS.
EDWIN GUTIERREZ	SPANISH COBRAS	MURDER	50 YRS.

\*=LEADER

1983 cont.

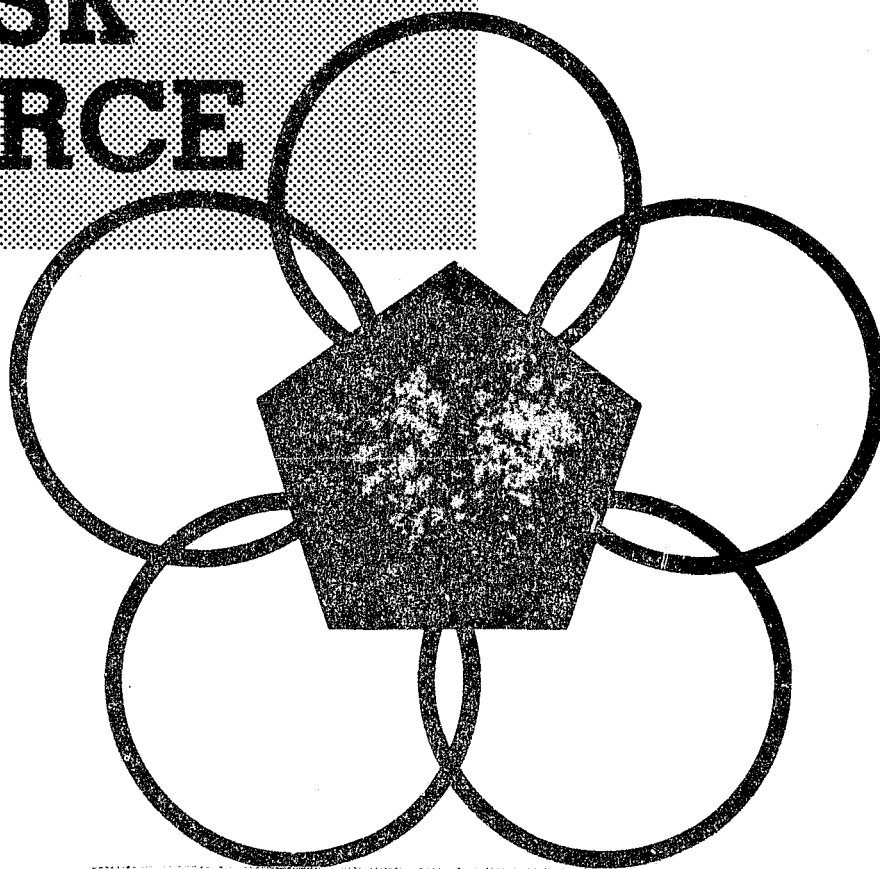
<u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>GANG</u>	<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>SENTENCE</u>
EDUADO ROSARIO	SPANISH COBRAS	MURDER	40 YRS.
ROBERT WALKER	VICE LORDS	MURDER	30 YRS.
ALVIN HARRIS*	EL RUKN	PERJURY	5 YRS.
JERRY SPARKMAN*	VICE LORDS	INTIMIDATION	5 YRS.

\*=LEADER

NOTES

NOTES

# **GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE**



Ruth B. Love  
General Superintendent of Schools

Board of Education of the City of Chicago



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A C K N O W L E D G M E N T

GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE

RUTH B. LOVE  
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

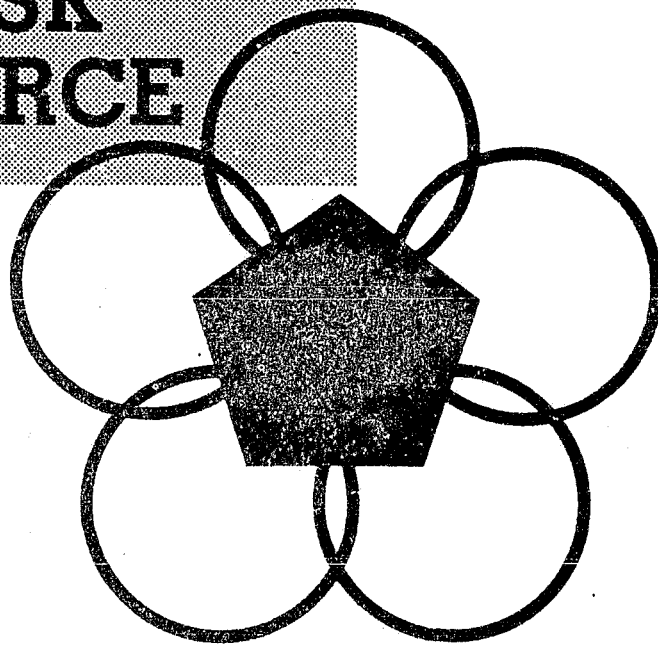
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BUREAU OF SOCIAL WORK

# **GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE**



Ruth B. Love  
General Superintendent of Schools  
Board of Education of the City of Chicago

GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE

A REPORT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
DEALING WITH GANG ACTIVITY IN THE  
CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RUTH B. LOVE

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION  
CITY OF CHICAGO

SEPTEMBER, 1981

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## INTRODUCTION

In 1926, Frederic M. Thrasher, PH.d., identified no less than 1,313 Chicago gangs in his now classic sociologic study: THE GANG. The historical significance of this study is the undeniable fact that gangs have been a phenomena of industrialized urbanized western civilization. Recently, in the last five years, America's cities have witnessed a resurgence of this phenomena's most frightening outgrowth: The violent youth gang. A Chicago Police Department, 1980 Report notes that approximately 27% of all violent crime in Chicago is committed by juveniles below the age of eighteen, frequently gang related.<sup>1</sup> In 1981, The Chicago Board of Education's "Safe School Study" found assaults, drug and weapon distribution, extortion, and coercive recruitment recurrent gang activities in many districts. As the "Chicago Safe School Study" reports:

According to the responses of students, identifiable street gangs are operating in and around the majority of schools, both elementary and secondary.....almost 9% of students report that street gang members have either attacked or threatened them.<sup>2</sup>

General Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Ruth B. Love, organized a task force in May, 1981, to develop recommendations for dealing with gang activity in the Chicago Public Schools. Representatives from community organizations, law enforcement agencies, PTA membership, local school administrators and the State's Attorney's Office comprised the task force. Meetings were held to gather pertinent information, collate the findings and develop recommendations. The following report is the product of the task force's efforts. The members believe that

1  
implementation of these recommendations provides the Chicago Board of Education with a comprehensive approach to deal with gang activity in the public schools.



## GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE

### I. Profile of the Youth Gang

A prime function of the contemporary youth gang is to provide a vehicle to act out the hostility and aggression that satisfy the persistent and momentary needs of its members. Gangs are displaced persons; fearful, suspicious and socially ineffectual. The gang structure provides a malleable structure to meet the needs of youths who lack the social abilities to relate normally with others and strive for success and accomplishment. Though the impact of the disorganized slum varies from youth to youth, the chaotic, directionless structure of the slum neighborhood produces the types of individuals who vacillate toward a gang structure that presents a 'feeling of belonging', a semblance of structure, order and stability.<sup>3</sup>

In point of fact, however, today's youth gangs are not tightly organized, are lacking the elements of friendship and camaraderie reflective of the 'feeling of belonging', and have diffuse definitions of membership that varies from gang member to gang member.

Youth gangs can be divided into three components: leaders, core members, and marginal members. The gang leader often reveals the nature and pattern of the gang. The power of the leader is directly related to the power and number of the membership. Recruitment of new gang members is, therefore, key element of the leader's power. The activity is essentially a pattern of coercion, an end in itself, rather than a means to an end.<sup>4</sup> The process usually involves assault, physical intimidation and/or threats of violence. By acting in this power role, the leader forces another youth to do something against his will, providing the

leader emotional satisfaction and twisted personal gratification. Included in the recruitment repertoire are initiation rites, extortion of money and, in some cases, acts of sadistic torture. Contrary to the popular myth, the gang leader would not be a "captain of business or industry if his energies were re-directed". The gang leader is a street-wise, socially inept youth incapable of transferring his leadership to the demanding ring of normal social interaction. The gang offers a low level of expectation with minimal social requirements. In essence, the leader needs the gang as much as the gang needs him.

Basically, there are two levels of membership: core and marginal. The core member participates in the gang as a lifeline. His entire ego is involved in the identification with the gang. The essence of his membership is "prestige and status".<sup>5</sup> Criminal acts and acts of violence are 'rites of passage' and symbolic acts of 'belonging'. The aspect of belonging, of identification, is so strong that average citizens often know about gangs' insignias and symbols; a sweater, a tam, an earring, a tattoo. The wearing of 'gang colors' is essential to the core members need for status and recognition. It is important for core members to be seen and to be viewed as something special. The core members live in this world of identification, status and symbolism twenty-four hours a day.

The marginal gang member is involved at one of three levels: the emotional level, the kicks-for-fun level, or the mythical level.<sup>6</sup> At the emotional level, a member participates only when he has a temporary need to participate in some form of antisocial behavior because of a disturbed need to participate in negative

behavior. He usually does not know core members and does not have that 'feeling of belonging'.

Other marginal members participate in gang activity because of a sociopathic need for violent kicks. The gang provides a convenient outlet for violent behavior. If the gang is not actively involved in some form of violence (i.e. a 'gangbang'), the kicks-for-fun member will often create his own situations for violence. He is usually a loner who moves in and out of gang activity as needs dictate.

The third level of marginal gang participation is the mythical member. This member is usually the least violent but an interesting phenomenon of gang subculture. These diffuse gang members really have little, if anything, to do with the activities of the gang. They occasionally hang out with core members, are often seen on the same corner with gang members, but actually have little emotional identification with the gang. They hang out to create an illusion of security. However, they also provide the leader with his inflated illusion that he has command of a large army of gang members. In reality, it is fantasy membership.

## II. Impact of Youth Gangs on Chicago Public Schools

The Gang Activity Task Force's findings parallel the Chicago Board of Education's, Chicago Safe School Study, published in August, 1981. Essentially, the Task Force and the Safe School Study agree that youth gangs "pose a serious obstacle to the fundamental goal of the schools....the education of students".<sup>7</sup> Almost 9% of the Chicago Public School's students have been attacked and/or threatened by gangs.<sup>8</sup> Although youth gangs operate throughout the city, there are specific school districts that report the presence of gangs in both their schools and in the community. (See Table 6-2, Street Gang Information by School Districts). Large, criminally active youth gangs, primarily black and hispanic, nominally control the "turf" or geographical area which includes a majority of school districts within the city. Since most gang members are between 10 and 21 years, and are mandated by state compulsory laws to remain in school, the impact of delinquent, criminal gang activity is very strong on the Chicago Public Schools.

The Chicago Safe School Study concluded that gangs are a contributing factor to the fears of students and teachers in many schools, concerning their personal safety. As the study notes:

The gangs are also responsible for some of the violent crime reported in this study, although it would be difficult to estimate how much of the<sup>9</sup> reported incidents are gang-related.

Some members of the Gang Activity Task Force believed, in contrast to the Safe School Study, that many of the violent crime incidents in schools are gang-related. Task force members pointed out an important characteristic of delinquent gang behavior: it

TABLE 6-2 Street Gang information by School District

District	Percent of Students Reporting					
	In the Neighborhood	In the School	Recruit In School	Recruit out Of school	Make Afraid	Threaten or Attack
1	50.4	47.9	4.6	7.5	10.7	7.2
2	55.6	52.4	5.3	7.9	9.4	8.4
3	69.1	68.7	8.8	12.7	12.1	9.9
4	58.1	62.4	6.1	8.2	9.9	8.8
5	67.3	66.6	6.4	9.0	17.8	11.9
6	73.3	71.3	10.5	14.1	13.8	11.6
7	30.2	32.0	6.6	10.5	11.2	6.8
8	66.6	61.7	6.0	9.7	10.6	9.0
9	31.3	28.2	6.1	9.7	9.3	3.9
10	64.1	52.6	9.6	15.4	17.2	9.1
11	58.8	48.0	11.1	14.0	10.1	8.8
12	62.4	53.2	6.0	9.4	10.2	8.5
13	59.0	48.7	13.0	18.7	13.8	11.3
14	57.6	49.4	7.9	11.5	14.8	8.4
15	51.5	51.1	4.8	9.4	10.9	10.7
16	45.6	48.7	9.2	12.8	18.0	8.6
17	56.4	50.3	8.9	12.6	13.5	8.2
18	44.2	33.9	5.0	9.3	7.0	4.6
19	48.4	54.2	7.2	9.8	8.1	7.0
20	50.5	44.2	7.0	11.2	18.2	7.3

TABLE 6-2 Street Gang information by School District

District	Percent of Students Reporting					
	In the Neighborhood	In the School	Recruit In School	Recruit out Of school	Make Afraid	Threaten or Attack
1	50.4	47.9	4.6	7.5	10.7	7.2
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4	58.1	62.4	6.1	8.2	9.9	8.8
5	67.3	66.6	6.4	9.0	17.8	11.9
6	73.3	71.3	10.5	14.1	13.8	11.6
7	30.2	32.0	6.6	10.5	11.2	6.8
8	66.6	61.7	6.0	9.7	10.6	9.0
9	31.3	28.2	6.1	9.7	9.3	3.9
10	64.1	52.6	9.6	15.4	17.2	9.1
11	58.8	48.0	11.1	14.0	10.1	8.8
12	62.4	53.2	6.0	9.4	10.2	8.5
13	59.0	48.7	13.0	18.7	13.8	11.3
14	57.6	49.4	7.9	11.5	14.8	8.4
15	51.5	51.1	4.8	9.4	10.9	10.7
16	45.6	48.7	9.2	12.8	18.0	8.6
17	56.4	50.3	8.9	12.6	13.5	8.2
18	44.2	33.9	5.0	9.3	7.0	4.6
19	48.4	54.2	7.2	9.8	8.1	7.0
20	50.5	44.2	7.0	11.2	18.2	7.3

is often a moblike collectivity that evolves around violence in spontaneous fashion. Gang members need not have a rationale for their activity. Frequently, they move into action on the spur of the moment, seemingly without cause or apparent provocation. One task force member emphasized the awesome intimidation of "sudden, senseless violence", that acts as a pernicious psychological threat hanging over both students and teachers like a lurking predator.

