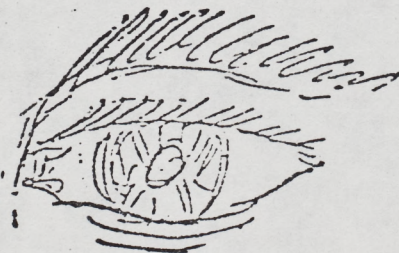
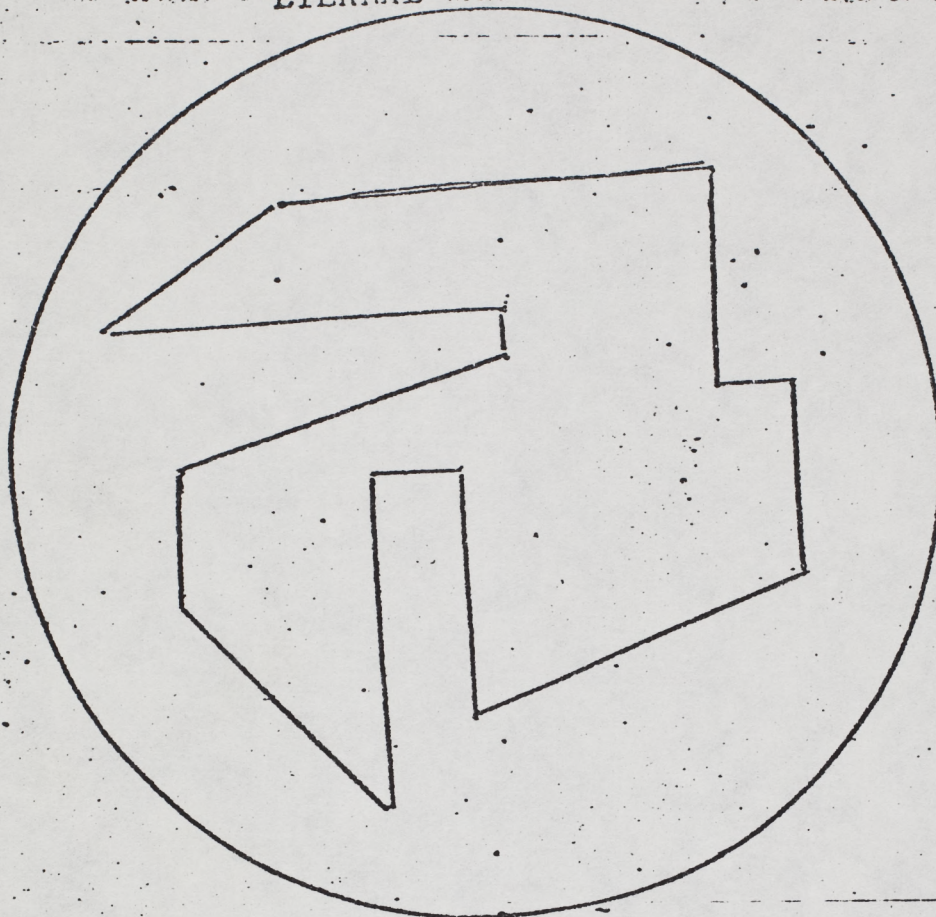


MEXICAN MAFIA TATTOOS

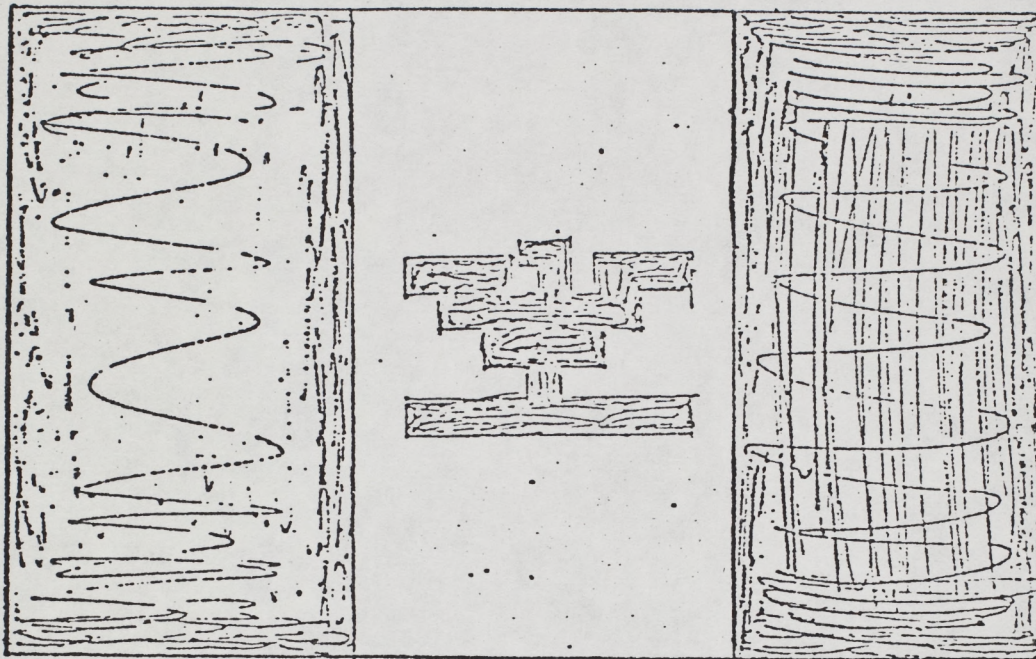
"ETERNAL WAR"



TEAR DROPS UNDER RIGHT EYE ONLY.
EACH TEAR INDICATES ONE HIT.

