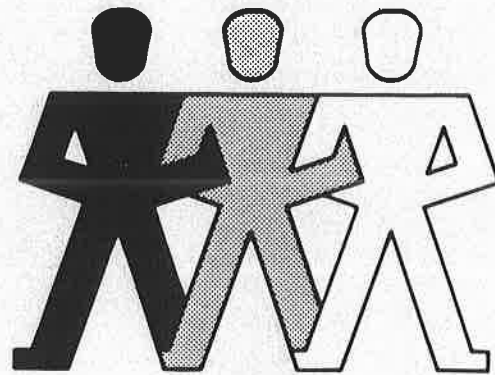


**CITY OF CHICAGO
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Special Report #1**

1990 HATE CRIME REPORT



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In Chicago, a hate crime is reported to police about once every 36 hours. These crimes tear at the fabric of Chicago, discouraging peaceful relations and impeding the progress of daily life. When a cross is burned on a biracial family's lawn, a synagogue is defaced, a Latino is attacked for his accent, an Asian is beaten as a post-Vietnam grudge or an Arab is assaulted because of Middle East tensions, all of Chicago must stand up and protest. Fighting these crimes of hate is one of the missions of the Commission on Human Relations.

The Commission received 213 reports of hate crimes during 1990. These 213 reports were received from the Chicago Police Department's Civil Rights Division, which investigates crimes motivated by race, religion, national origin and sexual orientation. The 213 cases were received by the Commission in calendar year 1990, including a few crimes committed in late 1989.

The crimes listed here are only those crimes reported to police, but it is widely accepted that many more hate crimes occur than are reported. Hate crimes are among the most terrifying of crimes, as victims are targeted for attack not because of who they are but because of what they represent to their attackers. Because of this, many hate crimes go unreported. The Commission encourages victims to report hate crimes rather than suffer in silence.

Some of the highlights of this 1990 report are:

1) The Commission received 213 reports of hate crimes during 1990, up from 185 in 1989, a 15 percent increase.

2) The Commission helped more than 200 victims of these crimes in 1990, making sure they understood the legal system and their rights as victims. In 80 of the 213 cases, arrests were made. Seventeen offenders involved in hate crimes committed in 1990 were sentenced to combinations of jail time, probation, supervision, fines and community service.

3) The majority of hate crimes occur in just three areas of the city: the Southwest Side, Austin and the North Lakefront. Ten communities in these three areas reported almost half of all the hate crimes between 1986 and 1990. Meanwhile, 44 of Chicago's 77 communities reported 10 or fewer hate crimes in those five years.

4) 1990 had the highest percentage of violent hate crimes reported in the last five years, with almost half involving physical battery.

5) Blacks were victims in half the hate crimes reported to the Commission in 1990. Whites were the attackers in half the reported hate crimes where the offender's race was known.

6) Hate crimes directed against Asians and gay men and lesbians seem to be extremely underreported to police and the Commission, a situation the Commission is working to change.

7) Anti-Semitic hate crimes jumped from 10 reported in 1989 to 34 in 1990, partially because of a rise in anti-Israel, pro-Arab attacks on Jewish institutions. Two attacks were reported against Middle Easterners.

8) School-based tensions became violent in 1990, with disturbances all over the city between students of differing races.

9) Persons 18 and under committed 42 percent of the hate crimes where the attacker's age is known.

TYPES OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES

Though the number of crimes reported in 1990 is about average for the five year period of 1986 to 1990, 1990 ranks as the year with the highest percentage of physical batteries. Nearly half (49 percent) of all hate crimes reported in 1990 were physical batteries, up from 29 percent in 1988 and 45 percent in 1989. The rest were divided among threats, harassment and vandalism.

The triggering situations of 1990's reported hate crimes varied. About 15 percent of reported hate crimes seemed to be based on unwelcome groups moving in to certain neighborhoods, such as the series of pellets shot into windows of the few black families in North Austin in late 1989 and early 1990. These "move-in" hate crimes included some of the six housing-related hate crimes in Chicago that were reported to the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities*, a Chicago-based fair housing group.

Another 40 percent seemed to be motivated by offense taken at certain groups using public facilities or casual contact on the street. About 5 percent were against public institutions, such as religious organizations and community groups. The rest had unknown or miscellaneous triggering situations.

HATE CRIMES BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Almost all reported hate crimes were based on race, national origin or religion, but police reported eleven crimes based on sexual orientation, up from two reported in 1989. However, this is nowhere near the hundreds of hate crimes against gay men and lesbians called in to the 24-Hour Hotline (312-871-CARE) of Horizons Community Services*, a support group based in Lake View. Lesbians and gay men are known to underreport hate crimes against them because of perceived hostility of the legal system and fear that their sexual orientation will be revealed, bringing on further suffering. The Commission and the Advisory Council on Gay and Lesbian Issues are working to eliminate biases against gay men and lesbians in the legal system and to encourage reporting of hate crimes based on sexual orientation so that the perpetrators may be prosecuted.

* The Commission thanks the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities and the Anti-Violence Project of Horizons Community Services for their help in producing this report.

RACE AND AGE OF ATTACKERS AND VICTIMS

Blacks were victimized in just over half (51 percent) of the hate crimes reported in 1990, being victims in 108 such crimes. Where their attacker is known, about three-quarters (73 percent) of reported hate crimes against blacks were committed by whites. In all, whites were among the attackers in 81 reported hate crimes (51 percent of the crimes where the offender was known or suspected).

Whites were victims in 51 crimes reported in 1990 (23 percent of all reported hate crimes). Blacks attacked whites in 35 reported crimes in 1990 (16 percent). Blacks were among the attackers in 55 reported hate crimes (35 percent of the crimes where the offender was known or suspected).

Jews were targeted in 34 (16 percent) of the hate crimes reported to police, up from only 10 in 1989. Most often (65 percent of the time), the attackers in anti-Semitic crimes were not known, as many of the attacks were vandalism, often against institutions such as synagogues and community organizations. Several of these incidents involved apparent protests against Israel's relations with Arabs, including protests against the Temple Mount killings of 20 Arabs in Jerusalem in October. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith* reported 43 hate crimes directed against Jews in Chicago in 1990, not all of which were reported to police.

Latinos were victims in 17 hate crimes (8 percent) reported in 1990. Latinos were offenders in 19 hate crimes (12 percent of those crimes where the offender was known or suspected), including 16 attacks on blacks.

Asians were victims in only three reported hate crimes, but this number is far lower than the 43 reported by Asian Human Services*, an Asian community group located in Uptown. Immigrant Asians, especially those from Southeast Asian countries with repressive governments, are widely believed to underreport hate crimes. Among the explanations for this are language and cultural differences and the fear of retaliation from the police and judges. The Commission works closely with its Advisory Council on Asian Affairs to reduce the suspicion some Asians feel toward the police and other officials.

Middle Easterners were victims in two known crimes, and attackers in four (three committed against Jews). The climate of hostilities in the Middle East is believed to have increased violence against and by Arabs, but the effects were not yet seen in 1990. The Commission is alert for any war-related hate crimes that might occur in 1991.

Persons 18 and under committed 42 percent of all the hate crimes where the offender's age was known, and are suspected to be behind many of the ones where the age was not known. Persons 18 and under were victims in 22 percent of all hate crimes where the victim's age was known.

* The Commission appreciates the help of the Anti-Defamation League and Asian Human Services in producing this information.

LOCATIONS OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES

It is a fact of Chicago life that where racial change and interaction occur, hate crimes often follow. While no part of the city is immune from hate crimes, the sites of the most hate crimes are the places where large numbers of one or more groups have been replaced by other groups. It is no coincidence that there are three "fertile crescents" for hate crimes in Chicago--the Southwest Side, the Austin area and the North Lakefront--for it is in those places that some of Chicago's most dramatic racial change has occurred.

Understanding the dynamics of racial change is critical to understanding hate crimes. Those groups that are established in an area--most frequently whites but now an increasing number of Latinos--often resent the intrusion of other groups into their neighborhoods. The fear of lowered property values, rising crime and simple upsetting of routines can lead some residents to protest racial change with violence and intimidation.

This is sometimes the motivation behind so-called "contact" hate crimes, which occur when members of one group meet another in a public area such as a street or park. Members of the group that considers itself at home will often attack intruders of differing races to discourage them from entering their areas. The politics of "turf" rule in the arena of hate crimes.

