

Stop Hate Crime

Stop Hate Crime 1999

Hate Crime Report

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago



Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Commission on Human Relations

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations was established to eradicate discrimination, bigotry, and prejudice in the City of Chicago. Since May 6, 1990, the Commission has been charged with administering and enforcing the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, and their provisions guaranteeing that all persons be free from discrimination in the areas of housing, employment, credit and bonding, and access to public places. The Commission investigates, mediates, and adjudicates such discrimination based on race, color, sex, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military discharge status, and source of income.

The Commission also assists victims of bias crimes and helps them and their communities respond to such acts of hatred. An Education, Outreach and Intergroup Relations Unit assists governmental agencies and community groups in developing effective fair housing and human relations programs, and is at the forefront of community crisis intervention. This unit works to improve intergroup relations through the provision of educational workshops, tension reduction, and mediation. The Commission is also empowered to hold public hearings, conduct research, issue publications, and make recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on the state of human relations in Chicago. The Commission has eight Councils that act as advisors to the Commission regarding the special needs and concerns of the Refugee and Immigrant, Veteran, Gay and Lesbian, Asian-American, African-American, Arab-American, Latino, and Women's communities.

**Chicago Commission on Human Relations
Enabling Ordinance (1990)**

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS HATE CRIME REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR)

If discrimination is bigotry mildly and subtly acted out, bigotry expressed as a declarative sentence, then hate crime is bigotry written large with an exclamation point and given shattering public expression.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) compiles and issues annual reports on its adjudication work handling claims of discrimination, in addition to annual reports on the incidence of hate crimes.

Neither report can be described as definitive. The number of discrimination complaints reported by the CCHR does not take into account the tallies of similar state and federal agencies with jurisdiction over Chicago and those that go unreported. Similarly, an unknown number of hate crimes goes unreported every year, for various reasons (such as cultural differences and fear of jeopardizing immigration status, to name only two), just as some reports of hate crime are unfounded upon investigation.

That does not mean that both indicators should not trouble us. Together, they represent a palpable if incomplete record of claims of discrimination and hatred in the city of Chicago. They still point to instances of our inability to get along with persons different from ourselves, chapter and verse, in the most concrete of terms. They still haunt, and taunt us to commit ourselves to improve human relations.

In 1999, Chicago had 202 reported hate crimes. Race continued to be the most common basis for hate crimes, leading the next most-common basis (sexual orientation) by over 200%. Region 1 (north of North Ave.) continued to experience more hate crimes than any other region. Lake View once again had the highest incidence of crimes based on sexual orientation; the area had nine while other community areas had two on average.

To provide a basis for overall comparison, I will mention here that the FBI disclosed that the number of hate crimes more than doubled nationally between 1991 and 1998, increasing from 4,558 to 9,245. Although Chicago reported 232 cases in 1991 and 204 cases in 1998, our rate of decrease in the past decade, while welcome, should be no cause for rejoicing.

One hate crime, Mayor Richard M. Daley has often declared, is too many.

More often than not, we balkanize the issue. We take offense when a hate crime touches "our" kind. When it affects people of identities or definitions unlike our own, we are too often tempted to look the other way: It's somebody else's exclamation point.

Somehow, we must come together across the "me-first" constituency lines that divide us and serve notice that there is no place for even one exclamation point of hate in the Chicago in which we and our children wish to live.

Every time a hate crime occurs, we must be outspoken about the fact that it is committed against all of us, regardless of the perpetrators' motives.

Additional findings based on comparison of the 1998 and 1999 Hate Crime Reports are:

Region I (area within Chicago's city limits north of North Ave.)

* An 11.5% increase in overall reported hate crimes occurred, including an 11.4% increase in race-based hate crimes and an 89% increase in religious-based hate crimes. The latter was a staggering increase and can be attributed primarily to the shooting spree of Benjamin Nathaniel Smith who, during the Fourth of July weekend, shot and wounded six Orthodox Jews on their way home from a synagogue;

* There was a 200% increase in the Uptown area, up to nine compared with three in 1998. The hate crime rate in Lake View was virtually the same as last year, remaining the highest in the city with 16 in 1999, 15 in 1998. Again, hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the most common, accounting for 56% of all hate crimes in the area;

* There was a fairly dramatic decrease of 57% in the number of reported hate crimes in the West Ridge area – from seven in 1998 to three in 1999;

Region II (area within Chicago's city limits from North Ave. to Pershing Rd.)