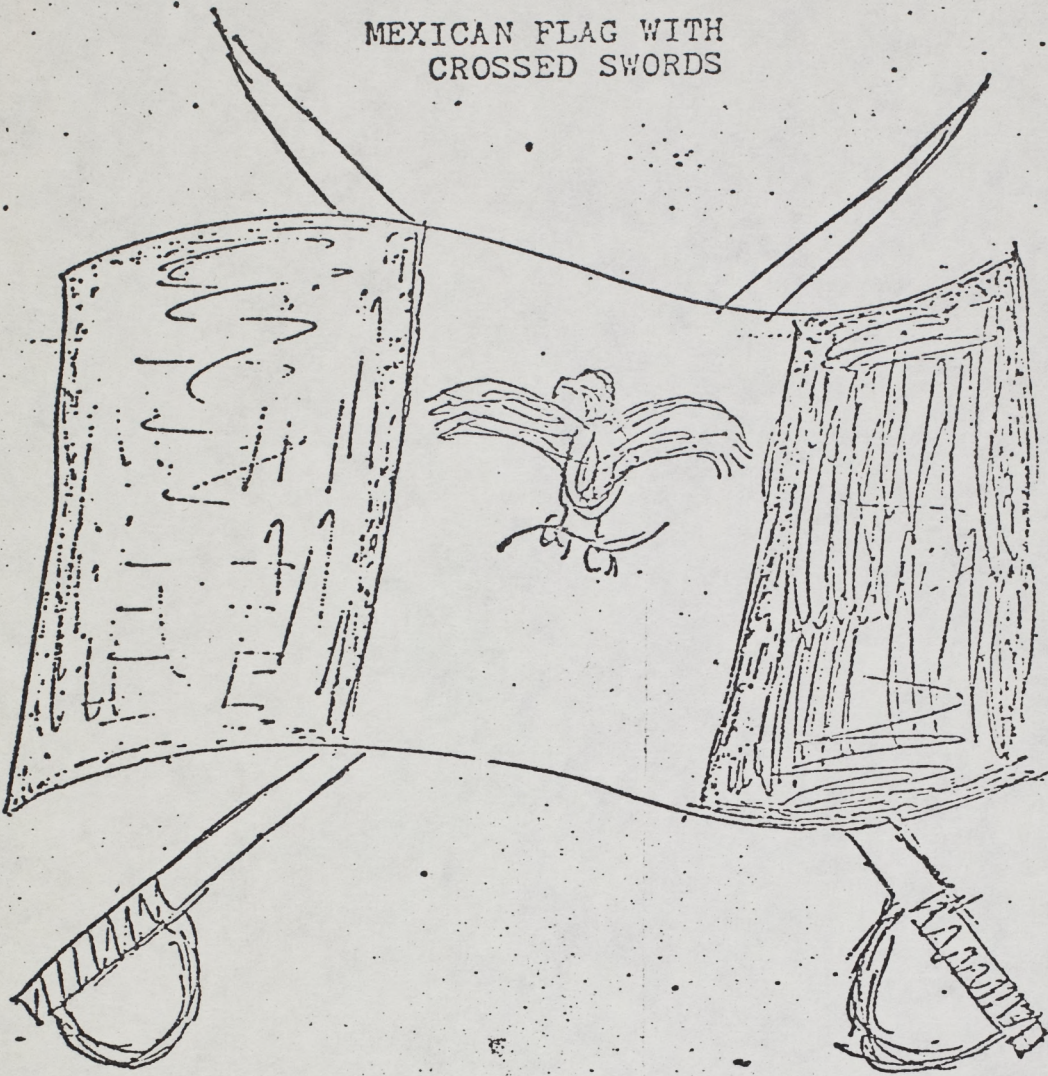
MEXICAN MAFIA TATTOOS

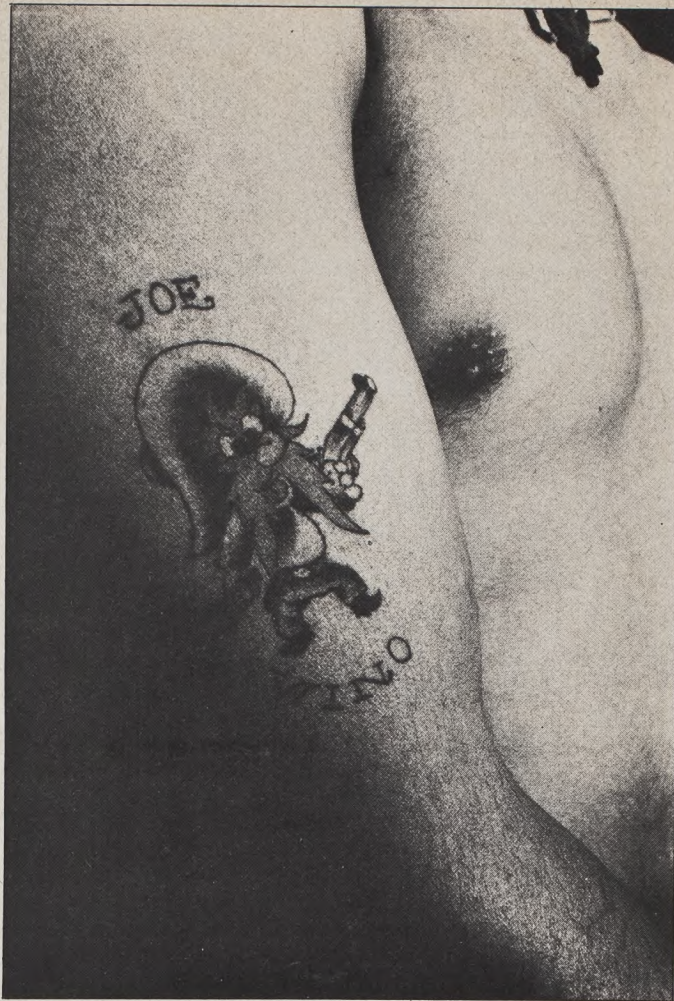
MEXICAN FLAG WITH UFW TYPE EAGLE.



MEXICAN MAFIA TATTOOS

MEXICAN FLAG WITH
CROSSED SWORDS





Inside the Mexican Mafia

By John Hammarley

“... For the first time, a shooter turned informant is revealing the inner workings of the Mexican Mafia outside a grand jury chamber...”

On January 2, 1978, a man named Eddie Gonzales will be escorted into a heavily guarded Sacramento courtroom by bodyguards from the U.S. marshal's protective custody program. As his former colleagues watch from the defense table, Eddie—a “shooter” who traded testimony for immunity and a new identity—will take the stand in the first major trial involving the so-called Mexican Mafia, a prison-spawned gang that turned from street fighting to heroin running and contract murder.

Eddie will be a key witness in the trial of four Mexican Mafia “soldiers” who are accused of the much-publicized murder of Ellen Delia, a woman whose

talent for writing proposals for federal grants won funding for the Get Going Project of East Los Angeles—a social welfare program that may have been used by the Mexican Mafia as a front for dealing in heroin and cocaine. Delia's body was found outside the Sacramento airport on February 17, 1977—and it was Eddie Gonzales's grand jury testimony that helped indict four members of the Mexican Mafia for the murder.