Over the five year period, the Commission received reports of 1129 hate crimes in all of Chicago's 77 community areas. Ten communities had a total of 524 of those crimes, or about 46 percent of the reported hate crimes for the five years. These ten communities were in only three areas: the Southwest Side, Austin and the North Lakefront.

The communities that suffer the most from hate crimes often have the best community-based responses to these crimes. The Commission works very closely with community groups in these vulnerable areas to make certain they are capable of responding to and discouraging future intergroup tensions.

The Commission is also studying the areas where peaceful racial change has occurred, such as in the North Side areas of Logan Square and Avondale, where Latinos have replaced many whites. Forty-four of the city's 77 community areas had 10 or fewer hate crimes reported between 1986 and 1990.

All of the incidents for the year are described in brief at the end of this report. They are grouped by community areas; refer to the map of Chicago on page 12 to identify the communities.

The Southwest Side

The ten communities with the most reported hate crimes between 1986 and 1990 includes five of the Southwest Side's community areas. These five community areas--Chicago Lawn, Ashburn, New City, Beverly and Gage Park--account for more than a quarter of the hate crimes that have occurred in the city's 77 communities between 1986 and 1990. All told, the 19 areas of the Southwest Side account for 41 percent of the city's reported hate crimes from 1986 to 1990.

For the fifth straight year, the Southwest Side community of Chicago Lawn (Community Area 66), which includes Marquette Park, led the city with the highest number of hate crimes (20 this year). It had 126 reported hate crimes between 1986 and 1990, by far the

highest amount in the city over the last five years.

The nearby community of Ashburn (70), which was second over the five year period with 65 incidents, reported 10 hate crimes this year. The community of New City (61), which includes the Back of the Yards and Canaryville neighborhoods, was second in 1990 with 17 reported incidents; New City is fourth overall between 1986 and 1990 with 48 incidents. Beverly (72) and Gage Park (63) are also among the ten highest for the five year period.

The Southwest Side's problems stem from a history of tense race relations. The so-called "color line" which separated blacks from whites moved steadily west from Ashland to Western in the 1960s and 1970s, bringing tension each time blacks moved into previously all-white ethnic areas. Panic peddling and blockbusting accelerated the racial change, which in turn increased racial hostilities. In the last decade, the area around Gage Park and Chicago Lawn has seen an influx of Latinos and Arabs.

When groups like the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party found some adherents for messages of hate, they also found stiff resistance from those who believed the area should integrate peacefully. The Southwest Side thus has both the most racial crimes and the strongest community response to racism in the city.

The Commission has harnessed the area's natural resources which have grown in this harsh climate. Business and community leaders have rallied against the fringe elements that spread division and hate. Community groups were especially helpful in encouraging legislation designed to lower the area's high home foreclosure rate, which was the source of great racial tension.

The many religious institutions in the area have been strong partners in the fight against racism. Where community groups have not naturally coalesced, the Commission has encouraged the creation of ties between groups such as the Commission's Bridgeport Task Force, which was proposed after four blacks from Joliet reported being assaulted outside an Armour Square tavern. Schools also have been targeted, as tensions have exploded at schools such as Morgan Park High School and Enrico Tonti School. In general, the communities of the Southwest Side have helped the Commission fight prejudice in the area, but opposition is sometimes still strong.

Austin

Austin (25) was third in reported hate crimes in both 1990 and the five year period, with 16 this year and 58 overall. Austin is a rapidly changing neighborhood that was once all white. In the past two decades, the southern two thirds of Austin has become almost entirely black, while the northern portion (also called Galewood) has remained predominantly white.

The few blacks that have moved into North Austin/Galewood have been repeatedly harassed by a few neighbors. In late 1989 and early 1990, Austin was the site of a series of attacks on the homes of these black families, plus some whites as well. Vandals shattered home and car windows of these families with rocks, pellets and bricks about 30 times. After one series of attacks, the area was blanketed with ominous notes from the all-white gang called the Gaylords that claimed they would keep Galewood white. The attacks seem to have ceased, though harassment occasionally continues.

The Commission targeted Austin when the harassment began, and provided assistance in forming community groups against the violence. Though no one has been prosecuted for the attacks on homes and cars, the police presence and community vigilance seems to have quieted the area. The Commission is watching for future racial change in the area and its possible negative effects.

The North Lakefront

The North Lakefront, stretching from Rogers Park and West Ridge to the Near North Side, contains four areas that are among the Top Ten community areas reporting hate crimes. Together, these four areas--West Ridge, Uptown, Lincoln Square, and Lake View--account for 14 percent of all the hate crimes in the city over the five years. In all, the nine community areas of the North Lakefront account for 22 percent of the hate crimes reported in this period.

Uptown (3) and Lake View (6) were tied for fifth overall with 43 crimes each between 1986 and 1990; Uptown reported 5 and Lake View reported 12 hate crimes in 1990. West Ridge (2) also reported 12 hate crimes in 1990, with 42 over the five years, making it sixth overall. Lincoln Square (4) also was among the ten highest.

The area has undergone tremendous racial change in the past two decades. Areas that were previously all white have become predominantly Asian, as immigrants from Southeast Asia have settled in Uptown and Edgewater (77). These areas contain small communities of Thais, Laotians, Cambodians, Vietnamese and Chinese, plus other Asian groups. These groups have come into conflict with blacks who live to the south and west, resulting in gang battles and schoolyard violence. The Commission works closely with community groups in the area to deal with the ever-changing landscape of this area. Close contact with community groups from all the Asian communities is maintained by the Advisory Council on Asian Affairs.

Anti-gay and lesbian violence is more commonly reported here than in any other area of the city, as communities of gay men and lesbians have solidified in the Lakefront areas. They have met resistance from heterosexual residents and outsiders who come into the areas to attack those of differing sexual orientation. One gay-oriented bookstore in the area reported receiving up to 10 threatening phone calls a day. The Commission's Advisory Council on Gay and Lesbian Issues serves as a bridge to this community and campaigns against violence based on sexual orientation.

Chicago's Schools

A troubling trend in hate crimes in 1990 was the large number of racial incidents reported in and around Chicago's schools. At least 20 such incidents were reported, and more are known to have occurred. The Commission spent a good deal of its time in schools this year, educating students, school officials, parents and members of the community in ways to stop racial tensions in schools. In more than 30 workshops reaching about 1300 students and teachers, Commission staff members stressed the need to emphasize good intergroup relations in the classroom.

At certain schools, racial problems were very intense. At Morgan Park High School in February, at least three racial assaults were reported when the Local School Council fired a popular

principal; the situation got even worse when a student protest became a melee between students and police officers. At Senn and Arai schools on the North Side, Asian and black students fought each other throughout the year, including one incident where a white teacher suffered a head wound when he was hit by a brick thrown by one of the combatants. Whites and minority students also clashed on the Southeast Side at Bowen and Kenwood High Schools.

In October, the long-simmering Farragut Career Academy exploded in tensions between blacks and Latinos, in which at least three racial assaults were reported. The principal was forced to cancel homecoming and call students into assemblies to struggle with the tensions, and the Commission found some of the year's greatest challenges in helping to resolve some of these tensions. Following this, the Commission authored an article in the magazine "Catalyst," the journal of school reform, instructing parents, school officials and students in how to diminish racial tensions.

Other schools were embroiled in racial issues, but no known hate crimes occurred. In November, some parents protested the transfer of white and Latino students from overcrowded Enrico Tonti School to a mostly black junior high school. At Talcott Elementary School and Roberto Clemente High School on the West Side, arguments between staff, students and parents took on racial overtones.

Hate crimes on college campuses did not seem as evident as they have in the past, with only one known interracial attack on college students. This was the attack on a group of white University of Chicago students, allegedly by a group of blacks. Some college campuses did have racial tensions, however. At Loyola University, a professor's comment about a black student outraged some community members, and at the University of Illinois at Chicago, minority student concerns over racism resulted in sit-ins. The Commission worked to help ease tensions in these colleges so that learning and peaceful intergroup relations could continue.

Jewish Institutions

Chicago became immersed in international affairs when violence from the Middle East spilled into our streets. The killings of 20 Palestinians by Israeli soldiers and the war against Iraq brought out tensions directed against synagogues and other Jewish institutions. At least six of the 34 anti-Semitic crimes reported in 1990 seemed to have some connection to the events in the Middle East. Synagogues on the North Side and the Southwest Side were repeatedly defaced with PLO signs and slogans in October and November. Four Arab youths were charged with one of the attacks. The Commission worked with its Advisory Council on Arab Affairs and Jewish groups to present a unified front against such attacks, and even assisted in the removal of graffiti from the synagogues.

