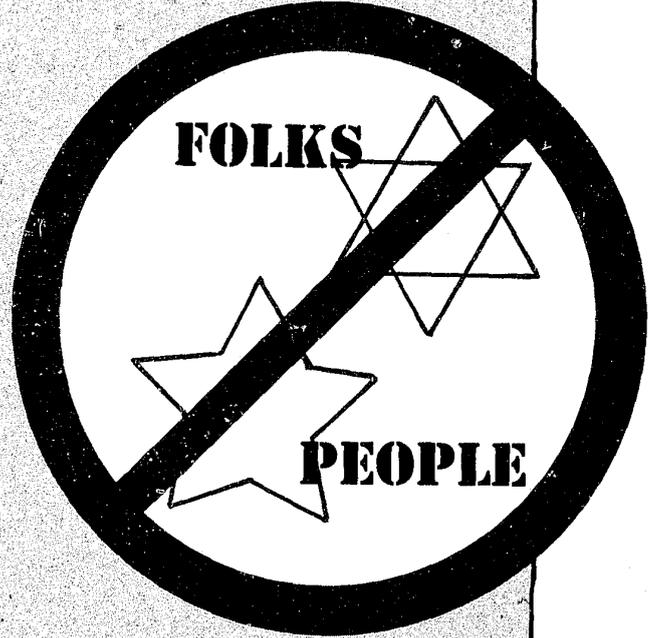


ILLINOIS

141665



141665

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
Illinois State Police

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Criminal Intelligence Bulletin  
Number # 49  
April, 1992

REVISED

141665

N.CJRS

APR 5 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTORY LETTER ..... ii

CHAPTER PAGE

I. INTRODUCTION ..... 1

II. STREET GANG CHARACTERISTICS ..... 3

III. THE OUTWARD TRAPPINGS ..... 6

IV. ILLINOIS GANGS ..... 8

V. THE PRISON CONNECTION ..... 14

VI. INVESTIGATIVE/PROSECUTORIAL SUGGESTIONS ..... 15

VII. A COMMUNITY APPROACH TO GANGS ..... 18

APPENDIX A - TERMINOLOGY ..... 21

APPENDIX B - LIST OF STREET GANGS ..... 25

APPENDIX C - ILLUSTRATIONS OF GANG GRAFFITI ..... 29

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ..... 33



## ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

*Office of the Director*

Jim Edgar  
*Governor*

Terrance W. Gainer  
*Director*

Dear Law Enforcement Professional:

Enclosed is an updated, comprehensive analysis of the emerging street gang phenomena facing our communities. This bulletin is designed to address the street gang problem from a historical perspective by defining terms germane to gangs, detailing methods to identify potential gang members and highlighting procedures to deal with documented gang members. The bulletin is neither intended to be, nor should be interpreted as, a panacea for combatting what is now defined as the fastest growing criminal enterprise in this state.

Governor Edgar and I feel so strongly about the issue of gangs and gang crimes that I have established within the Illinois State Police a gang intelligence unit. The mission of that unit is to establish an intelligence data base and network to enable law enforcement agencies to collectively share the responsibility for the identification and suppression of criminal activities by gang members.

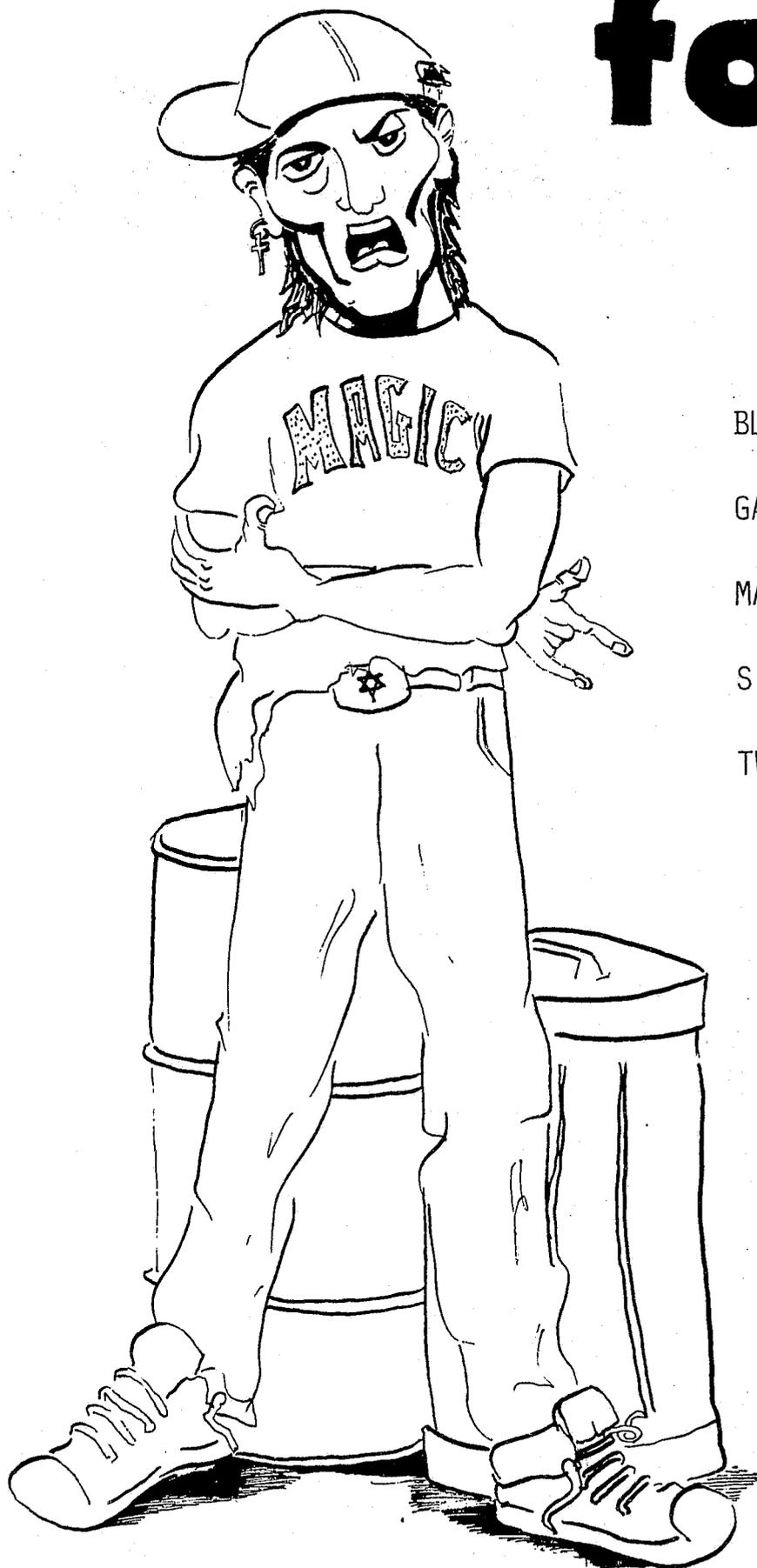
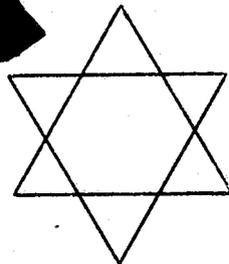
For further assistance or information, please contact Captain Richard S. Kozak, Illinois State Police, Division of Criminal Investigation, Intelligence Bureau, 500 Iles Park Place, Suite 400, Springfield, Illinois 62718-1002, telephone number 217/524-6560 or 708/530-3137.

Respectfully,

Terrance W. Gainer  
Director

Enclosure

# folk



BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES

GANGSTER DISCIPLES

MANIAC LATIN DISCIPLES

SIMON CITY ROYALS

TWO SIXERS

# people



BLACK P STONE

COBRA STONES

EL RUKNS

INSANE DEUCES

INSANE UNKNOWNNS

LATIN KINGS

VICE LORDS

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

There is nothing glamorous about street gangs. Participation in a street gang holds a life of continued criminal activity, imprisonment or an early death in the street, often at the hands of a rival gang member or vengeful victim. Nevertheless, gang activity has proliferated throughout the state. Law enforcement agencies often find themselves waging a losing battle.

Recently the Illinois State Police conducted a survey on gangs by distributing a questionnaire to 392 law enforcement agencies within the State of Illinois. About half of the 341 responding agencies have encountered street gang related problems involving both adults and juveniles. The preponderance of this gang activity was in the northern part of the state.

School districts throughout the state are plagued by gang recruitment, both inside and outside of school, with an increase in the number of students victimized. Unfortunately teachers and school staffs lack the specialized training to combat these problems.

Street gangs are spreading like a virus out of the inner city, infecting suburban and rural communities once immune to urban disease. Along with the street gang comes a typical litany of crimes: drugs, murders, sexual assaults, armed robberies, burglaries and auto thefts.