In essence, gang violence need not be a daily activity to be disruptive. The intimidation stems from the fact that gang violence can erupt, at any time, depending upon the emotional conditions of students who are gang members. To this extent, the task force believes that violent gang activity is a serious threat to the operation of schools.

### III. Key Issues and/or Problems

The Gang Activity Task Force's mission was to develop recommendations to deal with youth gang activity in the Chicago Public Schools. With this focus, the task force sought to identify key issues and/or problems of gang activity in schools. After several lively discussions, the task force identified the following:

1. Consistent, uniform, citywide policies to effectively respond to the problem (i.e. uniform discipline code).
2. Law enforcement intervention, prosecution of crimes, and timely reporting of gang incidents to appropriate agencies.
3. Strong weapons policy
4. Consistent, uniform, citywide policy to quickly respond to assaults
5. The importance of school attendance improvement
6. Local school inservice training and development of community resources.
7. Primary, early intervention with elementary students; ongoing counseling in schools
8. Importance of good internal security (i.e. closed campus)
9. Use of community organizations and service agencies to develop assistance programs (i.e. Adopt-A-School, BUILD, etc.)

Although an order of priority was not recommended, the above nine issues and/or problems did receive the greatest amount of discussion time in this sequence. The following is a synopsis of the task force's discussion of each issue and/or problem.

1. It was the unanimous conclusion of the task force that the Chicago Board of Education adopt 'consistent, uniform, citywide policies to effectively deal with gang activity in the public schools.' The fundamental issue of the gangs vs. schools problem is the struggle over power and control between



school administration and gang leaders. Like any incursion, youth gangs capitalize on the glaring inconsistencies of the authority in charge. A local school principal, for example, who does not report gang assaults on teachers or students, for whatever reason, has opened Pandora's Box. The message to the gang is clear: continue in your behavior; there are no consequences. At the other end of the spectrum, the principal, who constantly calls in the police every time a gang member (or reputed gang member) struts cockily into a classroom, sends the message to the students and teachers: I have no control of my school; the police are in charge, not me!"

The task force emphasized and re-emphasized the need for "consistent, uniform, citywide policies". Commander Pleines of the Chicago Police Department repeatedly noted that without a consistent, citywide policy, enforced by the general superintendent right down the line to the classroom, gangs would continue to isolate and prey upon individual students and teachers in the local schools.

The task force supported and endorsed the "Uniform Discipline Code" and the "Dangerous Weapons Policy" (See Recommendation C).

2. As an outgrowth to the first issue, the task force felt that law enforcement intervention, prosecution of crimes and the timely reporting of gang incidents were key items for discussion. Gang assaults should not only be immediately reported to the Bureau of School Safety Environment and Pupil Transportation, but also to the local commander of the Chicago Police Department. The

State's Attorney's representatives emphasized that criminal gang activity in schools can only be prosecuted if crimes are reported to the police. The representatives stated that felonies would be prosecuted as felonies, misdemeanors as misdemeanors.

The police representatives stated they should be called as soon as the school administrator determines that law enforcement intervention is needed to quell the situation. The police noted that local school principals should have regular communication with the local police commander. Regular, weekly reports of gang activity should be reported. This practice assists the police in monitoring street activities and maintaining a vigilance around schools with "hot gang situations".

Police representatives also stated that refusal of principals to work cooperatively with the local police commander often results in isolated schools having to confront potentially dangerous gang situations without quick police back-up. The police were critical of principals who deny they have a gang problem until "the roof blows off". As one officer stated:

We can do little to peacefully influence and resolve rival gang tensions that have escalated to physical assaults in or around schools. Our only response, at that point, is to intervene and restore order by using force. We need to be informed by the schools, before the fighting<sup>10</sup> or shooting starts, that something is brewing.

One task force member made an interesting observation regarding schools' use of police. The member said:

An 'out of control' gang is very dangerous. The police are needed, immediately, when this occurs. But keep in mind, however, this fact: Youth gangs are extremely impressed by the power of self-control. They begrudgingly admire authority figures (principal, police) who 'keep their cool and don't panic!'

Gang members love to taunt and test authority figures; get a reaction, shake them up! School principals must learn how to respond, calmly, to this bravado without panic or reactive threats. Believe me, hard core gang members will not cower in the face of threat. They are not easily intimidated. They are not afraid of the police! Ask the youth officers; they will bear out what I say.<sup>11</sup>

3. A strong "weapons policy was an important issue for the task force. A representative of the States Attorney's Office emphasized that some gangs 'hallmark is "deadly violence". Within the hierarchy of some gangs, older members have the 11 to 16 year old "peon" trafficking in hand guns, in and around schools. The States Attorney's top gang priority is to convict these "older gang leaders, cutting the head off the snake," said the States Attorney's representative.<sup>12</sup>

Along with trafficking in weapons, some gangs have designated "hit men" whose role and function is execution of targeted gang rivals. Without a strong weapons policy, public schools run the risk of turning into 'shooting galleries'.<sup>13</sup>

The Gang Activity Task Force supported the "Policy Statement Regarding the Handling of Potentially Dangerous Situations in Schools" (See Recommendation C). This policy, in conjunction with the "Uniform Discipline Code" provides the school system

with consistent, citywide approach. The Task Force strongly reiterated, throughout the discussion periods, the need for this consistent approach.

4. Although the issue of a consistent, citywide policy on assaults could have been incorporated into the first issue, and although the board has a current assault policy/procedure on the books, the Gang Activity Task Force agreed that this issue needed to be highlighted, separately. Members of the task force, especially police and State's Attorney representatives, made one point very clear: an assault on a student or teacher is a crime and should be dealt with as a crime, not a mere school infraction.<sup>14</sup> The task force unanimously concurred that not responding (even limply responding) to school assaults destroys the foundation of sound administrative control of the school environment. Furthermore, the school's peaceful environment, a necessary condition for learning, is disrupted. Both students and teachers become fearful and tense. The administration loses their trust and confidence to maintain a conducive learning atmosphere.

The task force agreed that the current policy on school assaults needs to be reviewed and given some "teeth". The "teeth" aspect targeted building principals as the key figures. A police commander was sharply critical of some principals and district superintendents when he said:

Some principals and district superintendents say they have few school assaults. Even their their reports to superiors say they have few assaults. Why, then, do my police officers

report there are more assaults in these schools than are being reported? I think it's because some of these administrators believe a small assault statistic will impress administrators downtown. This attitude comes back to haunt them, eventually.<sup>15</sup>

5. Task force members recognized the correlation between absenteeism and delinquency. The literature is replete with research, statistics and long term studies pointing to the importance of good school attendance in countering delinquent gang behavior.<sup>16</sup>

The task force supports the report from the Task Force Committee on the "Reduction of Student Absenteeism" (See Recommendation E) and recommends adoption of the policy. Some task force members wanted one important issue added. This issue has to do with not only getting children back in to school, but "keeping them in school". Members of the task force noted the real educational problem, in this area, is unattractive, irrelevant, boring curricula. Students are not stimulated, excited or challenged by some teachers' lesson plans because some teachers are "out of touch with the needs of inner city children".<sup>17</sup>

6. The task force members agreed that, without a good inservice training component built into the gang activity recommendations, any systemwide approach to the gang problem will fail. The task force recognizes and respects the fact that teachers and school administrators need help in dealing with gang issues that generate in the community and often spill over into school. Simply stated, gang activity is not the sole problem of schools; it involves the entire community, and as such, requires the concerted effort of

all available community resources.

A comprehensive inservice team of specialized professionals was suggested by the task force. The team would assist districts and schools in formulating a plan of action for dealing with gangs. As one task force member said:

Schools need not reinvent the wheel when addressing the gang problem. Qualified agencies and organizations can assist the schools in addressing the complex issue of gang activity. Schools cannot deal with the causal factors of the gang phenomenon. But schools must recognize that they have an obligation to teach the students who come to their doors, even if some of those students have gang affiliations.

7. Members of community organizations and social service agencies who participated on the Gang Activity Task Force emphasized the need for "early intervention with the elementary students". Some members noted that the gangs look upon elementary schools as recruiting and training centers. Gang hierarchy trickles down to 9 and 10 year olds who are frequently used by "elders" for drug trafficking, petty theft and other criminal activity. The older members farm out criminal activity they know would bring them a prison sentence if they were caught. If the 10 year old is caught, often it involves a 'station adjustment' and he is back on the street.

The task force cautioned the school system from fixating on high school gang activity. While much of the gang activity is at the secondary level, the primary grades are being infected by gang influence at an alarming rate. It was emphasized that school social workers, counselors and

psychologists provide ongoing counseling services and staff development programs that address gang influence on primary grade students.

8. Task force members, especially the local school principals, emphasized the need for good internal security when addressing gang activity. Each principal should have a comprehensive plan for securing the school building. One principal on the task force noted that some of the older schools have so many doors that security is a chronic problem. Another principal believed that closed campus was one of the most important ingredients for good security in a school faced with gang problems.

Chicago Police Department representatives reminded school administrators that they cannot be permanently stationed in all schools. The task force believes the key to good internal security is the principal's ability to rally the faculty around their common interest to create a safe, pleasant and positive school environment.

9. The task force agreed that the Chicago Public Schools cannot deal with the gang problem alone. Assistance from qualified and experienced community organizations and service agencies is needed. The task force believes that a 'Resource Book' of available community services should be developed for local school principals to tap. As part of the comprehensive inservice training program, the task force believes local schools should be made aware of these resources including suggestions for making the services available for students and families. Along with the human service organ-

izations and agencies, local schools could be involved in the Adopt-A-School Program. A business or industry could, for example, provide a work-study program for gang members who are academically behind and need an alternative to the regular school program.



#### IV. Recommendations

With the identification of key issues and/or problems completed, the Task Force moved to develop a series of recommendations to deal with gang activity in the Chicago Public Schools. To add greater focus, the Task Force categorized the recommendations according to three levels of intervention:

- . Law Enforcement
- . Prevention
- . Rehabilitation

The Task Force believed these three intervention levels would provide the Chicago Board of Education with a comprehensive series of recommendations to address the gang problem.

The presentation format developed by the Task Force involves two components: 1) Policy Recommendation and 2) Suggested Action Steps. The Policy Recommendation component is self explanatory. The Suggested Action Steps component was included because the Task Force felt strongly that suggestions for implementation should be part of the recommendation package.

The following are the 13 recommendations, with suggested action steps, developed by the Gang Activity Task Force.

GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE

LAW ENFORCEMENT

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

A. Adopt a consistent, citywide policy mandating principals to immediately report gang related assaults to both the Chicago Police Department and to the Bureau of School Safety/Environment and Pupil Transportation

- 1A. Incorporate into "Handbook of Administrative Procedures and Practices"
- 2A. Establish as part of principals' PAP
- 3A. Develop a "Gang Activity Brochure" detailing procedures (with phone nos.) practices, and available community resources
- 4A. Mandate a gang activity inservice, for each school, in September/October
- 5A. Create "Gang Activity Teams" of professionals, (Police, States' Attorney, school, community, parent, student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

### POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- B. Adopt a consistent, citywide policy mandating principals to regularly report gang activity (i.e., recruitment, extortion, coercion, etc.) to both the Chicago Police Department and to the Cook County States' Attorney's Office, Gang Crimes Division

### SUGGESTED ACTION STEPS

- 1B. Incorporate into "Handbook of Administrative Procedures and Practices" (see 1A)
- 2B. Establish as part of principals' PAP (see 2A)
- 3B. Develop a "Gang Activity Brochure" detailing procedures, practices, and available community resources (see 3A)
- 4B. Mandate a gang activity inservice, for each school, in September/October (see 4A)
- 5B. Create "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, states' attorney, school, community, parents, students) to provide a comprehensive inservice programs to schools (see 5A)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- C. Adopt a consistent, citywide policy regarding weapons and other potentially dangerous situations in the Chicago public schools

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- 1C. Approve policy statement (see Addendum I) prepared by Dr. Pick's office, with the following reservations:
- i.- gang activity committee believes the question of first, second and third offenses needs to be reviewed (why wait for three offenses before expulsion?)
  - ii.- gang activity committee believes the policy should distinguish between lethal, life-threatening weapons (gun, knife) and others (pipe, chain, bat, etc.)
- 2C. Incorporate into the Uniform Discipline Code, Acts of Misconduct: Group V, Plan D of Disciplinary Actions. Under Plan D, legal action should be mandatory.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- D. Adopt a consistent, citywide policy prohibiting students from wearing or bearing gang insignia on school property

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- 1D. Develop a "Gang Activity Brochure" detailing procedures, practices and available community resources (see 3A and 3B)
- 2D. Mandate a gang activity inservice, for each school, in September/October (see 4A and 4B)
- 3D. Create "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, state's attorney, school, community, parent, student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools (see 5A and 5B)

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a policy on school attendance

PREVENTION

SUGGESTED

ACTION STEPS

- 1E. Approve the policy statement (see Addendum II) prepared by Task Force Committee on Reduction of Student Absenteeism
- 2E. Create "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, state's attorney, school, community, parent and student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools (see 5A, 5B and 3D)

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- F. Adopt a policy promoting the use of community outreach services and intervention programs at the local school level