The more traditional defacement of synagogues and other Jewish institutions with swastikas and pro-Nazi slogans also occurred, with at least 20 anti-Semitic crimes seeming to be related to pro-Nazi or pro-Klan views. Five of the anti-black reported hate crimes seemed to have similar views involved, and the Commission keeps a watchful eye on those who espouse such views.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND OFFENDER SENTENCING

In addition to mobilizing the communities of Chicago against acts of bigotry, the Commission also helps the victims of these crimes. The Commission's goal is to convince victims not to give in to the wishes of their attackers, who often would like to see their victims so terrorized that they do not follow through in prosecution. Moreover, the legal system often can confuse victims, who without assistance might not understand how critical their full participation is.

The Commission's Education & Intergroup Relations Division and the Human Rights Unit of the Compliance Division help victims by tracking criminal cases against offenders through the courts, linking victims with non-profit groups willing to help them pursue civil cases against their attackers, and working to assure community support. The Commission assisted more than 200 victims of hate crimes in 1990 in this way.

This work is codified in the Chicago Hate Crimes Ordinance passed by the City Council in December 1990, which took effect in January 1991. The new ordinance makes assault, battery, telephone harassment and certain acts against property illegal if based on actual or perceived race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability of another individual or group. Violators of the ordinance can be fined \$500 and/or imprisoned for up to six months, and may also have to pay restitution or perform community service.

As the ordinance commands, the Commission works closely with the Civil Rights Division of the Chicago Police Department. That unit, headed by Cmdr. Thomas Ferry, works with other police units to investigate hate crimes. When hate crimes occur, Neighborhood Relations alerts the Commission so that the Compliance staff members can then contact victims and offer assistance. Working with the Office of the State's Attorney, Commission staff members follow the cases through the courts. They keep in contact with the victims throughout the many steps of the criminal court process, alerting them to all court dates so they may pursue their cases. This is essential because a judge may grant a continuance for an alleged offender, holding a case over until a defense can be prepared; but if the victim fails to appear even once, a case may be dismissed.

In 80 cases of hate crimes reported in 1990, offenders were arrested. Seventeen offenders were sentenced for hate crimes committed in 1990, including these cases:

* A black 18-year-old was sentenced to six months in jail and 30 months probation for participating in a March assault on two whites on a CTA bus in Clearing (64). He and several others preceded the attack by singing rap songs with lines like "Kill the whites, throw the whites off the bus."

* A white 18-year-old was sentenced to 50 hours community service at the DuSable Museum after trying to run down a family of five blacks with a pickup truck in Forest Glen (12) in June. He shouted threats and slurs at the victims, and two shots were fired from the truck at them and hit a house. The family said they sought refuge in the house, but a resident would not let them in.

* A black man was sentenced to 100 days in jail, after

battering an Asian American picking up his daughter from school and shouting, "I'll kill you gooks" in January in Edgewater (77).

* Two whites were sentenced to 200 hours of community service with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and six months probation each for an attack on a black Cook County Sheriff in January in Brighton Park (58). The men were among a group of whites that called the off-duty Sheriff racial slurs, and one of the ones who was sentenced went for the victim's gun, so the victim shot and arrested them.

* A white man and his girlfriend were sentenced after the man placed swastikas and anti-Semitic slurs on his former employer's home and car in February in Edgewater (77). The man, who had a history of mental problems, was ordered to undergo a year's psychiatric treatment and probation; the woman, who assisted in the crime, was sentenced to a month in jail.

* A white man was fined \$3,000 and received 18 months probation after throwing a firebomb into a black family's home in Chicago Lawn (66) in July, blowing out the doors of the home. The man was apparently retaliating after a fight over race between some white and black youths, none of which were related to the offender.

* A Polish immigrant was sentenced to two years probation after firing a high-powered rocket slingshot at the Association of Jewish Blind in North Park (13) after Christmas 1989. After hitting a window, his second shot hit a police car, and he told the officers that he was not shooting at them, but rather the Jews.

* A white man who, along with other whites and Hispanics, attacked a black man outside a New City (61) tavern and cut his ear was sentenced to ten days community service registering voters in the black community.

Even after a criminal case is finished, the Commission helps victims by working with non-profit groups to gain legal representation so that victims may pursue civil cases for damages against offenders. The Commission has built alliances with the Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and the American Jewish Congress, who find attorneys for victims. In a landmark case under the new Civil Ethnic Intimidation Act this year, the Commission helped the Lawyers Committee gain a black man an award of \$475,000 in damages from a white man who attacked him while he was sitting in his truck.

TABLES ON HATE CRIMES REPORTED TO CCHR IN 1990

TABLE 1. ATTACKERS AND VICTIMS OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN CHICAGO BY RACE AND TYPE OF ATTACK¹

Ethnicity of Attacker/Victim ²		Type of Attack ³				Total
		Harassment	Vandalism	Threat	Battery	
Asian	Black			1		= 1
	Jewish			1		= 1
Black	Asian				3	= 3
	Black	2			4	= 6
	Jewish			2	1	= 3
	Latino			2	6	= 8
	White	1	3	4	24	= 32
	White&Black				1	= 1
Latino	Black			2	14	= 16
	White		1	1	1	= 3
Middle Eastern	Jewish		1		2	= 3
	Latino		1			= 1
White	Black	4	7	16	36	= 63
	Black&Latino			1		= 1
	Jewish		3	1	1	= 5
	Latino		1	1	3	= 5
	Middle Eastern			1		= 1
	White				3	= 3
	White&Black			1		= 1
White&Black	White				1	= 1
	White&Black				1	= 1
Unknown	Black	3	11	1	1	= 16
	Jewish	6	13	3		= 22
	Latino		2			= 2
	Middle Eastern				1	= 1
	White	2	4	2	1	= 9
	Institution ⁴	2	2			= 4
Total		20	49	40	104	= 213

(1) Eleven crimes are based on sexual orientation; these crimes are accounted for in the table above, but race may or may not be a factor.

(2) Where "Ethnicity of Victim" is listed as two races, each crime has multiple victims of differing races.

(3) For purposes of this table, these crimes are ranked in order of severity, from Harassment up to Battery; if two types of crimes are alleged to have been committed, the more serious is listed.

(4) Institution in this case means a building or organization not affiliated with one race or ethnicity.

