



**Cayman Against Substance Abuse  
(CASA)**

**P. O. Box 1020-GT**

**Grand Cayman, KY1-1102**

**Ph: 345-917-9672**

**E-mail: [ldmcfield@hotmail.com](mailto:ldmcfield@hotmail.com)**

**PRESENTATION ON GANGS IN THE  
CAYMAN ISLANDS**

**FACILITATED BY:  
LINDA MCFIELD,  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

In 2005, after participating in the funeral of a young man who was murdered, as I held his mother in my arms in an effort to console her; she said these words to me: "Ms. Linda, please, please someone needs to find out what is happening among our young men...No other mother should have to feel what I'm feeling" I promised that mother that I would do what I could to address the level of violence we were seeing among our young men. I started, what I knew was a very dangerous investigation...I spoke to young men in the prison, at youth groups, in the schools and on the streets. The information I received led me to speak to a senior Police Officer who told me that the police had collected over ten-years of intelligence on gang activities in the Cayman Islands. He also told me that they had over 500 pictures which indicated that gang were alive and well in the Cayman Islands. I must confess, I became very angry, and my next question was...What are the Police doing with the information they had gathered? I was told that unless the order came from the higher ups, officers at his level couldn't do anything...To say that I was furious...Is an understatement...I contacted a senior officer and expressed my concerns to him...In a nutshell; I was told that the police was dealing with the issue and I should mind my own business and leave policing to the experts...Within days another young man was killed...After discussing the matter with CASA's Board of Directors I was given the OK to seek outside assistance. CASA is a member of a US based organization: P. R. I. D. E. (Parent Resource Institute on Drug Education). PRIDE host annual conferences whereby participants learn about the dangers of violence and substance abuse. Thru PRIDE I was able to attend a workshop in Washington DC. The workshop was hosted by the Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), which falls under the U. S. Department of Justice. At the conference I received information on Mr. Robert Walker.

In April 2005, CASA's Board of Directors invited Mr. Walker to conduct a survey of gang activities in the Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman). Mr. Walker's Report was submitted to the government. On April 28, 2005 the Caymanian Compass headline was: "Gang War is On" I will read the report for you! In November 2005 CASA brought Mr. Walker back to conduct a similar study in Cayman Brac.

We will start by discussion what is a gang...

The definition of a gang is: 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.

### **Why Kids Join Gangs:**

- To gain a sense of belonging and sense of attachment
- To escape intolerable situations at home
- To emulate admired persons – older siblings, motor, father, tough guys in the neighbor
- To escape poverty
- Forced into membership (through threats and intimidation; peer pressure)
- To become rich and powerful
- To "Get Back" at society
- To experience adventure and excitement
- To be "Somebody" or gain respect

## **Behaviors Associated With Joining a Gang:**

The early adolescent years (12-14 years of age) are a crucial time when youths are exposed to gangs and may consider joining a gang. Youths who are becoming involved in a gang may exhibit the following behaviors:

- Negative changes in behavior, such as:
- Withdrawing from family
- Declining school attendance, performance, or behavior
- Staying out late without reason
- Unusual desire for secrecy
- Confrontational behavior, such as talking back, verbal abuse, name calling, and disrespect for parental authority
- Sudden negative opinions about law enforcement or adults in positions of authority (School officials or teachers)
- Change in attitude about school, church, or other normal activities or change in behavior at these activities,
- Unusual interest in one or two particular colors of clothing or a particular logo
- Interest in gang-influenced music, videos, and movies
- Use and practice of hand signals to communicate with friends
- Peculiar drawings or gang symbols on schoolbooks, clothing, notebooks, or even walls.
- Drastic changes in hair or dress style and/or having a group of friends who have the same hair or dress style
- Withdrawal from long time friends and forming bonds with an entirely new group of friends
- Suspected drug use, such as alcohol, inhalants, and narcotics
- The presence of firearms, ammunition, or other weapons

- Non-accidental physical injuries, such as being beaten or injuries to hands and knuckles from fighting
- Unexplained cash or goods, such as clothing or jewelry
- Photos of unknown friends (gang members) being displayed
- Phone calls asking for some one unknown or a street name
- Use of slang
- Don't want to tell where they go

### **Common Gang Identifiers:**

#### **Gang-style clothing and dress:**

- Gang members may use a particular style of dress to identify with a particular gang, set, clique, or crew. This might include clothing or bandanas worn only in certain colors that are representative of a gang.
- Other clothing that might be worn by gang members could include pants worn well below the waist (sagging); gang-themed T-shirts with pictures of gang members, prison scenes, graffiti, or slogans; two- or three-toned bead necklaces; sports clothing of specific teams; or colored fabric belts, occasionally with a metal buckle that includes the initial(s) of the gang.
- However, gang clothing trends change and may be different from one place to another, so clothing alone may not be enough to indicate a child's affiliation with a particular gang, though it can be a clue.

## Professional and college sports teams clothing worn by street gangs.

The following information is an indicator as to how many gang members are using popular sports clothing to represent their individual gangs. Both professional and college teams are represented. **It should be noted that the sporting of clothing does not always signify gang affiliation.** This list was compiled to make the reader aware of possible gang involvement. **It should also be noted that street gangs have become aware of the fact that law enforcement uses the wearing of colors as an indicator of gang involvement.**

### Sports Teams, Clothing, Logos and Gangs

Sports Team	Colors/Clothing/Logo	Gang - Affiliation
Atlanta Braves	Initial "A" for Almighty	People
Boston Celtics	Colors - Green/Black	Spanish Cobras
Charlotte Hornets	Initials "C" & "H"	4 Corner Hustlers
Charlotte Hornets	Colors - Black/Pink	Imperial Gangsters
Chicago Bulls	Colors - Black/Red	Vice Lords
Chicago Black Hawks	Colors - Black/Red	Vice Lords
Chicago Cubs	Initial "C"	Spanish Cobras
Dallas Cowboys	Five point star	People
Denver Broncos	Switch "DB" for initials "BD"	Black Disciples
Detroit Lions	Colors - Black/Blue	Gangster Disciples
Detroit Tigers	Initial "D" for Disciples	Folks
Detroit Tigers	Colors: Black/Blue	Gangster Disciples
Duke University	Colors - Black/Blue; "Duke" = "Disciples Utilizing Knowledge Everyday"	Folks
Georgetown	Initial "G" for Gangster	Folks
Georgetown Hoyas	Hoyas" stands for "Hoover's On Your Ass" (Larry Hoover)	Gangster Disciples
Georgia Tech	Initial "G" for Gangster	Folks
Indiana University	Initials "I" & "U" overlapping appear to make the shape of a pitchfork	Folks
Kansas City Royals	Colors: Black/Blue	Folks
Kansas City Royals	"Royals"	Simon City Royals
LA Dodgers	Initial "D" for Disciples	Gangster Disciples
LA Kings	"Kings"	Latin Kings
LA Kings	"Kings" stands for "Kill Inglewood Nasty Gangsters"	People
Los Angeles Raiders	"Raiders" stands for "Ruthless Ass Insane Disciples Running Shit"	Folks
Miami Hurricanes	Color -Orange	People
Michigan	Initial "M"	Maniac Latin Disciples
Minnesota Twins	Initial "M"	Maniac Latin Disciples