Stemming the tide requires a swift and coordinated law enforcement response. Yet almost 60% of the local and county departments responding to the survey have no officers assigned to gangs on either a full or part-time basis. The majority of these departments apparently have no plans to assign officers to gangs in the immediate future.

No longer can a single law enforcement agency handle the gang problem on its own. Law enforcement agencies must cooperate closely to battle these modern day invaders. Because the gangs are highly mobile, often traveling outside their immediate community to commit crimes, information sharing among law enforcement agencies is critical. Law enforcement must pool intelligence information into one central repository accessible to the contributing agencies. Since gang members do not respect jurisdictional boundaries, one police agency should not be expected to effectively control gang activity by itself.

Law enforcement must also enlist community groups and the news media to help battle street gang influence. School programs must be developed to help younger children resist gang recruitment. Community groups must work with youngsters to dissuade them from joining, and if necessary, persuade them to leave the street gangs. Media must air public service messages that help dispel the mystique of street gang life. With all of these services interacting, the war on street gangs can take the offensive.

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide the reader with information and suggestions to combat gang activity. Rather than exploring the socioeconomic or political causes that give rise to street gangs, we shall deal with the single certainty of their existence.

## CHAPTER II

### STREET GANG CHARACTERISTICS

DEFINITION. In studies of street gangs no uniform definition of the term has ever been formulated, although it is generally agreed that the term "street gang" is derogatory. Street gangs exhibit characteristics common to any hierarchical organization. For instance, they show their unity in obvious ways, such as through their clothing, and they have leadership that is at least internally recognized. What sets street gangs apart is that violent or criminal behavior is a major activity of the group.

ORIGINS. It is commonly believed that gangs originally were formed by young men rebelling against their low social status. They came from areas of overcrowded, substandard housing, poor or nonexistent health care facilities, and broken homes. There were few economic opportunities through which they could improve their situation. Originally, they may have sought simple camaraderie born of shared frustration over real or perceived social and economic injustices. Ultimately, however, they manifested their social resentment in criminal activity. It is interesting to note that the current gang proliferation is explained in the same terms.

A small Irish-American group called the Forty Thieves was the first known gang. They formed in 1820 in the rear of a grocery store in the Five Points District of New York City. The Forty Thieves, like the gangs that followed them, also formed a sub-gang of juveniles which was appropriately dubbed the Forty Little Thieves. Their activities included murder, robbery, street muggings and other assorted acts of violence. These gangs disappeared shortly before the Civil War.

The Five Points District and the Irish-Americans are also credited with the formation of the second recognized street gang. This group called itself the Kerryonians and membership was limited to young men whose ancestry could be traced to County Kerry in Ireland.

As the population of the United States moved westward, so too did the street gangs. Illinois did not escape the phenomenon. Recent information has identified in excess of forty street gangs in the State of Illinois. However, it is important to note that the precise number of street gangs is hard to determine because of the large number of factions, the presence of smaller gangs and the increase in ethnic gangs, such as Vietnamese and Korean. No thorough study has been made to determine total gang membership. However, to get a sense of the problem, it is startling to note that the Department of Corrections conservatively estimates that there are 15,000 gang members in prison in this state.

STRUCTURE. Gangs have to develop a structure to operate efficiently as they grow. Though there are differences from gang to gang the general organizations are similar. Each gang is led by a small group whose members usually have extensive criminal backgrounds and are typically over 25 years old. This leadership is a cohesive unit that shares responsibility to plan, manage and direct the day to day activities of the gang.

The second significant category is the hard-core membership. They are usually between 16 and 25 years old. Their distinguishing feature is that their lives revolve around the gang. They are the most violent gang members and they are responsible for drug sales, enforcement, weapons procurement and other activities. They are aggressively anti-social, showing no respect for any societal order but their own gang code. The hard-core members are the most immediate threat to the community and the police.

Surrounding the hard-core membership is a much larger group referred to as the fringe or marginal membership. Marginal members tend to be between 8 and 16 years old. They are by definition not privy to the inner activity of the gang, but it is important to remember that it is from the marginal membership that the hard-core is recruited. The gangs exploit the fact that marginal members are juveniles. Because juveniles are freer to roam without arousing suspicion, they are used where the presence of the older members would be conspicuous. Their activities include such criminal acts as shoplifting, burglary, armed robbery, selling drugs in school, auto theft, drive-by shootings and murder. Yet, when they are arrested, their prosecution and sentencing are far more lenient than adult offenders.

Females have traditionally not been included in the street gangs' inner circles. Female members, usually auxiliaries, were primarily look-outs or carriers used to store weapons or stolen property. They also were often used to ferry information and contraband--especially drugs and weapons--between the streets and correctional institutions. Now, females are much more active. They rent or lease apartments, hotel rooms and vehicles to conceal male gang members' identities. Moreover, females are getting more violent, participating in assaults and murders, but there are no known independent female street gangs at this time.

MEMBERSHIP. Gang members come from all social and economic strata of society. Membership is often motivated by a desire to "belong" and to gain a sense of personal recognition. Recruitment may also be accomplished through fear or intimidation.

Gangs include both juveniles and adults. It is for this reason that the term "street gang" rather than "youth gang" is preferred in dealing with such groups.

The composition of gangs transcends racial and ethnic distinctions. Gang members are usually school dropouts, unemployed, and in trouble with the police. They often do not receive adequate family attention so the gang acts as a substitute, providing group identity and status. They develop fierce loyalty to the gang and become locked into the gang's lifestyle, values, attitudes and behavior.

ALLIANCES. During the 1980's incarcerated gang members sought protection by forming coalitions. These coalitions became known as "People" and "Folks." A bitter rivalry exists between these two alliances.

Gangs belonging to the "People" alliance dress and represent to the left side. An earring in the left ear, a left pants leg rolled up, and a hat tilted to the left are typical examples. The hand sign is thrown toward the left shoulder. Gang members fold their arms in a manner that will point to their left side. Their graffiti will usually contain the five pointed star.

Conversely, the gangs belonging to the "Folks" faction dress and represent to the right side. The six pointed Star of David is utilized in their graffiti.

## CHAPTER III

### THE OUTWARD TRAPPINGS

TURF. Turf refers not only to physical territory but to market territory as well. Commonly, geographic boundaries are clearly specified, even among rival gangs. But it is not just the physical territory a gang is protecting when it so fiercely defends its turf: the gang is retaining the rights to illegal activities, like narcotics trafficking. It is jealously protecting a source of power and income, and ensuring that no rival gang will compete and that all freelancers will pay the gang a fee. A gang member who infringes on a rival gang's physical or market turf is sometimes severely beaten or killed by offended rival gang members.

SYMBOLS. Gangs select logos or symbols by which they can be readily identified. An informed observer can tell from the symbol if the gang is an independent newcomer or, if familiar symbols are present, if it is a branch of or affiliated with an already established gang. Gangs also choose colors by which they can be identified. Most often they limit themselves to two colors. As with the symbols, the colors may tell the observer if the gang is physically affiliated with or philosophically sympathetic towards another gang or group of gangs.

The most prevalent symbols gangs now use are a five pointed or six pointed star, pitchforks, a crown, the cross in various forms, a heart with horns, a spear, the all-seeing eye, the gang's initials, a cane, and various numerals.

GRAFFITI. The symbols used by a gang are the most visible part of the organization and they appear throughout its claimed territory. These markings have very specific meanings to the gang and any misuse, misrepresentation, defacement or destruction of the graffiti could trigger violent retribution against the offender, whether or not he was aware of the graffiti's meaning.

The gangs use graffiti for two main purposes. Most importantly, it defines the area the gang claims as its turf. But graffiti is also used to show opposition to or contempt for a rival gang. Anti-graffiti displays a rival gang's graffiti crossed out, inverted, or split. (See Appendix C)

TATTOOS. The tattoo on a gang member is just an extension of that particular gang's graffiti. Tattoos are found on any part of a gang member's body. They can be either professionally done or homemade. There appears to be a resurgence of an old tattoo in which a gang member has a teardrop placed on his cheek to indicate a fellow gang member has died. Depending on whether the gang dresses left or right, the tattoo will appear on either the left cheek or the right cheek. Another memorial tattoo becoming more common is a headstone emblazoned with "RIP."

A teardrop tattoo can also mean that the gang member is an enforcer and he has killed someone. The number of teardrops represents the number of people he has killed. Though solid or filled-in teardrops are more commonly

used by enforcers and outlines of teardrops are more commonly used as memorials, the use is by no means consistent.

REPRESENTING. Another way gangs communicate with each other, or "represent," either to show allegiance or opposition to another group, is through the use of hand signs. Occasionally, the non-gang use of sign language has placed a user in jeopardy when observed and misunderstood by a gang member.