* There was a 21% overall increase in reported hate crimes, including a 23% increase in race-based hate crimes, and a 33% increase in crimes based on national origin, but a 50% decrease in crimes based on religion;

* The largest increases can be imputed to the West Town neighborhood, in which reported incidents increased 200% from two in 1998 to six in 1999, and the Near West Side, in which reported incidents increased 130% from three in 1998 to seven in 1999. The largest

decrease (300%) was in Armour Square, which posted three reported hate crimes in 1998 and none in 1999. There was also a decrease of 75% in the Lower West Side neighborhood, from four in 1998 to one in 1999;

Region III (area from Pershing Rd. south and from Halsted St. west)

* An overall 42% decrease in reported hate crimes, with 64 in 1998 and 37 in 1999, including a 48% decrease in race-based hate crimes;

* There was a dramatic decrease of reported hate crimes by 70% in the Beverly neighborhood which had 10 reported crimes in 1998, three in 1999. The number of hate crimes reported in Mount Greenwood remained constant at six, due in part to a string of hate-motivated property crimes during the Summer of 1999. There was also a decrease by 83% in Clearing, from six in 1998 to one in 1999. Other neighborhoods' figures remained basically unchanged. Bridgeport had six reported hate crimes in 1999, five in 1998. Chicago Lawn had six reported hate crimes in both years;

Region IV (area from Pershing Rd. south and from Halsted St. east)

* An overall increase of 35% in reported hate crimes, with 23 in 1998 and 31 in 1999, including a 54% increase in race-based hate crimes;

* The increase was fairly evenly spread amongst several community areas, most areas experiencing one or two more reported hate crimes than in 1998.

Hate Crime

A person commits a Hate Crime when, ***because*** of the victim's actual or perceived:

**Race, Color, Creed, Ancestry, Nationality,
Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender,
or Disability (including HIV status)**

he or she commits any of the following acts:

**Assault or Aggravated Assault
Battery or Aggravated Battery
Criminal Damage to Property
Criminal Trespass to Real Property
Criminal Trespass to Vehicle
Misdemeanor Theft
Mob Action
Disorderly Conduct
Telephone Harassment**

The law requires that the specific hate motive ***must*** be established in order to charge an individual with the additional felony charge of Hate Crime. If you are victimized in any of the ways listed above, it is imperative that you tell the police ***why*** you feel that hatred was the motivating factor. Information such as oral and/or written statements of the offender(s), a pattern of incidents in a given area or directed against a certain person or group, or any other factors to substantiate a hate motive must be given to the police.

Once the specific hate motive is established, the police incident report will be assigned to the Chicago Police Department's Civil Rights Section for further investigation in collaboration with the appropriate Area Detective Division.

Further assistance can be obtained from the following agencies:

Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Section	(312) 747-5485
City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations	(312) 744-4111
Cook County State's Attorney's Victim/Witness Program	(773) 890-7212