NY Yankees	Colors - Black/Blue/White	Gangster Disciples
North Carolina - University	Colors - Black/Blue	Folks
Oakland A's	Initial "A" for Ambrose	Ambrose
Oakland A's	Color - Green	Spanish Cobras
Orlando Magic	"Magic" stands for "Maniacs and Gangsters in Chicago"	Folks
Philadelphia Phillies	Initial "P" for "People"	People
Phoenix Suns	Initials "P" & "S"	Black Peace Stone Nation
Pittsburgh Pirates	Colors - Black/Gold	Latin Kings
Pittsburgh Pirates	Initial "P"; for Pirus (Bloods)	Bloods
St. Louis Cardinals	red-colored hat	Spanish Vice Lords
Texas Rangers	Initial "T" looks like pitchfork pointing down	People
University of Illinois	Initials "U" & "I" together appear to be a pitchfork pointing up	Folks

### Other Logos, Symbols and Affiliations

Logo	Used As	Gang Affiliation
British Knights	Initials "B" & "K" for Blood Killers	Crips
Burger King	Initials "B" & "K" for Blood Killers	Crips
Columbia Knights	Initials "C" & "K" for Crip Killer	Bloods
Converse All Star shoe	Five point star in the logo of label	People
Starter Symbol	crack the five point star to disrespect the "People"	Folks
Starter Symbol	five point star	People
FUBU (For Us-By Us) clothing	The number "05"	People
Nike	Colors - Black/Blue	Folks
Calvin Klein	Initials "C" & "K" for Crip Killer	Bloods

# Colors

Gangs and gang members, along with types of clothing and tattoos, have traditionally worn colors as a means of identifying themselves and the gang with which they are affiliated. Many non gang members, who innocently wore a gangs colors in the wrong place at the wrong time have been assaulted and even killed.

The following information is intended to show colors that may be used by gangs to identify themselves. These colors may be seen in the clothing worn by the gang members, in their flags, (bandannas) or in their graffiti. Due to the trends of today's gangs to change identifiers that used to be traditional, these colors may not be exact .

This list is not all inclusive. There are many more gangs, spread throughout the United States, that may or may not claim affiliation with a "nation."

**Please note that colors are not a positive identifier of gang affiliation. Colors are but one of the combination of identifiers used by law enforcement and others to identify gang members.**

**The two most widely known gang colors are red, worn by the Bloods, and blue, worn by the Crips.**

## Gang Colors List

Gang	Colors	Affiliation
Bloods	Basic -red; also sets known to wear brown, orange, burnt orange to represent dried blood	
Crips	Blue	



### Gangs With Folks Nation Affiliation

Ambrose	Light blue, black	Folks
Ashland Vikings	Green, black	Folks
Black Disciples	Black, blue	Folks
Black Gangster Disciples	Black, blue, white, silver	Folks
Brothers of Struggle	Black, blue, white, silver	Folks
C-Notes	Green, red, white	Folks
Campbell Boys	Red, blue	Folks
Harrison Gents	Purple, black	Folks
Imperial Gangsters	Pink, brown	Folks
Insane Popes	Black, blue	Folks
La Raza	Red, white, green	Folks
Party People	White, black	Folks
Latin Disciples	Blue, black	Folks
Latin Dragons	Black, green	Folks
Latin Eagles	Gray, black	Folks
Latin Jivers	Black, brown	Folks
Latin Lovers	Red, yellow	Folks
Latin Souls	Maroon, black	Folks
Orchestra Albany	Brown, yellow	Folks
Simon City Royals	Blue, black	Folks
Spanish Cobras	Green, black	Folks
Satan Disciples	Canary yellow, black	Folks
Spanish Gangsters	Light blue, black	Folks
Two Sixers	Tan, black	Folks
Two Boys	Black, blue	Folks

### Gangs With People Nation Affiliation

Bishops	Copper, brown, black	People
Black Stone Rangers	Black, green, red	People
Black P. Stone Nation	Black, green, red	People
Cullerton Deuces	Gray, black, white	People
Ek Rukns	Black, red, green, gold	People
Gaylords	Gray, light blue, black	People
Insane Deuces	Green, black	People

Insane Popes	Black, blue	People
Insane Unknowns	Black, white	People
Kents	Gray, black	People
Latin Counts	Red, black	People
Latin Kings	Gold, black	People
Latin Saints	Blue, black	People
Mickey Cobras	Red, black	People
Pachucos	Black, white	People
Puerto Rican Stones	Black, orange	People
Spanish Lords	Black, red	People
Vice Lords	Black, red, green, gold	People

## **Colours:**

- Many gangs use one or more colours as a symbol to represent their gang. These colours may be worn on shirts, bandanas, multicoloured or single-coloured beads, belts, hats, shoes, shoelaces, headbands, jewelry, and other items.

## **Symbols and Numbers:**

- Some symbols and numbers may have special significance within the gang culture in a particular area. A few common symbols from some of the large gangs in the united states are stars (five- and six-pointed), crowns, pitchforks (pointing up or down), three dots in a triangle, and numbers. In the handouts I have included some of the other symbols and numbers that you may see in graffiti or clothing.

## **Sports Items:**

Letters, colours, or symbols may have a specific gang meaning in local street-gang culture, such as Winsor Park (WP) Swamp (S), West Bay (WB), East End (EE) Central ©, North Side (NS).

## **Graffiti:**

Writing graffiti on public or private property is an act of vandalism and is against the law. A person who is caught and arrested for writing graffiti can be sent to jail and fined. Additionally, they can be made to pay for the damages caused by the graffiti. In the case of juveniles their parents may be held responsible.

Gangs use graffiti to mark their territory, brag about their reputation, mourn fallen members, and threaten or challenge rival gangs. For this reason, graffiti can be very dangerous and should be removed as soon as possible.

“Graffiti artists” or “taggers” also write graffiti. There is a belief that these so called artist are less destructive than those who write gang graffiti. Taggers have been known to cause communities hundreds of thousands of dollars in clean up and some have been known to become employed by gangs to paint murals in honour of the gang. Usually these murals are done without the consent of the property owner.

Youths who are participating in graffiti may have things such as spray paints, spray-paint plastic tips, wide-tipped markers, or sketchbooks with graffiti works in progress and may paint on their clothing, backpacks, or other items.

Gang graffiti is a destructive and selfish form of expression and costs the community time and money to erase. The writers of this graffiti do not stop to consider the person or community whose property is being spray painted or marked, what it means to them, who is responsible for the clean up and what it cost. Graffiti is not an expression of self; it vandalizes public and private property. It does not promote your culture or neighbourhood pride but serves to diminish it.

### **Tattoos:**

Tattoos are used to show an individual’s loyalty to his/her gang. These tattoos often include the name, initials, or symbols of the specific gang and may be found on the hands, neck, face, or arms.

Please note tattoos in your handouts.

### **Hand Signs & Alphabets:**

Some gangs use specific hand gestures to communicate their affiliation with the gang and issue threats or challenges to rival gangs.