Gang members also may engage in false flagging. False flagging is purposeful misrepresentation of affiliation. On the street it is done to force an opposing gang member to declare his affiliation. However, some gang members are now false flagging rather than accurately representing in photographs taken after their arrest. The police reports are then sometimes at odds with the photographs. Officers should be aware of such tactics as a defense attorney may try to capitalize on any discrepancy between the photographs and reports to discredit either the claim that the offender is a gang member or the officer's expertise.

Apparel is also used to represent. Display of affiliation is based on an imaginary line drawn vertically through the human body. Anything to the left of the line is representing left or "dressing left" and anything to the right of the line is representing right or "dressing right." Examples of dressing right are a hat cocked to the right side of the head, a belt buckle laid open to the right side, or the right pants leg rolled up.

Professional team sportswear has become extremely popular apparel for gang members and non-gang members alike. Of course, most people who wear sportswear with team logos have no gang affiliation, so officials should be sensitive to other signs of gang membership. Some schools, in an effort to suppress gangs, have banned certain team sportswear or have advocated a return to uniforms.

Starter jackets, sports caps and expensive athletic shoes are particularly trendy. Some gangs have adopted a professional sports team's apparel because the team colors match the gang colors. Other gangs have focused on the team name or insignia. For example, the red and black of the Chicago Bulls is particularly popular with the Latin Counts, the Black P Stone Nation and the Cobra Stones, as those are the gangs' colors. However, the L.A. Kings hockey team's caps are popular with the Latin Kings because the logo "Kings" is on the sports cap, not because of the colors. Similarly, the Oakland A's baseball team's gothic "A" is much like the graffiti "A" that the Ambrose street gang uses. In some cases licensed distributors alter the teams' official colors to match gangs' colors.

Even gang members cannot always distinguish who is wearing the sportswear because it is popular and who is wearing it to show gang affiliation. Thus, innocent but fashionable youngsters become the prey of gang members.

## CHAPTER IV

### ILLINOIS GANGS

The survey participants' responses showed that Cook County, followed by Will, Lake and Kane Counties had the highest concentration of gang members and the largest number of gang arrests when compared to the rest of the state. In central Illinois, Morgan and Sangamon Counties recorded the largest number of gang arrests. St. Clair County had the greatest number of gang arrests in southern Illinois.

This section presents a brief historical\* outline of the five most prominent street gangs in Illinois and also mentions the more active minor gangs and emerging groups. Currently the Latin Kings have the largest number of gang members followed by the Gangster Disciples, Vice Lords and the Maniac Latin Disciples.

DISCIPLES (FOLKS). The Disciples originated in the early 1960s as arch rivals of the Blackstone Rangers. Initially they concentrated on establishing their geographical turf. Now their primary focus is on narcotics trafficking.

The Disciples were originally headed by David Barksdale who was shot and killed during an altercation over control of the narcotics trade. After his death, the gang splintered into several smaller groups, each with its own share of the narcotics enterprise. Larry Hoover organized what has become known as the Gangster Disciples, sometimes referred to as the Disciple Nation. A second faction, the Black Disciples, was formed by Shorty Freeman.

These groups, like other criminal groups, tried to cloak themselves in legitimacy. Hoover's faction formed a group called the Young Voters of Illinois. Freeman's group formed the Sons and Daughters of the Divine Universal Star which was chartered through the State of Illinois. Obtaining a charter provides a facade of legitimacy and makes the group eligible for certain federal and philanthropic grant money.

In January 1985, an unsuccessful attempt was made to unite the various groups under a single leadership. Instead they splintered further into the Gangster Disciples under Hoover, the Black Disciples under Freeman, and the Asiatic Apostles, now effectively defunct, headed by Dirk Acklin.

LATIN KINGS (PEOPLE). The Latin Kings, although predominantly a Hispanic group, do have some black and some white members. Like many other street gangs, they are comprised of many small factions which have a degree of independence. Some of the groups have a female counterpart commonly known as the Latin Queens.

The Latin Kings are unusually vindictive, adhering to a severe code of machoism. Violence is often used to enforce minor infractions of gang rules, even among their own members.

VICE LORDS (PEOPLE). The Vice Lords, or the Conservative Vice Lord Nation as they were originally known, was started in the mid-1950s by young men who were serving sentences in the Juvenile Detention Center at St. Charles, Illinois. Upon their release they started the Vice Lord street gang on the west side of Chicago.

The Vice Lord Nation is comprised of approximately 10 separate groups, each with a different name and individual leadership structure. One of the most organized sub-factions in the Vice Lords is a group called the Unknown Conservative Vice Lords. In 1985, this group, mimicking the Black P Stone Nation, obtained a charter from the State of Illinois as a nonprofit voters' league under the name United Concerned Voters League. (Note that the first letter of each word of the voters' group, U.C.V.L., is also the first initial of the Unknown Conservative Vice Lords).

This gang was also awarded federal assistance purportedly for rehabilitation and the betterment of local youths. As in the case of the Black P Stone Nation, the funds were mismanaged to allow the ruling few of the street gang to get rich rather than to assist the community.

The Vice Lords died out in the 1970s due to the imprisonment or death of its leadership. However, the gang resurfaced in 1980 when paroled or released members returned to the Chicago area. Since that time, their membership has greatly expanded. Today, they permeate the entire State of Illinois. Vice Lords factions are also known to be active in several other states.

SIMON CITY ROYALS (FOLKS). In the suburbs this gang is simply known as the Royals. They seem to be the most organized white street gang in the Chicago area in 1992. Originally organized in the 1960s, they now specialize in home invasions rather than narcotics trafficking. The Royals align themselves with the Gangster disciples.

EL RUKNS (PEOPLE). The El Rukns, although not the largest street gang, was perhaps the most sophisticated of all gangs in Illinois. In fact, during their later years, the El Rukns more closely resembled an organized crime group. Due to federal and state prosecution, the upper echelon of the El Rukns has been decimated, leaving this gang nearly defunct. This history is included for two reasons. First, it is important to understand the evolution of street gangs and to be watchful of similar changes in other gangs. Second, the El Rukns have shown remarkable tenacity: it may be premature to consider the gang vanquished.

During the 1960s, the El Rukns were known as the Blackstone Rangers. In the late 1960s or early 1970s, they changed their name to the Almighty Black P Stone Nation. Formed as a coalition of 50 street gangs, they grew in power and membership to become the supreme gang power on the south side of Chicago.

The Black P Stone Nation tried to project themselves as the social conscience of the community. At one time they even were officially chartered by the State of Illinois as the Grassroot Independent Voters of Illinois. The group obtained federal funds and private contributions to carry out their announced intentions. However, a Federal grand jury later unraveled the misuse of these funds and the leader of the Black P Stone Nation, Jeff Fort, was sent to prison.

After his release on parole Fort moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he founded the first of the El Rukn organizations. Achieving status in Milwaukee, he moved his operation to 39th and Drexel in Chicago, the former turf of the Almighty Black P Stone Nation.

The El Rukns claimed to be a religious organization under the Moorish Science Temple of America, but officials of that organization denied the El Rukns were associated with them in any manner. Furthermore, an El Rukns attempt to have themselves proclaimed a religious organization was defeated in court.

In October 1986, Fort and several of his followers were indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges that the El Rukns had been in contact with Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi, offering to commit terrorist activities within the United States. In November 1987, Fort and five other members of the El Rukns were convicted of terrorism. They were the first United States citizens convicted on such charges.

Members of the now inactive El Rukns are claiming affiliation with the Black P Stones, Ancient Stones and a new group calling themselves Black Rock.

Even though the preceding groups are larger and more powerful, the following groups are rapidly growing and should also be mentioned.

INSANE UNKNOWNNS (PEOPLE). The Almighty Insane Unknown Nation, or more commonly, the Insane Unknowns, is comprised of Hispanics, blacks and whites. They align with the Latin Kings and the Vice Lords.

SPANISH GANGSTER DISCIPLES (FOLKS). The Spanish Gangster Disciples, formerly the United Latino Organization align themselves with the Gangster disciples. They are composed of several small Latino gangs who are trying to gain prominence in the Hispanic community.

BLACK P STONE NATION (PEOPLE). The Black P Stone Nation was one of the splinter groups from the Blackstone Rangers. Originally headed by Jeff Fort, the gang was effectively defunct after Fort was incarcerated. When Fort was released from prison he started the El Rukns, and the Black P Stone Nation resurfaced with new leadership.

COBRA STONES/MICKEY COBRAS (PEOPLE). In 1982, an organization calling itself the Mickey Cobras surfaced in the Stateville Correctional Center. The group's goal was to centralize the control of the Stone factions (Black P Stone Nation and Blackstone Rangers). Membership was open to any Stone member except El Rukns. The name of the gang comes from Mickey Cogwell. He was the leader of the Cobra Stones and was killed as a result of a conflict with the

El Rukns. Like other gangs, the Mickey Cobras have established chapters in several Midwest cities.

TWO SIXERS (FOLKS). The Two Sixers' membership is primarily white and Mexican. They are most active in narcotics and drive-by shootings. Their leadership structure is unusually well defined despite the fact that David Ayala, the leader, is incarcerated in Stateville for natural life.