PREVENTION

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- 1F. Develop a "Gang Activity Brochure" detailing procedures practices and available community resources (see 3A, 3B and 1D)
- 2F. Develop a model of a comprehensive intervention program that focuses on peer group relationships, emphasizing manipulation of gang hierarchy. The model would be developed by community service organizations in collaboration with the Chicago Board of Education
- 3F. Develop a comprehensive Resource Book of community programs, services and resources available to the local school (see Rehabilitation, Policy M)

PREVENTION

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- G. Adopt a policy promoting inservice programs focused on educating the educators (teachers and principals) on how to deal more effectively with gang activity in schools

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- 1G. Mandate a gang activity inservice, for each school, in September/October (see 4A, 4B and 2D)
- 2G. Create a "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, state's attorney, school, community, parent, student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools (see 5A, 5B, 3D and 2E)
- 3G. Develop a "Gang Activity Brochure" detailing procedures, practices and available community resources (see 3A, 3B, 1D and 1F)
- 4G. Develop a comprehensive Resource Book of community programs, services and resources available to the local school (see 3F)



## PREVENTION

### POLICY RECOMMENDATION

1. Adopt a policy promoting intervention programs and services at the primary grades level

### SUGGESTED ACTION STEPS

- 1H. Develop a "Gang Activity Brochure" detailing procedures, practices and available community resources (see 3A, 3B, 1D, 1F and 3G)
- 2H. Develop a comprehensive Resource Book of community programs, services and resources available to the local school.
- 3H. Develop a model of a comprehensive intervention program that focuses on peer group relationships, emphasizing manipulation of gang hierarchy (see 2F)
- 4H. Create "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, state's attorney, school, community, parent, student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools (see 5A, 5B, 3D, 2E, 2G)

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- I. Adopt a policy promoting internal security and closed campus as deterrents to gang activity in schools

PREVENTION

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- 1I. Incorporate into "Handbook of Administrative Procedures and Practices" (see 1A and 1B)
- 2I. Create "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, state's attorney, school, community, parent, student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools (see 5A, 5B, 3D, 2E, 2G and 3H)

PREVENTION

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- J. Adopt a policy promoting  
the Adopt-A-School Program

REHABILITATION

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- K. Adopt a policy recommending the investigation of alternate programs and schools as educational resources in dealing with gangs

REHABILITATION

POLICY RECOMMENDATION

- L. Adopt a policy recommending ongoing counseling for students by school counselors, school social workers and school psychologists

SUGGESTED  
ACTION STEPS

- 1L. Create a "Gang Activity Team(s)" of professionals (Police, state's attorney, school, community, parent and student) to provide a comprehensive inservice program to schools. (see 5A, 5B, 3D, 2E, 2F, 2G and 3H)

## REHABILITATION

### POLICY RECOMMENDATION

4. Adopt a policy recommending the development of a comprehensive Resource Book of available programs, services and organizations dealing with gangs.

### SUGGESTED ACTION STEPS

- 1M. Include in "Gang Activity Brochure" reference to comprehensive Resource Book (see 3A, 3B, 1D, 1F, 3G and 1H)

## V. Conclusions

The Gang Activity Task Force clearly recognized the seriousness of the gang problem in the Chicago Public Schools. It is a problem that must be resolved by the school system if the integrity of public education to provide a safe, secure and conducive learning environment is to be maintained. The 13 recommendations developed by the Task Force provide the Chicago Board of Education with a comprehensive approach toward resolution of gang activity in the public schools. The Task Force members unanimously concluded that under the new leadership of Dr. Love, a united school system with consistent policies, steady implementation and strong community support has the capability to resolve the problem of gang activity in the Chicago Public Schools.

POLICY STATEMENT REGARDING THE HANDLING OF POTENTIALLY  
DANGEROUS SITUATIONS IN SCHOOLS

RECOMMENDATION: Approve adoption of a policy statement regarding weapons and other potentially dangerous situations in the Chicago public schools.

Under no circumstances are students to bring to school, or have in their possession, firearms and/or dangerous weapons. Students who violate this mandate will be dealt with swiftly and severely. Penalty for violation of stated policy will be a mandatory suspension of five (5) school days for first offenders; and second offenders will receive a mandatory suspension of ten (10) school days. During the ten day suspension period, second offenders will be required to undergo a complete diagnostic evaluation, including a psychiatric assessment at the Pupil Service Center prior to alternative school placement. Third offenders will be expelled. All dangerous weapon offenses must be reported to local law enforcement officers for possible prosecution for violations of weapon statute. Under no circumstances are the due process rights of students to be abrogated.

In concert with the State's Attorney of Cook County and the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Board of Education will not hesitate to exact the full force of law in permanently removing from school any and all students found guilty of possessing firearms and other dangerous weapons. Further, the Chicago Board of Education will provide every assistance to the Chicago Police Department and the State's Attorney Office in arresting and prosecuting all offenders.

DESCRIPTION: Weapons

For purpose of this report, a weapon can be regarded as any of several instruments or tools designed normally to maim, to mutilate, to cause bodily harm, to disfigure, to wound and to inflict physical pain; and ultimately possessing the real and apparent potential of being an instrument of death.

Schools

The policy applies to school buildings, school grounds, and school sponsored activities.

While potentially dangerous situations in our schools are basically a security issue, they will require the combined efforts of students, teachers, and administrators to make schools safe for all.

Board Rule 6-12 designates the principal as the educational leader of the school. As such he is responsible for providing an educational environment that is conducive to learning and free of all situations potentially dangerous to students and staff. Most teachers and students are aware of his efforts to maintain a safe school. Further,



They are aware of their responsibilities to assist in keeping their school orderly and safe.

Most disturbances are caused by less than one percent of the student body. It is most unfortunate that a few can present potentially dangerous situations for many. All members of the school environment must accept, along with the principal, their share of responsibility for keeping our schools free of all hazards in safety.

#### Responsibilities of Students

Students have the responsibility of serving as the extended eyes and ears of the school's faculty and administration. Acting as eyes and ears restricts students' activities to reporting potentially dangerous situations to teachers and principal promptly.

#### Responsibilities of Teachers

Teachers have the responsibility of "acting in loco parentis" and attempting to protect students from physical harm with reason. While teachers may act as the eyes, ears and sometimes the arm of the school, they also have the responsibility of reporting all potentially dangerous situations to the principal.

#### Responsibilities of School Administrators

Principals have the responsibility of resourcefully rendering the school free of all dangerous situations. It is recommended that they seek promptly the professional assistance of the Chicago Police Department in all potentially dangerous matters. It is understood that in most cases the principal is not expected to single handedly disarm persons possessing dangerous weapons. All such matters must be reported to the proper school authorities.

#### Some Suggested References Guides for Use

- . Incident Reporting Guide, 1979
- . Student Conduct and Discipline, 1978
- . Reporting Violence or Other Illegal Acts in Schools (Bulletin to District Superintendents and Principals, February 25, 1977)
- . School Security Manual, September 1976
- . Board of Education Rules 6-12 and 6-13
- . Agreement Between the Board of Education, City of Chicago, and the Chicago Teachers Union, Article 30-4, Page 77, September, 1979 to August 31, 1981
- . Student Conduct and Discipline, 1978
- . Youth and Society, Rights and Responsibilities, 2nd Edition, 1980.

FINANCIAL: No additional cost to the Board of Education.

## THE TASK FORCE ON REDUCING ABSENTEEISM

The Task Force examined materials and statistics provided by the Bureau of School Attendance, as well as individual contributions of Task Force members, and concluded the following:

1. The rate of attendance of the Chicago public schools is substantially below the ideal rate of 95%, which was developed by the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the national estimated rate of attendance of 93.5% for 1978-79, as published by the U.S. Office of Education. Chicago does have a better rate of attendance than many other large city systems (Appendix A).
2. The Citywide Attendance Improvement Plan became operational during the 1980-81 school year. Every school and district submitted some kind of a plan. The unofficial figures show almost a full percentage point increase in attendance over the citywide rate for last year (Appendix B).
3. High schools, particularly general district high schools, have had the poorest rates of attendance and have been slow to respond to improvement. The elementary school rate of attendance has shown greater stability over the years (Appendix C).

Recommendations

The Task Force to Reduce Student Absenteeism recommends:

1. By Board Report or resolution the Board of Education should

-2-

adopt a student attendance policy. Three suggested examples are shown below:

- A. To obtain the greatest value from a program of learning, the student must participate regularly every day that school is in session. Unless the child is in attendance, no program can be effective. Regular attendance should be the goal of every family, community, school, and school district.

All adults should be actively involved in working towards this goal. Those individuals who have the responsibility of working with children, particularly school personnel, should make attendance one of their highest priorities.

- B. It is the policy of the Board of Education that students attend school on a regular basis. Student attendance is not optional; it is a requirement of the Law of the State of Illinois. The school and its staff have a responsibility to develop reasonable attendance rules and procedures and to inquire into the nature of student absences.
- C. Daily school attendance is fundamental to educational achievement. Parents are responsible for promoting regular attendance, students are responsible for attending school each day school is in session, and

-3-

educators are responsible for creating a relevant, rewarding school environment to stimulate regular attendance.

2. To implement the announced policy, each school should be directed to prepare and implement an attendance improvement plan consistent with the Policy and Plan for Improvement of Student Attendance (Appendix D). Plans should be developed with input from and be available and communicated to students, parents, staff, and the interested public. School attendance improvement plans should be revised and improved each year until an acceptable attendance rate is achieved. School plans must include specific measureable objectives which will provide the basis for evaluation.
3. To ensure that the development and implementation of school attendance improvement plans receive the highest priority, a system of evaluation and control should be instituted at the school, district, and citywide level.
4. Each school attendance improvement plan should include a specific provision describing the method that will be used and who will be responsible for the daily reporting of student absences to parents.
5. The position of Attendance Counselor should be reestablished at each high school. This position was eliminated in 1960, restored in 1971, and again eliminated in 1973. The

-4-

Attendance Counselor would be responsible for implementation of the school attendance program.

6. All schools should develop a program to enlist adult volunteers to assist in the implementation of the attendance improvement program.
7. Board of Education staff should collaborate with the business community and community organizations and agencies to plan and implement a year-long media campaign to promote good attendance.
8. The Task Force to Reduce Student Absenteeism should be recommissioned as an ongoing Attendance Improvement Advisory Committee to support the implementation of a citywide attendance improvement program including the recommendations contained in this report.

## FOOTNOTES

1. "Chicago Police Department Statistical Crime Report", Chicago Police Department, 1980., p.12.
2. "The Chicago Safe School Study". Board of Education, City of Chicago, August, 1981.
3. Lewis Yablonsky, The Violent Gang, New York: The MacMillan Company, 1963, pp. 206-221.
4. William F. Whyte, Street Corner Society, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1943, p. 29.
5. Yablonsky, Op. Cit., p. 207.
6. Ibid., p. 209.
7. Board of Education, Op. Cit., p. 182.
8. Ibid., p. 183.
9. Ibid., p. 192.
10. Gang Activity Task Force, Chicago Board of Education, "Minutes of May 27, 1981, Meeting", p. 2.
11. Ibid., p. 3.
12. Ibid., p. 5.
13. Ibid., p. 5.
14. Gang Activity Task Force, Chicago Board of Education, "Minutes of July 24, 1981, Meeting", p. 3.
15. Ibid., p. 5.
16. Educational Research Service, Student Absenteeism, Reston, Virginia: Educational Research Service, Inc., 1977.
17. Gang Activity Task Force, July 24, 1981, Meeting, Op. Cit., p. 6.
18. Ibid., p. 7.

THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE  
SUBMITTED TO THE CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION ON APRIL 21, 1982.  
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE GUIDELINES AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS AND ARE NOW OFFICIAL POLICY.

- April 21, 1982

**APPROVE THE GANG ACTIVITY TASK FORCE'S GUIDELINES  
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**RECOMMENDATION:** Approve the Gang Activity Task Force's Guidelines and Recommendations and thank the members of the Task Force for their services.

**DESCRIPTION:** The Gang Activity Task Force recommends approval of the following Guidelines and Implementation Activities.

Guidelines

- Principals shall report immediately gang assaults and other illegal gang-related activity to the Bureau of Student Safety and to the Chicago Police Department.
- Principals shall on a regular basis report gang activity (i.e., recruitment, extortion, coercion, drug trafficking, etc.) to both the local commander of the Chicago Police Department and to the Cook County States Attorney's Office, Gang Crimes Division.
- Groups IV and V Acts of Misconduct in the Uniform Discipline Code shall be strictly enforced and the police notification mandatory.
- School attendance improvement programs shall be vigorously promoted as a deterrent to gang activity.
- Principals are to use community services, intervention programs and neighborhood organizations, particularly at the elementary level.

Implementation Actions

- Guidelines will be incorporated into "Handbook of Administrative Procedures and Practices" and established as part of principal's Performance Appraisal Plan.
- Field Management shall develop a system for monitoring the principal's report of disruptive gang activity.
- A citywide inservice will be held in September, 1982 for all principals. This will be conducted by a Gang Activity Team (Police, State's Attorney, parents, students, community organizations, school personnel) providing a comprehensive inservice program.



- . Principals are to conduct a Gang Activity inservice during September/October for the purpose of developing a written Plan of Action to deal with gangs.
- . A "Gang Activity Brochure" is to be developed by Field Management and Education Services detailing procedures for dealing with disruptive gang activity, and disseminated to all school personnel.
- . A comprehensive Resource Book is to be developed by Field Management and Education Services detailing available programs, services and organizations that schools could use in dealing with gangs.
- . Alternative programs and schools are to be investigated as educational resources for students who are involved in disruptive gang behavior in public schools.

**SUPPORTIVE DATA:**

The Gang Activity Task Force report is on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Education.

