

Florida Gang Investigators Association Programs Department

A Parent/Teacher's Guide To Gang Recognition



“Leading Florida’s Gang Control Strategy”

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Disclaimer

The information in this document was compiled to enlighten parents and teachers concerned with the growing influence of gangs among school aged children today. The signs and symbols discussed in this document have their roots in gangs, which originated outside the State of Florida. These gangs have transplanted to Florida by the migration of families from areas such as Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. Additional influences have come from areas such the glorification of the gang life style by the entertainment industry, low-income and single parent families, etc.

This guide was developed using numerous informational resources and interviewing gang investigators through the state. Some information in this guide may only be current up to the date of printing. You are encouraged to contact your local Police Department or School Resource Officer for information specific to your area.

The Florida Gang Investigators Association makes no guarantee of results and assumes no liability in connection with the information contained herein. It is not our intention to encourage persecution of any single person, group, organization or religion that is free to express them under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. This text should be used only as a guide and not as a sole source of information of all gang symbols and practices. The purpose of this guide is to educate and enlighten parents and teachers and we hereby disclaim responsibility or liability to any person or entity with respect to any loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused, directly or indirectly by the information contained herein.

Gangs and their Increasing Impact on Society

Gangs in one form or another have been a part of our culture for hundreds of years. However, while gang activity in earlier years was limited to the delinquent behavior of neighborhood cliques, recent gang activity has taken on a different character. Today, gangs engage in high-stakes narcotics and weapons trafficking, robberies, and other equally serious and violent crimes. In national terms, gang-related crimes are not only increasingly violent but are occurring in greater numbers.

Gangs in Jails/Prisons

Gangs in correctional facilities are cohesive and well organized systems. The hierarchy of gangs in jails and prisons are more rigid than those on the streets and the gangs tend to cooperate with each other more than they do on the outside – working together to make the best out of their situation. The gangs manipulate the correctional system, often using it as an opportunity to recruit new members. Inmates who refuse to join gangs are often forced to reverse their decision or suffer at the hands of gang members. Gangs are able to gain control of the inmates because the inmates know that the violence the gangs deliver is more severe than any punishment a correctional system can give and that often there are very little corrections officers or officials can do to protect them. In addition, non-gang members are frequent targets for gang members. Failure to cooperate with or oblige can result in non-gang members being assaulted.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

MOSTLY BY PARENTS

Q: I think my son or daughter is in a gang. How can I be sure?

A: Ask them. Your son or daughter may come right out and admit to being in a gang. If not, look for a number of identifiers that you can use to determine possible gang involvement. There are many clues that may indicate your child's involvement, but a few identifiers include:

- Gang slang being used in everyday conversation.
- Excessive amounts of clothes in two color combinations, such as blue and black, gold and black.
- Wearing gold or silver pendants and rings with the shapes of dollar signs, automatic guns, crowns, and so forth.
- Too much secrecy, or your child refusing to tell you where they are going or with whom.
- Your son or daughter not wanting you to meet their "new friends."
- Your son or daughter having large amounts of unexplained cash.
- Gang graffiti written on books, clothing, and even inside the brim of a baseball cap or on their book bag.
- A sudden drop in school performance.

Q: My Child admits to being in a gang. What do I do now?

A: Tell them that under no certain terms will you tolerate any gang language, gang clothing, gang friends, and so forth, in your home. Adopt a zero tolerance approach. Stand Firm. Tell them you love them but that you do not approve. Voice the dangers of what the gang life can bring; getting hurt or killed, or arrested and sent to prison. Ask them if they want to leave the gang. KEEP ASKING. Leave the lines of communication open. Be supportive, but again, stand firm.

Q: Are gangs just made up of Blacks and Hispanics from the inner city?

A: Gangs cut across all ethnic and racial lines. It's true that the majority of gangs are made up of these two groups; however, there are a growing number of white adolescents who are either joining minority gangs or forming their own. These white adolescent gang's copy many of the same characteristics as minority gangs, such as clothing styles, hand signs, colors, symbols, and graffiti. Unfortunately, they have also adopted the same types of crimes: selling drugs, extortion, and drive-by shootings, to name a few. Larger city gangs migrate to smaller suburban towns to spread their drug trade and look for prospective members.

Q: Are there any girl gangs?

A: Yes, Experts say of the 600,000 to 950,000 gang members in the United States, female gangs make up between 10 and 15 percent. Although many female gangs serve as auxiliaries to male gangs, there has been a surge of female gangs that operate on their own. Because female gang members believe they must prove themselves to their male counterparts, they will use extreme violence against other female gangs or, in some rare instances, against male gangs. So they are just as dangerous.

Q: There seems to be a lot of gang activity coming from my neighbor's house. What should I do?

A: If there is not a neighborhood watch in your area, consider establishing one. Neighbors who organize themselves to rid their streets of gang houses do much better than individuals who try to go it alone. There is safety in numbers--gangs use this concept constantly. Neighbors, with the assistance and directions of the police, can begin to address neighborhood gang activity in effective ways if they work together. Check with your local police agency to set up a neighborhood watch program.

Q: Are gangs just made up of kids and teenagers?

A: Surprisingly, juveniles under the age of 18 make up only a small percentage of a gang's membership. Many hard-core and associate gang members are individuals in their twenties who may have been incarcerated either in the local jail, state prison, or both. Older members recruit children to do many of the gang's illegal activities, knowing that if kids get caught, they will usually receive a much lighter sentence than adults will. It should also be noted that in some areas of the country, particularly in economically depressed areas and where jobs are scarce, gang members are joining up for the first time while in their 20's. This is done for financial reasons.

Q: How big is the gang problem?