TABLE 2. TRIGGERING SITUATIONS

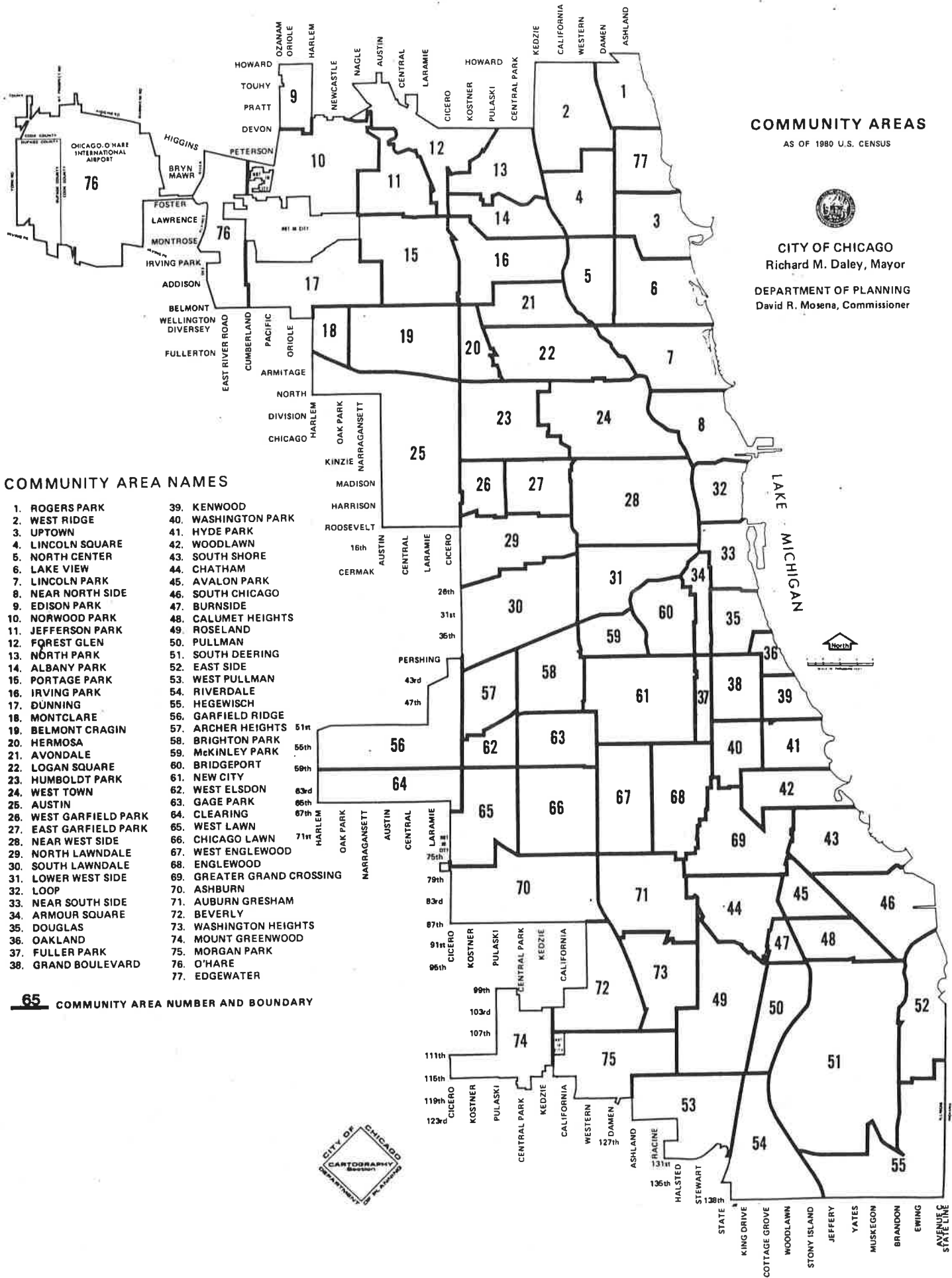
	Number	Percentage
MOVE-IN (homeowner harassment)	31	14.6
UNWELCOME ENTRANCE INTO NEIGHBORHOOD (street harassment)	60	28.2
UNWELCOME USE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (public area harassment)	22	10.3
ANTAGONISTIC ENCOUNTER WITH AUTHORITY FIGURE (conflict that becomes prejudicial)	2	0.9
CONFLICT WITH UNWELCOME INSTITUTION (attack on building affiliated with a certain group)	10	4.7
MISCELLANEOUS	37	17.3
UNKNOWN	51	23.9
TOTAL	213	100.0%

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TABLE 3. SENTENCING

	AMOUNT	# OF PERSONS
COURT SUPERVISION	92 MONTHS	10
PROBATION	726 MONTHS	8
JAIL	10 MONTHS	3
PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT	12 MONTHS	1
COMMUNITY SERVICE	530 HOURS	4
FINES	\$4,000.00	3

NOTES: Sentencing for crimes committed in 1990 only. Sentencing is current until January, 1991. A total of 17 people were sentenced for these crimes, and some received multiple penalties.



COMMUNITY AREAS
AS OF 1980 U.S. CENSUS



CITY OF CHICAGO
Richard M. Daley, Mayor
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
David R. Mosena, Commissioner

COMMUNITY AREA NAMES

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ROGERS PARK | 39. KENWOOD |
| 2. WEST RIDGE | 40. WASHINGTON PARK |
| 3. UPTOWN | 41. HYDE PARK |
| 4. LINCOLN SQUARE | 42. WOODLAWN |
| 5. NORTH CENTER | 43. SOUTH SHORE |
| 6. LAKE VIEW | 44. CHATHAM |
| 7. LINCOLN PARK | 45. AVALON PARK |
| 8. NEAR NORTH SIDE | 46. SOUTH CHICAGO |
| 9. EDISON PARK | 47. BURNSIDE |
| 10. NORWOOD PARK | 48. CALUMET HEIGHTS |
| 11. JEFFERSON PARK | 49. ROSELAND |
| 12. FOREST GLEN | 50. PULLMAN |
| 13. NORTH PARK | 51. SOUTH DEERING |
| 14. ALBANY PARK | 52. EAST SIDE |
| 15. PORTAGE PARK | 53. WEST PULLMAN |
| 16. IRVING PARK | 54. RIVERDALE |
| 17. DUNNING | 55. HEGEWISCH |
| 18. MONTCLARE | 56. GARFIELD RIDGE |
| 19. BELMONT CRAGIN | 57. ARCHER HEIGHTS |
| 20. HERMOSA | 58. BRIGHTON PARK |
| 21. AVONDALE | 59. MCKINLEY PARK |
| 22. LOGAN SQUARE | 60. BRIDGEPORT |
| 23. HUMBOLDT PARK | 61. NEW CITY |
| 24. WEST TOWN | 62. WEST ELSDON |
| 25. AUSTIN | 63. GAGE PARK |
| 26. WEST GARFIELD PARK | 64. CLEARING |
| 27. EAST GARFIELD PARK | 65. WEST LAWN |
| 28. NEAR WEST SIDE | 66. CHICAGO LAWN |
| 29. NORTH LAWNDALE | 67. WEST ENGLEWOOD |
| 30. SOUTH LAWNDALE | 68. ENGLEWOOD |
| 31. LOWER WEST SIDE | 69. GREATER GRAND CROSSING |
| 32. LOOP | 70. ASHBURN |
| 33. NEAR SOUTH SIDE | 71. AUBURN GRESHAM |
| 34. ARMOUR SQUARE | 72. BEVERLY |
| 35. DOUGLAS | 73. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS |
| 36. OAKLAND | 74. MOUNT GREENWOOD |
| 37. FULLER PARK | 75. MORGAN PARK |
| 38. GRAND BOULEVARD | 76. O'HARE |
| | 77. EDGEWATER |

65 COMMUNITY AREA NUMBER AND BOUNDARY



TABLE 4. AREAS WITH THE MOST REPORTED HATE CRIMES, 1986-1990

COMMUNITY AREA (#)	TOTAL INCIDENTS
1. Chicago Lawn (66)	126
2. Ashburn (70)	65
3. Austin (25)	58
4. New City (61)	48
(tie) 5. Uptown (3)	43
Lake View (6)	43
7. West Ridge (2)	42
8. Beverly (72)	36
9. Gage Park (63)	33
10. Lincoln Square (4)	30
TOTAL FOR TOP TEN AREAS	524
TOTAL FOR ALL OF CHICAGO	1129

NOTES: These communities had the greatest total number of reported hate crimes over the five year period 1986 to 1990. The community area number is located next to the community area name. Refer to the map at left for locations of these community areas.

TABLE 5. HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA 1986-1990

COMMUNITY AREA	86	87	88	89	90	=	Total
1. Rogers Park	2	4	8	6	5	=	25
2. West Ridge	0	18	8	4	12	=	42
3. Uptown	15	5	12	6	5	=	43
4. Lincoln Square	16	11	2	0	1	=	30
5. North Center	2	0	1	1	2	=	6
6. Lake View	3	7	8	13	12	=	43
7. Lincoln Park	5	2	0	4	3	=	14
8. Near North Side	5	3	9	3	3	=	23
9. Edison Park	1	0	8	0	0	=	9
10. Norwood Park	2	0	3	0	1	=	6
11. Jefferson Park	4	3	2	2	1	=	12
12. Forest Glen	1	0	0	0	2	=	3
13. North Park	7	1	2	3	6	=	19
14. Albany Park	6	0	5	1	3	=	15
15. Portage Park	2	4	5	6	2	=	19
16. Irving Park	0	9	13	4	2	=	28
17. Dunning	3	4	5	3	1	=	16
18. Montclare	4	1	5	4	2	=	16
19. Belmont Cragin	3	5	5	4	1	=	18
20. Hermosa	1	0	0	1	0	=	2
21. Avondale	2	3	1	1	0	=	7
22. Logan Square	3	1	2	0	2	=	8
23. Humboldt Park	1	1	0	0	2	=	4
24. West Town	5	2	4	4	2	=	17
25. Austin	11	15	8	8	16	=	58
26. West Garfield Park	0	0	0	0	0	=	0
27. East Garfield Park	0	0	0	2	1	=	3
28. Near West Side	1	2	0	1	1	=	5
29. North Lawndale	0	0	5	1	4	=	10
30. South Lawndale	2	10	0	2	3	=	17
31. Lower West Side	0	0	0	2	2	=	4
32. Loop	4	0	15	3	4	=	26
33. Near South Side	1	0	4	1	1	=	7
34. Armour Square	1	7	2	1	3	=	14
35. Douglas	0	1	0	4	1	=	6
36. Oakland	0	0	0	0	2	=	2
37. Fuller Park	0	1	0	2	0	=	3
38. Grand Boulevard	1	0	0	3	1	=	5
39. Kenwood	1	1	1	0	0	=	3
40. Washington Park	0	0	0	0	0	=	0
41. Hyde Park	1	4	0	0	3	=	8
42. Woodlawn	1	1	0	0	1	=	3
43. South Shore	0	0	2	0	0	=	2
44. Chatham	0	0	1	0	0	=	1
45. Avalon Park	0	0	1	0	0	=	1
46. South Chicago	3	1	0	6	0	=	10
47. Burnside	0	0	0	0	0	=	0
48. Calumet Heights	0	0	0	0	1	=	1
49. Roseland	2	0	3	2	1	=	8
50. Pullman	1	1	0	1	1	=	4