Please note the Hand Signs and Alphabets’ in your handouts.

Figure One  
Texas Syndicate Tattoo # One



Figure Two  
Texas Syndicate Tattoo # Two



1

Figure Three  
Texas Syndicate Tattoo # Three



2

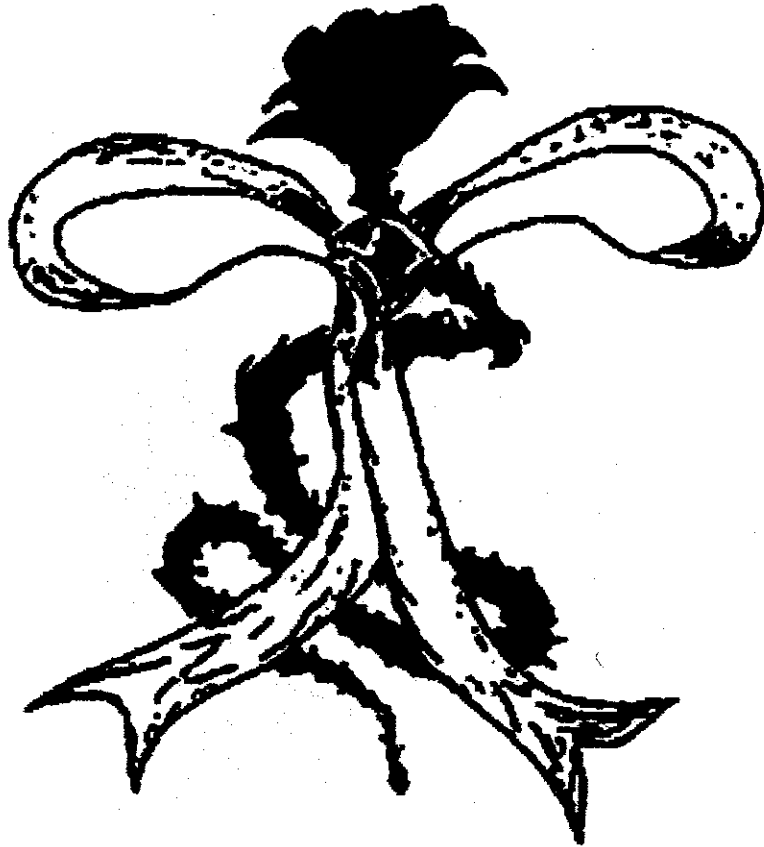
Figure Four  
Texas Syndicate Tattoo # Four



3

Disguising the letters TS in tattoos is a common occurrence.

Figure Five  
Texas Syndicate Tattoo # Five



4

Figure Six  
Texas Syndicate Tattoo # Six



5

Again, the letters TS are disguised within the brim of the hat.



Figure Ten  
Black Guerilla Family Tattoo # Four



7  
Variations of a prison gun tower being attacked by a dragon are frequently tattooed on BGF gang members.

**LESS COMMON BGF TATTOOS**

Figure Eleven  
Black Guerilla Family Tattoo # Five

**276**

This represents the numerical order of the letters in the alpha bet.

Figure Twelve  
Black Guerilla Family Tattoo # Six

**Jama**

The Swahili word meaning family.

Figure Thirteen  
Black Guerilla Family Tattoo # Seven

**Weusi Giadi Jama**

Swahili for Black Guerrilla Family.

Figure Fourteen  
Aryan Brotherhood Tattoo # One



Figure Fifteen  
Aryan Brotherhood Tattoo # Two



Figure Sixteen  
Aryan Brotherhood Tattoo # Three



8

Figure Seventeen  
Aryan Brotherhood Tattoo # Four



9

Aryan Brotherhood tattoos often have the letters AB accompanied with a shamrock and/or swastika within their tattoos. However, a swastika is not specific to the Aryan Brotherhood, as many white supremacist groups use this symbol.

**Figure Eighteen**  
**Aryan Brotherhood Tattoo # Five**



10

**Figure Nineteen**  
**Aryan Brotherhood Tattoo # Six**



**Sinn Fein**

11

AB members are more recently being tattooed with a picture of a falcon and the words  
"Sinn Fein."

**Figure Twenty**  
**Mexican Mafia Tattoo # One**



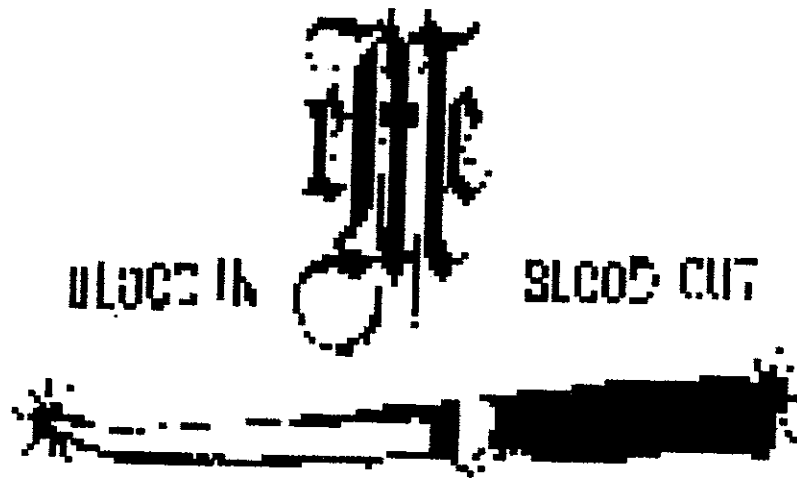
**Figure Twenty-one**  
**Mexican Mafia Tattoo # Two**



12

**This symbol is referred to as the black hand of the Mexican Mafia.**

Figure Twenty-two  
Mexican Mafia Tattoo # Three



13

Figure Twenty-three  
Mexican Mafia Tattoo # Four



14

Different representations of EME, Mexicana, and the black hand are used within Mexican Mafia tattoos.

**Figure Twenty-four**  
**Mexican Mafia Tattoo # Five**



**Any eagle with a snake in its grasp with EME is a traditional Mexican Mafia tattoo.**

Figure Twenty-five  
Mexikanemi Tattoo # One

EMI

Figure Twenty-six  
Mexikanemi Tattoo # Two

MM

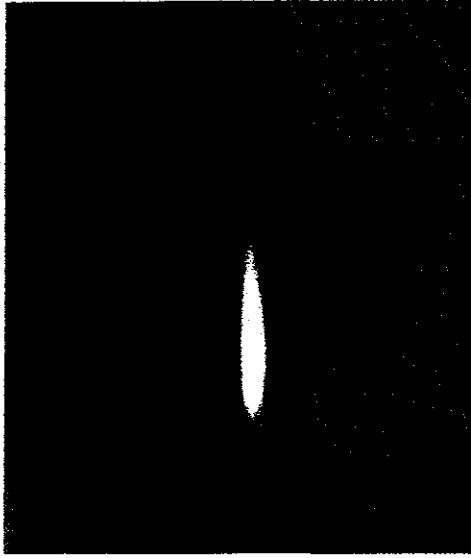
Use of the initials MM and EMI is very common within Mexikanemi.