Only the secret grand jury testimony of Eddie Gonzales enabled law enforcement authorities to penetrate the veil of mystery that surrounds the notorious Mexican Mafia. And thanks to Eddie Gonzales, we can tell the inside story of the Mexican Mafia for the first time.

What the jury is likely to hear—according to Eddie's version of the story—

is a scenario of betrayal and brutality leading to the execution of Ellen Delia by her lover, Alfredo (“Alfie”) Sosa, with the help of her estranged husband, Michael Delia. The Mexican Mafia believed that Ellen, who served as executive secretary of Get Going, was ready to inform authorities about the misuse of the project's federal funds. Alfie Sosa told Eddie Gonzales that Ellen must be murdered; Eddie checked with Michael to confirm that the proposed hit was “strictly business,” not a personal grudge by Alfie against his girlfriend. And then the hit was on.

Alfie lured Ellen to Sacramento with a promise that they would patch up their troubled love affair and at the same time share some good cocaine. Ellen was driven to the Los Angeles airport by

John Hammarley has covered the Mexican Mafia for the Sacramento Union.

“... ‘At first it was just a branch of our East L.A. gangs,’ says Eddie, ‘but then we started flexing our muscles, and people started dying’ ...”

Michael Delia; she was met at the Sacramento airport by Eddie Gonzales and Alfie Sosa, who had enlisted the services of the two other defendants—Abraham and Juan Hernandez—in spotting a deserted site near the airport where Ellen could be killed and dumped.

Eddie and Alfie developed an elaborate ruse to avoid arousing Ellen's suspicions. As soon as they picked her up at the airport, Alfie began to cough intermittently—a common habit among veteran cocaine users. The cough grew worse as they left the airport and drove along the empty road; when they reached the murder site, the hacking and coughing were unbearable. Alfie signaled Eddie to pull over to the side of the road, where he left the car and bent over a roadside ditch as if he were vomiting.

“You'd better help your boyfriend,” Eddie suggested to Ellen, “before the cops spot us and start hassling us.”

Ellen slipped out of the rental car and joined her boyfriend at the side of the road. When she leaned over his shoulder to help him, Alfie grabbed Ellen and jammed the barrel of his gun under her right ear near the back of her skull. And then he pulled the trigger.

Alfie returned to the car, and Eddie pulled away. Ellen Delia's body was found later that night by a farmer. She had been silenced.

After I had written a number of newspaper stories about the escapades of the Mexican Mafia, I received a telephone call from Eddie Gonzales. For the past dozen years, he told me, he had been among a select group of “shooters” who ran the gang's murder and drug operations; after being arrested on a firearms charge, Eddie agreed to turn state's evidence in exchange for a new life for himself and his family. Now he wanted to tell his story.

After a few more conversations, I found myself on an airplane headed for a distant city (which will remain unidentified) and a date with a self-admitted murderer turned informant. During several days of conversation at different rendezvous points, he detailed the origins and growth of the Mexican Mafia, the contract and disciplinary murders that he had carried out as a shooter, and the gang's use of federal funds to purchase heroin and cocaine.

As far as we can verify it, Eddie's story is true. His revelations about the inner workings of the Mexican Mafia have been analyzed by corrections officials, Department of Justice authorities, undercover agents from the Los Angeles

Police Department and several Sacramento law enforcement specialists. State officials agree that Eddie is the highest ranking Mexican Mafia member to turn state's evidence. His grand jury testimony as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Ellen Delia murder case was crucial to the indictment of the four defendants. For the first time, Eddie is talking about the Mexican Mafia outside the locked doors of a grand jury chamber.

We don't know Eddie's new name, but he was known as “Sailor” when he spent his nights rolling them outside Long Beach bars as a teenager. At eighteen, the California Youth Authority caught up with Eddie and sent him to the Deuel Vocational Institution in Tracy, where he was reunited with many of the young men he knew and “ran with” in several East Los Angeles gangs. Eddie arrived at Deuel just in time to witness the birth of the Mexican Mafia.

“When I got there, the guys ran down to me what the Mafia was doing,” Eddie recalls. “It was a kids' trip then, just a branch of our street gangs in East Los Angeles. A slap on the back, a carton of cigarettes and lots of talk. So I said, sure, why not?”

But even in its embryonic stages, the Mexican Mafia was more than talk. In a correctional facility later dubbed “the

gladiator school” for its history of gang-related killings, membership in the feared and respected Mexican Mafia was a way to survive. “We pressured people,” Eddie says. “They got killed, of course. If I felt like killing somebody, I would. If I didn't, I wouldn't. We were having fun then.”

When Eddie was released from Deuel, he found that his Mexican Mafia connection extended to the streets of East Los Angeles, where Eddie and his fellow gang members began running together and organizing small-scale robberies. The Mexican Mafia—named in conscious imitation of their Italian namesake—began to earn the respect of rival street gangs. “It may not be the kind of respect that most people want,” Eddie explains, “but it's more respect than you ever got before. Before, you don't have nothing, you don't have any hopes of having anything, and the Mafia offers something. Financially, it offers a lot—and even friendship and status, too.”

Still, the Mexican Mafia was no more than an East Los Angeles gang until the idea began to spread to California's adult prisons. “It went to San Quentin,” Eddie says, “where it woke up people who make a career out of crime, who have dedicated their whole lives to breaking the law. And they said, ‘Look, man, you're doing this for nothing. Let's

A Ride With a Mexican Mafia Shooter

“It was kind of a joke. We laughed about it afterwards.”

Eddie and some of his Mafia compatriots decided that one young woman was shooting her mouth off “way too much”—and she had to be silenced.

They picked her up in a car one day; Eddie was driving and his two friends had her pinned in the back seat. Soon after they left the neighborhood, one of the two guys shot her once in the chest and then in the arm.

“Blood was spurting out all over,” Eddie recalls. “She kept screaming, ‘Kill me, kill me! It hurts too bad!’”

The trio of Mexican Mafia members decided to drive across town to the other side of Los Angeles, to dump the body. It was rush hour. Four-thirty in the afternoon on the L. A. freeways, and they were chauffeuring a bloodied, half-dead woman past thousands of oblivious commuters.