	86	87	88	89	90	=	Total
51. South Deering	1	2	5	1	4	=	13
52. East Side	0	0	0	0	0	=	0
53. West Pullman	2	0	0	1	0	=	3
54. Riverdale	0	0	0	0	1	=	1
55. Hegewisch	0	1	0	1	0	=	2
56. Garfield Ridge	5	1	1	1	6	=	14
57. Archer Heights	1	2	1	1	0	=	5
58. Brighton Park	5	1	1	1	2	=	10
59. McKinley Park	2	3	0	1	3	=	9
60. Bridgeport	3	12	4	4	2	=	25
61. New City	2	11	9	9	17	=	48
62. West Elsdon	1	0	0	0	0	=	1
63. Gage Park	12	7	9	2	3	=	33
64. Clearing	2	3	1	1	4	=	11
65. West Lawn	3	5	2	1	0	=	11
66. Chicago Lawn	30	30	31	15	20	=	126
67. West Englewood	1	4	3	1	0	=	9
68. Englewood	0	2	0	0	1	=	3
69. Greater Grand Crossing	0	0	0	1	0	=	1
70. Ashburn	8	19	14	14	10	=	65
71. Auburn Gresham	2	1	0	1	0	=	4
72. Beverly	9	9	7	6	5	=	36
73. Washington Heights	2	1	0	0	0	=	3
74. Mount Greenwood	4	4	8	6	1	=	23
75. Morgan Park	1	6	6	3	7	=	23
76. O'Hare	0	0	1	0	2	=	3
77. Edgewater	2	3	2	5	9	=	21
<hr/>							
Total	221	255	255	185	213	=	1129

1990 REPORTED HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

[NOTE: These descriptions represent all cases reported in 1990 to CCHR through the Chicago Police Department's Neighborhood Relations Division. All cases are reported here, even if they are determined not to have been motivated by race, national origin, religion or sexual orientation.]

1. Rogers Park (5 incidents)

Home to many of Chicago's Jews, especially immigrant Jews; also many whites and a rapidly rising number of blacks, Latinos and Asians.

In February, two swastikas were engraved inside an apartment building. In March, two black men allegedly threw a rock and mud at a 58-year-old woman walking her dog, telling her to "Take your Jewish dog home." In September, a Russian Jewish businessman found stickers on his store and other buildings; the stickers addressed him by name in Russian and threatened him with "a Jewish death."

In June, a white woman reported a white man was threatening blacks at a train station, shouting "I am the pig white man." In August, two white men allegedly threw a rock at a black man, telling him to get off the beach; a fight ensued wherein one of the whites sprained a wrist.

2. West Ridge (12 incidents)

Mostly white area, with many Jews and a rising number of Asians and Latinos along the Devon Avenue corridor.

Almost all hate crimes here are anti-Semitic, with institutions frequently the target. In January, the North Town Public Library, which is frequented by Jews, received a letter showing a vampire bat wearing a Star of David and featuring the poem, "Roses are red, violets are blue, Yahweh's a leech and so are you." A month later, a Jewish doctor received an identical letter.

In June, a red swastika was painted on the wall of the Bais Yaakov Hebrew School. In July, the Council on Jewish Elderly received a bomb threat, and a Jewish man got a swastika-adorned letter reading, "Jew-dogs to the ovens, Hitler was right. Kiss your windows goodbye, kike." On the eve of the anniversary of Kristallnacht (commemorating the beginning of the Holocaust) in November, a Jewish-run pharmacy received a cut open package of kosher meat and a letter alluding to a "Final Solution" to remove the enemies of the "Celtic Race."

The pharmacy in October was also where a Middle Eastern man sympathetic to Iraqi president Saddam Hussein allegedly swore to kill all Jews, then threatened patrons at a nearby restaurant with a knife. Middle East politics invaded West Ridge again that month when the letters "PLO" were scrawled on the walls of Congregation Ner Tamid. The KINS Congregation Synagogue and its social club were also vandalized that month with the words "PLO," "Iraq," "American Sucks" and a Palestinian flag; four Arab youths were charged with the vandalism (see also 66. Chicago Lawn for similar crimes). In November, KINS received a phone call sympathetic to the vandalism, in which the caller said he hoped the synagogue would burn down.

In July, an Arab-run jewelry shop had its windows smashed and got a threatening phone call asking why the owner employed a black contractor.

3. Uptown (5 incidents)

One of the most diverse areas in Chicago, including whites, Southeast Asians, Latinos, blacks and others. A port of entry neighborhood with many immigrants. (See also 77. Edgewater.)

In the ongoing hostility between blacks and Asians at Senn and Arai schools, a white Senn teacher was hit with a brick allegedly thrown by a black youth at an Asian youth in April. A black resident of a youth center reported sexual orientation harassment from another black resident in June. In September, a white man was charged with making phone and verbal threats against his black neighbors and dumping garbage on the lawn of one. In November, a black man reported being stabbed by two blacks dressed in women's clothing, allegedly a sexual orientation offense.

4. Lincoln Square (1 incident)

A heavily commercial, mostly white area with a growing Hispanic population. In September, a black man was attacked and beaten, allegedly by two white men who saw him urinating on the street.

5. North Center (2 incidents)

Residential area mixed with whites and Hispanics. In August, a cross was burned on the lawn of a biracial family; five youths who confessed to the crime were charged. In September, a swastika and the letters "KKK" were painted on a Jewish man's garage door.

6. Lake View (12 incidents)

Predominantly white Lakefront area with a large group of Hispanics concentrated on the west side. Many lesbians and gay men live in this area, and sexual orientation-motivated crimes are reported here more than any other area.

In February, a white man reported being hit with studded leather gloves by two blacks who called him an "elegant faggot." In April, a fight over a traffic dispute wherein the offenders called the victims "faggots" resulted in the offenders being convicted of battery and paying for a victim's hospitalization. In May, a gay and lesbian-oriented bookstore reported receiving up to 10 threatening phone calls a day. In July, a white man walking with a black transvestite reported being attacked by a white man who said he didn't like "white sissies." In October, a verbal altercation over sexual orientation between several whites resulted in one hitting another with a beer bottle.

A swastika was painted on the side of the home of a Jewish man in February. Also that month, a caller threatened a Jewish woman with death, saying he hated "hebes" and was a German Nazi. After writing a pro-Israel letter to the Chicago Tribune in June, a Jewish man received a message on his answering machine calling him a "Jew dog," alluding to gas chambers and threatening to cut his thumbs off. In July, an 85-year-old Jewish woman received phone death threats calling her a "dirty Jew"; the offender was ordered by the court not to have any contact with her.

In May, two blacks were beaten and called "niggers," allegedly by a group of white males. In September, a black man using a pay phone was beaten and told to "get off the phone, nigger" allegedly by two whites.

A Greek Orthodox Church displayed statue of St. Irene that appeared to cry real tears in October, and that prompted a caller to threaten to burn the church down; the caller did not make good on his threat.

7. Lincoln Park (3 incidents)

Mostly white Lakefront area, with many gay men and lesbians. A white woman who was married to a black man in January found her apartment ransacked, then received a note pinned to her door ostensibly from racist Skinheads who claimed she was "ostracized from the Nordic race." In April, a white lesbian riding a bicycle was spat upon and cursed at by five black men who threatened to run her over with their car. In July, a fight ensued in a bar after a patron allegedly shouted "I don't like niggers," but no charges were filed.