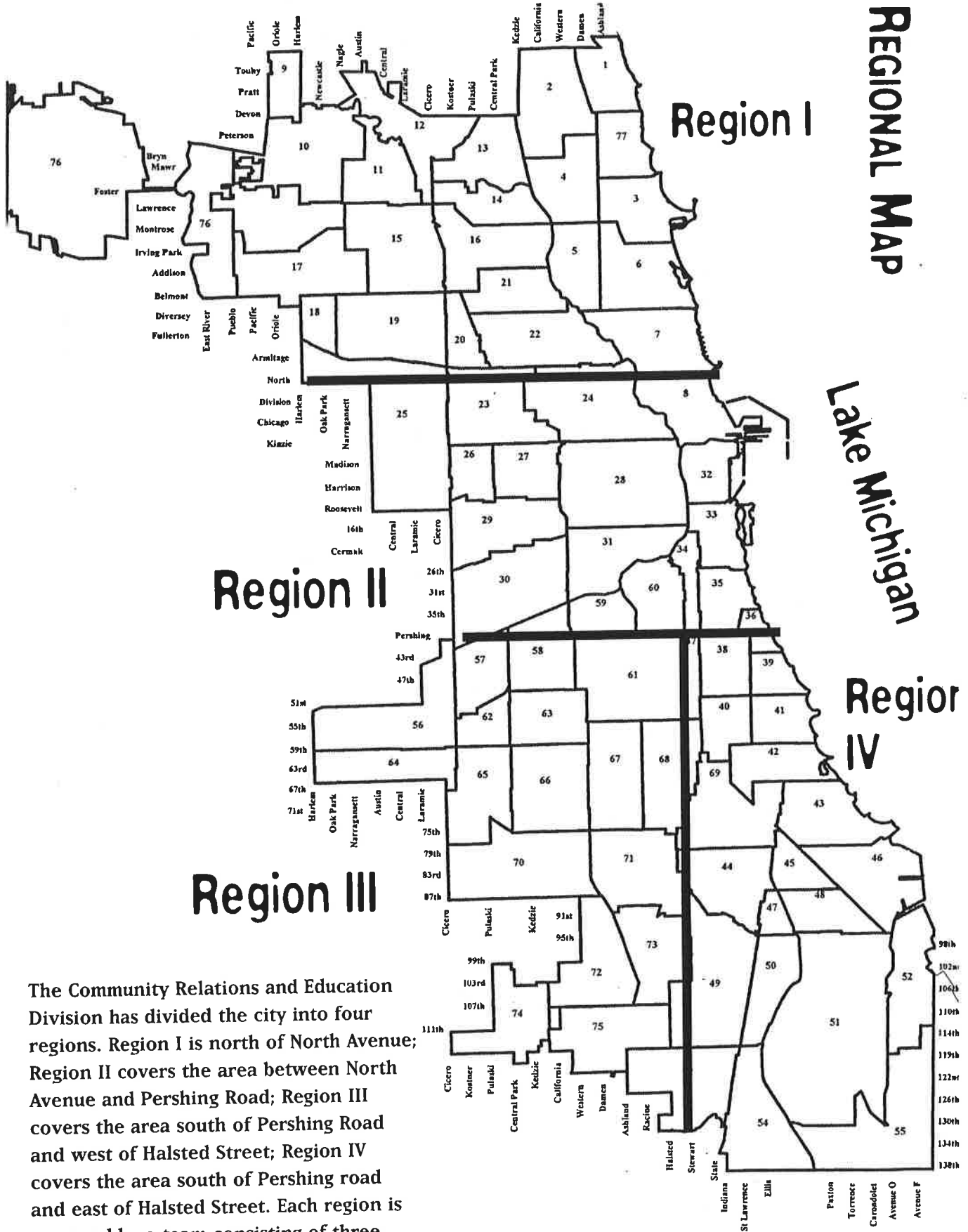
Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago



Clarence N. Wood Chairman
Commission on Human
Relations

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGIONAL MAP



The Community Relations and Education Division has divided the city into four regions. Region I is north of North Avenue; Region II covers the area between North Avenue and Pershing Road; Region III covers the area south of Pershing Road and west of Halsted Street; Region IV covers the area south of Pershing road and east of Halsted Street. Each region is managed by a team consisting of three Community Relations specialists.

HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS REPORT

Cases reported by the Chicago Police Department, Civil Rights Unit
January 1—December 31, 1999 (202 Cases)
In 1998 there were 204 cases through this period

[The Commission on Human Relations provides assistance to victims of hate crimes and produces periodic reports on reported hate crimes in Chicago pursuant to the Chicago Hate Crime Ordinance. All statistics are based on reported hate crimes as received by the Chicago Police Department. Although a police report may initially classify an incident as a hate crime, this does not guarantee that the charge of hate crime will always be made on the cases reported herein. Similarly, there is no guarantee that every hate crime report received will result in an arrest or subsequent prosecution of the alleged offender(s).]