A: The latest statistics provided by the National Youth Gang Center reveal that there are over 25,000 gangs nationwide, with a total membership of over 600,000. It's also suggested that these figures may be conservative estimates. Police departments and communities tend to under-report their gang problem. Total gang population of the United States may actually be between 850,000 to 950,000.

To give you an idea of the size of the gang problem: There are nearly as many gangs as there are McDonald's, Burger King's, and Wendy's combined.

If 850,000 - 950,000 gang members were standing back-to-back, that line would stretch 240 to 270 miles! That's the distance between San Francisco California and Las Vegas Nevada.

Q: Who runs these gangs?

A: Many gangs are run by incarcerated adult gang leaders. For example, the notorious Chicago-based Gangster Disciples number over 25,000, yet they are governed by one man from his jail cell, Larry Hoover, who is currently serving a 150-200 year prison term. Many of these leaders give orders to local area coordinators, or generals, as they are sometimes called. Smaller gangs are more loosely knit, and leadership can take the form of several individuals who are best in certain areas such as fighting, drug sales, or weapons procurement.

Q: What should schools do to combat the gang problem?

A: Meet the problem head-on. Adopt a zero-tolerance approach. Principals, administrators, and teachers should determine how much gang activity their school has and then take steps towards abatement. Many schools have policies, which address gang problems. These policies include some of the following: banning specific clothing apparel, banning pagers and portable phones, or having a closed campus. School must work in conjunction with parents and local law enforcement officials to find as many resources as they can to battle the problem and help save these kids.

Q: I'm a single mother and have to work full time. How can I keep my children away from gangs?

A: Try and get your children involved in activities outside of school. Children that have a lot of unstructured time on their hands are prime recruitment material for gangs. Look to your extended family for assistance. Grandparents, uncles and aunts (yours and your child's) older cousins--all of these can help provide structured time for your child. Remember though, the extended family's activities can never replace the valuable time that you spend with your child.

The single parent who does not have an extended family can try and obtain help from co-workers, parishioners, neighbors, and local organizations such as Police Athletic Leagues, Girls and Boys Clubs, Big Brothers/ Big Sisters, Scouting, Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s, Park District programs, youth centers, and so forth. Get on the phone or visit these places with your child as soon as possible.

Q: Is gang graffiti just meaningless scribble or is it some type of art?

A: It's neither. While some graffiti has elements of artistic flair, it serves as a gang advertisement or newspaper. Graffiti not only marks a territory a gang has claimed; it also serves as a warning and challenge to other gangs. Graffiti, depending how it is written, can also honor a fallen comrade (usually with a tombstone or RIP), list the street names of gang members, and show opposition and disrespect for another gang. Also, gang graffiti should be reported to the police. The police may wish to photograph the graffiti so that they know which gang is operating in which area.

Also, graffiti removal should NEVER be done by one individual. Gangs have been known to retaliate against individuals painting over their graffiti. Again, there is safety in numbers.

Q: Should I search my child's room?

A: Absolutely! You own the house!! You pay the rent!! We can recall many situations where parents have asked us to assist them in searching the room. In one instance a child had installed a dead bolt lock to his bedroom door that his parents did not have a key to along with many instances where we have found guns, money and drugs along with gang material. If you suspect your son or daughters are involved with gangs, or drugs---search their bedroom. If you don't have an extended family to confront your son or daughter, look to your co-workers, neighbors, parishioners, gang officers, etc. You must become resourceful. Drastic times call for drastic measures!

Q: When should a parent begin to take steps to combat the gang problem?

A: NOW. Some parents, either through ignorance or denial, find out their son or daughter is in a gang when they get a phone call from a police department, hospital, or morgue. A child's getting into a gang is not an overnight decision. Parents should look, listen, and turn their awareness up a notch. Look at what your child is wearing, whom he or she is associating with, and whether there is an overall change in attitude towards you or life in general. Listen to what your child says, and especially to what others say. Is your child listening to gangster rap? As painful as it might be, listen to the music your child listens to or at least look at the CD label. Many parents turn a deaf ear or bristle when they hear from neighbors, other parents, and school personnel that their child may be in a gang. Your child may present himself or herself one way in your presence, and have a totally *hidden gang life* outside the home. Ignorance is no excuse. Look for the signs and then address the issue. Solicit help from others, and then take control. It can be done.

What is a Gang?

Gangs are usually formed according to ethnic or racial guidelines, although there seems to be a current trend to form gangs for economic reasons. Traditional youth gangs structured along ethnic lines include Hispanic, Asian, Black, Pacific Islander, and White gangs.

The State of Florida (F.S.S. 874.03) defines a "Criminal Street Gang" as "means a formal or informal ongoing organization, association, or group that has as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal or delinquent acts, and that consists of three or more persons who have a common name or common identifying signs, colors, or symbols and have two or more members who, individually or collectively, engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity".

These gangs are involved in violent, unlawful criminal activity and may or may not claim control over a certain territory in the community.

How Gangs Function

Gangs thrive on intimidation and notoriety. They often find violence glamorous and a necessity in order to maintain individual and gang status. Like most groups, street gangs depend upon both individual and group participation. Unlike legitimate groups or organizations, local street gangs generally do not have an identified leader. The person that is the toughest, has the guns, or has the most money may emerge as the leader, but this status is generally short-lived. In most nation-wide organized street gangs, there is an organized structure with a leader.

Effects of Gang Involvement

Gang membership extracts a terrible toll from the lives of all that are in contact with the member. Families of gang members must be concerned for their own safety as well as that of their son or daughter who is a gang member. Friends who are not involved with gangs are cast aside and soon the youth's only friends are gang members.