TWO TWO BOYS (FOLKS). The Two Two Boys' membership is predominantly Mexican and white. They are most active in street distribution of narcotics, murders, and drive-by shootings.

ETHNIC GANGS. With the influx of aliens from the Caribbean and Asia during the past decade, there has been a marked increase in criminal activity stemming from these groups.

The early 1980s brought very aggressive criminal groups known as "posses" from Jamaica. As of 1992, there are about 40 posses operating throughout the United States with an estimated membership of 13,000. They primarily traffic in narcotics and weapons, but they are also known to be involved in money laundering, fraud, kidnapping, home invasions, robberies and murders.

In Illinois, there are at least two posses, both based in Chicago. The Gold Star, with an estimated membership of 60, operates on the north side, while the Solid Gold, with an estimated membership of 40, operates on the south side. The posses are suspected of selling narcotics from the properties that they own.

Asian groups -- the Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese and Koreans -- have also spawned gangs. Generally, however, the Asian groups are more tightly structured and resemble organized crime operations. They tend to prey on people of their own ethnicity in their own communities and rarely engage in the street crime we commonly associate with gangs. Brief descriptions of these criminal organizations follow.

Three different classifications are used for Chinese groups: Triads, Tongs and street gangs. The Triads are very powerful organized crime groups centered primarily in Hong Kong and Taiwan, with a near monopoly on the heroin trade from the Golden Triangle in Southeast Asia. There is some concern that the Triads will try to move their operations to western nations such as the United States when the Crown Colony of Hong Kong reverts to the People's Republic of China in 1997.

But Tongs and street gangs are a more immediate concern to law enforcement in Illinois. On the surface, the Tongs appear to be benevolent community groups, assisting with financial or business problems. Sometimes, however, that "assistance" takes the form of loan sharking and shakedowns for protection payments. Tongs are very strong forces within the insular Chinese community.

There are at least two Tongs operating in Illinois, both based in Chicago: the On Leong and the Hip Sing. Investigation of these groups is difficult in part because they have a veneer of respectability. The leaders are respected community members and any illegal activity is confined to a small group. The larger membership and the leaders are insulated from the criminal activity. Furthermore, those Tong members who do engage in criminal activity tend to hire the Chinese street gangs for the visible and violent acts. The most active Chinese street gang in Chicago is the Ghost Shadows. The precise relationship among the Ghost Shadows, the local Tongs and the Hong Kong-based Triads is unclear.

The Japanese criminal element is also well organized. Known as the "Yakuza" or "Boroyokudan," they structure the group so that members know only their immediate associates. The groups are involved in prostitution, gambling and extortion. While they have shown some movement toward weapons and narcotics trafficking, they have generally eschewed street violence, concentrating instead on profit-making.

With the large Vietnamese immigration in the 1970s came a small but active criminal population. Originally the gangs' major activity was extortion of Vietnamese businessmen. The businessmen, like other members of the immigrant community, had a strong cultural mistrust of police and government, and little understanding of the operation of government in America. In addition, gangs fiercely retaliated if their victims sought help from authorities. Thus the victims were particularly reluctant to report the crimes or to cooperate with police or prosecutors. Unfortunately, those barriers to cooperation remain and the gangs are turning to street crimes and to more violence. There is a pressing need for cooperation between the Vietnamese community and the larger community and civic organizations to address these problems.

Koreans have only recently started to form street gangs. They are involved in a wide variety of crimes including robbery, home invasion, burglary, extortion, auto theft, cocaine and "ice" trafficking, and assault. The Korean victims of sexual assault rarely report the crime to save face within their community. Korean gangs are notable because they tend to plan and execute their crimes very well and to dispose of stolen property very quickly.

BLOODS AND CRIPS. The Bloods and the Crips are the two rival umbrella organizations for gangs in California, similar to the People and the Folks in Illinois. Both groups are heavily involved in narcotics and weapons trafficking and drive-by shootings in California. They do not now have a strong toehold here. (Bloods reportedly have approximately 32 members in Alexander and St. Clair counties; Crips 54 members in Cook, Madison and St. Clair counties.) But their movement to Illinois may spark warfare with the indigenous gangs.

The Bloods appear to have some type of financial involvement in a bar and apartment building in St. Clair County. They also appear to be active in Alexander and Madison counties. The Crips also have financial involvement in an apartment building in St. Clair County. Additionally the Crips appear to be active in Cook and Madison Counties. Bars and apartment buildings are reportedly the two kinds of business the Bloods and Crips commonly use as fronts for their narcotics trafficking. Two percent of those agencies responding to the survey stated that gangs own businesses or have properties which they financially control.

The individual units within the umbrella organization are called "sets." They most often identify themselves by the name of their street, neighborhood, or area of the city.

The origin of the term "Crips" allegedly comes from the movie "Tales of the Crypt." Another source may have been from the name of one of the gangs called the "Cribs." The first Crip gang activity was in the Los Angeles high schools where they preyed on non-gang members through extortion, assaults and robberies. The Crips soon built a reputation for being the strongest force among the black gangs. Other gangs began incorporating the word Crip into their name, becoming a Crip set. Although the gangs adopted the Crip name, they retained so much independence that violence among Crip sets is not unusual.

The Bloods originated on West Piru Street in the city of Compton, California. The Compton group is still called the Pirus, while other associated groups use the title of Bloods. Even though the Bloods are outnumbered by the Crips, they are regarded as the more ruthless of the two groups.

The Crips identify themselves with the color blue and will usually have a blue rag or handkerchief in their possession. While they often wear a blue shirt, shoelaces or some other article of blue clothing, they also wear the colors black, brown and purple. The Crips refer to each other by the term "Cuzz" and use the letter C to replace the letter B in their conversations and writings. The Crips also use blue graffiti to mark their territory.

The Bloods or Pirus identify with the color red and wear apparel of that color. They refer to each other as Blood, Piru or C/K (meaning Crip Killer). While they customarily use red for their graffiti, they will use a different color if that color is significant to an affiliated gang, as green is for the Lime Hood Pirus.

While intense rivalry and hostility continues between the Crips and the Bloods they have been made recent overtures of cooperation. True cooperation would signal a high degree of sophistication. The gangs' penchant for violence makes the prospect of such an alliance one of the greatest threats to society.

## CHAPTER V

### THE PRISON CONNECTION

Prison gangs have existed in the Illinois correctional institutions for decades. The 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the membership and the power of the gangs in prison because of law enforcement's crackdown on gang activity. Starting in the late 1960s, police arrested hundreds of gang members; many of the leaders were sentenced to long prison terms. Unfortunately, instead of quashing gangs, these arrests only created a new dimension of the gang problem.

The roundup moved many of the gang leaders and large numbers of hard-core members from the streets into the prisons where the struggle for dominance between the gangs continued. Meanwhile on the streets, new leaders arose who remained loyal to the imprisoned leaders and the link between the streets and the institutions was firmly cemented.

Imprisoning a gang member merely changes his scenery. In fact prison often heightens gang allegiance. The imprisoned gang member loses the anonymity once offered by the streets. Furthermore, he is under closer scrutiny by the gang whose role requirements are far more stringent than on the outside. If he obeys the rules of the gang, he may gain direct access to his "heroic" leaders, become privy to inside information and even earn promotions or preferential treatment by the other gang members. More importantly, he may earn a degree of prestige that he will carry with him when he is released because of his association with the leaders during his incarceration.

Upon his release, the gang member usually returns to his old neighborhood where younger gang members and some of the neighborhood youths will idolize him. Far from showing remorse for his criminal conduct, he is more likely to continue his criminal lifestyle. Since his subculture rewards criminal behavior and even prison time, the younger people in his subculture try to emulate him, and the cycle continues.

The Northsiders and the Metros are two gangs that appear exclusively in prison. The Northsiders is a white gang some of whose members are linked to white extremist groups, such as the Aryan Nation or the Ku Klux Klan. The Northsiders claim white supremacy and often use Nazi symbolism.

The Metros were formed by blacks from the metro area of East St. Louis who were incarcerated in the Menard Correctional Center. Once released, some returned to the East St. Louis area, while others migrated to central Illinois around Springfield.

## CHAPTER VI

### INVESTIGATIVE/PROSECUTORIAL SUGGESTIONS

The investigation of gang related incidents poses unique problems. Consequently inventive investigative techniques need to be employed.

One early obstacle the investigator may encounter is the victim's or witness's hesitancy to cooperate, sometimes out of fear of retaliation by the gang. Gang members often do not report crimes against themselves. When they do they try to use the police to identify and locate the suspect so they can retaliate. In these situations it is important to understand the victim's or witness's motivation, honor requests for confidentiality and be prepared to arrange for protection as needed.