Location

Region I	87 Cases (43%)
Region II	47 Cases (23%)
Region III	37 Cases (19%)
Region IV	31 Cases (15%)
-----	-----
Total	202 Cases (100%)

Basis

Racial	119 Cases (59%)
Sexual Orientation	39 Cases (19%)
Religious	24 Cases (12%)
National Origin	18 Cases (9%)
Gender	2 Cases (1%)
Disability	0 Cases (0%)
-----	-----
Total	202 Cases (100%)

Charge

Simple Assault	26 Cases (13%)
Simple Battery	46 Cases (23%)
Criminal Property Damage	54 Cases (27%)
Aggravated Battery	29 Cases (14%)
Telephone Threat	17 Cases (8%)
Aggravated Assault	11 Cases (5%)
Robbery	2 Cases (1%)
Bomb Threat	6 Cases (3%)
Intimidation	1 Case (.5%)
Armed Robbery	1 Case (.5%)
Theft	0 Cases (0%)
Arson	0 Cases (0%)
Criminal Trespass	1 Case (.5%)
Arson Threat	3 Cases (1%)
Mob Action	0 Cases (0%)
Mail Threat	1 Case (.5%)
Sexual Assault	1 Case (.5%)
Other	1 Case (.5%)
Telephone Harassment	2 Cases (1%)
-----	-----
Total	202 Cases (100%)

*HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS CON'T

Racial Hate Crimes

Of the 119 racially motivated hate crimes

• Black victim in 62 cases (52%)

- 22 White offenders (18% of total racial cases, 35% of Black victim cases)
- 23 Unknown offenders (19% of total of racial cases, 37% of Black victim cases)
- 14 Latino offenders (12% of total of racial cases, 23% of Black victim cases)
- 1 Black offender (1% of total of racial cases, 2% of Black victim cases)
- 0 White/Latino offenders (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of Black victim cases)
- 2 Asian offenders (2% of total of racial cases, 3% of Black victim cases)

• White victim in 39 Cases (33%)

- 20 Black offenders (17% of total of racial cases, 51% of White victim cases)
- 9 Unknown offenders (8% of total of racial cases, 23% of White victim cases)
- 6 White offenders (5% of total of racial cases, 15% of White victim cases)
- 3 Latino offenders (2.5% of total of racial cases, 8% of White victim cases)
- 1 Asian offender (1% of total of racial cases, 3% of Black victim cases)
- 0 other racial offenders (0% of total racial cases, 0% of White victim cases)

• Latino victim in 3 Cases (2.5%)

- 2 Black offenders (2% of total of racial cases, 67% of Latino victim cases)
- 0 White offenders (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of Latino victim cases)
- 1 Unknown offender (1% of total of racial cases, 33% of Latino victim cases)

• Asian victim in 1 Case (1%)

- 1 White offender (1% of total of racial cases, 100% of Asian victim cases)
- 0 Unknown offenders (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of Latino victim cases)
- 0 Black offenders (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of Asian victim cases)

• Institution victim in 11 Cases (9%)

- 9 Unknown offenders (8% of total of racial cases, 82% of Institution victim cases)
- 2 White offenders (2% of total of racial cases, 18% of Institution victim cases)
- 0 Latino offenders (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of Institution victim cases)

• Mixed Racial victim in 3 Cases (2.5%)

- 3 White offenders (2.5% of total of racial cases, 100% of Mixed Racial victim cases)

Of the 119 racially motivated hate crimes:

- Offender's race unknown in 42 Cases (35%)
- Offender's race known in 77 Cases (65%)

Of 77 cases where race of offender is known:

- White offender in 34 Cases (29% of total of racial cases, 44% of known offenders)
- Black offender in 23 Cases (19% of total of racial cases, 30% of known offenders)
- Latino offender in 17 Cases (14% of total of racial cases, 22% of known offenders)
- White/Latino offender in 0 Cases (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of known offenders)
- Asian offender in 3 Cases (2% of total of racial cases, 4% of known offenders)
- Black/White offender in 0 Cases (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of known offenders)

Racial Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Black individual or institution in 72 cases (60%)
- White individual or institution in 39 cases (32%)
- Latino individual or institution in 1 case (1%)
- Asian individual or institution in 2 cases (2%)
- Mixed(Latino/White) individual or institution in 0 cases (0%)

*HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS CON'T

- Mixed(Black/White) individual or institution in 2 cases (2%)
- Mixed(Black/Latino) individual or institution in 0 cases (0%)
- Other individual or institution in 3 cases (3%)