Gang Activity – What Gangs Do

Many gang activities are consistent with those engaged in by a large portion of society. But, when a gang member is involved in a weekend party, fund-raising car wash, or even a family or neighborhood picnic, the potential for violence and criminal activity is far greater than any other group of people. Gang members seek confrontation from rivals. The resulting violence often claims innocent victims. Gang violence varies from individual assaults to drive-by shootings. Some gangs are involved in the sale of drugs, extortion, robberies, motor vehicle thefts, or other criminal activity for monetary gain.

The BIG LIE: What Gangs Want The Members To Believe

- Gang members will provide love and attention to those who don't get it at home.
- Gangs offer protection for its members.
- Gangs provide money to members who cannot get it from home.
- The gang will provide shelter for members that run away from home.
- Gangs keep members from dealing with family problems.
- Members gain respect based on how well and how many criminal acts they perform.
- Members gain additional respect and popularity based on the power of the gang in the community.
- Member's social lives are planned around gang activity.
- Peer pressure forces members to participate in criminal activities in order for members to maintain the reputation as being part of the gang.

Why Do Young People Join Gangs?

People join gangs for a variety of reasons, some of which are the same reasons people join other social groups such as the Boy and Girl Scouts.

- A search for love, structure, and discipline.
- A sense of belonging and commitment.
- The need for recognition and power.
- Companionship, training, excitement, and activities.
- A sense of self worth and status.
- A place of acceptance.
- The need for physical safety and protection.
- A family tradition.

Signs and Indicators of Gang Membership

- Admits to gang involvement.
- Is obsessed with one particular color of clothing or shows a desire for a particular logo over and over.
- Initiation Marks – scratches or marks on the arms and/or hands – usually in a pattern.
- Haircuts – long or short hair with strips or patterns cut into the style.
- Wears excessive jewelry with distinctive designs and may wear it only on either the right or left side of the body.
- Develops an unusual desire for privacy and secrecy and may completely rearrange living quarters to create more privacy.
- A change in the normal language patterns of the youth.
- Use of hand signs to communicate with other youths.
- Sudden possession of large amounts of money and/or material possessions they cannot account for.
- Breaking curfew – coming home late due to meetings or fights.
- Never home – gangs always have activities planned. The youth will usually lie about their activity or where they have been.
- New friends – not introduced to the parents. Friends referring to the youth by an unusual nickname the youth will not explain.
- Failing school grades – lack of interest in school – skipping classes or not attending school regularly.
- Disobeys or challenges authority figures (parents, teachers, law enforcement, etc.).
- Peculiar drawings or language on schoolbooks, folders, walls, doors, etc. Usually graffiti like, hard to decipher, and characterized by crossed out, and upside-down letters and symbols. (May later appear as tattoos or brands)



NOTE: These signs do not necessarily confirm your child or your child's friends as gang members. These are merely the most common signs of gang involvement.

Risk Factors for Joining A Gang

It should be noted that no one circumstance or single event is the cause for someone to join a gang. But each risk factor vanquished does enhance the odds of averting later serious damage.

At-risk youth entering into a gang may have encountered the following risk factors:

1. Racism

When young people encounter both personal and institutional racism, the risks are increased. When groups of people are denied access to power, privileges, and resources, they will often form their own anti-establishment group.

2. Poverty

A sense of hopelessness can result from being unable to purchase wanted goods and services. Young people living in poverty may find it difficult to meet basic physical and psychological needs, which can lead to lack of self-worth and pride. One way to earn cash is to join a gang involved in a drug trade.

3. Lack of a support network

Gang members often come from homes where they feel alienated or neglected and may turn to gangs when their needs for love are not being met at home. Risks increase when the community fails to provide sufficient programs or alternatives to violence.

4. Media Influence

Television, movies, music, and radio all have a profound effect on a youth's development. Before youth have established their own value systems and are able to make moral judgements, the media promotes drugs, sex, and violence as an acceptable lifestyle.

What Can Parents Do To Protect Children From The Influence Of Drugs And Gangs?

Parents need to realize that while there is nothing that can *guarantee* a child will not be lured into gangs or drug use, there are things that can be done to reduce the likelihood of that occurring. Also, if the child gets involved, chances are improved of retrieving the child. Many of the tactics that gangs use to entice youth are the same that parents should use to keep the child safe from these influences. Strong bonds are difficult to break. A strong, parent-bonded relationship with the child greatly decreases the probability of that child turning toward gangs or drugs.

The following are family bonding strategies:

- **IDENTITY** – Give them a sense they are in the family, what values your family represents, and a sense of self-esteem.
- **PROTECTION** – Food, shelter, clothing and a feeling that the family is a refuge from outside negative forces. A place where there is love and when hurt happens, a place where “wounds get licked.”
- **SENSE OF BELONGING** – Acceptance is probably one of the strongest emotionally drawing forces. Families do not need to condone negative behavior, but it is important to still be loved and be an important part of the family – even when we make mistakes.
- **COMMUNICATION** – One of the most important aspects of being a parent. Not only talk with your child about gangs, drugs, and other important issues they will face, but most importantly LISTEN to your child. Make the time to speak with and listen to them. Dinner time can be used as a time for the entire family to sit down and catch up on the day. Ensure there are no distractions like television or phone calls. Many parents will speak with their child but few want to listen. If you find yourself cutting them off, saying you don't have time, or you don't want to hear it, it won't take them long to stop communicating with you.
- **BOUNDARIES AND LIMITS** – Children do not feel loved or protected if there are no limits or boundaries. Boundaries should be set with thought and reasons for the purpose of teaching the child to make good choices. Often parents are afraid to set boundaries. They are afraid of hurting the child or afraid of rejection by the child. This is especially true of divorced parents. Gangs, on the other hand, have no problem setting limits – you cross the line, you pay the price!