Figure Twenty-seven  
Mexikanemi Tattoo # Three



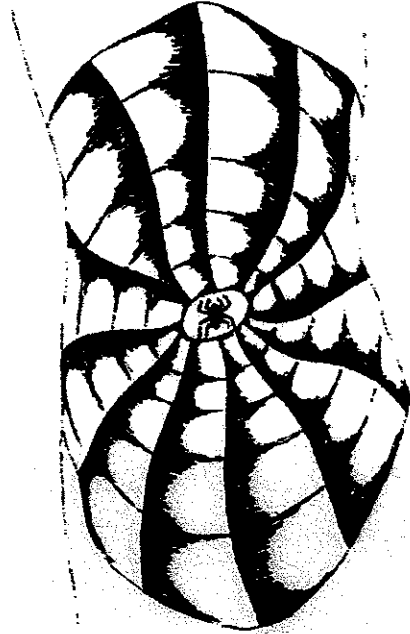
16  
A strong indication of Mexikanemi affiliation is the use of a dagger and the term "Aztlán," which refers to the homeland of the Aztecs.

Figure Thirty-one  
Teardrop Tattoo



20

Figure Thirty-two  
Spiderweb Tattoo



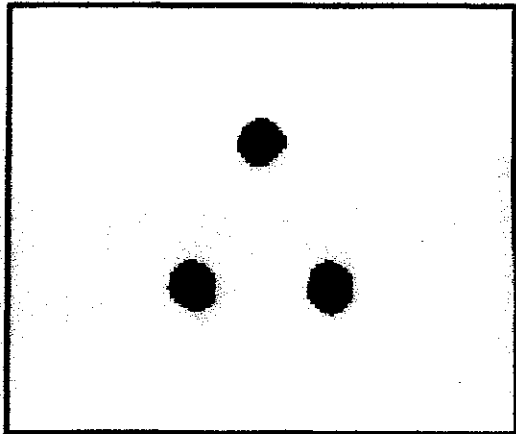
21



Figure Thirty-three  
Tombstone Tattoo

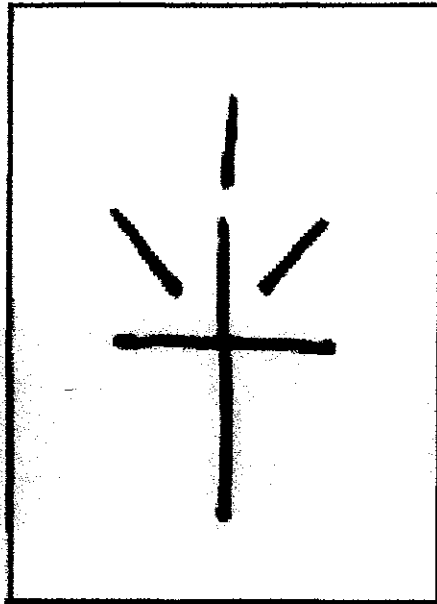
22

Figure Thirty-four  
Three Dots Tattoo



23

Figure Thirty-five  
Pachuco Cross Tattoo



24

## BLOODS AND CRIPS ALPHABETS - THEIR "SECRET " CODES

Gangs frequently use creative "alphabets", sometimes described as "secret" codes, to correspond with other members. These alphabets, or secret codes, vary to some degree from gang to gang and set to set. The Blood and Crip alphabets below are only examples of the alphabets and may or may not now be used as a "basic" alphabet for each. As with many other aspects of the gang culture, many gangs will re-create or disguise the alphabet, if used, to some degree for their own use.

### Bloods - An example alphabet

<b>A</b> =	X	<b>N</b> =	Ⓝ
<b>B</b> =	Ɓ	<b>O</b> =	Ⓞ
<b>C</b> =	Ɔ	<b>P</b> =	Ⓟ
<b>D</b> =	Ɗ	<b>Q</b> =	Ⓠ
<b>E</b> =	Ⓢ	<b>R</b> =	Ⓡ
<b>F</b> =	ƒ	<b>S</b> =	Ⓢ
<b>G</b> =	ƒ	<b>T</b> =	Ⓣ
<b>H</b> =	ƒ	<b>U</b> =	Ⓤ
<b>I</b> =	Ⓢ	<b>V</b> =	∧
<b>J</b> =	Ɔ	<b>W</b> =	Ⓡ
<b>K</b> =	Ɔ	<b>X</b> =	Ⓢ
<b>L</b> =	Ⓢ	<b>Y</b> =	Ⓢ
<b>M</b> =	Ⓢ	<b>Z</b> =	Ⓢ

### CRIPS - An example

A=	V	H=	h	N=	N	U=	U
B=	B	I=	i	O=	Ø	V=	V <sup>x</sup>
C=	C	J=	J	P=	P	W=	W
D=	D	K=	K	Q=	Q	X=	X
E=	E	L=	L	R=	R	Y=	Y
F=	F	M=	M	S=	S	Z=	Z
G=	G			T=	T		

**\$ - Power and Money**

**0-0 - Double ought buck shot (shot gun)**

**000 - Blood**

**001 - Blood love**

**006 - Silence (used by Black Gangster Disciples)**

**013 - Get him; assault someone (Bloods)**

**023 - Watch your back (Bloods)**

**025 - What rank are you (Bloods)**

**031 - I am Blood**

**041 - Kill the Crip (Bloods)**

**13 - 13th letter of the alphabet-"M"; may be used for marijuana or methamphetamine**

**13 or XIII or X3 - Symbolizes gangs of Hispanic heritage showing allegiance to Southern California; Sureño 13, Sur 13**

**13 1/2 - Represents: 12 jurors, one judge, half-ass chance**

**14 or XIV or X4 - Used by Hispanic gangs for Northern California (14th letter of alphabet - N) - Norteño 14, Norte 14**

**18 - 18th Street Gang**

**18th Street - Hispanic Los Angeles street gang - aligned with Mexican Mafia**

**100 Proof - The real thing**

**1-15 - As one (Gangster Disciples)**

1-1-15 - All As One (GD)

187 - California penal code for murder ; may be seen in graffiti as a threat that someone will be killed i.e. 187 John Doe; may also be worn as a tattoo

1 AD 7 - See 187 above

211 - California penal code - robbery ; also Crip term meaning Blood Killer (2nd and 11th letters of alphabet - B K

212 - NY City telephone area code (Manhattan); also Blood term (Tampa, FL) meaning Blood Love

274 - Black Gangster Disciples (2nd, 7th and 4th letters of alphabet) - B.G.D.)

2-15-19 - Brothers of Struggle (2nd 15th and 19th letters of alphabet) - B.O.S.