Religious Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Jewish individuals or institutions in 21 cases (88%)
- Christian individuals or institutions in 1 case (4%)
- Islamic individual or institution in 0 cases (0%)
- Non-Christian individual or institution in 0 cases (0%)
- Other individual or institution in 2 cases (8%)

Offender Ethnicity

- Unknown offender involved in 20 cases (83%)
- White offender involved in 3 cases (13%)
- Black offender involved in 1 case (4%)

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group in the following:

- Gay or Lesbian in 36 cases (92%)
- Group other than gay or lesbian in 3 cases (8%)

Victim and Offender Gender

- Male offender and male victim in 28 cases (72%)
- Unknown offender and male victim in 5 cases (13%)
- Male offender and female victim in 2 cases (5%)
- Mixed group offender and male victim in 1 case (2.5%)
- Female offender and female victim in 0 cases (0%)
- Unknown offender and female victim in 0 cases (0%)
- Male offender and Institutional victim in 1 case (2.5%)
- Unknown offender and Institutional victim in 2 cases (5%)

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Offender Race

- Black offender in 16 cases (41%)
- White offender in 7 cases (18%)
- Unknown offender in 8 cases (21%)
- Latino offender in 6 cases (15%)
- Asian offender in 2 cases (5%)

National Origin Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Latino in 14 cases (77%)
- Polish in 0 cases (0%)
- Asian in 0 cases (0%)
- Middle Eastern in 2 cases (11%)
- Bosnian in 1 case (6%)
- Puerto Rican in 1 case (6%)

*HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS CON'T

Offender Ethnicity

- White in 6 cases (33%)
- Black in 3 cases (17%)
- Latino in 2 cases (11%)
- Unknown in 6 cases (33%)
- Middle Eastern in 1 case (6%)

Age of Offender in All Hate Crimes (202 Cases)

Offender's Age unknown in 90 Cases (44%)

Offender's Age known in 112 cases (56%)

- 17-25 years in 45 cases (22% of total cases, 40% of known offenders)
- 26-59 years in 34 cases (17% of total cases, 31% of known offenders)
- Age 16 and under in 27 cases (13% of total cases, 24% of known offenders)
- 60 plus in 5 cases (2% of total cases, 4% of known offenders)
- Mixed age group in 1 case(.5% of total cases, 1% of known offenders)

COMMUNITY HATE CRIME ALERT

Dear Community Resident:

**A hate crime occurred
in your community this week.**

Please join with your neighbors, community leaders, and the City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations and stand up and speak out against this violence and bigotry.

**CALL THE COMMISSION AT:
(312) 744-4111**

for more information on how **YOU** can work to oppose
and help stop hate crimes and bigotry in your community.

Richard M. Daley
Mayor
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Clarence N. Wood
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City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations
740 N. Sedgwick, Chicago, IL 60610

CCHR COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT: HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS/1999 IN REVIEW

The City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) is divided into two primary divisions: the Adjudication Unit and the Community Relations Unit. The Community Relations Unit mobilizes into action following a hate crime, as well as develops, organizes and maintains on-going programs in neighborhoods in an effort to prevent the tensions that often lead to the commission of hate crimes. This Unit consists of the Constituent Services staff and the Intergroup Relations (IGR) staff. The Constituent Services staff is made up of advisory councils serving eight different constituencies, each group represented by 21 volunteers. Through 1999, for the purpose of providing services throughout the city, the Commission divided the city of Chicago into four regions. Region I covered the city north of North Avenue; Region II covered the area south of North Avenue to Pershing Road; Region III covered the area south of Pershing Road and west from Halsted Street; Region IV covered the area south of Pershing Road and east from Halsted Street. Working hand in hand with the Constituent Services staff, the IGR staff performs three primary functions; community outreach following a hate crime or in response to community tension, victim support following a hate crime, and community coalition-building following a hate crime or in response to community tension.