SOME OTHER TIPS:

- Impress upon your child the importance of school and good grades
- Encourage good study habits.
- Respect your child's feelings and attitudes and help them develop self-esteem.
- Watch closely for negative influences.
- Supervise the child's activities.
- Monitor what they see and hear (Music, reading materials, television and movies).
- Be active in the P.T.A. and assist schools in rules, planning, student activities and student attendance.
- Spend *quality* time with your child and *listen* to him/her.
- Give your child a life philosophy or belief system that fills spiritual needs.
- Set good examples so your children can model themselves after the most important “role model” ...**YOU!**

Advise your children they should not:

1. Associate with gang members or “wannabe/gonnabe” gang members;
2. Identify or communicate with gangs;
3. Hang out near or where gangs congregate;
4. Approach strangers in cars who appear to want information or directions;
5. Wear gang-related clothing where gangs are known to gather;
6. Wear initialed clothing such as BK – British Knights – a/k/a “Blood Killer” or CK – Calvin Klein – a/k/a “Crip Killer” in high crime areas;
7. Use words like “Crab” or “Slob” anywhere gangs may be; i.e., malls, sporting events, etc.
8. Attend any party or social event sponsored by gangs or their associates;
9. Take part in any graffiti activity or hang around where graffiti is present; or
10. Use any kind of finger or sign language in a public place.

REMEMBER: Gangs thrive on angry youth that lacks parental respect and have loose family ties. They feed on children without an identity and whose value system is faulty or compromised. They can give your child a good feeling by giving them drugs and promoting high self-esteem. This high self-esteem can come from belonging to the gang and committing crimes, such as stealing and selling drugs, which can put money in their pocket.

Who is needed to combat this problem?

It will take a combined effort of everyone in the community, including you, to accomplish this task. You can assist law enforcement by taking an active role in your community and report any suspicious behavior, suspicious individuals and graffiti to you local law enforcement agency.

**GANGS ARE NOT JUST A POLICE PROBLEM
THEY ARE A COMMUNITY PROBLEM!**

Graffiti

Of greater concern is the inherent violence associated with graffiti. Graffiti is an ever-present form of communication between gangs, their members, and the community. Graffiti is used as a means to communicate the presence of a gang in a particular area, territory, rivalries, and also marks boundaries. It is also used to communicate taunts and threats to rival gangs.



Graffiti can be called a “newspaper” of the street. For instance, when a gang’s name has been crossed out on a graffiti-marked area, there is a good indication there may be strife between at least two gangs. If this were so, this would be a challenge that must not go unanswered. It is also used to

advertise the gang’s status or power and to declare his or her own allegiance to the gang. When a neighborhood is marked with graffiti indicating territorial dominance, the entire area and its inhabitants become targets for violence. Anyone on the street or in their home is fair game for drive-by attacks by rival gang members. A rival gang identifies everyone in the neighborhood as a potential threat. Consequently, innocent residents are often subjected to gang violence by the mere presence of graffiti in their neighborhood.

Not all graffiti indicates the presence of gangs. In Central Florida, a large number of vandals known as “taggers” make their presence known by scrawling their code names and crew affiliations on walls, street signs, bridges and buildings with spray paint and markers.

Clothing, Colors, and Other Gang Identifiers



Gangs frequently adopt a particular type or style of dress in order to promote solidarity among their membership and set them apart from their rivals. This may include a specific hat or colored bandanna or jacket of a particular sports team if the colors are significant to the gang.



In schools where information is confirmed that a gang may have adopted an item of clothing, hat or colored bandanna, the school authorities must take steps to discourage the wearing of those items. To ignore the presence of those items is to invite the growth of the gang, as it is a recruiting tool for the gang.

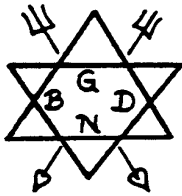
Most Common Signs and Symbols

FOLKS

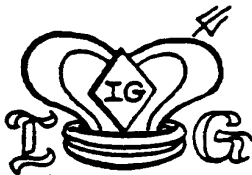
"ALL IS ONE"

Signs to the right:

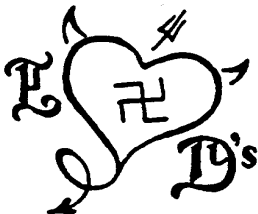
- Hat worn or tilted to the right
- Arms folded to the right
- Pant leg folded on the right leg
- Hand inside the right pocket
- Body lean to the right



BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES:
(symbols: six pointed star, crossed pitchforks, heart with wings)



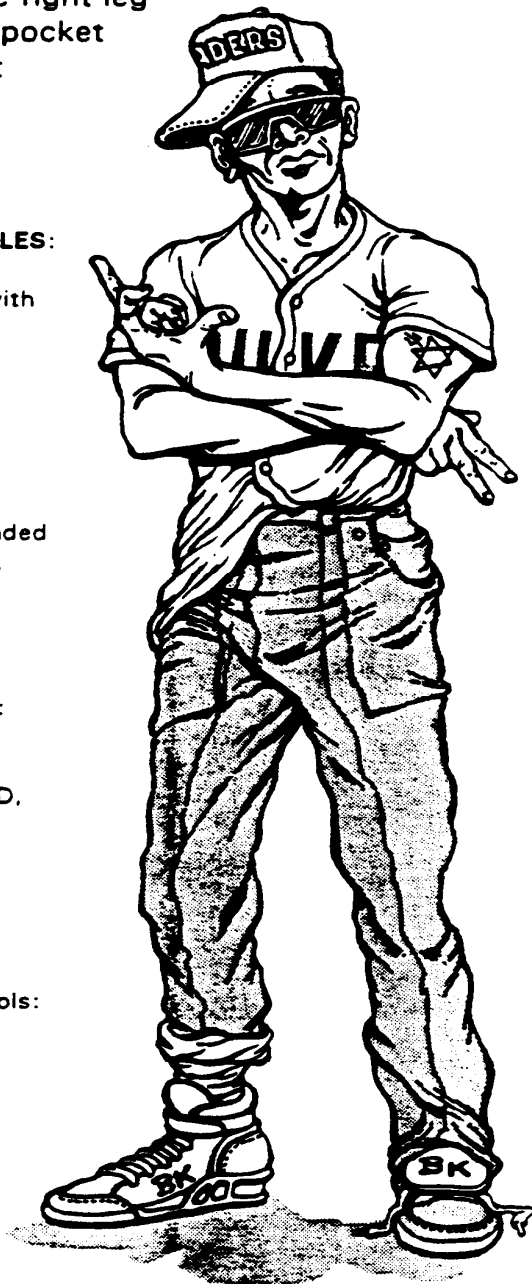
IMPERIAL GANGSTERS:
(symbols: crown with rounded edges, superimposed I & G, raised pitchforks)