2-7-4-14 - Code for Black Gangster Disciples Nation (B.G.D.N.- 2nd, 7th, 4th and 14th letters of alphabet)

23/24 - Inmates on lockup - 23 out of 24 hours each day

24/7 or 247 - Constantly - 24 hours per day, 7 days a week

26ers - Two Sixers - Chicago street gang

3 - 3rd letter of alphabet: C - frequently used by Bloods to replace the letter C in words to disrespect the Crips i.e. Bla3k, Mi3key 3obras

3C - 3=trey plus C - forms Spanish word trece meaning the number 13

3 R's - Respect, Reputation, Revenge

311 - Used by Bloods meaning Crip Killer (3rd and 11th letters of alphabet -

C K

312 - Crip Love - 3rd and 12th letters of alphabet - C L

360 - Folk Nation - numbers representing "full circle of knowledge"

360 degrees - A "pure" Black Gangster Disciple

40's - 40 ounce bottle of malt liquor

410 - Gangster Disciple code for "Folks in battle"

420 - Gangster Disciple code for "Disciple trouble" or "Disciples in trouble"; Also refers to the time of day "pot" smokers light up; sometimes seen in graffiti

415's - Gang name taken from the telephone area code for San Francisco, CA area

5 - Number symbolic to People Nation

The following slang terms are Blood terms, used to disrespect Crips and the Folk Nation

5 BAGGIN 6/ HANGIN

5 FLAGGIN 6/ DRAGGIN

5 POPPIN 6/ DROPPIN

5 BUCKIN 6/ DUCKIN

5 FLYIN 6/ DIEIN

5 ALIVE 6/ MUST DIE

5 cKlippin 6 DRIPPIN'

5 GUNNIN' 6 RUNNIN'

5 PIMPIN' 6 LIMPIN'

5 LEADIN' 6 BLEADIN'

5 in the sky.....6 must die - Revenge; a People Nation member was killed - a retaliation against the Folks Nation will take place

5%, 5%er - Five Percenters

5 Percent - Five Percenters

**5 Point Star - Symbolic to the People Nation**

**5 Poppin, 6 Droppin - People Nation - Term used to disrespect gangs in the Folks Nation; People Nation (5) members shooting at Folk Nation (6)members**

**5-0 - The police**

**510 - Oakland, CA area code; used by some to identify the location of their gang or set**

**50/50 - Neutral; non-gang member**

**5150 - Refers to a California Mental Health code; may be used to indicate the mental status of a person. May also indicate a threat by using the 5th and 1st letters of the alphabet "E" and "A" and the slang number for police "50" to mean Eradicate All Police**

**6 - Number symbolic to Folk Nation**

**6-6-2 - MOB; Numbers represent letters on telephone keypad**

**6-6-6 - Symbol for Aryan Brotherhood, Folks and Crips; also satanic cults**

**6 Point Star (of David) - Symbolic to gangs within the Folk Nation**

**6 Poppin, 5 Droppin - Folk Nation - Term used to disrespect gangs in the People Nation; Folk Nation (6) members shooting at People Nation (5) members**

**7 - Refers to the 7th letter of the alphabet "G"; may represent G for Gangster or G for God (Five Percenters)**

**7-4 - Code for Gangster Disciples (7th & 4th letters of alphabet) - G.D.**

**730 - New York State section of law that deals with mental health evaluations; used as Bloods code; describes "crazies"**

737 - Numbers on telephone key pad representing PDS; Public Enemy Number One Death Squad

88 - White Supremacist - Heil Hitler (8th letter of alphabet - H)

8-Ball - 1/8 ounce of cocaine; alliance of Crips with the Folk Nation

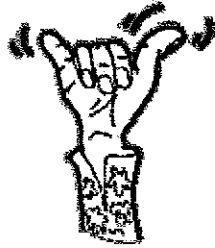
911 - Warning that police are coming



# Gang Signs

---

Hand signs used by gang members to identify their membership or to antagonize members of other gangs.



The "Primo" Sign



"Victory"



Number One



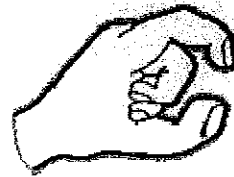
Piru Sign: "Blood"



Kitchen Crip



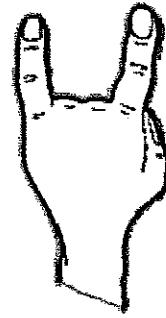
Bounty Hunters



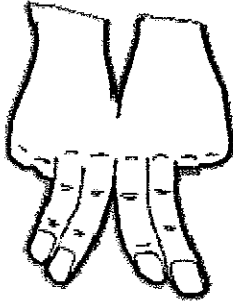
Crips: "Cousin"



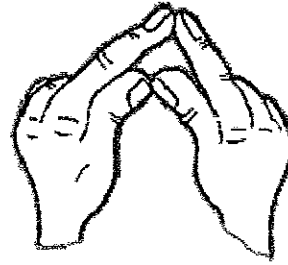
**Bishop**



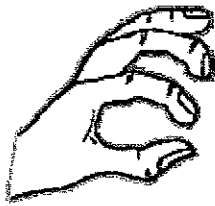
**Brims**



**Mafia Crips**



**Athens**



**"C": Crip**



**"C-C": Compton Crip**



**"U": Underground Crip  
Harlem Crip**



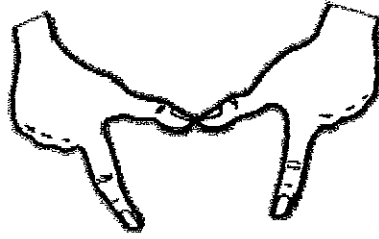
**"H":**



**"E": East**



**"0": Number Zero**



"M": Mafia Crip



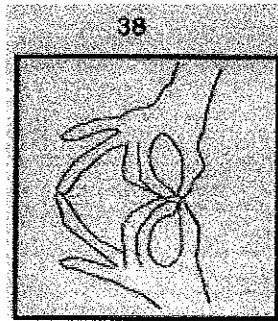
"H": Hoover Crip



Black Stone

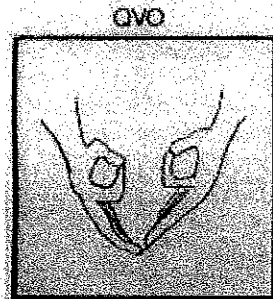
## Gang Hand Signs

Gangs use hand signs as a means of communication. Most often, hand signs are a way to issue a challenge or to throw out an insult. Many gang assaults start with the exchange of gang hand signs between rival gangs. This is sometimes referred to as "flashing" or "throwing" signs.

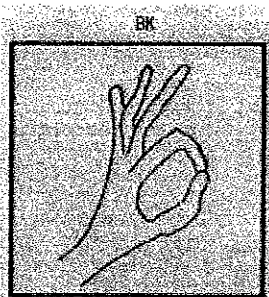


38--This version of 38 is formed using two hands. The thumb and first two fingers of each hand curve together to form two small "o"s--the "8." The ring and small fingers of both hands form the "3." The ring fingers touch, while the small fingers fan out to form the top and bottom of the "3."

Sometimes hand signs are a symbol of something significant to the gang such as "13" or "N." Gang hand signs can signify a gang name or acronym such "TOP" (Tiny Oriental Posse) or "QVO" (a corruption of the Spanish phrase, "Que Hubo," meaning, "What's happening?"). A rival gang would see this as a challenge. The QVO hand sign can be done with two hands. The



first hand forms the "Q" by making a small "o" with the thumb and index finger. The remaining fingers stay together, forming the line that comes down from the "Q." The last 3 fingers of both hands touch together at the fingertips and form the "V." The thumb and index finger of the second hand form the "O."