“She kept pleading with us to kill her,” Eddie says without flinching. “The bitch wouldn't die, and we had to find a good spot to dump her. The two guys were throwing their arms around her, pretending they were hugging her. Blood was splattering every place.”

One of the Mexican Mafia shooters decided to kill her en route to their destination—a makeshift graveyard in a park. “He tried to use this pocketknife with a blade that wouldn't kill anyone,” Eddie says. “He kept stabbing her and she kept screaming.”

They finally reached the park, and Eddie remembers the look on people's faces as the last fatal bullets were pumped into her.

“They just kept looking at us with stares,” Eddie says. “Maybe they thought it was a movie or something, but they didn't react at all. I remember their faces. They didn't seem at all shocked. Maybe they just didn't want to see it.”

They dumped the woman's corpse and sped off.

—J.H.

“... In addition to heroin running and contract murder, the Mexican Mafia is expanding to the safer enterprise of federal grantsmanship...”

do it for something.”

Under the guidance of prison-hardened leaders—including Joe (“Pegleg”) Morgan, an inmate who has spent 30 of his 47 years behind bars—the gang was transformed from an informal alliance of street fighters into a cohesive criminal organization that reached into barrios and prisons throughout the state.

It was Joe Morgan who directed the diversification of the Mexican Mafia, scoring its first kilo of Mexican heroin and funneling contract money from organized crime on the East Coast for hits on the West Coast. By mid-1975, the Mexican Mafia was running a half-dozen kilos of pure Mexican heroin from Tijuana and Juarez to drops in East Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno—a \$60,000-a-week wholesale trade that would be worth millions when the heroin was cut and peddled on the street. And the Department of Justice estimates that the Mexican Mafia was responsible for more than 100 contract murders during the past few years.

Eddie was swept along with the sudden growth of the Mexican Mafia. “They were like a baby, stumbling and learning how to walk,” Eddie recalls. “It wasn’t until 1975, when they flexed their muscles and people started dying, that they started making a lot of money. It was really scary how fast it happened. In ’75, there were 35 Mexican Mafia dudes running around and all we could afford was an \$80 jalopy. Within three months, I was driving a new car.”

Eddie’s specialty in the Mexican Mafia was murder. His last contract was worth \$20,000—he received a three-paragraph description of the victim’s daily habits, spent a day watching him, and then shot him at point blank range while the victim was warming up his car in the garage. “He didn’t look like a bad guy,” Eddie shrugs, “but somebody didn’t like him \$20,000 worth. My conscience? It doesn’t bother me a bit. To be truthful, I felt a little bigger and stronger.”

In fact, the Mexican Mafia places a special value on its shooters. “The people who kill in the Mexican Mafia are supposed to be the most sincere,” Eddie explains. “The shooters are always the ones in line for the top jobs. And their idea of a big shot was being a killer. I guess I looked for people to idolize me in fear. I figured if people were scared of me, they respected me.”

Wielding a gun for the Mexican Mafia was a sign of loyalty and commitment that could save a gang member’s life. “The books are open, once you’re let in, it’s a lifelong thing,” Eddie says. “The

first thing you have to do when you’re in is get the first big contract.”

Those who tried to avoid the murder detail were often victims of it. Eddie recalls the fate of a gang member named Elmo, who was assigned to carry out disciplinary beatings and vengeance murders against rival gangs inside the walls of Folsom prison; when he balked, those walls were no protection against his comrades on the outside.

“Elmo was in the Mexican Mafia for four or five years, and he hadn’t even stabbed one person,” Eddie says in disgust. “He was always bitching about being sick or having a headache. He was like an old bitch who doesn’t want to go to bed with her husband. They gave him a final warning. Then they killed him.”

The Mexican Mafia, according to Eddie Gonzales, includes about 150 full-fledged members, but another 700 or 800 hangers-on and prospective members extend its influence throughout California. Officials already report Mafia rumblings in prisons in Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. And the same officials agree with Eddie’s estimate that the drug and murder activities of the Mexican Mafia in California amount to a \$10 million-a-year operation.

The Mexican Mafia’s “main man” in cocaine and heroin dealing, Eddie says, is Robert (“Robot”) Salas, a long-time confidant of Joe Morgan. Robot, working through fellow Mexican Mafia members hiding from the law in Mexico, would arrange shipments of drugs and then dole out the kilos and pounds to various Mafia connections around the state. “It was strictly on a need basis,” Eddie says. “East L.A. alone would go through four or five kilos a week.”

Morgan, who is now in jail after an arrest on a federal firearms charge, is said to be so strung out on heroin that he is unable to direct the daily operations of the Mexican Mafia. Although Eddie says that it probably took Mafia members “all of five or ten minutes” to raise Morgan’s \$35,000 bail, a corrections department source claims that Morgan has surrounded himself with young women and “is of no use to the Mexican Mafia except to provide a titular role.”

Eddie says that Morgan has “passed the bag”—or transferred the reigns of power—to Robot Salas. But Salas, too, is facing murder charges in Fresno, though he reportedly managed to get out of jail long enough to pass the bag to yet another longtime Mafia soldier.

According to Eddie, the Mexican Mafia bag is filling up with new sources of

revenue—an expansion into safer yet profitable enterprises that was launched by Michael Delia, also known as “Plogas” (Pimples). Delia suggested that the Mexican Mafia establish a self-help group to qualify for some of the millions of federal dollars in federal grants that were available in social welfare programs.

“Mike wanted to get these funds real bad,” Eddie says. “He used to say, ‘Hey, look. Here is this money for the taking. What are we waiting for?’” Not so coincidentally, Delia’s estranged wife Ellen had been writing grant programs for years. She wrote the grant requests, and shortly after the first proposal was submitted, Delia’s Get Going Project and its Mexican Mafia members found themselves \$250,000 richer.

One of the most feared killers in the Mafia—Alfredo (“Alfie”) Sosa—was introduced to Ellen, also known as “Ellie,” and initiated an intimate relationship with her. At the time, Delia and Ellen weren’t living together as husband and wife. Delia introduced them because Sosa wanted to get in on the Get Going Project’s action. And it worked.

“Alfie got on the board of directors and was involved in most all of the important votes on what to do with the money,” Eddie continues. “Mike and Alfie slowly brought all the people they wanted from the Mafia into Get Going. Soon it was all Mafia.”