MANIAC LATIN DISCIPLES:
(symbols: devil's horns, devil's tail below heart, swastika, letters L/D or MLD, raised pitchforks)



SPANISH COBRAS: (symbols: cobra, raised pitchforks, letters S & C)



FOLKS

SYMBOLS, INSIGNIA, AND EMBLEMS

CROWN- In Honor of the Three Folks Founders Shorty Freeman, David Barrkdall, and Larry Hoover.

HORNS-- Power to Endure.

3 PRONGED PITCHFORK- Money, Mack, & Murder and/or Mind, Body, & Soul.

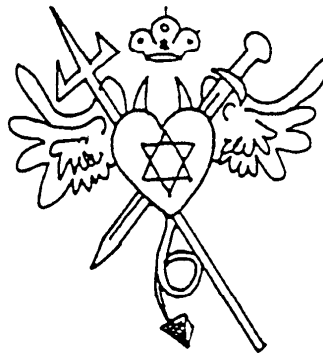
HEART- Love for FOLKS Brothers and Sisters and the Nation.

TAIL- All Nations Under the Six-Pointed Star.

SWORD- Blood shed for the Nation.

SWORD THROUGH HEART- Death Before Dishonor.

COLORS-
BLACK\BLUE & WHITE



WINGS- Spread of the 3RD World (FOLKS Nation).

THIRD WORLD- Gangland.

B.O.S.- Brothers Of the Struggle (Members of the 3RD World).

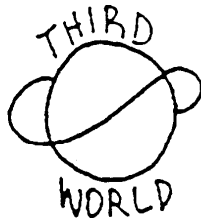
SIX & THE SIX- POINTED STAR- Love, Life, Loyalty, Wisdom, Knowledge, Power.

TORCH or FLAME- Light of knowledge.

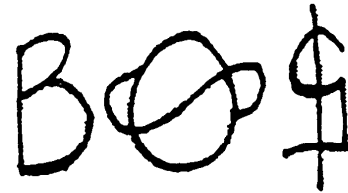
KK- King Killers. (Blood Nation).

G- Gangster.

D- Disciple.



F- ollowers of
O- ur
L- ord
K- ing
S- horty



GD- Gangster Disciples

BGD- Black Gangster Disciples

IGD- Insane Gangster Disciples

MLD- Maniac Latin Disciples

WBG- White Boy Gangster

CWB- Crazy White Boys

IWB- Insane White Boys

MWB- Maniac White Boys

SWB- Suicide White Boys

SLOBS- Disrespectfull term for "Bloods".

QUEEN- Disrespectfull term for "Kings".

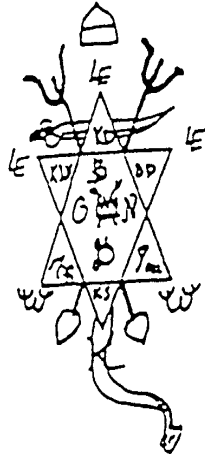
BULLSHIT- Disrespectful term for "Bloodstone Ranger".

VICKEY LUE- Disrespectful term for "Vice Lord".

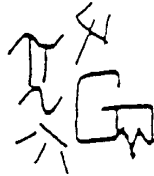
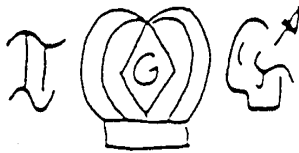