A hand sign can be a direct threat such as "BK" (Blood Killer) or "CK" (Crip Killer). A Crip gang member would use the "BK" hand sign to mean "Kill a Blood." The small "o" formed by the thumb and index finger and the middle finger are supposed to resemble a lowercase letter "b." The last three fingers spread out and form the "k."

### **Gang-influenced music and movies:**

Gangsta/Ganster rap is a style of rap music characterized by violent, tough-talking lyrics that glorify street-gang culture. Many popular movies also focus on street gangs and their activities. Youths may show their interest in gangs through fascination with music and movies that portray street-gang culture.

### **Initiations:**

Gangs use the initiation rite as a means of determining if the inductee is mentally and physically strong enough to be worthy of membership. In other words they want members who have “heart” and who will not run at the first sign of trouble.

Gang members frequently refer to joining a gang as “Blood in – Blood out”. “Blood in” requires the prospective member to shed the blood of someone by assaulting them or murdering them. “Blood out” refers to the only way a member can leave the gang – either by his natural death or his death at the hands of the gang.

“Beat In” or “Jump In” – The inductee must prove him/her self enduring a severe beating by a pre-determined number of members for a pre-determined number of minutes. During this act the members use fists, kicks and stomps, or even clubs to beat the new member. This is frequently called an “act of love.” It is also, in many cases, an act of extreme violence. The new member at best may survive with broken ribs, cuts and contusions or maybe a broken jaw. However the beating can be so severe that the person could suffer permanent injury or even death.

## **Other Forms of Initiation**

- **Armed robbery** - inductee(s) commit the crime of armed robbery and frequently shoot the victim(s) for no reason.
- **Drive-by shooting**
- **Assault** on an innocent victim
- **Rape** an innocent victim
- **Blessed In** - Occasionally, a prospective gang member will not have to endure any of the normal gang initiation rituals. He or she may be "blessed in." This may be the result of the prospects reputation as one who is worthy of gang membership or he may be a family member of a gang member who has vouched for his worthiness and loyalty.
- **"Sex in"** - Female inductees are frequently "sexed in" by having intercourse with multiple members of the gang. This is sometimes used in lieu of being beaten in. It has been reported that females, on occasion, have been required to consent to sex with a person known to be HIV positive.
- **Murder** - The inductee is required to kill an innocent victim, a rival gang member, or even a police officer.

## **Leaving The Street Gang**

Getting out of a gang can be as violent as joining. Many gangs require lifetime memberships.

Many street gangs require the person, wanting to depart from the gangs way of life, to endure a "beat out." This beating frequently is more severe and more injurious to the member than the beating he/she may have taken to join.

## **Roll Call:**

A gang's roll call list is a list prepared by the Executive Committee, indicating names of persons they want killed...One such list was located in the Winsor Park area of George Town...To the best of my knowledge, every person named on the list is dead.

## **What Can Parents Do?**

- Talk to your children about gangs and ways to avoid them.
- Let them know that you disapprove of gangs and do not want to see them hurt or arrested.
- Tell your children not to...Associate with any gang members.
- Hang out where gangs congregate.
- Attend any party or social event sponsored by gangs.
- Attend any party or social event sponsored by gangs.
- Use any kind of hand or finger signs that may be meaningful to gangs.
- Wear clothing that may have meaning to gangs in your area (Explain to your children that these clothing items can put them in danger and that you will not purchase them or allow them to be worn)
- Please note information on gang colours and other clothing items.
- Get to know your children's friends and the friends' parents.
- Be aware of their attitudes toward drugs, alcohol, and gangs. When children start to feel pressure to use drugs or join gangs, it usually comes from their friends.



- Talk to your children about ways to deal with pressure from friends.
- Help your children practice simple ways to respond to peer pressure. For example, if your child is challenged by a peer who says, "If you are my friend, you would," your child can respond, "If you were my friend, you wouldn't ask" Then, he/she should walk away.
- Set firm limits with your children and teens.
- Children and teenagers need to know clearly what is expected of them and the consequences for acting otherwise. Do not rescue your children from the consequences of their decisions.
- Plan family time. Make time for your family to play, eat meals together, take trips (even to local parks or activities). Keep family traditions, and have family meetings to talk about plans, feelings, and complaints.
- Occupy your children's free time. Give them responsibilities at home. Get them involved in after-school, recreation or church activities, or sports.
- Develop good communication with your children. Good communication is open, frequent and takes on a positive tone. It allows children to discuss a topic or problem with parents. It does not condemn or put down.
- Spend time with your children and give them attention. Plan activities that the whole family can enjoy. Expose them to different places outside your neighbourhood, like parks, museums and the beach.
- Set limits for your children. At an early age children need to know what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior!

- Do not allow your children to stay out late and spend a lot of unsupervised time on the streets. Enforce a curfew, and know where your children are and what they are doing at all times.
- Place your children's computer in a family room or other common space in the house. Also find out if your child has a profile on [myspace.com](http://myspace.com).
- Participate in your children's education. Meet with their teachers and attend meetings. Help your children with their school work. Set high standards for them.
- Be a good example. Be an active parent, not a passive one. Talk with other parents.

The importance of parents in violence and school drug prevention efforts cannot be stressed enough. Most Caymanian citizens believe that the breakdown of the Caymanian family is primarily to blame for the dramatic increase in adolescent tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug abuse and violence.

Parents find it challenging to be engaged in school sponsored activities as much as they would like. Because of increasing demands on parents' time and attention as well as the increasing number of part-time, divorced, separated, or commuting parents, parents are, in fact, spending less time with their children.

With less time and less extended family support, parents need powerful strategies and ideas to effectively parent their children.

Parents remain an important resource that can be organized and mobilized to help in violence and drug prevention efforts.

For example, even though a child's association with drug using friends is a dominant risk factor for developing drug use, recent results from the National Adolescent Health Study suggest that parent disapproval of drug use or drug using friends is the primary reason that teens do not use drugs or get involved in gangs.

The breakdown of the family and poor parent-child relationships are at the heart of why teens use drugs and get involved with gangs.

Strong families with loving and good parent-child relationships protect children from violence and drug use. Families in which parents are attuned to what their children are doing and who their children are hanging out with raise non-violent, non-drug using children. Parents help prevent drug use when they set a good example by not using tobacco, alcohol, or illegal drugs.

Parents who communicate their disapproval of drug use are less likely to have drug using children.

Improved parenting also contributes to less juvenile delinquency and unhealthy behaviours.

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) has recently analyzed data on 8,500 high risk youth.

The data suggest that parent involvement and support is the most important protective factor in preventing young people from using drugs and getting involved in gangs.

For girls, parent involvement is even more important. Peer norms and drug use by peers are the most immediate reasons for experimenting with drugs. However, teen's decisions to associate with drug using friends is considerably influenced by their parents' attitudes about illicit

alcohol or drugs use. It is crucial for school-sponsored substance abuse prevention programmes to involve parents.