**FINANCIAL:**

No additional cost to the Chicago Board of Education in this Board Report.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH B. LOVE  
General Superintendent of Schools

**Prepared by:**

JOYCE H. CLARK, Director, Bureau of Pupil Personnel Services

**Approved by:**

ORA B. MCCONNER, Assistant Superintendent, Pupil Personnel Services  
and Special Education

ALICE C. BLAIR, Deputy Superintendent, Education Services

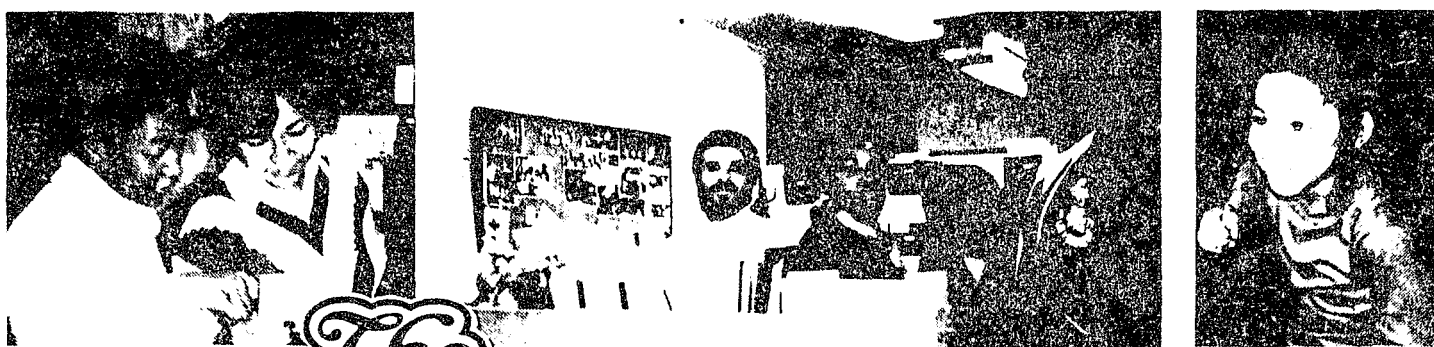
ORPEN W. BRYAN, Deputy Superintendent, Field Management

Noted:

Dan S. Whittemore  
Controller

NOTES

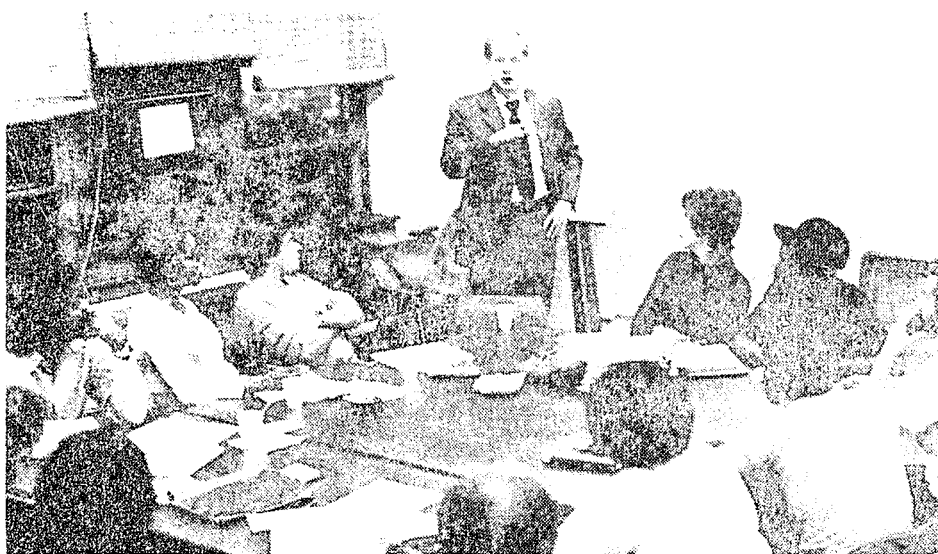
NOTES



# The BUILDER

News of BUILD's community action in the inner city.

Winter 1982



Sgt. Allen Andersen helps give B.U.I.L.D.'s college course on Criminal Justice some "real-life" flavor.

## Gangs: Subject of Study at B.U.I.L.D.

Learning about gang behavior and trying to change it has been the business of B.U.I.L.D. for more than 12 years. Now, Director Hank Bach is trying to share what he's learned. A Series of three college level courses have been created around the subjects of 1) psychology of urban youth, 2) youth gang work, and 3) criminal justice; an overview of human services.

The courses have been developed by Hank Bach and Dr. Bryant Feather of Chicago State University. Eventually the series will include five courses and enable students to earn 15 college credit hours through the classes conducted at B.U.I.L.D.

The course on criminal justice is currently in session with 12 of the 14 enrolled students coming from the agency's own staff. The course was developed by a youth gang committee of B.U.I.L.D. which included Dennis Nowicki, Chicago Police Department, and John Terronez, Conciliation Specialist from the U. S. Department of Justice, plus Director Hank Bach and Christine Padula, evaluation research director of B.U.I.L.D. Padula is teaching the class.

Three additional classes are being offered during the Winter semester, January through April. For more information (Cont'd on back page)

## Praise From the Police

8 December 1981

B.U.I.L.D. Organization  
1223 N. Milwaukee Ave.  
Attention Mr. Lacey Smith

Dear Mr. Smith:

During the past year the area covered by the 13th Police District has undergone a tremendous degree of change. Because of economic conditions of the area, the police department has been placed under a heavy burden. The job of trying to present services to the citizens of the area is a difficult one. My job as Neighborhood Relations Sergeant for the 13th District has been eased by the B.U.I.L.D. Organization and particularly by your efforts.

It has been a pleasure to work with an individual who offers more than verbal support. Your work with the youth of the area offers support for the community and encouragement to the residents of the 13th District. Through your efforts the 13th District has become a more livable place. The youth programs that are sponsored by you and the B.U.I.L.D. Organization appear to offer the teens an alternative to gang involvement. This is to congratulate you and wish continued success.

Respectfully,

Sergeant L. Lara  
Neighborhood Relations  
13th District

### Thanks to new contributors . . .

- *Woods Charitable Trust* which has given B.U.I.L.D. a \$10,000 grant to develop an area of service for female youth gang work.
- *Irving Stern Foundation* which has funded the agency with \$3,000 for existing street work programs.

### Welcome to . . .

- *Sam L. Clinton*, assistant vice president of Marsh McLennan, who has recently been elected to B.U.I.L.D.'s Board of Directors.
- *James Brice*, senior partner of Arthur Andersen & Company, who has joined B.U.I.L.D.'s advisory board.
- *Edward Elson*, president of Elson's in Atlanta, Georgia, who has joined the advisory board.



*Hector Vargas joins B.U.I.L.D. as a full-time worker. From the Humboldt Park-Austin community, Vargas has been a long-time volunteer in the Agency's Streetwork Sports program.*

## Unusual Retreat -

"Enemy" gangs don't usually go on vacation together. Yet, that's what B.U.I.L.D. staffers planned. A weekend retreat with some 40 teens from the 32 street gangs B.U.I.L.D. services.

Together with B.U.I.L.D. staffers from all levels of the street work component, the gang-oriented young men retreated to Camp Chief Makisabee in Eau Claire, Mich. for a weekend early in January.

The purpose was to strengthen staff ties with leaders of the various gangs and to give the teens opportunity to work out conflicts in a controlled environment. Workshops with B.U.I.L.D. staff as well as winter sports activities were planned.



Board members Harriet O'Donnell (right) and William Wethers helped agency staffers explain B.U.I.L.D.'s potential assistance to Chicago area educators.

## Principals get acquainted with B.U.I.L.D. Programs

Eleven Chicago school principals and representatives met with B.U.I.L.D. staffers from the agency's Prevention Program to hear how B.U.I.L.D. can assist in keeping young people away from gang activity.

B.U.I.L.D. board members Harriet O'Donnell and William Wethers also addressed the group which came from Chicago Districts 6 and 2 which include the B.U.I.L.D. service area.

Staffers Christine Johnson, elementary school coordinator, and David Yancy, program planner, explained how youthful B.U.I.L.D. staffers can often "reach" young students about the dangers of gangs and drug activity in a way teachers cannot.

"This get-acquainted lunch last Fall

gave school principals an opportunity to tell us their views of the gang problems and open communication for future problem solving," notes Mary Zubek, prevention program director.

Invited educators included Charles Burns, Lane High School; Martin Gray, Amundsen High School; Gwen Henslee, Wicker Park Elementary School; Lawrence McDougald, Tuley Middle School; Ethel Rice, Joan Arai Middle School; Marcella Richman, Mancel Talcot Elementary School; Gloria Shaunette, Senn High School; Howard Sloan, District 2 Superintendent; Stanley Smart, James Otis Elementary School; Lester Spielman, Hans Christian Andersen Elementary School and Sol Wernick, Frederic Chopin Elementary School.

### Gangs (cont'd)

tion, contact Hank Bach or Christine Padula, 227-2880.

"We have wanted a way to present part-time paraprofessionals and full-time professional staffers with an in-

roduction to college level classes," explains Christine Padula. "These courses should help our staff do a better job by integrating their street knowledge with academic principles."

## SIX YEAR EXPANSION PROGRAM

### State Funds Matched with Private Contributions

On January 25, 1983, the B.U.I.L.D. Board of Directors adopted a proposed Six Year Expansion Program and presented it to the Illinois Gang Crime Commission for consideration.

The program, when in place, would serve 10,000 Chicago youth and would be a signifi-

cant and unique development in meeting youth gang problems in the Chicago area.

While maintaining the quality and effectiveness B.U.I.L.D. has shown in the past, the expansion would be funded by an initial influx and then phasing out of state funding over the six-year life of the program.

# The BUILDER

UPDATE

WINTER 1982 - SPRING 1983



### EXPERIENCE AND DEDICATION

When Sheila Tucker joined the Board of Directors of B.U.I.L.D. in November, 1979, she brought her media experience, and dedication to assisting youth, with her. As hostess of the "Meet Your Neighbor" radio program, station WLS, she directs her attention to current social concerns. She is skilled in interviewing leading personalities in order to secure the greatest impact and assist her listeners with better resolution of specific problems.

As a member of the Public Relations Committee of B.U.I.L.D., Sheila has devoted long hours in assisting the staff to better present the goals and objectives of

the organization to contributors as well as benefactors. Her attendance at the staff and Board of Directors weekend long camp conference in November, 1982, provided an opportunity for all to derive an increased understanding of the importance of effective communication.

Everyone connected with B.U.I.L.D. looks forward to her continued contributions over the coming years.

### WHERE IT REALLY IS



At the meeting of the State of Illinois Gang Crime Commission conducted at Horner Park, North side, Chicago, January of this year, Rickey Phillips, B.U.I.L.D. Field Coordinator of the Uptown and Ravenswood areas presented testimony regarding the realities of gang crime.

The thrust of his remarks were directed to the need for increased parent and community awareness and involvement in the youth gang scene. Ultimately, he reiterated the age-old axiom that adults lament perceived behavior patterns in youth which are counter to societal expectations. Simultaneously there is a tendency toward the "let the other guy do it" syndrome. Reversal of this attitude is an essential ingredient if the gang crime environment is to be stifled and ultimately overcome.

## CONTRIBUTORS CORNER

Corporate donors continued to lead those providing financial support to B.U.I.L.D. during FY82. Independent foundations, family foundations and individual contributors followed in that order. Such contributions are the backbone of continued service and potential growth of any public service agency in this time of diminishing public sector dollars.

The Field Foundation of Illinois assisted B.U.I.L.D. in the establishment of an indigenous Resource Development Team made up of senior program staff and members of the Board of Directors.

Marshall Field, Robert Stuart, Walter Kottemann, Jack Doerr and former Illinois Attorney General, Tyrone Fahner, made a variety of outstanding contributions to the team concept. Presentations have been and are being made, to major corporations in greater Chicago regarding our programs. Such efforts provide the basis for increased financial support.

To schedule a presentation for your corporation, Chamber of Commerce, Business Association or Community Organization, contact the Executive Director of B.U.I.L.D., Henry M. Bach.

## TRAINING AN ONGOING PROCESS

An integral component for the constant improvement of service is the degree to which staff development is a continuing process. Such an effort by B.U.I.L.D. was evidenced by attendance of members of the Board of Directors, and staff at a meeting sponsored by the Ravenswood Conservation Commission (R.C.C.) conducted at Welles Park.

B.U.I.L.D. Board president, Harriet O'Donnell, and Board of Director's member, Joe Palen (a resident of Ravenswood) were welcomed by the President of the R.C.C., Ralph Karsten. State's Attorney, Richard Daley, shared the concerns of the States Attorney's Office regarding the reduction of gang related crimes in Cook County. He and his staff members provided an overview of the prosecution of youth gang members and presented very graphic slides showing actual criminal and gang slayings. The information which was presented extended the knowledge of all in attendance.

## RESEARCH UPDATE

Recognizing the significance of determining the effectiveness of our "Prevention Program", a significant research and evaluation effort has been launched by B.U.I.L.D. This activity will provide an objective, statistically sound foundation for any modification in currently operated programs. The research focuses on the elementary school age youth where a high level of gang recruitment is evident in specific schools serviced by B.U.I.L.D.

Designated schools are located in the Uptown, Near North, Logan Square, Lakeview and West Town areas of the city.

As our efforts move forward we will provide progress reports to all who serve on our Board of Directors and committees, as well as those whose generosity have made this project possible.