GAMBINI

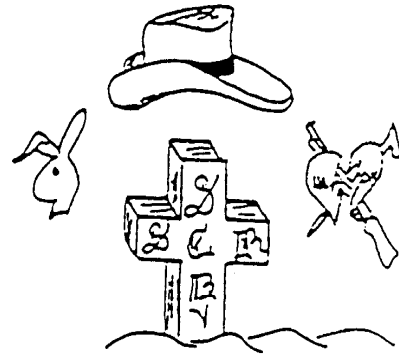
FOLKS



BLACK GANGSTER DISCIPLES

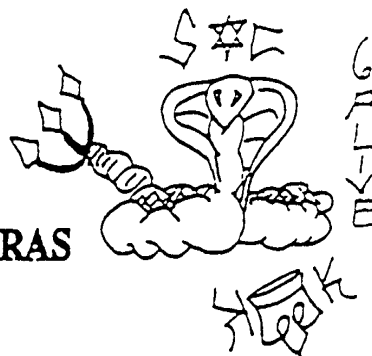


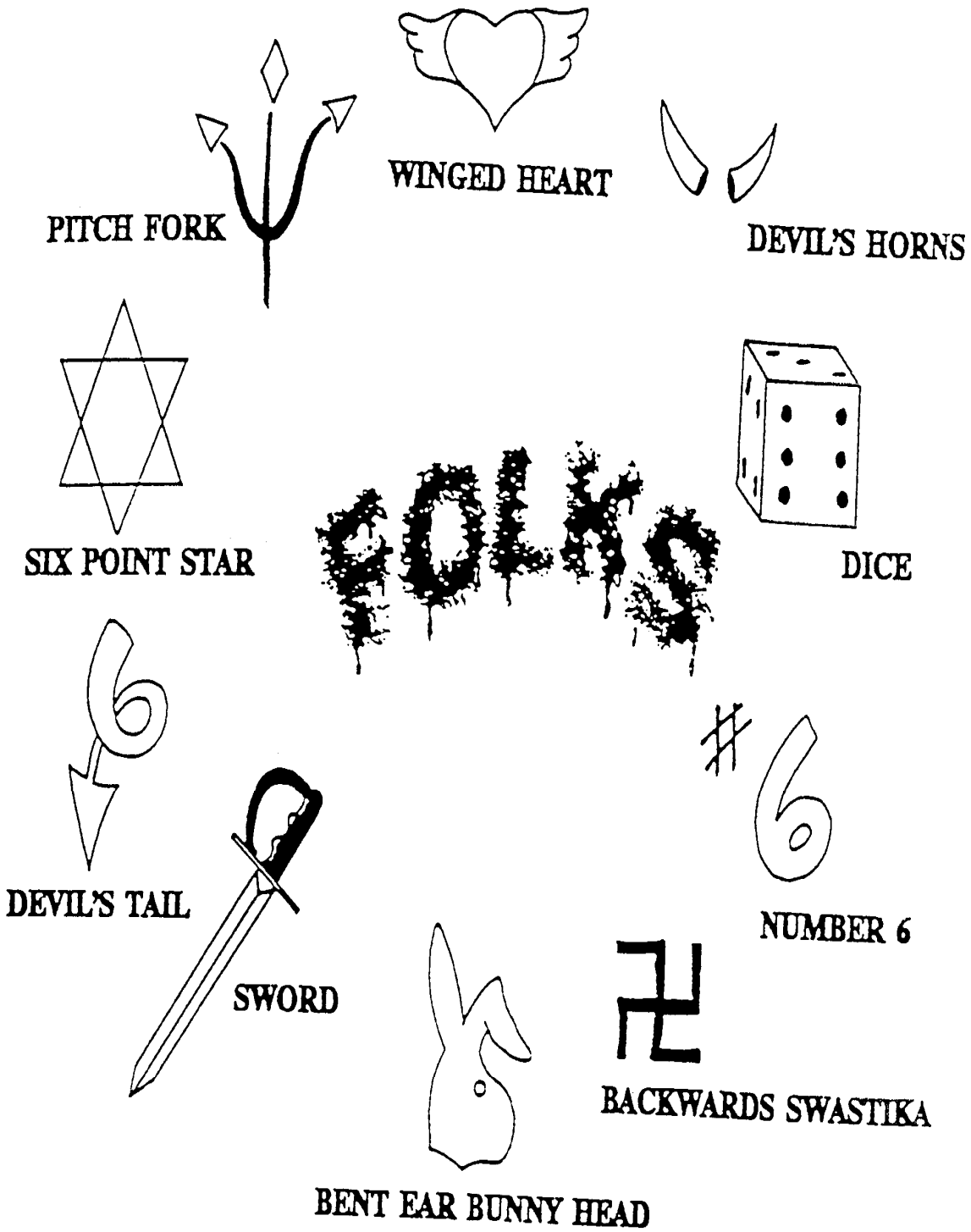
IMPERIAL GANGSTERS



SIMON CITY ROYALS

SPANISH COBRAS



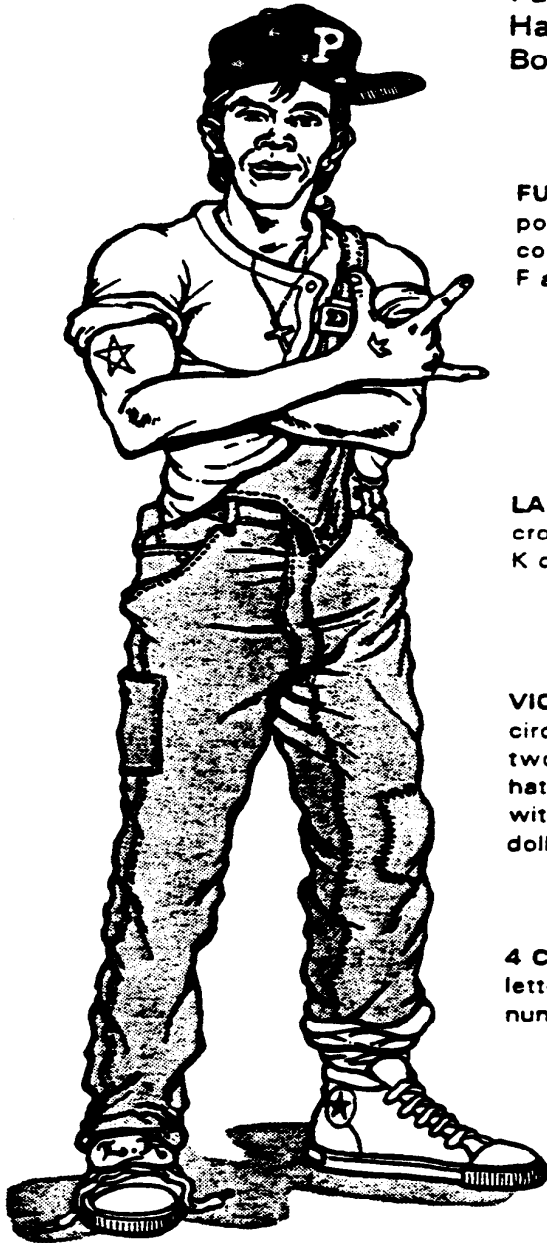


PEOPLE

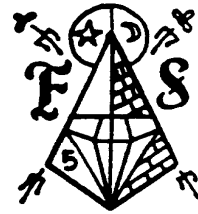
"ALL IS WELL"