### **What Schools Can Do to Involve Parents and Families in Prevention?**

We need to work towards an ideal in which parents see schools as collaborating institutions. A primary goal for those interested in prevention should be to increase the number of opportunities for mutual support in addressing concerns about young people's behavior. To achieve this goal, teachers and families need to develop clear expectations about what types of family involvement should be expected and facilitated.

Today's schools and teachers are also more burdened with tasks than they were in the past. Schools simply cannot carry the full burden of strengthening families on top of their many other curricular and extracurricular responsibilities.

By adopting effective prevention approaches, schools can significantly help families prevent drug use and delinquency. But schools – like parents – need help. The best solution is for schools and parents to invest in ways to work together. Schools can serve as the place where families and community members can meet to develop and coordinate strategies to help their children.

Consider these options. School may find it beneficial to be active in recruiting parents as volunteers to fulfill all sort of roles. For example, parent volunteers might act as community liaisons. They might serve to welcome visitors and assist them in finding where they need to go. Parents with special talents might be actively encouraged to serve as class assistants.

An excellent way to involve parents is to create an after-school academic and cultural programme where parents and other community volunteers can offer classes in extracurricular activities that the students could benefit from, such as recreation and sports activities, music and dance training, tutoring in reading and math and additional curricular topics not available in many schools – such as advanced computer training and community service projects.

Such afterschool and summer school activities help to reduce drug abuse by providing structured activities involving a broad range of adult, some of which will become natural mentors for students because of mutual interests. A wide variety of drug prevention activities (e.g., life skills training, drug education and tobacco prevention and cessation classes, resilience training) can also be offered as part of the after-school programme.

### **The way forward:**

Gang Study Finds Prevention Is Key...A Washington think tank says the answer isn't as much about police as it is about prevention.

I think there's a role for law enforcement, especially when it comes to community safety. But, ultimately, I believe we must put more efforts into prevention and intervention. And that's really where we're going to make the difference.

My parting words to you the parents and educators of John Cumber Primary School are:...If you value each and every student...You can Change the World.

With a mission deeply rooted in the principles of inclusion, social justice, and the valuing of every human being John Cumber Primary

With a mission deeply rooted in the principles of inclusion, social justice, and the valuing of every human being John Cumber Primary school can prepare its graduates with the skills and knowledge they need to help students from diverse backgrounds, learning styles, and strengths realize their unique individual potentials.

After a combined 35 years in the business of dealing with children and families in crisis and having my own children, I can honestly say that most kids think we, the adults, are failing them in our attempts to deal with drug abuse and violence.

What do these kids mean? Specifically they ask why we have no residential drug treatment services in the Cayman Islands. They believe that most parents haven't got a clue about the drug scene in Cayman. They have the nerve to suggest that our ignorance is grounded in denial or an unwillingness to care or learn. It only happens to those other kids, we say. And finally, the kids believe the deterrents are minimal that the girl's & boy's homes and the alternative Education Programme is a stepping stone to Northward Prison. Quite frankly, the kids ask why we aren't watching out for them more.

Once again, Thanks for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you this evening...God Bless and Good Night.

## **10 Ways to be a Better Dad**

### **Ten Things Every Father Needs to Know ... And Do!**

#### ***Spend Time With Your Children***

How a father spends his time tells his children what's important to him. If you always seem too busy for your children, they will feel neglected no matter what you say. Treasuring children often means sacrificing other things, but it is essential to spend time with your children. Kids grow up so quickly. Missed opportunities are lost forever.

#### ***Earn The Right To Be Heard***

All too often the only time a father speaks to his children is when they have done something wrong. That's why so many children cringe when their mother says, "Your father wants to talk with you." Begin talking with your kids when they are very young so that difficult subjects will be easier to handle as they get older. Take time and listen to their ideas and problems.

#### ***Discipline With Love***

All children need guidance and discipline, not as punishment, but to set reasonable limits. Remind your children of the consequences of their actions and provide meaningful rewards for desirable behavior. Fathers who discipline in a calm and fair manner show love for their children.

#### ***Be a Role Model***

Fathers are role models to their kids, whether they realize it or not. A girl who spends time with a loving father grows up knowing she deserves to be treated with respect by boys, and what to look for in a husband. Fathers can teach sons what is important in life by demonstrating honesty, humility and responsibility.

#### ***Be a Teacher***

Too many fathers think teaching is something others do. But a father who teaches his children about right and wrong, and encourages them to do their best, will see his children make good choices. Involved fathers use everyday examples to help their children learn the basic lessons of life.

#### ***Eat Together as a Family***

Sharing a meal together (breakfast, lunch or dinner) can be an important part of healthy family life. In addition to providing some structure in a busy day, it gives kids the chance to talk about what they are doing and want to do. It is also a good time for fathers to listen and give advice. Most importantly, it is a time for families to be together each day.

### ***Read to Your Children***

In a world where television often dominates the lives of children, it is important that fathers make the effort to read to their children. Children learn best by doing and reading, as well as seeing and hearing. Begin reading to your children when they are very young. When they are older, encourage them to read on their own. Instilling your children with a love for reading is one of the best ways to ensure they will have a lifetime of personal and career growth.

### ***Show Affection***

Children need the security that comes from knowing they are wanted, accepted and loved by their family. Parents, especially fathers, need to feel both comfortable and willing to hug their children. Showing affection every day is the best way to let your children know that you love them.

### ***Respect Your Children's Mother***

One of the best things a father can do for his children is to respect their mother. If you are married, keep your marriage strong and vital. If you're not married, it is still important to respect and support the mother of your children. A father and mother who respect each other, and let their children know it, provide a secure environment for them. When children see their parents respecting each other, they are more likely to feel that they are also accepted and respected.

### ***Realize That A Father's Job Is Never Done***

Even after children are grown and ready to leave home, they will still look to their fathers for wisdom and advice. Whether it's continued schooling, a new job or a wedding, fathers continue to play an essential part in the lives of their children as they grow and, perhaps, marry and build their own families.

## **SAMPLE CONTRACT**

- A. Teen will not use any alcohol or drugs.**



# Levels of Individual Gang Involvement

**Gang membership may involve different levels of commitment and participation for each individual. The type of commitment and participation in the street gang needs to be delineated to establish a level of membership for each identified participant.**

## **Level I - Make Believe**

- Knows individual gang members, but does not associate with them
- May like, respect, admire or imitate a gang, gang member, or gang lifestyle
- Knows about gangs - via newspapers, internet, movies, television
- Sees individual gang members as "Living in a dream world."
- (This level may represent 10% of the actual gang membership)

## **Level II - At Risk**

- Casually and occasionally associates with gang members
- May like, respect admire the gang lifestyle but is not full time participant
- Lives in or near gang areas or has gang members in family
- Has negative view of past, present and future: lacks self-esteem
- Has high rate of absences, truancy, anti-social behavior in school
- Early aggressive behavior
- Chronic anger
- (This level may represent 20% of the actual gang membership)