## DON'T QUIT: DEFEAT NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR

Innovative in nature, the West Town voluntary Board of Managers working with B.U.I.L.D. is involved in overcoming the self-defeating negative behavior of potential and active gang members. Under the leadership of the West Town Board of Managers President, Andrew Gedrimas (who is also a member of the B.U.I.L.D. Board of Directors), the West Town Board of Managers provides sporting tournaments, 'Learning for Living' sessions, pre-employment programs, decision-making training, and how to cope with stress, peer pressure and gang recruitment.

Joined by Salvador Araiza, Warren L. Sampler and Ted Serowski; former participants in B.U.I.L.D. programs, Mr. Gedrimas and other involved community members are succeeding in meeting the gang crime threat in West Town.

As one former participant states: "Being involved directly and indirectly with B.U.I.L.D. for 12 years, I feel B.U.I.L.D. must be in my blood. A humane society is what B.U.I.L.D. is working for, and so am I."



NOTES

NOTES



URBAN STREET GANGS  
ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED DOCUMENTS

Prepared by  
Dr. Magnus Seng  
Department of Criminal Justice  
Loyola University of Chicago

Source: National Criminal Justice Reference Service Data Base

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

Law enforcement officers, like many other criminal justice practitioners, rarely have the time or opportunity to research the literature on a given topic even when interest is high. Thus, even though there is extensive literature on urban street gangs, most officers are unable to examine it in any great detail. With this in mind, these abstracts were prepared for conference participants to provide a quick review of some of the more pertinent documents on urban street gangs.

### Source and Procedure

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service in Rockville, Maryland maintains an extensive computerized listing of criminal justice literature. A total of 164 dealt with urban street gangs. These references were examined for potential usefulness for the conference and 50 selected for more careful study. Although much of this material appeared useful, time and cost restraints required that selection be limited to the 31 documents

that addressed two broad subject areas: description of gang behavior and activities; and description of control or treatment approaches. Printed abstracts of these documents were reviewed and 25 found to be of at least potential use to conference participants.

### Content

The material presented consists of brief abstracts of reports, articles or books describing gang behavior and activities or treatment and control. The abstracts provide a summary of the content of each document and in many instances present findings and conclusions. Thus, merely reading the abstracts can be informative. They also allow the reader to identify documents he may wish to read in their entirety so the source of each is noted. Should a reader wish to obtain a document from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the number immediately above the title should be referred to in all correspondence. Also, Microfiche copies of many of these documents are available at little or no cost and the equipment needed to read Microfiche can be found in most local libraries.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF GANG BEHAVIOR AND ACTIVITIES

This section provides abstracts of 15 documents describing various gang activities and behavior. These are further classified into 3 groups. The first (6 abstracts) deals with behavior and activities of street gangs in general. The second group (7 abstracts) discuss activities and behavior of some street gangs in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The third group (2 abstracts) discuss the role of females in urban street gangs.

# BEHAVIOR AND ACTIVITIES OF STREET GANGS IN GENERAL

Print 059941 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

059941

## VIOLENCE BY YOUTH GANGS AND YOUTH GROUPS IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES - FINAL REPORT

MILLER, W B

HARVARD UNIVERSITY HARVARD LAW SCHOOL CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138

SPONSOR: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531

1976 220 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche

Languages: English

Grant No.: 74-NI-99047

THIS ASSESSMENT OF VIOLENCE BY YOUTH GANGS AND YOUTH GROUPS IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES POINTS OUT THE SEVERITY OF THE PROBLEM. WHILE THREE MAJOR REPORTS PREPARED BY FEDERAL-LEVEL COMMISSIONS FOUND THAT YOUTH GANGS ARE NOT A PROBLEM OF MAJOR CONCERN, THIS REPORT INDICATES THAT YOUTH GANG VIOLENCE IN THE MID-1970'S IS A SERIOUS CRIME PROBLEM. HUNDREDS OF GANGS AND THOUSANDS OF GANG MEMBERS FREQUENT THE STREETS, BUILDINGS, AND PUBLIC FACILITIES OF MAJOR CITIES; WHOLE COMMUNITIES ARE TERRORIZED BY THE INTENSITY AND UBIQUITY OF GANG VIOLENCE; MANY URBAN SCHOOLS ARE, IN EFFECT, OCCUPIED BY GANGS, WITH TEACHERS AND STUDENTS EXPLOITED AND INTIMIDATED; VIOLENT CRIME BY GANG MEMBERS IN SOME CITIES IS EQUIVALENT TO AS MUCH AS ONE-THIRD OF ALL VIOLENT CRIME BY JUVENILES; AND EFFORTS BY LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM HAVE LARGELY FAILED. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THIS REPORT DEMONSTRATE THE SEVERITY OF THE PROBLEM. IN ALL BUT 5 OF THE NATION'S 15 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS, LOCAL PROFESSIONALS INTERVIEWED DIRECTLY REPORTED THE EXISTENCE OF PROBLEMS WITH YOUTH GANGS OR LAW-VIOLATING YOUTH GROUPS. BECAUSE FOUR OF THESE FIVE CITIES WERE NOT VISITED, THE POSSIBILITY THAT ALL OR MOST WOULD ALSO REPORT SUCH PROBLEMS IS GOOD. THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF GANGS IS ESTIMATED TO BE 760 FOR THE 6 CITIES REPORTING SERIOUS GANG PROBLEMS (NEW YORK, CHICAGO, LOS ANGELES, PHILADELPHIA, DETROIT, AND SAN FRANCISCO), AND THE NUMBER OF GANG MEMBERS FOR THOSE 6 CITIES IS ESTIMATED TO BE 28,500. A HIGHER BUT STILL CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE FOR THOSE SAME CITIES IS 2,700 GANGS AND 81,500 GANG MEMBERS. GANG MEMBERS, PREDOMINANTLY MALE, RANGE IN AGE FROM 10 TO 21, ORIGINATE IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES, ARE PREDOMINANTLY BLACK OR HISPANIC (ALTHOUGH ASIAN-ORIGIN GANGS ARE APPEARING), AND USE FIREARMS AND OTHER WEAPONS TO KILL OR INTIMIDATE OTHER GANG MEMBERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY MEMBERS OF YOUTH GANGS IS PROBABLY MORE LETHAL TODAY THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME. ALSO UNIQUE TO THE PRESENT PERIOD IS THE DEGREE TO WHICH GANG ACTIVITIES ARE CONDUCTED WITHIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT ALL LEVELS (ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR, AND SENIOR HIGH). FOOTNOTES, NUMEROUS TABLES, AND APPENDIXES, CONTAINING A GANG SURVEY INTERVIEW GUIDE, GANG INFORMATION TOPICS, AND SOURCES OF SOME TABULAR DATA, ARE INCLUDED. (PRG)

01147, 03669, 00131, 04585, 03990, 03953, 04814, 04818

Print 030706 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

030706

## PROFILE OF JUVENILE STREET GANG MEMBERS

FRIEDMAN, C J; MANN, F; FRIEDMAN, A S

LIBRA PUBLISHERS, INC. ROSLYN HEIGHTS, NY 11577

ADOLESCENCE, V 10, N 40 (WINTER 1975), P 563-607 1975 45

P Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA GANG YOUTH UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THOSE FACTORS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE STREET GANG FROM NON-STREET GANG YOUTHS. THERE WERE 536 SUBJECTS IN THIS STUDY; OF THESE 61 PERCENT WERE BLACKS AND 39 PERCENT WERE WHITE. EXTENSIVE TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES WERE USED TO GATHER DATA ON THE SUBJECTS. IN ADDITION, TRACES WERE CONDUCTED OF POLICE AND COURT RECORDS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECTS' PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY. AMONG THE TYPES OF FACTORS STUDIED WERE SELF REPORTS OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND HISTORY, FAMILY DYNAMICS, SCHOLASTIC MEASURES, VOCATIONAL HISTORY AND ASPIRATIONS, EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES, AND ATTITUDES. THESE MULTIPLE FACTORS WERE COMBINED WITHIN A SINGLE COMPARATIVE PROCEDURE OF ANALYSIS. THE STUDY REVEALED THAT THE MOST POWERFUL SINGLE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE STREET GANG MEMBER WAS A HIGH PROCLIVITY FOR VIOLENCE. THE SECOND MOST POWERFUL FACTOR TO EMERGE WAS THE NUMBER OF ADVANTAGES THAT THE SUBJECT CITED AS BEING PROVIDED BY GANG MEMBERSHIP. OTHER VERY IMPORTANT FACTORS WERE DEFIANCE OF PARENTS, MORE POLICE ARRESTS FOR NONVIOLENT CRIMES, MORE TRUANCY EPISODES, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, AND UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OF SUCCESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

01637, 04585, 04639, 04015, 03750, 04537, 00960, 04030, 04307, 04092, 00255, 02887, 01187, 04846

Print 056070 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

056070

PRISON GANGS IN THE COMMUNITY - A BRIEFING DOCUMENT FOR THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS (CA)

KAHN, B

SPONSOR: CALIFORNIA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

1978 138 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche

Languages: English

THE HISTORY, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF FOUR MAJOR CALIFORNIA GANGS ARE TRACED. THEIR PRISON ACTIVITIES AND THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRISON AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE DOCUMENTED. CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY FROM INFORMANTS, OFFICIAL COURT TESTIMONY, AND INTERVIEWS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PRISON OFFICIALS ARE USED TO DEVELOP THIS PICTURE OF THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD (A WHITE PRISON GANG WHICH IS INVOLVED IN BANK ROBBERY AND HOMICIDE IN THE COMMUNITY), THE BLACK GUERRILLA FAMILY (WHICH ENGAGES IN DRUG TRAFFIC AND ALSO HAS REVOLUTIONARY AIMS), LA NUESTRA FAMILIA (A LATINO GANG WITH STRONG RURAL BRANCHES WHICH ORIGINATED IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS AS A DEFENSE AGAINST THE MEXICAN MAFIA), AND THE MEXICAN MAFIA (WHICH BEGAN IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS ABOUT 1957 AND IS INVOLVED IN A WIDE RANGE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY). IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT THE GANGS HAVE GROWN OUT OF STRONG NEEDS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. IN PRISONS THE GANGS PROVIDE PROTECTION TO THEIR MEMBERS. ON THE STREETS THEY PROVIDE A SENSE OF BELONGING AND A SOURCE OF FUNDS. RECRUITMENT OF JUVENILE MEMBERS ON THE STREETS AND IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS DOCUMENTED. SEVERAL PROJECTS STARTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH GANGS ARE DESCRIBED. THESE PROJECTS RECOGNIZE THAT GANG MEMBERSHIP EXERTS STRONG APPEAL. THE FOCUS IS ON ABATING GANG VIOLENCE BY INVOLVING THE YOUTH IN POSITIVE ACTIVITIES AND PROVIDING NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES TO OFFSET GANG INFLUENCE. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECTS OF PRIVACY LEGISLATION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES WHICH RELY ON INFORMANTS, THE 'BY-LAWS' FOR LA NUESTRA FAMILIA, AN EXAMINATION OF YOUTH GANG WARFARE (SEE NCJ 56071), AND AN ARTICLE ON GANGS IN EAST LOS ANGELES (NCJ 56072). REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

86000, 04621, 02206, 04609, 04610, 04585, 04612

Print 018253 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

018253

JUVENILE GANG - ITS STRUCTURE, FUNCTION, AND TREATMENT AS PERCEIVED BY THE GANG LEADER

RICE, R E; CHRISTENSEN, R B

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, LOS ANGELES, CA 90059

SPONSOR: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; FORD FOUNDATION, NEW YORK, NY 10017

134 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche Report No.: 24

Languages: English

Grant No.: MH 00718

STUDIES THE ETIOLOGY AND DYNAMICS OF THE LOCAL GANG BY IN DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH SEVERAL GANG LEADERS. THE INTRODUCTION COVERS THE STUDY RATIONALE, SUBJECTS, AND METHOD. COMMENTS ARE THEN MADE ON JOINING THE GANG AND PERCEIVED ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GANG. A DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE GANG COVERS SELECTION OF LEADERS, CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADERS, SUBGROUPS, AFFILIATES, DIFFERENTIAL PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBER, AND PHASES OF MEMBERSHIP. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDE THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF GANG MEMBERSHIP, THE INTRODUCTION OF THE GROUP GUIDANCE PROGRAM, THE GANG BECOMES A CLUB, THE WITHDRAWAL OF SPONSORSHIP AND THE GANG'S EVALUATION OF GROUP GUIDANCE, AND AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A GANG LEADER.

04585, 03990, 03669, 03419



Print 026786 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

026786

**YOUTH GANG - CASE STUDIES IN GROUP CONTROL**

PEARSON, C

XEROX EDUCATION CENTER

1973 47 p Copyrighted

United States

Availability: XEROX EDUCATION CENTER; Document

Languages: English

THIS BOOKLET PRESENTS A VARIETY OF OPINIONS, EXCERPTS FROM STUDIES, AND EXCERPTS FROM INTERVIEWS WITH YOUTH GANG MEMBERS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A PICTURE OF THE NATURE, ACTIVITIES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN YOUTH GANGS. THE REASONS FOR GANG FORMATION AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF JUVENILE GANGS ARE EXAMINED. OTHER TOPICS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE INTERVIEW EXCERPTS INCLUDE THE POWER STRUCTURE IN GANGS, MEMBERS FEELINGS ABOUT GANG ACTIVITIES, GANG VIOLENCE, AND THE ROLE OF YOUTH GANGS IN SOCIETY.