Signs to the left:

- Hat worn or tilted to the left
- Arms folded to the left
- Pant Leg folded on the left leg
- Hand inside the left pocket
- Body lean to the left



FUTURE STONES: (symbols: five point diamond with pyramid containing 21 bricks, initials F and S, number 5)



LATIN KINGS: (symbols: pointed crown with L on the left side and K on the right)



VICE LORDS: (symbols: circle surrounded by fire with two half moons, pyramid with top hat, cane, and white glove, dice with numbers 7 or 11 showing, dollar sign, five pointed star)



4 CORNER HUSTLERS: (symbols: letters C and H next to the number 4)



PEOPLE

SYMBOLS, INSIGNIA, & EMBLEMS

THE GHOST- Unknown Love.

CANE- Strenght To Build Up a True Nation.

PYRAMID- Building of a Solid Nation. 21 Blocks (prayers).

MOON & STAR- The Moon Lights the Night Sky As the Star Guides Us To trhe East.

FIVE & THE FIVE-POINTED STAR- Love (of our people), Peace (in our minds), Truth (in our heart), Freedom (for our nation), and Justice (we fight for). Also the five letters spelling A L L A H. Tribute to honor King Willie Lord. A symbol of our place as Lords & Kings of Earth.



VL- Vice Lords

CVL- Conservative Vice Lords

ML- Insane Vice Lords

4CH- Four Corner Hustlers

MVL- Maniac Vice Lords

BSR- BlackStone Ranger

R & B- Rice and Beans

IGB- Imperial Guard Bloods

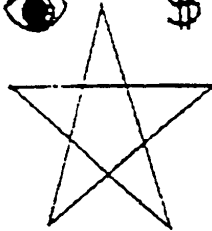
LK- Latin Kings

BK- Black Kings

UK- Unknown Kings

COLORS-

RED & WHITE



HAT- Shelter from wickedness.

FOUR CORNER CROSS- We will seek refuge in all four corners of the Earth.

RABBIT- Swiftness (Allowing our minds to be swift as the rabbit to out-think Satan's followers).

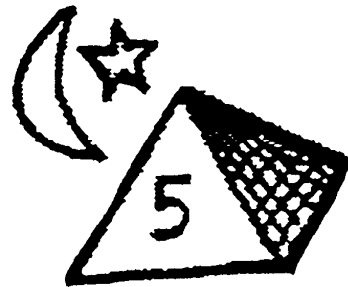
THE THIRD EYE- The unseen eye that overlooks our people and protects us from evil.

THE WHITE HAND OR GLOVE- Cleanliness or purity 5 (Fingers).

DOLLAR SIGN- Riches of our Lord Allah.

CHAMPAGNE GLASS- Celebrate a toast to our people.

THE SUN- Symboliizes belief in the



FORK- Disrespectful term for FOLKS (Follow Our Rotten Kings).

BUBBLE GUMS- Disrespectful term for Black Gangsters.

BOWL OF SOUP- Disrespectful term for Brothers Of the Struggle.

GLAZED DONUTS- Disrespectful term for Gangster Disciples.

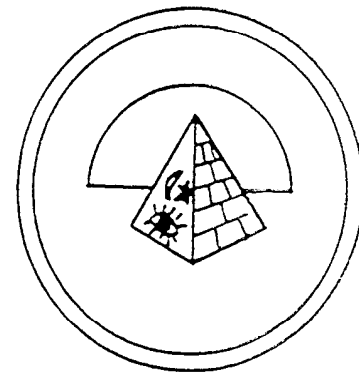
CRAB- Disrepectfal term for Crips.

CONFIDENTIAL

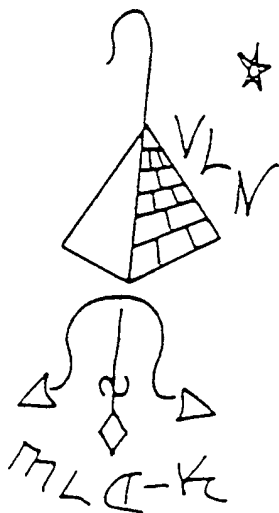
PEOPLE



LATIN KINGS



EL RUKN



VICE LORDS

BUNNY HEAD



CROWN



STAFF



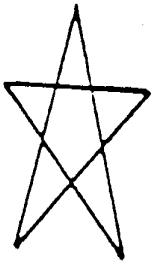
CRESCENT



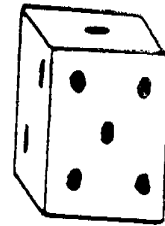
CHAMPAGNE GLASS



FIVE POINT STAR



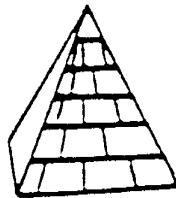
DICE



GLOVE



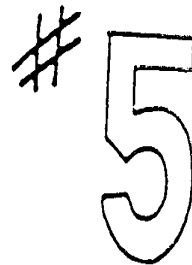
PYRAMID



CHOLO



SPANISH CROSS



NUMBER 5

Graffiti Examples



Gangster Disciple Nation

7 = Letter **G** - angster

4 = Letter **D** - isiple

14 = Letter **N** - ation

The number represents the letter of the alphabet.