## **Level III - Associate (Wanna-be's)**

- Personally knows and admires gang members
- Associates regularly with gang members, often in groups- seldom alone
- Liberal or favorable attitude towards gangs and drugs
- Mentally prepared to join a gang and is willing to do anything for gang approval and acceptance
- Adopts gang clothing or tattoos
- Detaches from family
- Identifies gangs as a source of power, money and prestige
- (This level may represent 40% of the actual gang membership)

## **Level IV - Gang Member**

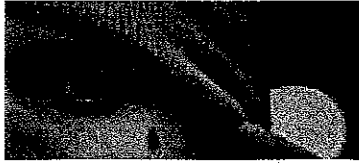
- Associates exclusively with gang members
- May go through a gang initiation
- Generally has a gang nickname
- May flash signs
- May wear tattoos

- Withdraws from home and school
- Totally committed to gang lifestyle
- May carry a weapon or has easy access to a weapon
- Participates in gang crimes and other gang related activities
- Prone to drug and/or alcohol use
- (This level may represent 20% of the actual gang membership)

### **Level V - Hard Core Gang Member**

- Associates with no one but gang members and gang lifestyle
- Instructs in the commission of street related crimes
- Initiates and directs crime activities
- Drug and/or alcohol user
- Lives in or near the gang's area or turf
- Personal goals totally for the cause of the gang
- (This level may represent 10% of the actual gang membership)

## Teardrop Tattoo



Many kids today are wearing teardrop tattoos as a fashion statement or to make them appear tough.

There is one particular tattoo that has become popular over the years that has become a generic symbol for gang members and non-gang members of all races and ethnicities — **the teardrop tattoo.**

The teardrop is said to have originated with Hispanic gangs in California in the 1940's. Others have said that it originated in Mexico and Puerto Rico. Regardless of the origin, over the years, the tattoo has evolved in appearance and meaning.

Originally believed to mean that the wearer had served time in prison, teardrops now mean a variety of things. They can mean that the wearer has killed someone or that they've lost a family member or fellow gang member. They may also mean that the wearer has done, or is doing, prison time. The prison time may range from one to ten years. Also, the Folks and People Nations, two alliances of many gangs, identify everything either to their right or left sides, respectively. The teardrop may be used by persons to identify themselves as a gang member and to show the members allegiance to one nation or the other. Additionally, and unfortunately, many of today's youths think it is "cool" to emulate what the gangs do. It is a way of showing off for some. As a fad or fashion statement, many have begun to wear the teardrop tattoo which in some areas automatically marks them incorrectly as a gang member. Also, some celebrities not connected with gangs, have gotten the tattoo for their own reasons.

An example of a celebrity who wears two teardrop tattoos is Larry Hughes, a National Basketball League star, who plays for the Cleveland Cavaliers. Hughes lost his brother and to remember him, had two teardrop tattoos placed beneath his left eye. He states



that at the time, he did not realize the gang related significance that the tattoo has.

It is being said that inmates in the Australian penal system, who are child molesters or sexual predators, are forcibly being tattooed with the tear drop tattoo to alert others to the heinous crime committed by the person.

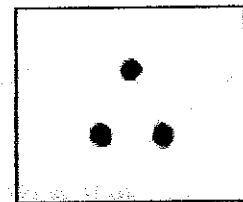
Today there are two traditional, very distinct teardrop tattoos. Depending on the meaning and the particular group, the teardrop may, or may not, be filled in. The tattoo may simply be the outline of a teardrop and is referred to as an open teardrop. The filled in teardrop is referred to as a closed teardrop. What means one thing to one person may mean something totally different to someone else. What matters as much, or more than the tattoo, is the context in which it is worn. Is it being worn in memory of someone? Is it being worn as a reminder to others that the wearer is a murderer? Or is it being worn out of sheer stupidity?

A third type of tear drop tattoo is now being reported. It is described as a "half" tear drop which is only half filled in with ink. It is supposed to symbolize the fact that someone close to the wearer was killed and the wearer then killed the assailant.

One thing to remember. No one can look at a teardrop tattoo and state positively that the tattoo has a specific meaning. As stated above, there are multiple meanings and only the wearer knows the reason he or she is wearing the tattoo.

### **DOT TATTOOS:**

The dots are usually in groups of three or five small dot tattoos. The most common locations are the web of the hands, the wrist and elbows. For many, three dots in a triangular shape represent the only three places gang members go to - **the hospital, prison or grave.**



Members affiliated with the Sureños, or Sur 13, have been known to place three dots on one wrist and a single dot on the other to indicate the number "13". Members of the Sureños are also



## SAMPLE CONTRACT

### A. Teen will not use any alcohol or drugs.

- **Consequence:** Teen will be grounded for one week. Grounding consists of: staying home, no friends as guests, no phone calls, etc. etc.) Punishment will increase one week for each subsequent offense (i.e., if teen is caught using substances a second time, punishment will be for two weeks, etc.)

**Note:** It is VERY important to clearly state what being grounded consists of so that there are no avenues for manipulation by the teen to get out of the punishment).

- **Privilege:** Teen will be allowed to continue going out with friends and may have continued use of the car.

### B. Teen is expected to return home immediately after school except if prior arrangements are made with parents. Teen will inform parents where he/she is going and will be home by 8:00 p.m. on school nights and 11:00 p.m. on nonschool nights.

- **Consequence:** Teen will be expected to come home twice as early as he was late for one week. (e.g., if 30 minutes late, then curfew will be one hour earlier for the next week).
- **Privilege:** Teen will maintain current curfew and gain trust (some parents may want to allow their teen to work his/her way up to a later curfew by proving himself or herself, but **parents should never set a curfew later than the legal curfew in their area**).

### C. Teen will perform all assigned chores in a satisfactory manner, according to the standards set by parents.

(It is helpful to provide a written list of daily chores so there is no misunderstanding - a dry-erase marker board hung in the kitchen or other family area works great for this purpose).

- **Consequence:** Teen will not be allowed any privileges until required chores are completed, including TV, radio, computer, having friends visit or going out with friends.
- **Privilege:** Teen will maintain access to all privileges of the house, including watching TV, using the computer, having friends visit, and going out with friends.

# Home Rules Contract

for

**Family**

\_\_\_\_\_   
 (last name of family)

All family members, whose signatures are present on this document below, are in agreement with and will follow the rules and consequences of this Home Rules Contract as listed:

1. (list rule) \_\_\_\_\_

**Consequence:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Privilege:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. (list rule) \_\_\_\_\_

**Consequence:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Privilege:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. (list rule) \_\_\_\_\_

**Consequence:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Privilege:** \_\_\_\_\_

4. (list rule) \_\_\_\_\_

**Consequence:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Privilege:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. (list rule) \_\_\_\_\_

Consequence: \_\_\_\_\_

Privilege: \_\_\_\_\_

Signatures of family members (*contract must be signed by all family members involved in contract*)

**Caregivers**

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Parent
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Parent
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Step Parent
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Step Parent

**Other Caregivers**

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Grandparent #1
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Grandparent #2
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Caregiver #1
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Caregiver #2

**Teens/Preteens**

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teen/child #1
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teen/child #3
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teen/child #5

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teen/child #2
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teen/child #4
- \_\_\_\_\_  
Teen/child #6