With working capital from the federal government in hand, Delia knew what he now needed was political support, Eddie says. Where to go and who to approach was the problem. The solution’s name was Robert Lewis, State Senator Alex Garcia’s former top man in Southern California. He had been operating his construction business on shaky financial grounds, Eddie says. He needed money and somehow Delia found out about Lewis’s plight.

“He had his hand out from the beginning,” Eddie maintains. “He was money-hungry and was deeply in debt, so Mike and a few other people approached him and told him they would clean up his debts if he would front the Mafia to the senator for them. So he talked to the senator. But he held out his hand one too many times and they found they didn’t need him. They were already secure with the senator. Shortly after that assessment of the situation was made, Lewis was murdered.

“The senator wasn’t illegal,” Eddie comments. “He was doing his job. But he was so impressed with Mike and these people he met through Lewis that he really believed everything that was said.

After he met Mike and read just the paper figures about the success rate, he just felt this was really something."

The Mafia members within Get Going made sure that the people being treated in the program, including many recently released Mafia inmates whom Get Going vouched for, would have "clean" urinalysis samples in tests for drug addiction, Eddie says. "No one would have dirty samples. They [Get Going supervisors] would pee in the bottle for them."

"You're going to see a lot of officials wearing sunglasses and ducking interviews because of the things with Get Going," he continues. "I bet there's going to be a lot of embarrassment."

Eddie categorically says Get Going had developed a very effective form of subtly pressuring for corrections and parole authorities to release inmates into the project's welcoming arms. "Get Going had one of the best success records of all the other programs around," Eddie says. "That's because some records were doctored."

Ellen Delia was murdered before she could reveal what she knew about the Mexican Mafia's penetration into federal grantsmanship and the politics of community organizing. But her death prompted a flurry of state and federal interest in Get Going and another inmate self-help program, Community Concern. Both programs have been shut down by authorities, putting an end to the yearly flow of \$1 million in federal funds into the hands of Mexican Mafia members and their associates.

Only a few months ago, Eddie Gonzales was earning up to \$20,000 for a single contract murder. Today, he lives on a \$900-a-month allowance in a city somewhere outside California. It's all part of the deal—a new identity, a new home for himself and his family, a small allowance. But Eddie is attending classes at a local trade school in the hope of supplementing his income. "I don't know where all the money goes," Eddie says with a shrug.

At this moment, Eddie might be poring over the trade school manuals, or helping his wife with the kids, or watching a football game on television. Eddie is an avid pro football fan, and he tries to outguess the point spreads given in the local newspapers.

But he knows that the quiet rhythm of his new life might be interrupted at any moment by the inevitable telephone call from the officials who gave him safety in exchange for testimony. The phone call will summon him to the local airport for the flight to Sacramento—and the courtroom rendezvous which will bring Eddie Gonzales face-to-face with his former comrades of the Mexican Mafia. ■



SUPREME POWER STRUCTURE
OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA
SUPREME COMMANDER NUESTRO GENERAL
ARTICLE I SEC I

NUESTRO GENERAL IS THE SUPREME POWER IN THE ORGANIZATION, KNOWN AS LA NUESTRA FAMILIA, HIS POWERS SHALL HAVE NO LIMIT (WITHIN ART. I. SEC. I II III). SOLELY HE CAN DECLARE "WAR" ON THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION AND ONCE IN A STATE OF WAR "PEACE WILL NOT PREVAIL UNTIL THE DECISION FROM NUESTRO GENERAL...

I... NUESTRO GENERAL WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY RELEASED OF ALL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES UPON RECEIVING A DATE OF ONE YEAR OR LESS...

II... A NUESTRO GENERAL WILL BE A SEASONED (EXPERIENCED) WARRIOR, THIS QUALIFICATION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO HOLD THIS HIGH OFFICE. WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR NUESTRO GENERAL TO CHOOSE A SUCCESSOR HE WILL DO SO FROM THE RANKS OF COMMANDERS AT HIS DISPOSAL...

III... IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY AND A NUESTRO GENERAL IS DOWNED, THE CAPTAIN AT THAT POINT WILL AUTOMATICALLY DECLARE WAR UNTIL THE 1st CAPTAIN CAN AUTOMATICALLY ASSUME THE RANK OF NUESTRO GENERAL. IN THIS EMERGENCY THE HOME CAPTAIN WILL HAVE NO POWER TO APPOINT OR PLACE ANY OR ALL POSITIONS IN THE HIGH COMMAND OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA...

IV... NUESTRO GENERAL HAS THE POWER IN A STATE OF WAR (STATE CONDITIONS AS REGARDS TO STRUCTURE OF POINT CAPTAINS, IN PEACE TIME HE WILL RETAIN THE POWER TO DISCHARGE ANY COMMANDERS THAT ARE NOT DILIGENT IN THE FUNCTIONS OF SAID POSITION. HOWEVER, HE WILL RELINQUISH HIS POWER TO APPOINT OR DISCHARGE CAPTAINS AND IF THE FAMILIA (CLAN) WHERE THE CAPTAIN HAS BEEN DISCHARGED HAS NO RESERVE CAPTAIN TO TAKE COMMAND THE CLAN (FAMILIA BODY) OF SAID DISPOSED CAPTAIN WILL ELECT A SUCCESSOR...

V... A DISCHARGED COMMANDER WILL LOSE ALL RANK OF CAPTAIN AND ALL SAID AUTHORITY OF THAT RANK...

VI... HEADQUARTERS OF THE NUESTRA FAMILIA WILL ALWAYS BE WITH THE NUESTRO GENERAL AND MOVE WITH HIM...

VII... ONLY APPLIES IN PEACE TIME

VIII... NUESTRO GENERAL UPON RECEIVING A COMPLAINT FROM ONE OF HIS SOLDADOS THAT THE AUTHORITY WHICH HE IS UNDER IS UNJUSTLY USING THEIR POWERS OVER HIM, DUE TO A PERSONAL CONFLICT, HE (NUESTRO GENERAL) WILL APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF NOT LESS THAN THREE (3) SOLDADOS FROM THAT PARTICULAR CLAN TO INVESTIGATE SAID CHARGES AND EACH IS TO REPORT TO NUESTRO GENERAL...

IX... NUESTRO GENERAL WILL ALWAYS KEEP IN TOUCH WITH ALL FAMILIAROS LEAVING LIMITED CONTACT WITH EACH BRANCH OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA IS ESTABLISHED...