04619, 04585, 00255, 04537, 01656, 04825

Print 029005 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

029005

**STREET GANGS TURN FROM 'RUMBLES' TO WANTON CRIME**

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, WASHINGTON, DC 20037

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT (JULY 7, 1975), P 15-18 1975 4

p Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

AN OVERVIEW OF MEMBERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND THE CHANGING NATURE OF JUVENILE GANGS IN SIX CITIES WHERE THE YOUTH-GANG PROBLEM IS VERY SERIOUS: LOS ANGELES, DETROIT, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, AND SAN FRANCISCO. IN THE 1950'S AND 1960'S, YOUTH GANGS PRIMARILY FOUGHT EACH OTHER WITH SUCH WEAPONS AS FISTS, CLUBS, CHAINS, OR PERHAPS KNIVES. NOW, IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT THESE GANGS ARE USING GUNS, AND TURNING MORE TO CRIMES FOR GAIN. AMONG THE OTHER TRENDS NOTED ARE INCREASES IN 'AIMLESS' KILLINGS BY GANGS, INCREASED DEADLY VIOLENCE BETWEEN GANG MEMBERS, INCREASING GANG CIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS, AND INCREASING NUMBERS OF MINORITY GROUP GANGS.

04585, 01637, 04814, 01054, 00110, 01354, 00472, 00255, 36000, 42000, 86000, 17000, 26000, 04324

## BEHAVIOR AND ACTIVITIES OF STREET GANGS IN SELECTED CITIES

Print 016490 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

016490

### VICE LORDS - WARRIORS OF THE STREETS

KEISER, R L

1969 93 p Copyrighted

United States

Availability: HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017; Paperback

Note: CASE STUDIES IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY SERIES

Languages: English

THE VICE LORD NATION IS A LARGE FEDERATION OF STREET CORNER GROUPS WHOSE HOME IS THE STREETS, ALLEYS AND GANGWAYS OF CHICAGO'S MAJOR BLACK GHETTOS. THIS ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY PROVIDES A SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION OF THE VICE LORD WAY OF LIFE. THE VICE LORD WORLD IS ANALYZED IN TERMS OF A SOCIAL SYSTEM WITH ESTABLISHED PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION. VICE LORD BEHAVIOR IS EXAMINED IN TERMS OF IDEOLOGICAL SETS WHICH FUNCTION BOTH TO DIVIDE VICE LORD REALITY INTO SEGMENTS AND TO GUIDE AND JUDGE BEHAVIOR WITHIN THESE SEGMENTS. THE FINAL CHAPTER IS AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL LIFE HISTORY OF ONE OF THE VICE LORDS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

01395, 17000, 04047, 01101, 04585, 04619, 02339, 04537

Print 039419 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

039419

### STREET GANGS OF NEW YORK - A PROTOTYPE OF ORGANIZED YOUTH CRIME

COLLINS, H C

COPP ORGANIZATION, INC. NEW YORK, NY 10018

LAW AND ORDER, V 25, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 6, 10-12, 14, 16 AND 51 1977 7 p Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

ARTICLE GIVES GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GANGS IN NEW YORK CITY, AND THE DIFFICULTY THEY PRESENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT. YOUTH GANGS, FROM THE 'TOP PREZ' TO THE MARGINAL MEMBERS, REPRESENT A THORNY PROBLEM FOR POLICE WORK. STATISTICS SHOW THAT IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS GANG ACTIVITY HAS RESURGED TO THE POINT THAT IT NOW REPRESENTS THE LOWEST FORM OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE COUNTRY. NEW YORK CITY GANGS RANGE IN SIZE FROM 25 TO 100 MEMBERS. ALTHOUGH SOME ARE REPUTED TO HAVE MORE THAN 1,000 MEMBERS. GANGS HAVE VERTICAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES ALTHOUGH SOME HAVE HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES. ONE HAS A DIVISION IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. THE AUTHOR, A POLICE SERGEANT IN THE BRONX GANG UNIT, DISCUSSES COMMITMENT TO THE GANG, THE GANG'S CUBHOUSE, GANG WEAPONRY, THE FEMALE GANG MEMBER, AND PERPETUATION OF THE GANG....BS

36000, 04585, 04325

Print 019851 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

019851

**ARMIES OF THE STREETS - A REPORT ON THE STRUCTURE, MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH GANGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

MCDONALD, T H

NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FAMILY COURT

1974 21 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche  
Report No.: STUDY REPORT NO. 2

Languages: English

THIS STUDY REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FAMILY COURT PROVIDES A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT, ATTITUDES, AND ACTIVITIES OF NEW YORK CITY YOUTH GANGS. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE YOUTH GANGS OF THE 1950'S AND THE YOUTH GANGS OF THE 1970'S ARE OUTLINED. IT IS NOTED THAT THE GANGS OF THE 1970'S RESORT TO MORE VIOLENT MEANS, ARE MORE LIKELY TO USE FIREARMS, AND ARE MORE INVOLVED IN SUCH CRIMES AS ROBBERY AND BURGLARY THAN WERE THEIR EARLIER COUNTERPARTS. THE POSSIBLE CAUSES OF THE RISE OF YOUTH GANGS - MEDIA VIOLENCE AND DESIRE FOR SOCIAL STATUS - ARE ALSO REVIEWED. THE REPORT STATES THAT GANG MEMBER MAY RANGE IN AGE FROM 7 TO 30 YEARS. ALTHOUGH MANY GANG MEMBERS ARE FROM POORER SOCIAL BACKGROUNDS, AN INCREASING NUMBER OF MIDDLE-CLASS YOUTHS HAVE BEEN JOINING THESE GROUPS. THE REPORT DETAILS THE TYPICAL YOUTH GANG ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE, DESCRIBES GANG RECRUITMENT ACTIVITIES, AND PROVIDES SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF COMMON YOUTH GANG ACTIVITIES. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON YOUTH GANGS IS PROVIDED IN THE APPENDIX.

04585, 01637, 36000, 00255, 01656, 04324, 01354, 03750, 04814

Print 025458 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

025458

**REAPER - THE STORY OF A GANG LEADER**

HOENIG, G

1975 168 p Copyrighted

United States

Availability: BOBBS-MERRILL, 4 WEST 58TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019; Book

Languages: English

CASE STUDY OF A GANG AND A GANGLER IN THE SOUTH BRONX SECTION OF NEW YORK CITY. THIS IS THE TRUE STORY OF GEORGIE AND OF ONE GANG, THE REAPERS. IT COULD EASILY HAVE BEEN THE STORY OF THE SAVAGE SKULLS OR THE BLACK SPADES OR ONE OF THE OTHER GANGS THAT OPERATE IN, AND SOMETIMES TERRORIZE, NEW YORK. THE SKULLS DESCRIBED WERE REALLY BROKEN, THE BODIES IN ALLEYS REALLY DEAD, THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONNECTIONS REALLY DEADLY. GARY HOENIG, WHO HAS LIVED IN NEW YORK CITY ALL OF HIS LIFE, SPENT OVER A YEAR LEARNING ABOUT THE REAPERS AND, IN PARTICULAR, ABOUT GEORGIE. THIS BOOK IS ABOUT GEORGIE'S CLIMB TO THE TOP OF THE HIERARCHY OF THE GANG. LATER, WHEN THE KILLINGS, AND THE FIGHTS HAD BECOME TOO MUCH, WHEN THE WEARING OF GANG COLORS HAD SOMEHOW LOST THE MEANING GEORGIE HAD STRUGGLED TO DIGNIFY OVER THE YEARS, REAPER TELLS THE STORY OF WHAT HAPPENS TO A YOUTH WHO IS WEARY OF LIFE AT A TIME WHEN MOST YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JUST BEGINNING THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THEIRS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

01395, 04585, 36000, 01637, 04619

Print 056072 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

056072

chicano GANG-BARRIOS IN EAST LOS ANGELES - MARAVILLA (CA) -  
GENESIS OF GANG-BARRIOS, OBSERVATIONS AND USING COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION TECHNIQUES TO MITIGATE GANG-BARRIO VIOLENCE (FROM  
PRISON GANGS..., 1978 - SEE NCJ-56070)

PINEDA, C, JR

SPONSOR: CALIFORNIA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, SACRAMENTO, CA  
95814

1978 29 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche  
Languages: English

THE HISTORY OF GANGS IN THE MARAVILLA SECTION OF EAST LOS ANGELES, CALIF., IS TRACED AND THE SOCIAL FORCES WHICH MAKE GANG MEMBERSHIP ALMOST INEVITABLE ARE EXAMINED. PAROLE OFFICERS ARE URGED TO WORK WITH THE ENTIRE GANG. THE 8.25 SQUARE MILES OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING MARAVILLA AREA IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., CONTAIN AT LEAST 14 ACTIVE GANGS REPRESENTING PERHAPS 3,500 PERSONS, BOTH ADULTS AND JUVENILES. OF THESE ABOUT 400 ARE 'HARDCORE' MEMBERS. THESE GANGS ARE LISTED ALONG WITH THEIR CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS. MANY DATE BACK TO THE 1920'S AND 1930'S. THE BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS WHICH THESE BARRIO GANGS MEET ARE EXAMINED--THE NEED TO BELONG, RECOGNITION, ACTIVITY, AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISPLAY MACHISMO OR MANHOOD. PAROLE OFFICERS ARE WARNED THAT THEY CANNOT WORK WITH A YOUNG MAN INDIVIDUALLY AND IGNORE THE POWERFUL PEER PRESSURES HE WILL FACE WHEN HE IS RELEASED INTO THE GANG ENVIRONMENT. TO ANSWER THE ARGUMENT THAT GANG ACTIVITY IS NOT THE PAROLE OFFICER'S BUSINESS, THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING 27 MURDERS OR ATTEMPTED MURDERS ARE REVIEWED. A LARGE NUMBER OF THE VICTIMS WERE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES. THE FINAL PORTION OF THE PAPER COVERS DEVELOPING A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY AND BEING ACCEPTED BY THE GANG MEMBERS. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES. (GLR)

86000, 04585, 00068, 04603, 04612, 04476

Print 064056 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

064056

CHICANO GANGS IN THE EAST L A (LOS ANGELES, CA) BARRIO  
TORRES, D M

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, SACRAMENTO, CA  
95823

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, V 32, N 3 (FALL 1979),  
P 5-13 1979 9 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES OF CHICANO GANGS IN EAST LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; A YOUTH AUTHORITY PROJECT HAS BEEN UNDERWAY FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO DIVERT THESE GROUPS INTO PRODUCTIVE AND LAWABIDING ACTIVITIES. A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF EAST LOS ANGELES IS THE PRESENCE OF NUMEROUS YOUTH GANGS OR BARRIOS WHICH FEUD OVER TERRITORIES. THE TERRITORIES OF THE 18 GANGS VARY CONSIDERABLY, SOME COVERING A FEW BLOCKS AND OTHERS AS LARGE AS A SQUARE MILE IN SIZE. THE RELATION OF THE BARRIOS TO THE COMMUNITY AND ITS FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN ONE OF A HIGH DEGREE OF ALIENATION. WHEN THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S GANG VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROJECT BEGAN ITS WORK, THE PROJECT FOUND THAT SERVICE AGENCIES IN THE COMMUNITY GENERALLY DID NOT WORK WITH HARDCORE GANG MEMBERS. HOWEVER, SINCE 1978 MORE AGENCIES INCLUDE GANG MEMBERS AMONG THEIR CLIENTS. THE PROJECT HAS OPENED MANY COMMUNIT FACILITIES, SUCH AS PARKS AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL CENTERS, TO GANG MEMBERS. GENERALLY, HOWEVER, GANGS' RELATIONS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE NEGATIVE. GANGS FORM A SUBSOCIETY OF THEIR OWN WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST JUST BENEATH THAT OF THE DOMINANT SOCIETY. SUBSTANCE ABUSE IS WIDESPREAD IN THE BARRIOS AS IS CRIME, OFTEN VIOLENT CRIME. FEUDING AMONG GANGS IS CONSTANT AND ATTACKS CAN INCLUDE USE OF KNIVES AND GUNS; FIGHTS USUALLY OCCUR WHEN INDIVIDUALS ARE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS. SINCE ANGER AND HATRED FUEL THE FEUDS, THESE FEELINGS ALSO MAKE IT EASIER FOR INDIVIDUALS TO COMMIT ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS. AS LONG AS BARRIOS FEEL SURROUNDED BY A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT, THE GANG TRADITION AND VIOLENCE WILL CONTINUE. (MJW)