8. Near North Side (3 incidents)

Lakefront area containing River North and the Gold Coast, which include many high-rises and are mostly populated by whites. A black community resides inland.

After Christmas 1989, a Jewish store owner found swastikas scratched into her shop windows. In October 1990, State Representative candidate Allen Spitz found a swastika and the words "Spitz Jew" carved into a newspaper box. In November, a Jewish woman reported apparently anti-Semitic writing on her home window, but police decided it was not anti-Semitic but rather the work of a gang member.

9. Edison Park (0 incidents)

10. Norwood Park (1 incident)

Almost entirely white area. In November, a 15-year-old white girl riding a CTA bus was struck by about 10 black youths and pushed off the bus.

11. Jefferson Park (1 incident)

Almost entirely white area with some Latinos. In February, a Jewish man received a phone call wherein the caller said, "You Jew, you bastard, I'm going to hurt you and put you in the oven."

12. Forest Glen (2 incidents)

Almost entirely white area. In January, a white teen-ager and a black friend were walking to a bus terminal when two whites in a car shouted "Nigger, white power and white nigger." In June, a white 18-year-old in a pickup attempted to run down a black mother and her four children and fired two shots after calling them "niggers"; he was sentenced to a year's supervision and 50 hours of community service at the DuSable Museum.

13. North Park (6 incidents)

Mostly white area with many Jews and rising numbers of Latinos and Asians, especially Koreans.

Hate crimes here are frequently anti-Semitic: In late December 1989, a Polish immigrant was charged with firing a high-powered rocket slingshot at the Association of Jewish Blind; he was sentenced to two years probation. In February, three homes, two of which were inhabited by Jews, were vandalized with the letters "KKK." In November, a white man who claimed that "the Jews would all get theirs" was charged with breaking

the windows on Congregation Lev Someach and a Jewish-owned home.

14. Albany Park (3 incidents)

Mostly white commercial and residential area, but with a large new population of Latinos and Koreans. In March, Asian students at Von Steuben High School were charged with yelling slurs at blacks and assaulting a police officer; three pled guilty and were given a year's supervision. In May, a Cambodian student was attacked, allegedly by black students in retaliation for an earlier attack by Asian students angry over being pushed out of a basketball game.

Vandals spraypainted the car of a columnist for a gay newspaper with words "DIKE NEXT TIME BOOM" and put sugar in her gas tank in June.

15. Portage Park (2 incidents)

Mostly white commercial and residential area. Racist notes aimed at blacks were left on lockers at Luther North High School in September; a black student was found to have been responsible. Also in September, a black youth was attacked by two whites who shouted a local gang phrase.

16. Irving Park (2 incidents)

Mostly white area with growing numbers of Latinos and Asians. In December 1989, a black man reported being attacked in his car by two white youths who called him racial names, punched him and threw eggs at his car. In February 1990, a black man's apartment window was broken and the phrases "KKK" and "I hate fuckin niggers" were written on the walls.

17. Dunning (1 incident)

Predominantly residential white area. A black man using a pay phone at a bar in September was threatened by a white man who said "Hey nigger, what are you doing here?"

18. Montclare (2 incidents)

White area with a few blacks moving north from Austin. In August, a black family's car was vandalized with White Power and swastika stickers, and later that month, a swastika and the letters "WPO" were spraypainted on their garage.

19. Belmont Cragin (1 incident)

White and Latino area. A black man claimed in September that a white security guard unlawfully searched, kicked and threatened him and a friend.

20. Hermosa (0 incidents)

21. Avondale (0 incidents)

22. Logan Square (2 incidents)

Mostly Hispanic residential and commercial area with about a third whites and a few blacks. In February, a rock was thrown through a black woman's window with a note reading "Get out of the neighborhood or we will kill you and your friends." In September, a black woman claimed that a white man called her racial slurs in an altercation over rent; the case is pending.

23. Humboldt Park (2 incidents)

Black and Hispanic area with a few whites. A black store owner reported having a window broken and receiving phone threats, wherein the caller swore revenge against the owner for buying fish from a white company rather than a black company. In August, a white woman reported being taunted as a "white bitch" by about 10 black teens sitting on her car.

24. West Town (2 incidents)

Area with half Latinos and large populations of whites and blacks. In the Cabrini-Green housing projects in July, 2 black boys were attacked by about eight whites with bricks and bottles who called them "niggers" and "jigaboos." In August, a black woman got a letter that called her a "black bitch" and threatened her and her baby with death if they did not leave the neighborhood.

25. Austin (16 incidents)

Formerly all white neighborhood undergoing rapid change, with the southern portion being almost all black and the northern portion (also known as Galewood) being almost all white. The area had the third highest total of hate crimes for the past five years.

The harassment of blacks which began the end of 1989 continued into 1990, with about 30 incidents of home and car windows of many black and a few white families being shot or smashed out in a few months. Eight such incidents against black families were reported to police in late 1989 and early 1990, but more are known. Notes were left around this neighborhood at the time saying that the all-white "Gaylords keep Galewood white."

A rock was thrown through a home window of one of the few Hispanic families in the area in December 1989. In August 1990, 25-30 black youths threatened a Latino family with bats and chains at the family's home.

On separate occasions in April, two black mail carriers were chased by a pit bull belonging to a white man who allegedly threatened one of the carriers and said "You are on the white island." In May, two white youths were arrested in connection with the assault on two black youths who were trying to stop the whites from playing basketball behind a black youth's home. Also in May, a black man was shot in the stomach by a white man, but it was not known if the attack was racial.

In October, the Friendship Baptist Church, which has a predominantly black flock, received a letter advertising a "White City Building" which would ostensibly rent only to whites and threatened blacks who tried to enter the area.

In March, a black teen said he was attacked by four whites in masks, but later admitted it was a story made up to avoid going to school.

26. West Garfield Park (0 incidents)

27. East Garfield Park (1 incident)

Almost entirely black area. A black man was charged in the assault on a white CTA bus driver, with the black man allegedly saying to the passengers, "I told you we don't want no white honky on Madison."

28. Near West Side (1 incident)

Predominantly black area with some whites. The University of Illinois at Chicago was troubled by racial tensions at the end of 1990, but no racial crimes were reported to the Commission at the university. In August, tar was thrown on the front of an apartment building, possibly because the building had a black tenant.

29. North Lawndale (4 incidents)

Almost entirely black area with a few Latinos. Gang activity mixed with racial violence at Farragut Career Academy, where Hispanics attacked blacks and vice versa in at least three incidents.

In April, nine Arab Americans were charged with smashing sixteen windows of a white-owned store displaying a large sign reading "This store is being remodeled, no Arabs will be involved."

30. South Lawndale (3 incidents)

Predominantly Mexican area also known as Little Village, with some blacks and whites. In March, a Hispanic woman received verbal threats and letters saying her car would be burned if she didn't move. In July, a group of Hispanics allegedly attacked two blacks because they were "in the wrong neighborhood"; one of the blacks was shot in the chest and the other severely lacerated with a bottle. In October, a black woman charged that some white and Hispanic youths hit her and her car with eggs and called her a "nigger," but the case was considered unfounded by police.

31. Lower West Side (2 incidents)

Predominantly Mexican neighborhood also known as Pilsen, with some whites mostly in the eastern portion. In July and August, a white man received letters calling him a "white pig" and telling him to move out or "We will burn you out."

32. Loop (4 incidents)

Chicago's main commercial district, with some residential high-rises and a black neighborhood on the west side.

In April, a Jewish man received a letter at his magazine office which featured a caricature of a Jewish-faced devil and the words, "I am Satan, the godfather of ACLU Jew bastards." That month, another Jewish man received a phone threat from a caller who called him a "wicked Jew."

In May, a white man made a racial slur about blacks and threatened to hurt a black man who questioned him about it; the offender was given six months supervision. In June, a black man reported he was threatened with a pipe by a white bartender who told him, "Nigger get out."

33. Near South Side (1 incident)

Predominantly black area with much redevelopment of some northern areas attracting other races. Two whites in February were charged with chasing two black youths and beating them with boards; the case was dismissed when the victims did not appear in court.

34. Armour Square (3 incidents)

Area more than half Asian, as this neighborhood contains Chinatown. The rest of the population is split between blacks and whites. (See also 60. Bridgeport.)

Four blacks from Joliet were allegedly assaulted by white patrons of a tavern in September; three of the black victims were injured and one's car was damaged, while a neighboring Asian man's home windows were shattered.