X... THE NUESTRO GENERAL CAN HAVE AS MANY AS TEN (10) ACTIVE COMMANDERS AT ONE TIME IN THE GRADE THEM AS 1st, 2nd, 3rd AND SO ON, ACCORDING TO THEIR LEADERSHIP ABILITY AND OVER ALL FACTORS...

XI... THE NUESTRO GENERAL WILL APPOINT A 1st CAPTAIN OR COMMANDER WHO WILL BE HIS SUCCESSOR AND IF THE NUESTRO GENERAL BECOMES INCOMMUNICADO THE 1st CAPTAIN OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA WILL HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT EACH CAPTAIN OF SAID ORGANIZATION WORKS AND GOVERNS ACCORDING TO THIS CONSTITUTION...

XII... THE SUCCESSOR ONLY APPLIES AS FAR AS THE 1st CAPTAIN IS CONCERNED, THE NUESTRO GENERAL HAS THE RIGHT TO SELECT THE 1st CAPTAIN...

DISCHARGE FROM ALL DUTIES OF EL NUESTRO GENERAL
ARTICLE I A SEC I

NUESTRO GENERAL MAY BE IMPEACHED FROM OFFICE WHERE IT IS THE OPINION OF ALL COMMANDERS HOLDING OFFICE AT THAT TIME, THAT HE IS NOT WORKING IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ORGANIZATION. THIS CAN BE DONE BY A PETITION OR DOCUMENT WITH THE SIGNATURES OF ALL CAPTAINS OWN HANDWRITING...

I... UPON RECEIVING THIS DOCUMENT THE NUESTRO GENERAL WILL AUTOMATICALLY LOSE ALL POWERS AND MAY CHALLENGE THE LEGALITY OF THE SIGNATURE IN WHICH CASE A SOLDADO WILL BE APPOINTED BY THE BODY TO WRITE TO THE CAPTAINS AND VERIFY THEIR VOTE...

II... UPON CONFIRMATION DISCHARGE OF THE NUESTRO GENERAL, HE WILL LOSE ALL RANK AND THE SUCCESSOR WILL MOVE INTO THAT POSITION...

REVISED BY-LAWS AND OBJECTIVES OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA
ARTICLE II SEC I.

I... PRIMARY PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THIS ORGANIZATION WILL BE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ITS MEMBERS AND THE BRINGING THE ORGANIZATION ON THE OUTSIDE INTO A STRONG AND SELF-SUPPORTING FAMILIA...

II... ALL MEMBERS WILL WORK SOLELY FOR THAT OBJECTIVE AND WILL PUT ALL PERSONAL GOALS AND FEELINGS ASIDE UNTIL SAID FULFILLMENT IS ACCOMPLISHED...

III... A FAMILIANO WILL NOT BE RELEASED FROM HIS OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS THE ORGANIZATION BECAUSE HE IS RELEASED FROM PRISON BUT WILL BE EXPECTED TO WORK TWICE AS HARD TO SEE THAT A FAMILIA IS ESTABLISHED AND KEPT IN HAND WITH THE ORGANIZATION ALREADY ESTABLISHED BEHIND THE WALLS OF PRISON...

IV... A FAMILIANO WILL REMAIN A FAMILIANO MEMBER UNTIL DEATH OR OTHERWISE DISCHARGED FROM THE ORGANIZATION. HE WILL ALWAYS BE SUBJECT TO PUT THE INTEREST OF THE ORGANIZATION FIRST AND ALWAYS DO EVERYTHING ELSE IN PRISON OR OUT...

- V... AN AUTOMATIC DEATH SENTENCE WILL BE PUT ON A FAMILIANO THAT TURNS TRAITOR, OR DESERTER, UNDER NO OTHER CIRCUMSTANCE WILL A BROTHER FAMILIANO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BLOOD OF A FELLOW BROTHER FAMILIANO TO DO SO WILL BE CONSIDERED AS AN ACT OF TREASON...
- VI... IN ORDER SO (ART II. SEC I) CAN BE INVOKED THE REGIMENTAL GOVERNING BODY WILL HOLD A VOTE THEMSELVES AND PASS SENTENCE MAJORITY RULES, IN CASE OF A TIE VOTE THE DECISION WILL BE WITH THE CAPTAIN, HIS DECISION SHALL BE FINAL...
- VII... ALL PRESENT FAMILIANS IN SAID ORGANIZATION NUESTRA FAMILIA WILL ACKNOWLEDGE CONSTITUTION UPON READING IT AND WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTIONS IF SAID CONSTITUTION IS NOT FOLLOWED...

REGIMENTAL COMMANDER CAPTAIN ARTICLE III SEC I.