86000, 00131, 04585, 03659, 08154

048708

## CHINATOWN - NO LONGER A COZY ASSIGNMENT

WILSON, R

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC, NEW YORK, NY 10017

POLICE MAGAZINE, V 1, N 3 (JULY 1978), P 19, 21-22, 26-29

1978 7 p Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

RIVALRY AMONG YOUTH GANGS OF CHINESE-AMERICANS SHOWING ELEMENTS OF AN ORGANIZED CRIME INVOLVEMENT, COUPLED WITH THE RESERVE OF NONCRIMINAL CHINESE-AMERICAN RESIDENTS PRESENTS PROBLEMS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO (CALIF.) POLICE. THE KILLING OF 5 PERSONS AND THE WOUNDING OF 11 OTHERS IN THE GOLDEN DRAGON RESTAURANT HAD BROUGHT THE NUMBER OF GANG-RELATED MURDERS TO 37 SINCE 1969. ONLY EIGHT SUSPECTS HAVE BEEN CONVICTED IN THESE CASES, AND POLICE ARE BLAMING THE INVESTIGATIVE IMPASSE ON A SUBCULTURE OF FEAR IN THE CHINATOWN COMMUNITY AND NONCOOPERATION FROM COMMUNITY RESIDENTS. CHINESE-AMERICANS COUNTER WITH ASSERTIONS OF POLICE NEGLECT AND RACISM. SAN FRANCISCO IS ONE AMONG A NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SIZEABLE CHINESE COMMUNITIES EXPERIENCING GANG PROBLEMS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIFFICULTIES. THE EXPLOSION OF YOUTH VIOLENCE IS FORCING POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND INSULAR CHINESE-AMERICAN COMMUNITIES TOGETHER IN A TENSE CONFRONTATION POSING UNIQUE COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE PROBLEMS. SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK CITY, AND LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ARE EACH TRYING DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THESE PROBLEMS, BUT IN NONE HAS THE YOUTH GANG PROBLEM BEEN RESOLVED. THE GANG RIVALRIES TEND TO FOLLOW A PATTERN OF CHINATOWN INSIDERS FIGHTING OUTSIDERS, SUPPORTED BY THE PRESENCE OF ADULT CRIMINAL ELEMENTS SEEKING TO PROTECT THEIR OWN TURF. KNOWN MEMBERS RANGE BETWEEN 12 AND 26 YEARS OLD, AND MANY ARE IMMIGRANTS FROM HONG KONG. IN NEW YORK, FOR INSTANCE, YOUTH GANGS HAVE QUASI-MILITARY STRUCTURE, STRONG INTERSTATE CONNECTIONS, AND ACCESS TO ENOUGH MONEY TO MAKE THEM EXTREMELY MOBILE. MUCH OF THE POLICE SPECULATION ABOUT ORGANIZED CRIME IN CHINATOWN CENTERS AROUND THE TONGS, TIGHTLY KNIT PROTECTIVE FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH EMERGED IN THE LAST CENTURY. THE INSULAR NATURE OF THE CHINATOWN COMMUNITY COUPLED WITH COMMUNITY ATTITUDES THAT THE POLICE ARE A PART OF THE PROBLEM RATHER THAN A SOLUTION MAKES INVESTIGATION ARDUOUS. THE PREVIOUS APPARENT CONDONING OF GAMBLING BY POLICE AND COMMUNITY, AND ETHNIC, LINGUISTIC, AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POLICE AND RESIDENTS ALSO HINDER RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM. WHILE THERE HAS BEEN A LONG TRADITION OF THE CHINATOWN COMMUNITY TAKING CARE OF ITS OWN PROBLEMS, THE TIGHT COMMUNITY NECESSARY TO SUCH A SYSTEM BEGAN TO DISINTEGRATE AFTER WORLD WAR II. COMMUNITY ELDERS ATTEMPTED TO COOPT NEW IMMIGRANTS, BUT WITH LITTLE SUCCESS, AND IT SOON BECAME CLEAR THAT THE GANGS WERE A PROBLEM THEY COULD NOT HANDLE ALONE. PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE REPORT. (JAP)

04585, 01228, 00877, 02322, 01240, 03918, 04994, 86000, 36000

## THE ROLE OF FEMALES IN STREET GANGS

Print 046645 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

046645

### BLACK FEMALE GANGS IN PHILADELPHIA (PA)

BROWN, W K

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, LONDON  
NW1 6BU, ENGLAND

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE  
CRIMINOLOGY, V 21, N 3 (1977), P 221-228 1977 8 p

Copyrighted

United Kingdom

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

MOTIVES FOR A FEMALE JOINING A GANG AND THE ROLES PLAYED IN SEXUALLY INTEGRATED AND ALL-FEMALE GANGS ARE DISCUSSED. POPULARITY, IDENTITY AND BELONGING WITHIN A PEER GROUP, AND EXCITEMENT ARE CITED AS THE REASONS WHY FEMALES JOIN THE BLACK GANGS IN PHILADELPHIA. IT IS BELIEVED THAT BECAUSE FEMALES ARE EXPOSED TO ESSENTIALLY THE SAME MILIEU AS THAT OF THE MALES IN PHILADELPHIA'S LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS, IT IS LOGICAL THAT THE SUBCULTURAL PATTERNS AND RITUALS FOR ACHIEVING RECOGNITION AND GAINING PEER ACCEPTANCE FOR FEMALES WOULD PARALLEL THOSE OF THE MALES. IT IS NOTED THAT THIS MOST OFTEN OCCURS WHERE THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE PATTERN FOR FEMALES TO SATISFY THEIR NEED FOR BELONGING AND RECOGNITION WITHIN THE FAMILY OR SCHOOL MILIEUS. IT IS INDICATED THAT IN SEXUALLY INTEGRATED BLACK YOUTH GANGS, FEMALES ARE NOT RELEGATED TO PERIPHERAL GANG ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS SOCIAL AND SEXUAL AFFAIRS, BUT PROVE THEMSELVES IN ROLES CENTRAL TO THE MAINTENANCE AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE GANG'S REPUTATION. THEY ARE KNOWN TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THE MALES IN GANG WARFARE. THE ALL-FEMALE GANG DESCRIBED IS PATTERNED ALMOST IN EVERY DETAIL AFTER THE MALE GANGS. VIOLENCE AND DESTRUCTION ARE CONSIDERED ITS TRADEMARK. (RCB)

04585, 04215, 04537, 42000

Print 070215 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

070215

### Female Gang Delinquency

Thompson, R J, Jr; Lozes, J

Corrective and Social Psychiatry and Journal of Behavior  
Technology Methods and Therapy, V 22, N 3 (1976), P 1-5 1976

5 p Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

Observation of female gang members in a juvenile treatment program posed the question of whether there is an emerging female gang subculture among juveniles with an accompanying personality pattern and inclination toward male activities. During a 12-month period, seven gang members were seen in group therapy, where their psychological patterns were compared with a control group of program referrals who were not gang members. The gang members and control group were matched for age, race, and referral charge. The Jesness Inventory (which classifies disturbed children and adolescents) was used with its 11 scales, of which the most important were value orientation, manifest aggression, withdrawal, and social anxiety. To evaluate female trends in violent, traditionally male crimes, data from Prince George's County Juvenile Court (Maryland) were used. From the Jesness data, the female gang member emerges as person with a marked distrust for authority, a tendency to blame others for her problems, and a generalized disposition to resolve problems in ways that show a disregard for social customs and rules. She tends to react readily with emotion, seeks thrills, and is involved in the toughness ethic. The court statistics reveal an overall lessening of the differences between males and females in the frequency and type of charges. While the number of charges increased dramatically during the period from 1967 to 1974, females were accounting for greater percentage of these charges. While there has been no general trend in the number of violent or traditionally male charges over the years, the females have consistently accounted for a greater percentage of these charges. With the change in sex roles and sex role socialization occurring, it is reasonable to expect increasing similarity between male and female behavior, even in delinquent behavior. Thus, attention must be turned to developing adequate treatment and intervention programs for youth, both male and female, who engage in malicious behavior. Four references and one footnote are provided.

05119, 04585, 04804

#### DESCRIPTIONS OF CONTROL AND TREATMENT STRATEGIES

This section provides abstracts of 10 documents most (8) of which discuss various community based treatment approaches designed to redirect the leadership and activities of urban street gangs. The first 2 abstracts deal more with issues of control.

## METHODS OF CONTROL

Print 055832 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

055832

### STREET GANG - CHALLENGE FOR LAW

CHARLES CAHILL AND ASSOCIATES, INC

1978 Copyrighted

United States

Availability: AIMS INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA, INC, 626 JUSTIN AVENUE, GLENDALE, CA 91201; Film

Note: 20 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1978

Languages: English

THIS FILM FOCUSES ON STREET GANGS, THEIR ORGANIZATION, ACTIVITIES, SYMBOLS, AND THEIR METHODS OF RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS. IT EMPHASIZES THAT POLICE STRATEGY TO CONTROL GANGS MUST BE BASED ON AN UNDERSTANDING OF GANGS. STREET GANG VIOLENCE, AT ONE TIME CONFINED TO INNER CITY AREAS, IS SPREADING TO SUBURBAN NEIGHBORHOODS AS WELL. THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM GIVES OFFICERS A VIEW OF STREET GANG STRUCTURE AND OPERATION. GANG MEMBERS JOIN GANGS OUT OF PEER PRESSURE, FAMILY TRADITION (PARTICULARLY AMONG MINORITIES SUCH AS HISPANICS), A NEED FOR A SENSE OF BELONGING AND ACCEPTANCE, AND A NEED FOR PROTECTION. EVERY GANG USES A VARIETY OF MESSAGES OR SIGNS TO ADVERTISE ITS TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES AND ITS POWER. THESE SIGNS, USUALLY WALL PAINTINGS AND GRAFFITI, ALTHOUGH HANDSIGNALS AND TATTOOS ARE ALSO PREVALENT, PROVIDE OFFICERS WITH INFORMATION ON GANG AFFILIATIONS AND INFLUENCE. OFFICERS SHOULD LEARN TO RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOLS AND SIGNS, STUDY HOW GANGS WORK, ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE HARDCORE GANG MEMBERS FROM THE STREETS (USUALLY THE PERSONS WHO ARE ARRESTED REPEATEDLY), USE INFORMATION IN GRAFFITI AND WALL PAINTINGS TO IDENTIFY GANG AFFILIATIONS, AND BE AWARE THAT FEMALE GANG MEMBERS ARE LIKELY TO BE CARRYING THE WEAPONS FOR THE MALES. (DAG)

05151, 04186, 03260, 03881, 00853, 04585

Print 037047 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

037047

### YOUTH GANGS - THE PROBLEM AND AN APPROACH

FEINSTEIN, M D

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S BUILDING SECURITY COMMISSION, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW, V 3, N 4 (JULY 1976), P 21-27  
1976 7 p Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES PROBLEMS CAUSED BY YOUTH GANGS IN THE INLAND EMPIRE AREA OF CALIFORNIA AND DESCRIBES THE TRACKING SYSTEM DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE FOR A STATISTICAL ACCOUNTING OF GANG ACTIVITIES. THE SYSTEM BREAKS DOWN BY CRIME CATEGORY THE RELATIONSHIP OF SUSPECT OR VICTIM TO GANGS, THE LOCATION OF CRIMES INVOLVING GANG MEMBERS, AND TOTAL INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY AND RESIDENCE OF SUSPECT AND VICTIM VERSUS LOCATION OF CRIME. THE TRACKING FORMS DEVELOPED BY A RIVERSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT DETECTIVE ARE INCLUDED. PLANS TO EXTEND THE PROGRAM TO A STATEWIDE LEVEL ARE DISCUSSED.

04325, 04585, 04057, 86000, 01187, 04613, 04612, 04204, 04793



## COMMUNITY TREATMENT APPROACHES

Print 058710 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

05871C

### VIOLENCE BY STREET GANGS - EAST SIDE STORY?

VELOZ, E V; STUMPHAUZER, J S  
1979 26 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche

Note: PRESENTED AT THE BANFF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION - BANFF II - THE CONTROL OF VIOLENCE,  
BANFF, ALBERTA, MARCH 22, 1979

Languages: English

A MODEL FOR THE BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF GANG DELINQUENTS,  
NONDELINQUENTS, AND THEIR COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT IS PRESENTED;  
INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION MEASURES ARE SUGGESTED. THE U.S.  
MAY BE EXPERIENCING A NEW WAVE OF GANG VIOLENCE, PARTICULARLY  
IN THE MAJOR CITIES. POLICE ESTIMATE THAT THERE ARE 200 STREET  
GANGS IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ALONE, IN WHICH TERRITORIALITY,  
SHOOTINGS, AND EXTORTION HAVE BECOME A WAY OF LIFE. THE  
BEHAVIORAL MODEL MAY BE UTILIZED TO UNDERSTAND SUCH GANG  
BEHAVIOR; THIS INFORMATION CAN THEN BE DIRECTLY APPLIED IN  
PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND COMMUNITY CHANGE PROGRAMS. SEVEN  
MAJOR POINTS ARE COVERED IN THE BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS MODEL: (1)  
INITIAL ANALYSIS INVOLVES CLASSIFICATION OF BEHAVIORS AS  
EXCESSES, DEFICITS, AND ASSETS; (2) THE PROBLEM SITUATION MUST  
BE CLARIFIED, (I.E., WHO OBJECTS TO THE BEHAVIOR, WHAT  
STIMULATES THE BEHAVIOR); (3) MAJOR MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS  
SHOULD BE DETERMINED; (4) BIOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS OF THOSE  
INVOLVED REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION; (5) SELF-CONTROL FACTORS  
SHOULD BE EVALUATED; (6) SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THE  
INFLUENCES OF PEOPLE ON THE GANGMEMBERS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED;  
AND (7) THE SOCIAL-CULTURAL-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE  
ANALYZED. APPLICATION OF THIS BEHAVIORAL MODEL TO TWO STREET  
GANGS IN A MAJOR CITY SHOWED ENCOURAGING RESULTS. ALTHOUGH  
PRELIMINARY IN NATURE, RESULTS STRONGLY SUGGESTED THAT THE  
APPROACH IS USEFUL FOR UNDERSTANDING A BROAD COMMUNITY PROBLEM  
FOR INTERVENTION, AND, MORE IMPORTANTLY, FOR PREVENTION. THE  
FOUR INTERVENTION METHODS EMPHASIZED INCLUDE CHANGING  
ENVIRONMENTAL STIMULI, REDUCING THE MATERIAL AND SOCIAL  
REINFORCEMENTS FOR VIOLENCE, DEVELOPING MORE EFFECTIVE  
PUNISHMENTS, AND ENCOURAGING NONDELINQUENT, NONVIOLENT  
BEHAVIOR BY PROVIDING SUITABLE ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITIES.  
REFERENCES AND A DIAGRAM ARE PROVIDED. (LWM)

04585, 04539, 03990, 01637, 04537, 00450

Print 015404 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 20) User 100

015404

### GANG PROBLEM IN PHILADELPHIA - PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAMS OF GANG-CONTROL AGENCIES

ROSENTHAL, E; LEVY, M

PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY LEAGUE EASTERN DIVISION

SPONSOR: WILLIAM PENN FOUNDATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

1974 134 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche

Report No.: 375

Languages: English

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION, PROGRAM, FINANCING, GOALS,  
AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIVATE AND CITY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WITH  
GANG CONTROL PROGRAMS. THE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE  
NUMBER OF GANGS, THEIR MEMBERSHIP, AND GANG VIOLENCE IS  
REVIEWED. OTHER CITIES' EXPERIENCES WITH GANG CONTROL PROGRAMS  
IS ALSO DISCUSSED BRIEFLY. AN ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE  
PHILADELPHIA PROGRAMS REVEALED A LACK OF COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON  
THE INCIDENCE OF GANG WARFARE OTHER THAN HOMICIDE. THEREFORE,  
NO PRECISE EVALUATION COULD BE MADE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF  
THE VARIOUS AGENCY PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT  
THESE PROGRAMS DO HAVE SOME SHORT-TERM IMPACT. RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT COVERED THE AREAS EXPERIMENTATION AND  
DATA COLLECTION, PROGRAM ELEMENTS, COORDINATION OF SERVICES,  
AND THE ROLE OF THE COURTS. SUGGESTIONS INCLUDED CONSIDERING  
ALL FUTURE GANG CONTROL PROGRAMS AS EXPERIMENTAL, ESTABLISHING  
A SYSTEM OF DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION ON INCIDENTS OF  
GANG VIOLENCE, AND CONCENTRATING ON THE GANG LEADERSHIP AND  
CORE GANG MEMBERS.