At the scene of a gang related incident, it is imperative to detain everyone and obtain identification. Those at the scene may be the only witnesses, and they may eventually prove to be suspects in the case. This is especially true of those at the scene who may be gang members. The investigator should be alert for signs of gang involvement. He should be aware of such visible indicators as style of clothing or tattoos. He should listen for gang jargon and watch for gang hand signals. Not only might the vigilance help solve the crime, but it may prevent an outbreak of violence among rival gang members in the group of detainees, which can flare over something as simple as a staring contest. The investigator should also conduct a carefully limited search of the outer clothing of the gang members and their associates for weapons, keeping in mind that they often use their girlfriends to carry their weapons.

If an officer has an occasion to execute a search warrant during the investigation he should be sure to examine and seize notebooks, logos, membership lists, photographs, pagers, and telephone address books, where appropriate. The gang members often display gang colors, hand signs or weapons in the pictures, and the photographs may also help to identify associates. The pagers can be a great source of intelligence both from the numbers that appear on the pager screen and from how rapidly the paging activity diminishes as word of the search warrant spreads through the gang. Information concerning the incident, observations as to gang involvement or affiliation, and gang or street names must be recorded.

Comprehensive documentation is imperative in all phases of the investigation. The investigator should be aware that arrestees sometimes false flag in photographs taken during processing. If the gang sign in the photograph is for a different gang than that to which the arrestee claims affiliation (by his tattoos or clothing), the investigator should challenge the arrestee and note the discrepancy in his report.

During the interview, the investigator must keep in mind that the gang member will probably not want to testify in court and will be extremely sensitive towards the manner in which he is questioned. One particularly successful interview technique in dealing with gang members is to play upon

their egos. Gang members usually have a warped sense of individualism, a self-proclaimed playboy image and often take great pride in their street name. Expressing sympathy and understanding of the street codes of behavior even when they are violently anti-social, may help. Detailed background knowledge of the gangs and their individual members will help the officer manipulate the gang member. After the interview, the officer should review any notes taken to determine the need for additional interviews or other investigative actions. More importantly, this documentation can be used for intelligence purposes and to enhance sentencing after conviction.

The utility of informants in gang investigations cannot be overstated. The informants may be close associates of the gang, community residents or even rival gang members. The relationship between the officer and the informant might be fragile and will require a great deal of finesse to maintain. Every effort must be made maintain a harmonious relationship.

The prosecutorial phase provides additional challenges. Prosecution of a street gang member will often present unique problems not found in other trials. The prosecutor can expect to encounter witness intimidation, courtroom violence, the gang code of silence and the need to acquire witnesses who are recognized experts in the area of gang activity. Ideally, the prosecutorial phase should begin with early cooperation between the investigator and prosecutor shortly after the investigator is assigned.

Vertical prosecution has been the most successful tactic in prosecuting street gang incidents. Vertical prosecution means that the same prosecutor follows a case from filing through sentencing. This practice requires the prosecutor's office to assign at least one assistant (hopefully more in a larger office) to gang crime prosecutions. The prosecutor then develops expertise in the tactics of presenting gang crimes cases. Furthermore, the constant appearance of the same prosecutor produces a psychological advantage by showing perseverance and tenacity. Also, it helps in developing and retaining rapport with the witnesses, and it precludes some defense tactics, such as changing the defendant's appearance, or filing frivolous motions which might succeed in the absence of a prosecutor thoroughly familiar with the case.

Gang prosecution/investigation does not necessarily end with the judgment. The prosecutor and the investigator must be prepared to provide the probation officials or an institution's diagnostic staff with information concerning the defendant when he is referred to those agencies for evaluation. Within the limitations imposed by current legislation, the prosecutor must be prepared to make available to the appropriate officials a copy of the defendant's record, bail information packet, past juvenile and adult probation reports, previous police reports where no criminal charges were filed, and letters or photographs or gang graffiti seized from the defendant evidencing his gang membership.

The prosecutorial/investigative phase must be an extremely close, well orchestrated effort. Such an effort can greatly influence the community, the courts and even the probation authorities. The investigative/prosecutorial staff should strongly voice an opinion to the court on an appropriate sentence. Similarly, if probation is granted, the prosecutor should ask for court ordered stipulations to prohibit the defendant from resuming his gang associations or face termination of his probation.

Aggressive police enforcement coupled with aggressive and successful prosecution can reduce the level of gang activity in a community.

The following is a list of Illinois laws particularly relevant to gang prosecutions.

- A. Conspiracy and Accountability (Chap. 38 Sec. 5-1)
- B. Telecommunications Devices (Chap. 38 Sec. 44-2, 44-3)  
Prohibits unauthorized persons from having pagers, portable phones etc. on school property for purposes of committing an offense.
- C. Organized Gangs (Chap. 38 Sec. 1005-5-3(j))  
Prohibits probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge for offenders with prior gang-related offenses.
- D. Criminal Prosecution (Chap. 37 Sec. 805-4)  
Provides that a juvenile accused of possession of a deadly weapon can be tried as an adult. Also allows a minor 15 or over caught selling drugs in a housing project to be tried as an adult.
- E. Narcotic Sales Enhancement (Chap. 56-1/2 Sec. 1407(b))  
Penalty enhancement for conviction of delivering a controlled, counterfeit or look-alike substance on residential property owned, operated and managed by a public housing agency.
- F. Residential Property (Chap. 38 Sec. 24-3.3)  
Penalty enhancement for conviction of unlawful sale or delivery of firearms on the premise of any residential property owned, operated and managed by a public housing agency.
- G. Unlawful Use of Weapons (Chap. 38 Sec. 24-1(c)(1))  
Penalty enhancement for conviction of unlawful use of weapon if committed on residential property, owned, operated and managed by a public housing agency.
- H. Aggravated Assault (Felony) (Chap. 38 Sec. 12-2)

## CHAPTER VII

### A COMMUNITY APPROACH TO GANGS

The public traditionally has viewed the presence of street gangs in a community as solely the problem for law enforcement. The police usually have responded reactively, not creatively. In many cases these tactics have temporarily suppressed the gangs by removing the leadership and the more criminally active members from society. But suppression has a limited focus. Even combined with arrest or prosecution it is directed towards criminal activity gangs participate in and not the underlying reasons for their formation.

The public is right in looking to law enforcement agencies for help in resolving the gang problem. Law enforcement is probably the only element with a ready made organizational structure capable of simultaneously and effectively coordinating many functions. It is unfortunate, however, that in most cases when called upon, law enforcement has chosen to utilize only its enforcement capability. Departments fail to take advantage of intelligence information, fail to establish community support, and split the enforcement functions among too many different units.

An intelligent assessment of the problem in a community requires input from all community members and groups. Organized gangs do not become established in a community spontaneously. Usually, a group of male juveniles creates a loose association that begins to interact with established gangs. The fledgling group tries to gain notoriety and differentiate itself from other groups by marking buildings with graffiti and themselves with poorly drawn tattoos. These precursors to street gangs are rarely well organized. Their criminal activity is usually limited to petty thefts, vandalism and extortion of grade school and high school students.

It is far easier to limit or control precursors to gangs than gangs themselves. If the community's reaction ensures that the recognition the fledgling gang strives for is not accorded them, and some underlying problems are addressed, serious gang problems might be forestalled.

Gang affiliation drawn on notebooks or other school materials should be removed with no fanfare, and any obvious representation that is a display of gang membership should not be acceptable in a school setting or a school sponsored event. For example, if members of an athletic team display gang signs in a team photograph, that photograph should not be used for any purpose.

Graffiti should be brought to the attention of the local police and, where appropriate, school authorities. It should be promptly removed. However, prior to removal it should be photographed or otherwise documented, and the removal should be done by a group of people so the gang members do not have a single target for retaliation.

It is well known that presently organized street gangs are responsible for major trafficking in drugs and other illegal commodities and in some

instances operate nationally and even internationally. The greater the criminal activity the more critical the police response becomes.

In smaller departments, the approach to gang activity differs greatly from a larger city department. Personnel restrictions do not allow for a specialized unit to attack the problem and, as a consequence, other approaches must be considered. For instance, a smaller police agency should consider channeling information to a specific file or to a person assigned to monitor gang activity, graffiti and gang members who have settled in the community. This central repository of information can provide a more structured picture of the gang problem and will allow for informed allocation of police and social service resources. Once again, however, the most important aspect of approaching the problem is communicating with other community agencies.

Task forces comprised of all local police agencies, youth services agencies, school administrations, probation offices, as well as housing authority administrations should meet regularly to discuss changes in gang structure and criminal activities. Such a task force can be used both as a preventive and a tactical tool in dealing with gangs. This comprehensive approach can be applied to any community, regardless of size. This interagency communication also helps relieve community tension and overreaction, as well as media exaggeration, frequently associated with the appearance of gang graffiti and rumor of criminal gang activity.