Imperial Gangsters



Latin Kings

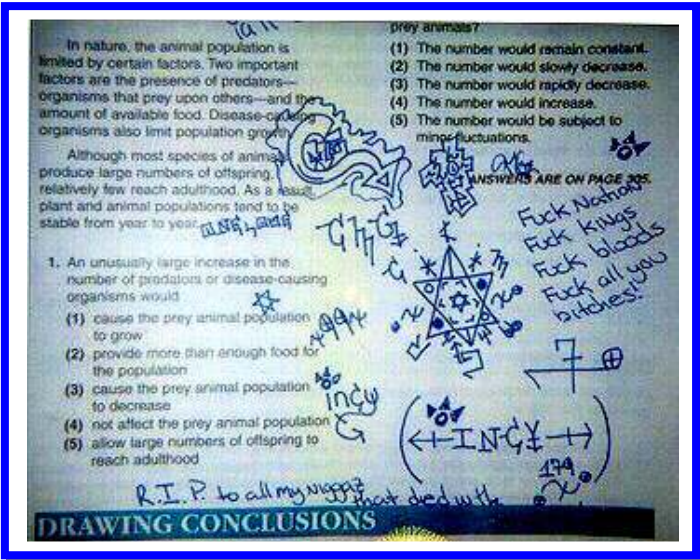


SUR 13 or Surenos

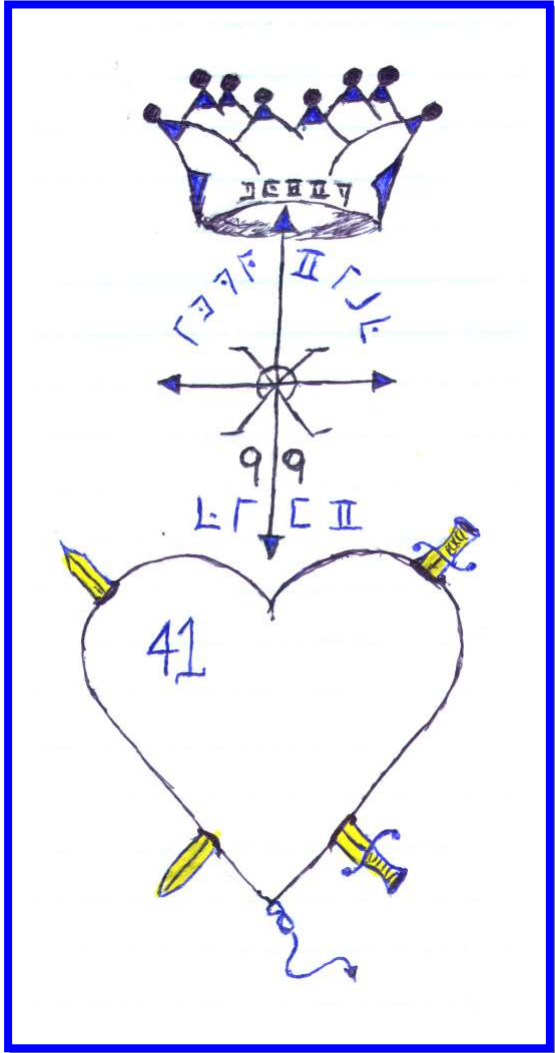
Symbolism Examples



Insane Gangster Disciples



Folk Nation Symbols in a schoolbook

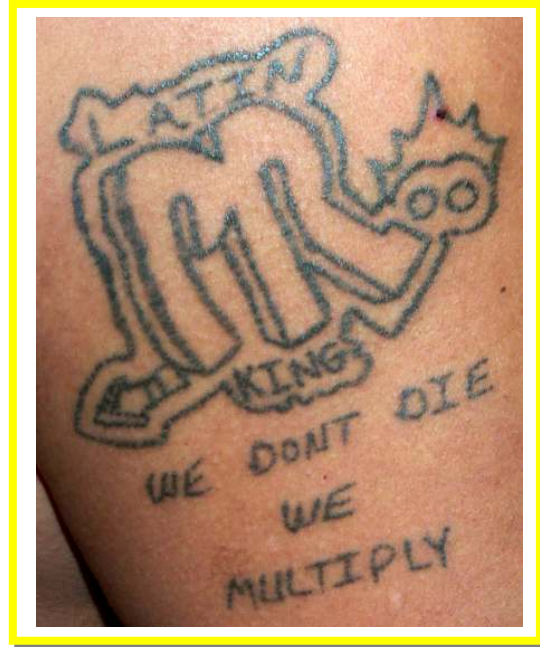


Imperial Legion

Tattoo Examples



Folk Nation



Latin Kings



Latin Kings

This Latin King tattoo was on a juvenile and is utilizing one of the Poke Mon characters.



700 Block

A local group

Hand sign Examples



**Folk Nation
Pitchfork**



**Folk Nation
3-Point Crown**



**Crip
Letter "C"**



**Folk Nation/Crip
Blood Killer**

**Translation – They are the
killers of Blood gang members**

Handsign Examples



ÑETA
Puerto Rican
Prison Gang



Latin Kings
OR
Almighty Latin King
Queen Nation



Los Solidos
OR
The Solid Ones



Los Solidos
OR
The Solid Ones

FGIA Parent/Teacher's Guide to Gang Recognition

Please feel free to visit the following web sites:



www.fgia.com



www.gangfreeflorida.com



www.nagia.org



Special Thanks To The:
Orange County Corrections Department
Orange County Sheriff's Office,
Florida Department of Corrections

The Florida Gang Investigators Association's Parent/Teacher's Guide" was compiled by the Florida Gang Investigators Association's Board of Directors.

Programs Department

Published By
Florida Gang Investigators Association,
Orlando, Florida 32868

www.fgia.com