Community Outreach: Arthur & Juanda Camp vs. Unknown

In the wake of a hate crime or community tension, the IGR staff assigned to the region in question, and the council director representing the constituent group affected, reach out to the community, with the express purposes of 1) making sure the community is aware of the crime or tension, 2) stressing the importance of adopting a zero tolerance policy towards hate crimes or bias tension, 3) bringing together various social and ethnic groups, and 4) organizing these groups and mobilizing them to speak out, in one voice, against hate crimes, bias, and intolerance. This is accomplished by: visiting the area of conflict the same day and disseminating leaflets or information in other forms; gathering information on the conflict; recommending and implementing responses to the conflict; sharing hate crime information with community leaders; arranging to conduct conciliation or conflict mediation meetings; recognizing potential flash points before they erupt; and coordinating responses with other government and private agencies. A case which illustrates this work very well is Camp vs. Unknown.

On May 6, 1999, the Arthur Camp family, residents of the Vittum Park section of the Garfield Ridge neighborhood, reported to the Chicago Police Department that the family had received a letter in the mail that contained racial slurs and threats against

their entire family. Arthur and Juanda Camp and their two children integrated the block on which they live, and remain one of only a few African-American families living in the predominantly White community. The letter stated, among other things, that Mr. Camp had not heeded a previous warning to move out of the neighborhood. This was not the first time Mr. Camp had made a report to the police concerning problems he and his family had experienced in the neighborhood. On and off during the family's 4-year residence, the Camps had endured, and reported to the police, various acts of vandalism and property damage, particularly to the family vehicles. Strangely enough, each of these acts was referred to in the letter. Mr. Camp became alarmed about the letter because it represented the first threat of physical harm to his family. Camp was especially concerned because he has a developmentally disabled son who he felt might be especially vulnerable to a physical attack. The Camps continued to receive threatening letters despite wide media coverage and an investigation by local and federal authorities.

Staff from the Community Relations Unit began by interviewing the family both by telephone and in person. They contacted the office of 23rd Ward Alderman Michael R. Zalewski and the Chicago Police Department's 8th District to inform them that the Commission on Human Relations was assuming an active role in resolving the situation. In early June, the Commission staff attended two beat meetings and CAPS meetings. As a result of these meetings, they began working with community leaders. Determined to end the tension developing in their neighborhood and to prevent having the area branded racist, community leaders began planning a vigil and inundated the community with flyers speaking out against racism and intolerance. With involvement from the religious community, a vigil was held June 24, 1999. The vigil was attended by officials of the Chicago Police Department, aldermen, city officials, and community residents.

While the letters to the family have ceased, Commission staff remain in contact with the Camps. To date, things appear fine. Working with officials from Vittum Park and community leaders, the Commission's Education Unit plans to conduct workshops in Garfield Ridge this Spring.

VICTIM SUPPORT: Unnamed Minors vs. Minors and Simpson¹

Hate crime victim support is one of the most important functions of the Community Relations staff. They are to contact hate crime victims as soon as possible

¹ To protect the identities of the minor victims and two of the offenders, also minors, their names have been omitted from this Report.

after the crime. The staff confirms the basic information on the case and offers its support to the victim(s). This support begins by mobilization of the community; community leaders are notified and their support of the victim is solicited. If appropriate, the staff will request "special attention" from the local police to protect the victim against repeat incidents. The staff also assists hate crime victims in the court process, if there is one. The staff accompanies the victim to court, reminds the victim of upcoming court dates, and works closely with the victim to ensure that the case is effectively prosecuted. This may entail sharing information with the Police Department regarding potential witnesses, providing referrals to pro bono civil rights attorneys who can offer additional legal resources, canvassing the neighborhood to identify other unreported incidents of similar hate crimes, and mobilizing community support for the hate crime victim, in the community and in court. The victim support function was well illustrated in the "Unnamed Minors" case.

On November 3, 1999, two male Asian-American teens were walking along a Bridgeport street when they were assaulted by three male White teens. According to the preliminary police report, the two victims, ages 13 and 14, were walking along West 31st Street when they were approached by three White youths, ages 12, 13 and 17. The White youths shouted racial epithets and struck the Asian youths about the face and body. After their arrest and during the interview process, the youngest of the offenders confessed to using the racial slurs in addition to striking the victims—he was charged with battery and a hate crime. The other two youths were charged with battery.