- I... THE CAPTAIN IS THE REGIMENTAL COMMANDER OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA AND HOLDS THE RANK JUST BELOW NUESTRO GENERAL. THEIR (CAPTAIN) RESPONSIBILITIES ARE TO LEAD AND DIRECT LA NUESTRA FAMILIA UNDER HIS CARE TO SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISH THE GOALS SET FORTH IN (ART II SEC I AND II)...
- II... FOR THIS PURPOSE HE (CAPTAIN) SHALL HAVE THE CHOICE OF SELECTING HIS OWN LIEUTENANTS AND SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO DISMISS THEM (LT'S) IF HE (CAPTAIN) FEELS THAT THEY ARE NOT ACCEPTING OR HANDLING RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP. IN PEACE TIME A DISMISSED (LT) HAS AN OPTION TO INVOKE (ART I. SEC I)...
- III... DUE TO CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL, IT MAY BE THAT THERE WILL BE MORE THAN ONE CAPTAIN IN A REGIMENT AT THE SAME TIME. IF A CAPTAIN IS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE FAMILIA REGIMENT TO ANOTHER WHERE THERE IS ALREADY A CAPTAIN, THE CAPTAIN WITH THE HIGHEST RANK WILL TAKE COMMAND AND THE OTHERS WILL BE IN RESERVE ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE RANKS...
- III A... CAPTAINS WILL HAVE GRADES OR RATINGS OF 1ST AND 3RD... AND SO FORTH (ART III SEC III) CAN BE INVOKED ALSO THE LOWER RATING THE GREATER THEIR AUTHORITY. NO CAPTAIN CAN OVER-RIDE OR CONTRADICT THE ORDERS OF A HIGHER RANKING CAPTAIN UNDER WITHOUT DIRECT ORDERS FROM NUESTRO GENERAL...
- III B... WHENEVER NUESTRO GENERAL BECOMES IN COMMUNICADO AND CANNOT SUPERVISE HIS CAPTAINS, THE 1ST CAPTAIN OR COMMANDER OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA WILL HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT EACH CAPTAIN OF SAID ORGANIZATION WORKS AND GOVERNS UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION...
- III C... ALL OTHER CAPTAINS IN A REGIMENT, OTHER THAN THE GOVERNING CAPTAIN WILL BE CLASSIFIED AS RESERVE CAPTAINS AND WILL ACT AS ADVISORS, ALTHOUGH THEY WILL NOT HOLD ANY POWERS AS TO THE RUNNING OF THE REGIMENT...
- IV... THERE SHALL NEVER BE MORE THAN TEN (10) CAPTAINS IN THIS ORGANIZATION (LA NUESTRA FAMILIA) AT ANY ONE TIME. THIS INCLUDES RESERVES. IF THERE ARE ALREADY TEN (10) CAPTAINS IN THIS ORGANIZATION AND A REGIMENT IS WITHOUT A CAPTAIN DUE TO (ART III SEC III) THE 1ST LIEUTENANT WILL RUN THE FAMILIA REGIMENT UNTIL A COMMANDER ARRIVES OR THERE IS AN OPENING IN THE RANKS OF CAPTAIN...
- V... THE RESERVE CAPTAIN WILL ONLY TAKE POWER IF THE GOVERNING CAPTAIN IS DOWNED, TRANSFERRED OR IS DISCHARGED BY NUESTRO GENERAL. IT WILL BE THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNING COMMANDER TO TAKE THE RESERVE CAPTAIN UNDER HIS COMMAND AND SHOW HIM THE INTERNAL FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIMENT IN ORDER SO THAT THE RESERVE CAPTAIN WILL BE ABLE TO GOVERN THE REGIMENT IF THE NEED ARISES...
- VI... ALL CAPTAINS WILL HOLD EQUAL RANK, THEREFORE ONE CAN NOT ORDER THE OTHER EXCEPT UNDER (ART III SEC III B) OR IF THE RESERVE CAPTAIN IS HINDERING WITH THE RULES AND ORDERS THAT THE GOVERNING CAPTAIN HAS SET FORTH FOR THE EFFICIENT RUNNING OF THE FAMILIA REGIMENT. IN THIS CASE THE RESERVE CAPTAIN WILL CEASE TO INTERFERE OR BE INVOLVED UNTIL HE IS CALLED BEFORE NUESTRO GENERAL...
- VII... THE RESERVE CAPTAIN HAS ONLY AS MUCH POWER AS THE GOVERNING COMMANDER WANTS TO BESTOW ON HIM AND THE FAMILIA BODY SHOULD AT ALL TIMES KNOW THE STRUCTURE OF THE RESERVE CAPTAIN...
- VIII... IN WARTIME THE CAPTAINS ARE SOLELY ANSWERABLE TO THE NUESTRO GENERAL AND FAMILIANO SOLDADO SHALL QUESTION HIS ORDERS SET FORTH BY HIM PERSONALLY OR THROUGH ONE OF HIS TENIENTES TO QUESTION SAID ORDERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN ACT AS OUTLINED IN (ART II SEC V) DEPENDING UPON THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE WHICH WILL BE WITH THE CAPTAIN TO DETERMINE...
- IX... IN PEACE TIME AS IN WARTIME THE CAPTAIN IS SOLELY ANSWERABLE TO THE NUESTRO GENERAL IF A FAMILIANO FEELS THAT THE POWER OR POWERS OF THE STRUCTURE IN HIS REGIMENT IS MISSUSING THEIR APPOINTED AUTHORITY AND THIS DUE TO A CONFLICT IN PERSONALITIES, HE HAS RIGHT AS AN HONORABLE MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION TO APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER EL NUESTRO GENERAL (ART I. SEC V)....
- X... THE CAPTAIN WHERE NUESTRO GENERAL HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS SHALL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE IF ANYTHING SHOULD HAPPEN TO THE NUESTRO GENERAL. IT WILL BE THE DUTY OF THE CAPTAIN TO PERSONALLY SEE THAT TWO (2) OF HIS OFFICERS SHALL BE WITH THE NUESTRO GENERAL WHEN EVER POSSIBLE. IF THE NUESTRO GENERAL IS DOWNED, THE CAPTAIN WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECALL OF ALL RANK AFTER THE STATE OF WAR IS OVER (ART I. SEC III A)...

FUNCTIONS AND QUALITIES DE UN LIEUTENANT ART IV SEC I.

- I... THE LIEUTENANT IS THIRD IN THE POWER RANK OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA. HE IS UNDER THE CAPTAIN, HE IS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA, AS HE WILL BE IN CONTACT WITH ALL FAMILIANS AT ALL TIMES AND THEREFORE HE SHOULD AT ALL TIMES BE A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR THE SOLDADOS TO FOLLOW...
- II... HE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BUILDING UP OF THE FAMILIA PERSONAL AND SHALL HAVE NO LESS THAN TWO (2) WEAPONS PER SOLDADO IN THE REGIMENT.
- II A... WHILE IN A STATE OF WAR, AND THE ARMS QUOTA DROPS BELOW THE SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS ALL BE FIRST PRIORITY OF THE LIEUTENANTS TO RESTORE IT UP TO PAR AS OUTLINED IN (ART III SEC I)...

II... EACH LIEUTENANT SHALL HAVE A CERTAIN NUMBER OF SOLDADOS ASSIGNED TO HIM. HE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SCHOOLING, BASIC NEED AND CONDUCT...

IA... WHENEVER ONE OR ALL HIS SOLDADOS GO INTO COMBAT WITH ANY OF THE ENEMY OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA (SHALL PRESENT THE CAPTAIN WITH A FULL REPORT ON WHAT OCCURRED...

II... THE LIEUTENANTS SHALL HAVE RATINGS OF 1ST AND 3RD. THIS RATING SHALL BE GIVEN TO THEM BY CAPTAIN ACCORDING TO THEIR EXPERIENCE AND LEADERSHIP ABILITIES...