Smaller communities may also find it useful to pool resources and information of several police agencies into a Gang Control Unit. This approach is similar to major city Gang Control Units. If a multi-agency task force is started, one department should be assigned the responsibility of coordination with formal and informal input from all agencies involved. The Gang Control Unit's goal setting, administration, planning and operations should be centralized. The authority should be formalized with written agreements, policies and procedures. However, it must be emphasized, especially in task force situations, that this must truly be a collaborative effort.

The task force should first gather intelligence to identify the extent of criminal gang activity. Although intelligence gathering is a continuous process, it must precede any action by the Gang Control Unit. This unit should also determine the name, history and membership of the gangs, the criminal records of the gang members, and their proclivity for certain types of crime, as well as their modus operandi and their tangible assets. The intelligence should serve to inform all actions of the Gang Control Unit.

In the enforcement phase of its operation, the Gang Control Unit should continue its traditional, direct enforcement activities by such practices as high visibility patrols, surveillance and aggressive apprehension of those gang members who have committed crimes. The unit is tactical in nature, but its goal is strategic. Their primary aim is to disrupt the gang as a cohesive criminal entity, not simply to target individual gang members.

Law enforcement suppression of gangs' criminal activities must have the active support of the community. There are many resources in the community which can and should be used to assist. It is the duty of the police chief, the Gang Control Unit supervisor or the sheriff to identify these sources and secure their cooperation.

Educating criminal justice professionals is part of a well planned gang control program. Prosecutors and judges must be informed of the extent of the problem, plans to control gang activity, and events which have limited past successes. The legal community must be an intimate part of the operation, and their advice should be sought in formulating administrative procedures and operational plans. Though gang suppression is primarily overt, covert operations are sometimes necessary. Prosecutors' advice can help establish the administrative controls necessary to safeguard the identities of operatives and informants. This process must also allow the public access to information as long as releasing the information would neither compromise nor endanger the personnel involved in any investigative or enforcement situation.

The chief executives of police agencies must realize that the intelligence gathering function and the enforcement function must be complemented with preventive measures from the community. These can include, but certainly are not limited to, special educational programs, employment training, counseling services and recreational opportunities. Gang activity is no longer exclusively an inner-city phenomenon. Gang members come from all social classes and from many different communities regardless of size, location or ethnic makeup. There must be a concerted effort to make gangs less seductive. Gangs entice with flashy, false brotherhood. The community must counter that with an emphasis on family ties, education and an interest in positive individual development.

Law enforcement agencies can provide leadership in combatting the gang crime problem. However, it would be unfair and certainly unrealistic to assume that police can combat this alone. Teachers, priests, ministers, social workers, doctors, parents, property owners and all the members of the community must assist. This is the community's problem. The gangs are only as strong and as influential as the community allows. The only way to overcome the gang problem is to mobilize and utilize all available assets in the community.

## APPENDIX A

### TERMINOLOGY

The language, or slang, used by the street gangs is basically the language of the streets. The gang members use it to communicate among themselves while preventing others from understanding the communication. The slang is extremely fluid. It begins on the street. When arrested or sentenced to prison, the gang members take the language with them where it becomes mixed with terms common in the prison. Upon their return to society, the new phrases or words are again intermixed with the street slang, ad infinitum. In this manner the slang ceases to be a local phenomenon and takes on a universal cast.

While centered in a neighborhood, the slang is easy to master and is soon comprehended by those exposed to it. But after the commingling in the prisons, the slang begins to take on foreign words and phrases. Conversely, groups speaking English as a second language adopt many of the English words and phrases. Consequently, the language encountered on the streets today may contain numerous words and phrases totally unfamiliar to an investigator.

### GANG SLANG

Ace	Best friend or backup
All is one	Disciple term of unity
All is well	Vice Lord term of unity
Baile	Fight
Barrio	Neighborhood, synonymous with gang
Belittle yourself	False flagging
B/G	Baby gangster
BKA	Blood Killers Always
Blanca	Females
Blood	Family or bounty hunter
Boned out	Quit, chickened out, left
Book	Leave, go away
Bow	Marijuana, sensimilla
Busted a cap	Shot at someone
Buster	Fake gang member
Busting	Violent act such as fighting with fists or weapons
Caca	Drugs (shit)
Camarada	Bro, homey, or homeboy
Canton	Crib/house
Carcel	Jail
Carnal	Bro
Chante	Crib

Check it out	Listen to me
Chill out	Relax, calm down
Chota	Police
Chuco	Texan
Chupar	Suck (as on a pipe)
Colors	Gang colors
Compa	Comrade
Crank	Speed
Crib	Cell, room, house, or home
Deuce and a quarter; deuce and a half	Buick 225
Dissin'	Being disrespectful
Donuts	Vice Lord term to degrade Disciples
Double deuce	.22 caliber gun
Drop a dime	Call
Dusted	Kill someone or beat in race or competition
Encerrado	Locked up
False flagging	Purposeful misrepresentation of affiliation (usually with hand signs)
Five High-Six Die	Vice Lord term used to show disrespect for Disciples
Five-0	Police
Firing on someone	Throwing a punch or shooting at someone
Folks	Disciples and affiliated groups
Four five	.45 caliber weapon
Front off	Humiliate, show off
Gang banger	Gang member
Gang banging	Involved in gang activity
Get down	Fight or dance
Get off my case	Leave me alone
Get out of my face	Stop what you are doing, more serious than chill out
Gig	Job
Ghosting	Leave the scene
Gunned up	Holding cache of weapons, well armed
Homeboy	Comrade, friend or associate
Homey	Person from the neighborhood
Hood	Neighborhood
Hook	Street name for Vice Lords
Hooked up	Affiliated with a certain group
Hustler	Money maker
Inca	President of a gang
Illing	Making mental mistakes
Jacked up	Confronter
Jammed up	In trouble
Jiving	Joking
Jonesin'	Drug withdrawal
Juice	Influence

Kibbles & Bits	Crumbs of cocaine
Kicking back	Relaxing
Kool	It's alright
Lady	Girlfriend
Libre	Free
Lit up	Shot or punched out
Main man	Best friend, backup
Mata	Dope
Moreno	Black
My shit	Guns, drugs
O/G	Original gangster
On the pipe	Free basing cocaine
Packing	Carrying a gun
Pay back	Retaliation for a wrong
People	Vice Lords and affiliated groups
Phildoras	Cheap
Pica	Cocaine
Polvo	Powdered cocaine
Poor Box	Container for items collected by gang members as dues or payment for protection
Popped a cap	Shot at someone
Primo	Good stuff (dope term)
Rag	Gang handkerchief
Raise	Leave (uncommon)
Rap	Talk; music style
Ride	Car
Rap sheet	Record of offenses
Ride on/roll on	Go to another gang's area in vehicles
Righteous	True or upstanding
Rock	Crack cocaine
Rock boy	Street name for Cobra Stones and Black P Stones
Roll	Cigarette
Roscoe	Handgun
Sagging	Wearing pants low
Scag	Heroin or ugly female
Scandalous	Ruthless activity
Set	Party; neighborhood or gang (California term)
Shank	Knife
Sherman stick	PCP laced cigarette, tobacco, or marijuana
Shooter	Gang member who will use force or firearms
Signify	Ridicule, insult, derogatory comments
Six Pop-Five Drop	Disciple term used to show disrespect to Vice Lords
Slob	Crip name for Blood gang members (California term)

Smokes  
Snow queen  
Snitch  
Square

Tagging

Take him out of the box  
Talking smack  
Tambien  
The man  
Torcido  
Tres eight  
Trick on someone  
Trip

Up on it

Vato

Wacha  
Wack  
Wacked  
What it "B" like  
What set you from

What's up  
Wicket

Yierba

Cigarettes  
White female  
Informer  
Cigarette

Wearing a hat with the manufacturers'  
tag exposed; applying graffiti  
Kill someone  
Aggressive talking  
Also  
Cop  
Screwed up  
.38 caliber gun  
To inform  
Unbelievable

Knowledge of drug scene

Dude

Look out, watch out  
PCP  
High on PCP  
Greeting  
Asking what gang are you a member of  
(California term)  
What's going on, greeting  
Cigarette laced with formaldehyde

Marijuana

APPENDIX B

LIST OF STREET GANGS

Ambrose

Colors: black and light blue  
Emblem: script A, plumed hat

Ashland Vikings

Colors: green and black  
Emblem: A/V or viking head, six pointed star

Bishops

Colors: black and brown or black and copper  
Emblem: bishop's cross, gothic letter B

Black Disciples

Colors: black and blue  
Emblem: pitchfork, six pointed star, BD

Brothers of the Struggle (Gangster Disciples)  
(Currently or formerly inmates)

Colors: black and blue  
Emblem: pitchfork, six pointed star, BOS

Black P Stone

Colors: red, black and green  
Emblem: half crescent moon and pyramid, five pointed star, BPSN

Campbell Boys

Colors: red and blue  
Emblem: devil's horn and pitchforks

C-Notes:

Colors: white with green or red  
Emblem: dollar sign (\$)

Cobra Stones (Mickey Cobras)

Colors: red and black  
Emblem: two half crescent moons, five pointed star and pyramid with eye

Cullerton Deuces (Formerly Cullerton Boys)

Colors: dark gray and white  
Emblem: spade card, CD

Eight Ball Posse

Colors: black, red and white  
Emblem: eight ball

El Rukns

Colors: black, red and green  
Emblem: five pointed star, pyramid with eye, sword, and crescent moon, numeral 7 in a circle

Gangster Disciples

Colors: black and blue  
Emblem: pitchfork, six pointed star, GD

Gaylords

Colors: black and gray, or light blue and black  
Emblem: cross with wreath, GL

Harrison Gents

Colors: purple and black  
Emblem: two crossed downward canes, HG

Imperial Gangsters

Colors: pink and black  
Emblem: crown with round edges super imposed with I and G and raised pitchforks, pink panther

Insane Deuces

Colors: black and green  
Emblem: two dice with two dots on each die, 2 of spades playing card, numeral 2 with a spear

Insane Popes

Colors: black and blue  
Emblem: pitchforks, cloaked or hooded figure with a cross

Insane Unknowns

Colors: black and white  
Emblem: white sheeted unknown subject holding a rifle, UKNS

Kents

Colors: black and gray  
Emblem: Kents, You Feel It

La Raza

Colors: red, white and green  
Emblem: LRZ, Mexican flag, Mexican eagle

Latin Brothers

Colors: black and purple  
Emblem: black and purple Roman warrior helmet

Latin Counts

Colors: red and black  
Emblem: L/C, knight helmet

Latin Dragons

Colors: black and green  
Emblem: fire breathing dragon, six pointed star

Latin Eagles  
 Colors: gray and black  
 Emblem: golden eagle in flight with letters L/E, eagle's head

Latin Jivers  
 Colors: brown or tan and black  
 Emblem: L/J's, upward pitchfork

Latin Kings  
 Colors: gold and black  
 Emblem: crown with the letters L and K, Puerto Ricans use three pointed crown, Mexicans use five pointed crown, all use five pointed star, cross, King's head with crown ("The Master")

Latin Lovers  
 Colors: red and yellow  
 Emblem: staggered letters LL, heart with wings, upward pitchforks

Latin Saints  
 Colors: blue and black  
 Emblem: L/S, stick figure with halo

Latin Souls  
 Colors: maroon and black  
 Emblem: cross with a circle of dots, LS

Maniac Latin Disciples  
 Colors: black and blue  
 Emblem: devil's head or crossed pitchforks, MLD below the emblem, heart with tail of devil and horns, D with reverse swastika in center (rare)

Metros  
 Colors: red, black and white  
 Emblem: arch, five pointed star

Orchestra Albany  
 Colors: yellow and brown  
 Emblem: large O superimposed on A

Pachucos  
 Colors: black and white  
 Emblem: cross with rays emanating

Park Avenue Players  
 Colors: black and white  
 Emblem: five pointed star, PAP

Party People  
 Colors: white and black  
 Emblem: Playboy bunny, PP or PP/LRZ

PR Stones (Puerto Rican Stones)  
 Colors: black and orange  
 Emblem: pyramid with P on the left side and R on the right side

Satan Disciples

Colors: black and canary yellow  
Emblem: S/D, devil with pitchfork

Simon City Royals (Royals)

Colors: black and blue  
Emblem: six pointed star, rabbit head with bent ear, SCR, a hat with crossed double barreled shotguns, R's

Spanish Cobras

Colors: green and black  
Emblem: coiled cobra snake, S/C, ISC

Spanish Gangster Disciples

Colors: light blue and black  
Emblem: six pointed star, heart with horn on top, crossed pitchforks in an upward fashion

Spanish Lords

Colors: red or maroon and black  
Emblem: heart with a cross, S/L, Latin King crown with SL

Two Sixers (Two Six Nation)

Colors: black and tan  
Emblem: 2-6 or TSN, set of dice showing two and six, Playboy bunny with cocked ear, fedora and glasses, two dots and numeral 6

Two Two Boys

Colors: beige and black  
Emblem: 2-2 Boys, two dice with two dots on each

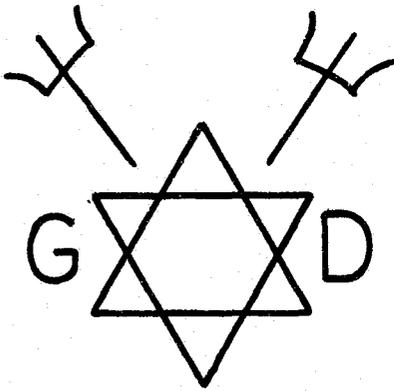
Vice Lords (Conservative Vice Lord Nation)

Colors: black and red or black and gold  
Emblem: circle surrounded by fire, two half crescent moons, five pointed star, pyramid, top hat, cane, white gloves, bunny head, martini glass, dollar sign

APPENDIX C

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GANG GRAFFITI

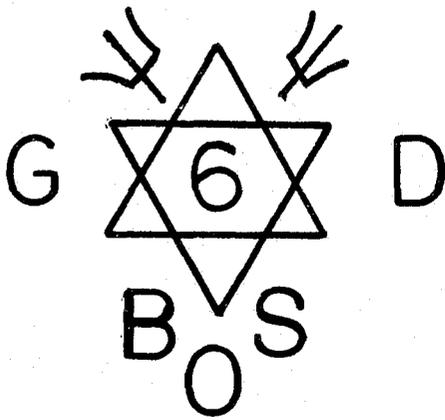
GRAFFITI via/STREET GANG SYMBOLS



GANGSTER DISCIPLES (GD)



BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES (BGD)

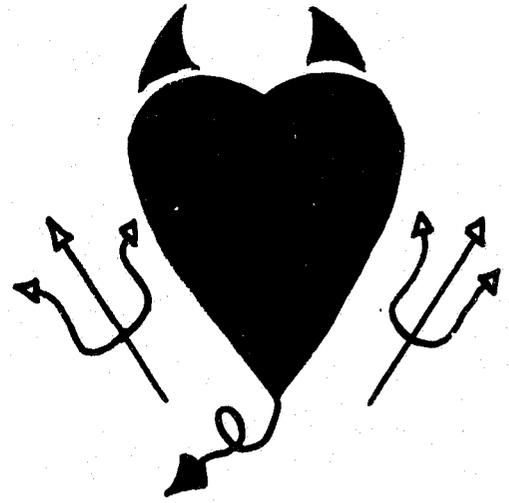


GANGSTER DISCIPLES (GD)  
with (BOS) for BROTHERS  
OF THE STRUGGLE, in-  
carcerated GANGSTER DISCIPLES



ORCHESTRA ALBANY

LATIN DISCIPLES



MANIAC LATIN DISCIPLES (MLD)