In July, a group of black youths yelled racial slurs and threw rocks at the car of a white couple driving from Comiskey Park. In August, a white man was arrested after he allegedly yelled racial slurs at a black mother and daughter and told them to "Go

back where you came from."

35. Douglas (1 incident)

Predominantly black area. A Latino man using a library was threatened and had his books thrown on the ground in October by a black man who told him if he was seen in the area again, he would be killed.

36. Oakland (2 incidents)

Almost entirely black area containing many high-rise housing projects. An Asian man jogging along Lake Shore Drive was kicked in the head by two blacks who called him a "Chinaman" in April. In October, after being dropped off by her Kuwaiti boyfriend, a black woman was grabbed from behind and harassed by four other blacks who said, "If I see you with that Arab again, I'll kill you."

37. Fuller Park (0 incidents)

38. Grand Boulevard (1 incident)

Almost entirely black residential and commercial area. A church attended primarily by blacks received a flier in April advertising apartments for "White folks only, no niggers allowed."

39. Kenwood (0 incidents)

40. Washington Park (0 incidents)

41. Hyde Park (3 incidents)

Lakefront neighborhood containing a mixture of races, including many white residents near the University of Chicago. Racial tensions sporadic since the displacement of blacks in the construction of the World's Fair at the turn of the century.

Five white University of Chicago students allegedly were punched and kicked repeatedly by a mob of about 20 blacks who used racial slurs in March. Also that day, an altercation over a parking space became a fight that involved racial epithets. The day before, a white man was attacked by a black man with a blunt object that nearly broke his arm; it was unclear if this was a racial incident.

42. Woodlawn (1 incident)

Almost entirely black area. Three whites driving in July were chased by three blacks in a car who threatened to kill them because the whites were in their area; one black fired a bullet at the car, but the chase stopped when the blacks' car stalled.

43. South Shore (0 incidents)

44. Chatham (0 incidents)

45. Avalon Park (0 incidents)

46. South Chicago (0 incidents)

47. Burnside (0 incidents)

48. Calumet Heights (1 incident)

Predominantly black area comprised of Pill Hill and Stony Island Heights. In March, a black man was confronted by seven Hispanic members of a street gang, who allegedly told him and his friends that no blacks were allowed in their park, hit him with a bottle and stole his dog.

49. Roseland (1 incident)

Mostly black area. The area was troubled in 1990 by tensions between blacks and non-resident Korean merchants in the commercial district. In September, a married couple of Chicago Police Officers, one white and one black, were called racial slurs and threatened allegedly by four black youths; some of the offenders were arrested by the victims.

50. Pullman (1 incident)

Mostly black area with some whites. In January, a van belonging to a black man was shot several times, and one bullet broke a neighbor's window.

51. South Deering (4 incidents)

Mostly commercial area surrounding Lake Calumet, mostly black but with a large Latino population. In three cases in June, vandals smashed car windows belonging to two black women living in the Latino section; in the one case where the victim said she spotted the offenders breaking the windows, she said she heard one say, "Niggers get out." In an argument about baseball in July, a white bar patron was alleged to have used racial slurs against a black patron, but police did not consider it a racial incident.

52. East Side (0 incidents)

53. West Pullman (0 incidents)

54. Riverdale (1 incident)

Almost entirely black residential area. Two Hispanics in a parking lot met three blacks who called them racial names and told them to "take your families back to Mexico"; when one of the Hispanics left his car, one of the blacks hit him in the head

with a wooden board.

55. Hegewisch (0 incidents)

56. Garfield Ridge (6 incidents)

Mostly white area with some blacks and Latinos. Area contains half of Midway Airport (see 64. Clearing).

In March, three black youths were charged with being among a group of 20 blacks who punched and kicked two whites on a CTA bus, allegedly while calling them "honkies" and saying, "We're going to get you." In May, a white man whose car was disabled was hit with fists and a blunt object by four black youths who said, "Hey white boy, you're in the wrong neighborhood." In October, a white woman working at a Midway rental car company was threatened by a black woman who called her "white trash."

A Latino youth stabbed a black gang member in January, but police did not rule it a racial incident. In October, a Hispanic man was charged with threatening to shoot a black youth while saying, "You dumb nigger, go back your own neighborhood."

In June, a Lutheran church was spraypainted with a swastika and the phrases "Jews Suck," "Nigger Shit" and "Nazism."

57. Archer Heights (0 incidents)

58. Brighton Park (2 incidents)

Area about two-thirds white and one third Hispanic. A black off-duty Cook County Sheriff was awaiting a bus in January when a group of whites called him a "nigger" and went for his gun, so the victim shot two of them in the shoulders; both were sentenced to 200 hours of community service working for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In October, another black man was waiting for a bus when three whites allegedly shouted, "What are you doing in our neighborhood, nigger"; all three were arrested.

59. McKinley Park (3 incidents)

Area two-thirds white and one-third Latino. In April, an apartment in which a woman dated a black man was spraypainted with the words "Nigger Lover" and "KKK." In October, four whites chased a black man in a parking lot and struck his car with crowbars and tire irons. Also in October, a white man was allegedly beaten and knocked out by two black men who called him racial names.

60. Bridgeport (2 incidents)

Area about half white, with large Latino and Asian populations. (See 34. Armour Square for details of the so-called "Bridgeport assault" involving four blacks from Joliet.)

A Latino mail carrier was attacked in August by a dog whose owner allegedly threatened the victim and called him and a black woman racial names. In October, three blacks whose car had overheated were allegedly told by a white man, "Niggers, you don't belong around here"; after they fled, they came back and found their tires slashed.

61. New City (17 incidents)

Integrated area also called Back of the Yards on the west side and Canaryville on the east. Canaryville is mostly white, with a mixture of blacks, whites and Hispanics in Back of the Yards. The changing population led to much racial tension in recent years.

In at least ten white-on-black and Hispanic-on-black incidents in New City in 1990, the word "nigger" was allegedly used by the offender. Two video store employees were arrested in January, allegedly for striking a black customer and calling him racial names. In February, a black family in an Hispanic area had a rock and a gin bottle thrown through their window, plus other harassment (this family was harassed again in early 1991). Also in February, a black man claimed he was assaulted by nine whites with bricks, bottles and boards, but he suffered no injuries. That month, a white youth allegedly attempted to run down and threatened two black men, and a black youth was allegedly chased by two white youths and threatened by a white man.

In March, a white man in a group of whites and Hispanics who attacked a black man stopped at a light outside a tavern, cutting the victim's ear with a beer bottle and damaging his car; the offender was sentenced to ten days community service registering voters in a black community. Also in March, two Hispanic gang members threw a brick through the car window of a black man stopped in traffic and shouted, "Niggers go home." A similar incident happened in June when three Hispanic gang members allegedly attacked two black men, calling them racial names, breaking their car windows with bats and punching both in the head.

In July, two black youths were allegedly attacked by a group of whites and Hispanics throwing beer bottles and telling them to "get out of our neighborhood." An altercation over a traffic accident that month between a black man and two whites appeared to have racial motivation, but the police did not rule it so. Also that month,

an argument between two black youths and five whites allegedly featured racial slurs from the whites; one of those arrested was among the two sentenced to NAACP community service for attacking a black Sheriff (see 58. Brighton Park).

A Latino man was arrested in September in connection with the beating of a black man in a park; the man was attacked with a hockey stick, brick and beer bottle, allegedly by five Latinos who said, "We hate you niggers, you don't belong here." In November, a black man was slashed with a knife by four white youths who broke his car windows, took his money and called him racial slurs.

An apartment building was spraypainted with racial slurs against whites at the end of 1989. In July 1990, a white man and his niece were harassed and had their property vandalized, allegedly by three black youths who said, "Honky bastard, you're gonna get hurt living in this neighborhood." In October, a Latino man was allegedly attacked by five black youths who asked him if he was white or Mexican before attacking.

62. West Elsdon (0 incidents)

63. Gage Park (3 incidents)

Area, about two-thirds white and one-third Latino. A Latino man in May suffered facial injuries when seven blacks beat him with fists and a baseball bat and called him a "spic." In July, a black woman was allegedly followed by a white man who said "Nigger, what are you doing in this community?" In a schoolyard in November, a Latino youth confronted a black youth and allegedly claimed he was a gang member and wanted to kill a "nigger."