Within days of the incident, Community Relations staff visited the home of the older victim and had spoken with the other by telephone. Staff also met with the victims at their school in the presence of the vice principal and the principal. Following this meeting, the staff requested a meeting with the Deputy Director of the Community Prosecutions Unit to request a felony review. If an offense is found to be a hate crime, a felony charge is automatic. Following this meeting, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office conducted a felony review to determine if felony charges would be filed against the offenders.

Hate crime victim support is accomplished not only by staying in contact with the victim throughout the entire prosecution process, but also by informing key community leaders and the community at large of the incident. In this case, organizations representing Chicago's Asian community including the Japanese American Service League, the Asian American Institute, the Chinese American Service League, the Japanese American Citizens' League, and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law,

offered their support to the victims.

In addition to remaining in contact with the victim, IGR staffpersons also stay in contact with the Civil Rights Unit of the Chicago Police Department and, if the victim agrees, with the State's Attorney Office, to stay informed of any developments in the case. In this case, following continuous contact with the State's Attorney's Office concerning all three defendants, the office informed IGR staff on February 2, 2000 that the 17 year-old defendant in the case had pled guilty to the Class 3 felony charge of Aggravated Battery. Due in part to the fact that the defendant had no prior criminal record, the judge in the case sentenced him to one year probation and ordered him to stay away from the victims and witnesses in the case.

The final disposition as to the fate of the two younger offenders is still pending. However, CCHR staffpersons continue to maintain contact with the victims.

Community Coalition-Building: The Benjamin Nathaniel Smith Case

The third and final primary function of the Community Relations Unit is community coalition-building following a hate crime or increased community tension. CCHR staffpersons reach out to various community organizations, religious, ethnic and racial groups to assist them in rallying together against hate.

This function is well illustrated in the Benjamin Nathaniel Smith case. This series of crimes will go down in our city and nation's history as one of the most heinous examples of hate. During the July 4 weekend 1999, an unknown assailant drove past a Rogers Park synagogue and fired shots, injuring six Orthodox Jews as they exited the synagogue. Later that evening, in the Chicago suburb of Skokie, former Northwestern University basketball coach Ricky Byrdsong was shot and killed on the street while his children looked on. Days later, an assailant fired shots at a car containing three Asian-Americans in Northbrook, IL. Following the preliminary investigation, it was decided that this string of incidents was a campaign of hate crimes perpetrated by one individual—Benjamin Nathaniel Smith. Several days after the July 4 shootings, Smith shot and killed a Korean graduate student in Indiana. As the result of a statewide manhunt, Benjamin Nathaniel Smith, a follower of the World Church of the Creator, a faith known for its white supremacist views, was surrounded by law enforcement authorities in downstate Illinois. It is stated that he died as a result of self-inflicted gunshot wounds.

In the ensuing weeks, the residents of Rogers Park and nearby communities and suburban neighborhoods came together to protest against bigotry and hate. As early as