III... IT SHALL BE THE DUTIES OF THE LIEUTENANT TO KEEP A RECORD OF ALL KNOWN NAMES AND NUMBERS OF MEMBERS OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA. EACH DAY HE SHALL CHECK ALL PERSONS BEING TRANSFERRED TO HIS TERRITORY. CHECK THE RECORD BOOK AND MAKE A REPORT TO HIS CAPTAIN...

IA... ALL LIEUTENANTS SHALL QUESTION ALL NEW FAMILIANDOS ASSIGNED TO HIM FOR INFORMATION AS TO UNKNOWN MEMBERS OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA. NEW INFORMATION SHALL GO ON THE RECORD BOOK AND WHENEVER ONE OF HIS SOLDADOS IS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PINTA A COPY OF THE RECORD BOOK SHALL BE SENT WITH THE SOLDADO...

IB... IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LIEUTENANTS TO INFORM THE CAPTAIN OF THE DEPARTURE OF HIS SOLDADOS IN ORDER THAT THE FAMILIA OF THE OTHER REGIMENT SHALL BE INFORMED...

FAMILIANO SOLDADO

ARTICLE IV SEC I.

REQUEST FOR MEMBERSHIP INTO THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL BE MADE TO THE CAPTAIN. ANY MEMBER CAN MAKE A REQUEST FOR AN INDIVIDUAL PROVIDING SUCH REQUESTING FAMILIANO WILL ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL...

FINAL DECISION FOR MEMBERSHIP SHALL NOT BE MADE UNTIL THIRTY (30) DAYS HAVE ELAPSED FROM SUCH REQUEST. THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE REGIMENT MUST APPROVE THE REQUEST FOR NEW MEMBERSHIP...

II... NO APPLICANT WILL BE GRANTED MEMBERSHIP IF HE (THE APPLICANT) MISREPRESENTS HIS QUALIFICATIONS ALSO AS A MEMBER AND SOLDADO, AND HE MISREPRESENTS HIS ACTIONS IN BATTLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MAKING HIS NAME SEEM MORE VALUABLE. HE WILL BE SUBJECTED TO DISCIPLINE UNDER ART. VI SEC I B) - A MINOR OFFENSE OR ART. I EXPELLED FROM THIS ORGANIZATION DEPENDING UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE U.S.

III... MEMBERSHIP OF THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL BE RESTRICTED ONLY TO THOSE OF LATIN EXTRACTION. NO MAXIMUM LIMIT SHALL BE INVOKED BY THIS CONSTITUTION, IN SO FAR AS MEMBERSHIP INTO THIS ORGANIZATION IS CONTROLLED. HOWEVER SUCH LIMITATIONS MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY NUESTRO GENERAL AS DEEMED NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CONTROL ALTHOUGH OTHER EXTRACTIONS (RACES) WILL BE CONSIDERED WITH THE CONSENT OF BOTH THE CAPTAIN AND GENERAL...

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT

ART VI SEC I.

REGIMENTAL CAPTAIN SHALL PASS SENTENCE FOR ALL MINOR INFRACTIONS OF CONDUCT, IN WARTIME THERE WILL BE NO APPEAL UNLESS TO GENERAL...

II... PUNISHMENT SHALL BE ADMINISTERED BY THE REGIMENTAL LIEUTENANTS (ART IV SEC III.) OR BY THE REGIMENT AS A WHOLE WHEN SO ORDERED BY THE FAMILIA CAPTAIN...

III... ALL FAMILIANDOS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION OR IMMEDIATE EXCLUSION FROM THIS ORGANIZATION (ART II SEC I.) FOR MISCONDUCT OR BEHAVIOR UNBECOMING A MEMBER, SAID CONDITIONS SHALL PREVAIL WITH REGARD TO THE INDIVIDUAL, TOWARDS ANOTHER MEMBER, THE ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE OR HIS SUPERIORS...

IV... UNDER NO CONDITIONS WILL THERE BE FIGHTING BETWEEN FAMILIANDOS, TO DO SO WILL BRING DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AND IF BLOOD IS SPILLED, IT WILL RESULT IN THE EXCLUSION OF ONE OR ALL PARTYS INVOLVED (ART II SEC I.)

V... EVERY MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION (LA NUESTRA FAMILIA) WILL ALWAYS SHOW PROPER RESPECT TO HIS BROTHER FAMILIANO BOTH IN WORDS AND IN ACTIONS...

VA... NO MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL PUT MATERIAL THINGS WHETHER IT BE DRUGS, MONEY, OR WEAPONS (OR PUNKS AS RELATE TO THE PINTA) BEFORE THE BEST INTEREST OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA OR A BROTHER FAMILIANO...

VB... NO FAMILIANO SHALL LIE ABOUT HIS POSITION OR RANK OF LA NUESTRA FAMILIA, NOR WHEN DISCUSSING BUSINESS TO A SUPERIOR OR TO A BROTHER MEMBER, NOR SHALL THERE BE ANY LYING OR GIVING FALSE TESTIMONY...

VI... IT IS THE SACRED DUTY OF A FAMILIANO GUERRERO TO DO BATTLE FOR LA NUESTRA FAMILIA AND NO SOLDADO WILL FIGHT BECAUSE HE FOUGHT FOR HIS ORGANIZATION THAT HE IS ENTITLED TO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, ALL THAT MATTERS IS THAT YOU AS A GUERRERO DE LA NUESTRA FAMILIA ARE LIVING UP TO YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES. REMEMBER THAT A TRUE GUERRERO DOESN'T NEED TO BOAST OF HIS ACHIEVEMENTS...

VII... AS A STANDARD ANSWER FOR A FAMILIANO WHEN HE IS ASKED BY ANY COUNTY, STATE, OR FEDERAL AUTHORITY IF (HE) OR IF (THERE) IS ANY ORGANIZATION KNOWN TO EXIST IN THE PINTAS THE ANSWER IS NO...

VIII... UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS ANY PORTION OF THIS SAID CONSTITUTION TO BE ALTERED WITHOUT A MEETING CONSISTING OF EL NUESTRO GENERAL AND ONE THIRD (1/3) OF HIS CAPTAIN STAFF, NOR SHALL FAMILIANDOS PUT THEIR OWN INTERPRETATIONS UPON SAID CONSTITUTION. IT IS TO BE READ IN ITS ENTIRETY, ALL SECTIONS THAT RELATE TO ONE CONCEPT ARE TO BE READ AS ONE...