64. Clearing (4 incidents)

Almost entirely white residential area around Midway Airport with a few Latinos. A CTA bus window was broken and the CTA bus driver was threatened and called racial slurs in January allegedly by a white rider. In another CTA incident in March, a group of black juveniles got on a bus and sang rap songs with lyrics like "Kill the whites," then assaulted white passengers; a black 18-year-old was given six months in jail and 30 months probation for the attack.

Two whites were attacked by two black and two white gang members who shouted gang slogans in April. In June, a black man was confronted by five whites, one with a knife, who demanded his money and threatened to kill him; the victim dropped \$56 and fled.

65. West Lawn (0 incidents)

66. Chicago Lawn (20 incidents)

Neighborhood with the highest number of hate crimes reported each year for the past five years. The area sits on the color line in the Southwest Side, with blacks to the east, whites and Latinos to the north, Arabs along 63rd Street, and whites to the west. Home to many immigrant Central Europeans, including thousands of Lithuanians (the largest such population in the U.S.). Former home of the American Nazi Party. The Nazis and Ku Klux Klan have held rallies in Marquette Park.

On two occasions in October, vandals painted "PLO" and a Palestinian flag on the Lawn Manor Beth Jacob synagogue, which may have been retaliation for the killing of 20 Palestinians by Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem (see also 2. West Ridge for similar crimes).

However, most of the hate crimes here are directed at blacks: A Latino man was charged with swinging a knife at a black man and threatening him with death if he did not leave the neighborhood. In March, vandals wrote "KKK" and "Niggers Suck" on the door of the Salvation Army Church, which has a program for the hungry which feeds mostly blacks. In April, two white men stabbed a black man in his wrist after asking him what a "coon" was doing in the area. In June, a black man was assaulted by two white men, one of whom said, "I don't like black people around here."

In July, a group of black youths and a group of white youths got into a fight apparently over race; a white youth was injured in the fight. Six days later, an unrelated 37-year-old white man took up the matter and threw a firebomb into one of the black youths' home, blowing off the front door and storm door; the bomber was fined \$3,000 and received 18 months probation.

After an accident in July, a white man pulled a gun on a black man and made racial slurs, prompting the victim to drop his wallet and flee. In August, a white man allegedly threw two beer bottles and shouted racial insults at a black woman cleaning up trash in Marquette Park; the victim asked for an apology and got it, so no charges were filed. Also in the park in August, two blacks and a Latino fled after three whites said to them, "You two niggers and that spic get out of the park."

In September, a white man threatened an 11-year-old black girl with a knife, saying, "I'm going to cut your black ass, you little whore." Also in September, a black claimed he was attacked by two whites, and a black woman was called a "nigger" in an

argument and fight with a group of three whites. A black youth in October was chased to his home and later beaten with bats, sticks and a crowbar, allegedly by Latino gang members. In November, a white woman dating a black man received phone threats from a caller who said, "If you ever have that nigger over again, I'll burn your house and kids down."

In June, three black youths and five whites got into a fight after a verbal confrontation while driving, with two whites getting slashed by knives. In August, a white woman was cut in a fight with a group of black youths over admission to a bar.

The Southwest Community Congress building was hit by eggs thrown from a truck in May; the eggs may have been aimed at four Middle Eastern women. In September, shortly after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, a Middle Eastern cab driver was assaulted by a white woman who said, "Go back to the Persian Gulf, you fucking sand niggers"; the woman received three months probation.

67. West Englewood (0 incidents)

68. Englewood (1 incident)

Predominantly black area. A black man was confronted by a group of blacks in March who asked him if he was gay; one of the blacks allegedly hit the victim, causing him to fall, and continued to make slurs based on sexual orientation.

69. Greater Grand Crossing (0 incidents)

70. Ashburn (10 incidents)

Predominantly white area, but with a growing black population. Racial tension high in the last five years, with the second highest total number of hate crimes in that period.

A black youth was charged in April with striking a white youth and saying, "This is our neighborhood and you better watch your back." In a fight that month between black and white students at Carroll School, a white teacher was called a "white bitch" and pushed allegedly by a black student. Also in April, two whites shouted "Spic and nigger, you better move out of the area" at a Latino man and a black man.

In May, two black youths attacked two white men in a fast food restaurant, saying, "Do you know you're the only white guys in here?" Also that month, an argument between a black woman and a white woman over a dog bite contained racial slurs. In a park in August, a 12-year-old girl was hit in the face by two black girls who yelled, "We will beat you up, honky, next time we see you." Also in August, at least ten whites chased a black man out of a bar saying, "Get out of here, nigger, you don't belong here"; the victim was hit by an assailant and his car window was kicked out.

The home window of a black man was broken out, apparently due to a political sign in his window; police did not determine it to be a racial incident. Also in October, a black man who stopped to make a phone call was allegedly battered and called a "nigger" by two whites and a Hispanic man. In November, an 11-year-old white boy was assaulted by four older black youths, who stuffed him in a trashcan and threw him over a fence; as they were chasing him, they called him a "honky."

71. Auburn Gresham (0 incidents)

72. Beverly (5 incidents)

Mostly white community with a large number of black residents, especially on the east side.

A group of black youths in January allegedly chased a white youth home, then broke his house windows. In March, a black girl was arrested for pushing a white girl and calling her a "honky bitch," but the incident was resolved after a meeting with both sets of parents. Also in March, a clash over a group of whites throwing mud on a car owned by blacks was witnessed by a crowd, a member of which shouted racial slurs at the blacks. Three black youths were chased and one was assaulted by three white men who said, "Hey niggers, want to buy some crack? What are you niggers doing over here?"

Two swastikas were burned with herbicide into the lawn of a white woman in September; it was not known if this was anti-Semitic in nature.

73. Washington Heights (0 incidents)

74. Mount Greenwood (1 incident)

Almost entirely white residential area. A Latino man walking in Mount Greenwood Park in November was chased out by a mob of 30 to 40 whites who hit with a stick and a wastebasket and said, "Get out of here spic."

75. Morgan Park (7 incidents)

Area about one-third white and two-thirds black. The area has been integrated since the turn of the century, unlike most integrated areas of Chicago.

Morgan Park High School was the site of student conflict in February, wherein at least three interracial assaults occurred over the firing of a principal. The tension exploded at a student demonstration when police and students fought each other.

In March, a white youth was attacked from behind by three blacks who knocked him unconscious with beer bottles. In April, a white man was charged with attacking a black man with his car, damaging the victim's car and threatening him. In May, a white man walking with a black woman claimed to have been assaulted by seven black youths; this was later revealed to have been fabricated to cover up a domestic dispute.

A white youth stopped by five black youths who struck him in the face and hit him with a rock; the black youths may have called him a "honky" during the assault. In August, a black youth was threatened by a group of five whites, one saying, "I don't like you people"; when the victim's father came out, the offenders fled. In November, a white youth was attacked from behind and given a concussion by three black boys who called him a "white honky boy."

76. O'Hare (2 incidents)

Mostly white area almost entirely comprised of O'Hare International Airport and nearby businesses. In May, a black woman who was fired from a job at O'Hare claimed she had been assaulted and harassed by a black woman supervisor and a white male manager. In November, hate leaflets appeared in a parking lot from the "Chicago White Vikings" quoting various figures on crime and saying, "Is your neighborhood full of drugs, gangs, crime and graffiti? Or is your neighborhood still all white!"

77. Edgewater (9 incidents)

Extremely diverse area with no majority ethnicity or race, containing blacks, whites, Jews, Asians and Latinos, including many immigrants. Once part of 3. Uptown.

An Asian American man picking up his daughter at school in January was battered by a black man who shouted, "I'll kill you gooks"; the attacker was sentenced to 100 days in jail.

In February, a white man placed swastikas and anti-Semitic slurs on his Jewish former employer's home and car; he was sentenced to a year of probation and psychiatric treatment, and his girlfriend, who assisted him, got a month in jail.

Two black men were attacked in May allegedly by 20 Latino gang members, with the blacks suffering serious injuries. Also in May, a black woman was barred entrance to a bar allegedly by a white customer who threatened her and called her a "nigger"; the owner apologized for his customer's behavior. In June, two white men walking together were attacked by four whites who shouted insults based on sexual orientation.

A receptionist at a club with a mostly white membership received a phone call in August in which the caller said, "In response to racial discrimination, we have planted eight bombs in different parts of the club"; no bombs were found.

In August and September, a Latino sister and brother reported that the same white woman threatened them with racial slurs and tried to run them down on separate occasions. In November, an apartment building with one Jewish resident was spattered with food and spraypainted with a swastika, "Death to Jews" and "Jews Die."

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