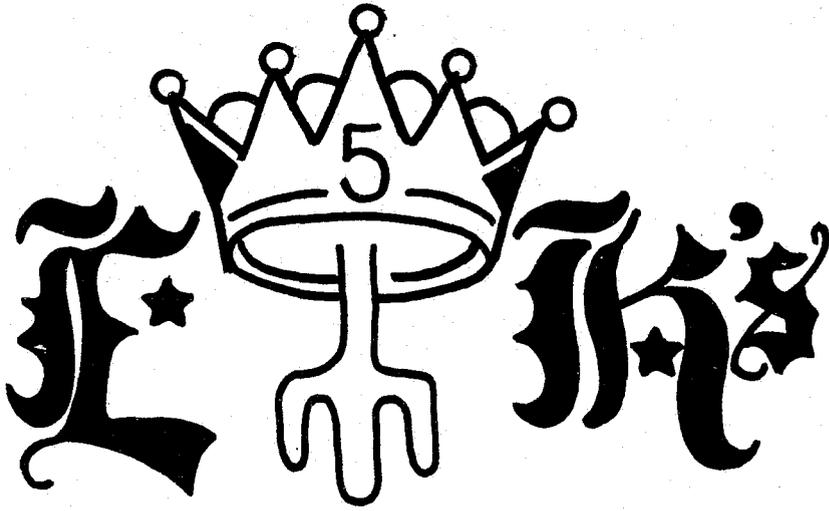


AMBROSE

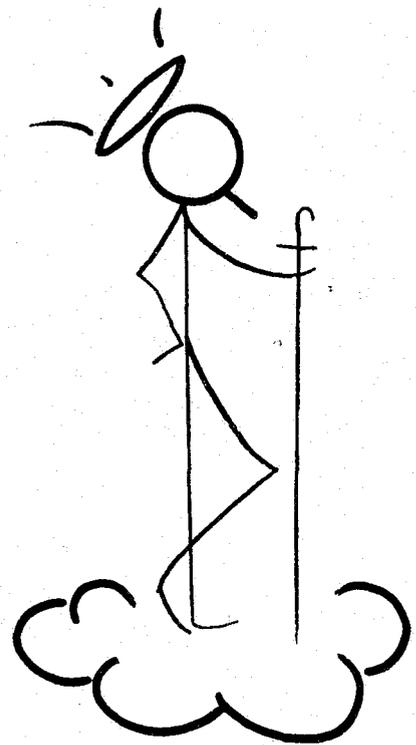


GRAFFITI via/STREET GANG SYMBOLS

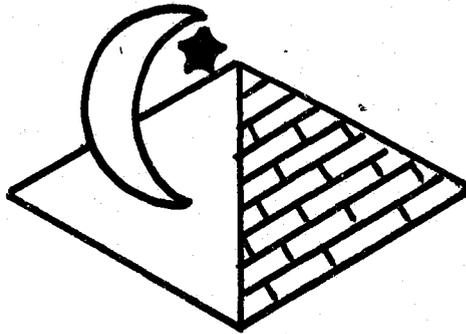
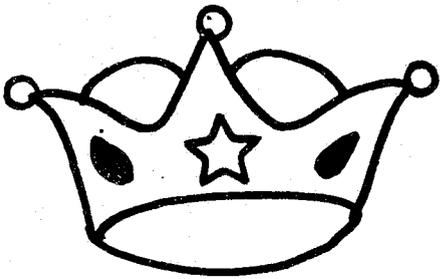
LATIN KINGS



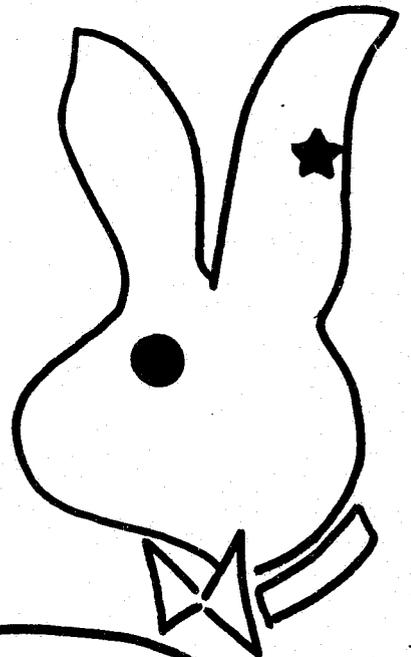
LATIN KINGS use 3 or 5 pointed crowns



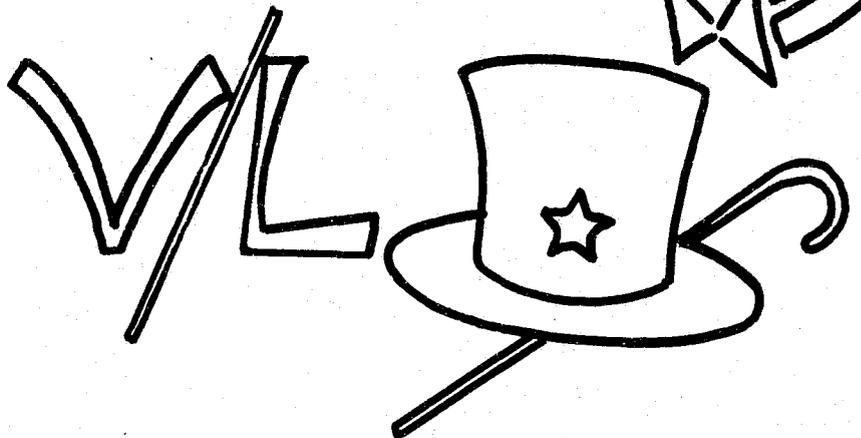
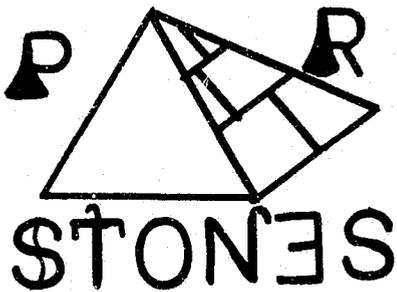
LATIN SAINTS



VICE LORDS

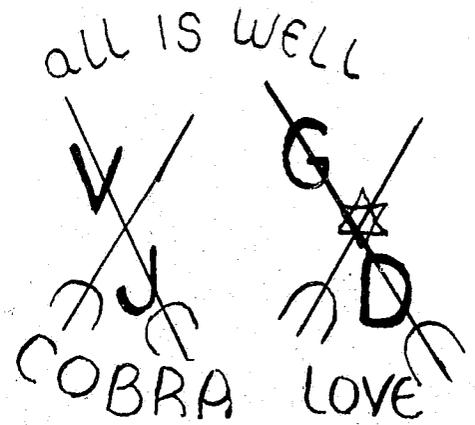


P R STONES



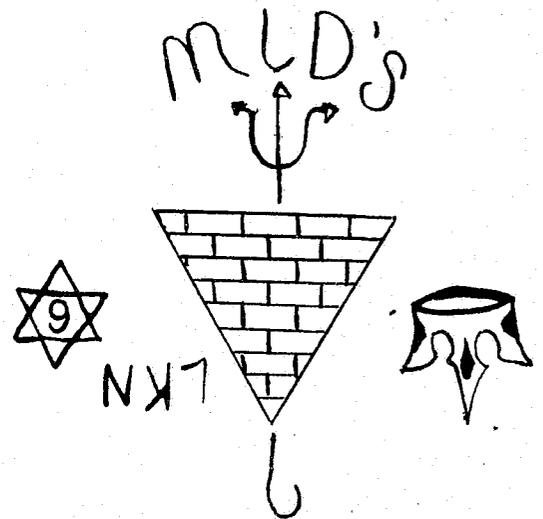


LATIN SOULS putting down LATIN KINGS, and VICE LORDS



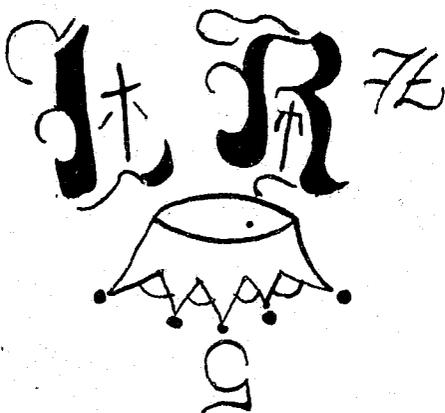
COBRA STONES putting down GANGSTER DISCIPLES

GRAFFITI IS ALSO USED BY ONE STREET GANG TO "PUT DOWN" (RIDICULE) ANOTHER. PLACING THE OTHER GANG'S SYMBOL UPSIDE DOWN OR MARKING THEIR OWN OVER OR THROUGH ANOTHER IS COMMON PRACTICE

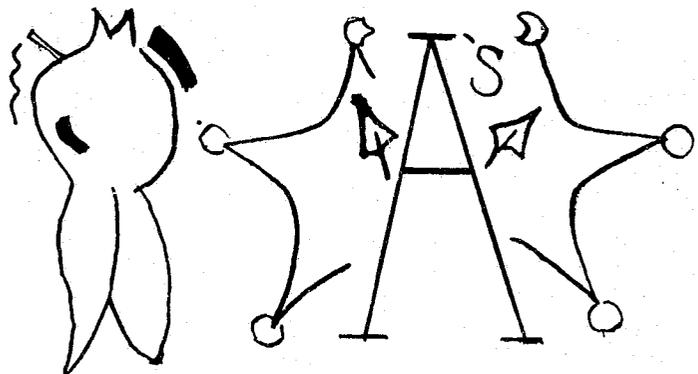


MANIAC LATIN DISCIPLES putting down LATIN KINGS/FOLKS

LA RAZA putting down LATIN KINGS



AMBROSE putting down PEOPLE and PARTY PEOPLE



SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Attorney General, State of California, Youth Gang Task Force, "Report on Youth Gang Violence in California," 1981; reprinted, 1985.
- Department of Corrections Training Academy, State of Illinois, "Gang Activity," 1985.
- Department of Corrections Training Academy, State of Illinois, "Gangs and Gang Awareness," 1987.
- Illinois State Police, "Street Gang Questionnaire," 1992.
- Knox, George W., "An Introduction to Gangs," 1991.
- Martin, M. L., Garden Grove, California Police Department, "Asian Gang Activity," Undated.
- National Law Enforcement Institute, Inc., "Gang Manual," 1992.
- Police Department, Chicago, "Street Gangs," 1991.
- Police Department, New York, "Street Gangs, Profiles for Police," Undated.
- Taylor, Carl, S., "Dangerous Society," 1989.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, "Report of the National Juvenile Justice Assessment Center-Handling of Youth Gangs," 1983.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy, "Prison Gangs - Their Extent, Nature and Impact on Prisons," 1985.
- U.S. Department of The Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, "Jamaican Organized Crime," June 1989.