42000, 04585, 04619, 00259

Print 019415 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

019415

PHILADELPHIA - AREA YOUTH WORK DEMONSTRATION PROJECT  
INVOLVING INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL - FINAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1970 -  
JUNE 30, 1973

HORNUM, F

PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, PHILADELPHIA, PA  
19107

WNUKOWSKI, J; HOLLINGSHEAD, E

1973 83 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE, 5285  
PORT ROYAL ROAD, SPRINGFIELD, VA 22151; PB 235 519 Document

Languages: English

Grant No.: 12 P-55125/3/-3

RESULTS OF A THREE-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WHICH EXPLORED  
THE HYPOTHESIS THAT INDIGENOUS WORKERS, WITH APPROPRIATE  
SUPERVISION AND TRAINING, COULD PERFORM PROFESSIONAL LEVEL  
SERVICE TO HOSTILE YOUTH GROUPS. USING THE REDUCTION OF  
GANG-RELATED INCIDENTS AS A CRITERION FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF  
SERVICE, THE EVALUATION DETERMINED THAT A SUBSTANTIAL  
REDUCTION IN THESE INCIDENTS HAD IN FACT OCCURRED DURING THE  
TWO-YEAR PERIOD OF OBSERVATION AND THAT THE INDIGENOUS WORKERS  
HAD BEEN MORE SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE  
MANIFESTED IN HOSTILE YOUTH GROUP BEHAVIOR THAN THE REGULAR  
ACADEMICALLY-TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED WORKERS. SINCE REDUCTION  
IN GANG VIOLENCE IS ONLY ONE ASPECT OF THE SERVICE PROVIDED TO  
HOSTILE YOUTH GROUPS IN THIS CITY, THE EVALUATORS ALSO  
EXPLORED UTILIZATION BY THE TWO GROUPS OF WORKERS OF COMMUNITY  
RESOURCES AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, BOTH ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS  
IN REDIRECTING HOSTILE BEHAVIOR INTO MORE CONSTRUCTIVE  
CHANNELS. IN THIS AREA NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND  
BETWEEN INDIGENOUS AND REGULAR WORKERS AND THIS FINDING  
SUGGESTS THAT BOTH GROUPS OF WORKERS ARE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE IN  
THE UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND SUPPORTIVE  
SERVICES. FURTHER, THE EVALUATORS CONDUCTED AN EXTENSIVE  
ATTITUDE SURVEY OF THE TWO GROUPS OF WORKERS IN ORDER TO  
EXPLORE THE WORKERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR WORK AND THE  
SPONSORING AGENCY. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO  
GROUPS OF WORKERS WERE FOUND IN THESE ATTITUDINAL AREAS, BUT  
THE RESPONSES ELICITED PROVIDED INSIGHT INTO THE WORKERS'  
PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR JOB AND ALSO OFFERED CONSTRUCTIVE  
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING CHANGES IN AGENCY POLICIES AND  
PRACTICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

04585, 04082, 01218, 00450, 04612, 04123, 04554, 02839

Print 027056 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

027056

PHILADELPHIA - NORTH CENTRAL YOUTH ACADEMY - FINAL  
EVALUATION REPORT

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES

SPONSOR: PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION

6 p Not Copyrighted

United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
MICROFICHE PROGRAM, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE, MD 20850; Microfiche

Languages: English

Grant No.: PH-246-74A

THE MAJOR ACTIVITY OF THIS PROGRAM IS THE RECRUITMENT OF  
GANG AFFILIATED YOUTHS IN NORTH CENTRAL PHILADELPHIA INTO ITS  
INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES (MAINLY  
EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT). A BRIEF REVIEW OF PROJECT  
ACTIVITIES, CONDUCTED AS A RESULT OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN  
THE PROGRAM REFUNDING REPORT, IS PRESENTED. THE REMAINDER OF  
THIS REPORT DISCUSSES THE RESULTS OF A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF  
RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSMEN ON THE YOUTH ACADEMY AND ITS  
PERFORMANCE. EVALUATORS SUGGESTED THAT SURVEY FINDINGS  
INDICATED A HIGHLY POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PROGRAM AND  
ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME. IT WAS  
CONCLUDED THAT THE PROJECT IS AN APPROPRIATE MEANS FOR  
ADDRESSING CRIME IN THIS NORTH PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY.  
RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED INCREASED ADVERTISEMENT OF THE  
DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM, INCLUDING FACE-TO-FACE CONTACT WITH  
LOCAL RESIDENTS, COMMUNITY LEADERS, AND AGENCY OFFICERS AND  
CONTINUATION OF EFFORT IN CLEARING THE FILES AND KEEPING  
ACCURATE RECORDS FOR REPORTING PURPOSES. FOR MORE INFORMATION,  
SEE NCJ-027057, 'EVALUATION REPORT FOR REFUNDING'.

42000, 02839, 04585, 04612, 00259, 00228, 01018

Print 056351 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

056351

HIRE A GANG LEADER - A DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM THAT WORKS

AMANDES, R B  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, RENO,  
NV 89507

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JOURNAL, V 30, N 1 (FEBRUARY  
1979), P 37-40 1979 4 p Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Article

Languages: English

A DISCUSSION IS PROVIDED OF A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM DEVELOPED TO SOLVE THE EXISTING GANG PROBLEM IN EL MONTE, CALIF., BY ADVOCATING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR GANG MEMBERS AND LEADERS. AFTER THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOY'S CLUB OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY SUGGESTED THAT THE EL MONTE POLICE STOP BADGERING AND START HELPING YOUTH, THE CLUB AND THE POLICE SOUGHT TO DEVELOP A SERIES OF PROJECTS TO OPERATIONALIZE THIS SUGGESTION. WHAT EMERGED WAS THE 'HIRE A GANG LEADER' CONCEPT, INTENDED TO IMPROVE POLICE-GANG RELATIONS. POLICE-COMMUNITY INTERCHANGES AND DISCUSSIONS FOCUSED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE HALL DETENTION FOR YOUTHS WHO CAME IN CONTACT WITH THE POLICE. THE EMPHASIS PLACED ON OLDER TEENAGERS REPRESENTED A DEPARTURE FROM TRADITIONAL YOUNGER GROUPS TO WHICH MOST BOYS' CLUBS DEVOTE THEIR RESOURCES. WITH OLDER BOYS, A VARIETY OF ALTERNATIVES WERE POSSIBLE, INCLUDING MILITARY SERVICE, THE JOB CORPS, AND OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT LOCALLY. EXPENDITURES FOR THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ALTERNATIVE WERE ENCOURAGED. AT THE FIRST CLASS HELD FOR BOYS FROM THE GANG, TRAINING WAS PROVIDED AND POLICE MONITORED INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR JOBS AFTER PLACEMENT. ONE OF THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ALTERNATIVE, IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING JOBS, WAS THAT BOYS VIEWED POLICE OFFICERS AS FRIENDS. GANG LEADERS SERVED AS CATALYSTS IN CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE. SINCE THE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM, BEGAN IN 1975, MORE THAN 200 GANG MEMBERS HAVE OBTAINED JOBS. WITH THESE JUVENILES PRODUCTIVELY OCCUPIED FOR 9 HOURS A DAY, CRIME HAS DROPPED AND THE CITY'S TAX BASE EXPANDED DUE TO THE JUVENILE'S INCREASED INCOME. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

04123, 86000, 04585, 04135, 03990, 05011, 04592, 03876

Print 032200 /7

DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008

032200

GANG AND THE COMMUNITY

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1975 112 p Copyrighted

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A DESCRIPTION OF PHILADELPHIA'S URBAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM, WHICH WAS AIMED AT REDIRECTING THE ENERGIES OF GANG LEADERS AWAY FROM INTERGROUP CONFLICT AND TOWARDS CONSTRUCTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECTS. THIS REPORT BEGINS WITH A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE YOUNG MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE URBAN LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM. TWO CASE STUDIES OF GANG LEADERS ARE PRESENTED. SINCE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE LIMITS AND DYNAMICS OF GANG LEADERSHIP IS ESSENTIAL TO AN INTERVENTION STRATEGY AIMED AT GANG LEADERS, THIS PART OF THE STUDY FOCUSED UPON THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEADERS, CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP, TYPES OF LEADERSHIP ROLES, SOURCES OF AUTHORITY, AND TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE. LASTLY, THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE DEMISE OF THE PROGRAM IN ORDER TO ILLUMINATE THE FORCES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE FAILURES OF MANY WELL-INTENTIONED DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROJECTS.

04619, 04123, 04553, 42000, 03953, 04083, 01395, 04585

Print 069286 /7  
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069286

GANG VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROJECT - EVALUATION REPORT - THIRD  
FUNDING PERIOD, JUNE 1978-JUNE 1979  
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, SACRAMENTO, CA  
95823

1980 101 p Not Copyrighted

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Document Type: Document

Languages: English

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GANG VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROJECT IN  
REDUCING GANG-RELATED CRIMES IN THE EAST LOS ANGELES  
UNINCORPORATED AREA ARE REPORTED FOR JUNE 1, 1978 TO JUNE 31,  
1979. THE PROJECT, WHICH WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE CALIFORNIA  
YOUTH AUTHORITY, AIMED TO REDUCE HOMICIDES COMMITTED BY GANG  
MEMBERS FROM THE PREPROJECT LEVEL OF 12 IN 1 YEAR TO LESS THAN  
6 FOR THE SAME PERIOD, AND TO REDUCE VIOLENT INCIDENTS FROM  
181 TO LESS THAN 163. PROJECT MEMBERS WORKED WITH 7 OF THE  
APPROXIMATELY 18 FEUDING GANGS IN THE TARGET AREA. THE BASIC  
STRATEGIES WERE TO (1) PROMOTE PEACE THROUGH THE NEGOTIATION  
OF ANTAGONISMS IN ORDER TO MITIGATE OR RESOLVE GANG FEUDS, AND  
(2) PROVIDE SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND JOB  
OPPORTUNITIES TO GANG MEMBERS. GANG CONSULTANTS, WHO WERE  
GENERALLY INFLUENTIAL GANG MEMBERS, WORKED WITH PROJECT STAFF  
IN IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGIES. FURTHERMORE, MEETINGS OF THE  
GANG CONSULTANTS ALONG WITH OTHER GANG MEMBERS COMPRISED A  
FORUM FOR CONFLICT MEDIATION. AS A RESULT OF THESE EFFORTS,  
GANG-RELATED HOMICIDES WERE REDUCED TO 2, AND GANG-RELATED  
VIOLENT INCIDENTS DECLINED TO 133 AT A TIME WHEN CRIMES BY  
NONPROJECT GANGS WERE RISING. TABLES, GRAPHS, FOOTNOTES, AND  
AN APPENDIX LISTING GANG CONSULTANT DUTIES ARE PROVIDED.

(AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

86000, 04585, 04612, 00259

Print 076123 /7  
DIALOG File21: NCJRS - 1972-82/Jan (Item 1 of 1) User 1008 1

076123

Gang Violence Reduction Project - 4th Evaluation Report,  
July 1979-June 1980

Torres, D M

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, SACRAMENTO, CA  
95823

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Grant No.: 2581-4-78

A program is examined which hired youth gang consultants  
from Los Angeles barrios to serve as representatives for  
negotiating between-gang incidents and feud mediation and for  
planning recreation activities. The project had two major  
objectives for the period under evaluation (July 1, 1979-June  
30, 1980). It was to maintain a reduced level of gang-related  
homicides (four or less among the seven gangs involved), and  
it was to maintain a reduced level of gang-related violent  
incidents (not to exceed 36 among the participant gangs).  
During this time period, 1 homicide and 22 violent incidents  
occurred. Although the project was effective in reducing  
intragang rivalries, it had no effect on homicide or violent  
crime incidence with project gang members as suspects and  
nonproject gang members as victims. The incidence of homicides  
with project gang members as suspects and nongang members as  
victims declined after the project began, but rose sharply  
during the year being evaluated. The project had no effect on  
violent interactions between gang members and nongang members.  
Increases in homicides were attributed to rivalries between  
project and nonproject gangs in which nongang members became  
accidental victims, and to arguments or disagreements between  
gang and nongang members. To impact incidents of this nature,  
the project would have to expand its work to other barrios  
funding with project-gangs. Graphs and tabular data are  
included.

03111, 86000, 04585, 00472, 04889, 01187, 04942, 04612,  
05074

NOTES

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