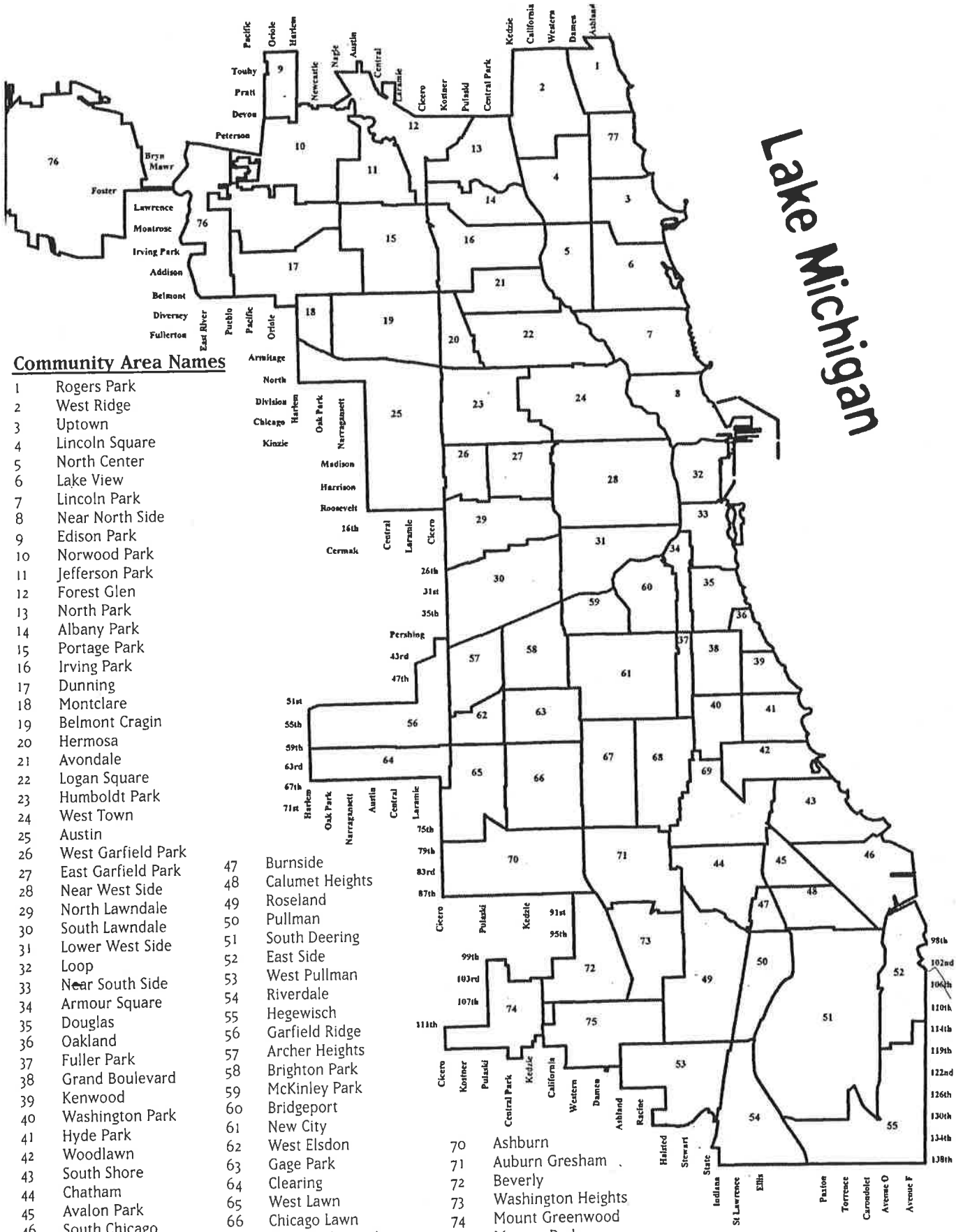
July 7, 1999, representatives of diverse religious groups held a vigil in the West Ridge community. The following week, with the assistance of IGR staff, these groups organized a rally against hate. On July 16, 1999, the Chairman of the Commission, Clarence Wood, along with Mayor Daley, several other local dignitaries and approximately 1,000 community residents met at Indian Boundary Park. The participants made it clear to all of metropolitan Chicago and any individual with the same poisonous mind-set as Benjamin Nathaniel Smith, that this type of hatred, with such tragic consequences, would simply not be tolerated.

Conclusion

The Commission Human Relations is always looking for new and innovative ways to prevent and combat racism and the commission of hate crimes. Effective January 1, 2000, the Intergroup Relations section of the Community Relations Unit was reorganized. The section is staffed by several individuals with general responsibilities, and several with specialized responsibilities. Additionally, instead of a four-region division, the city of Chicago is now divided into two regions—North and South. The North Region (the most populous of the two regions) is staffed by one Coordinator of Community Services and two Community Resource Specialists. The South Region is staffed by one Coordinator of Community Services and one Community Resource Specialist. The North and South Region staff are responsible for identifying tension between groups in a community and working with the respective groups to prevent prolonged tension or commission of hate crimes. Following a hate crime, these community specialists also identify and staunch any fall-out in the community. The remaining IGR staff have more specialized duties. Two IGR staff persons are responsible for hate crime victim support, no matter where the crime is committed. Although other staff members may assist in handling a case, these two (2) staff persons are assigned to every case. This affords entities such as the Police Department and the State's Attorney's Office the opportunity to become accustomed to working with the same individuals. Two IGR staff persons form the Education section. These individuals organize diversity awareness workshops and workshops designed to reduce racism and intolerance. Finally, two members of the IGR staff are assigned to address youth issues. The Youth section works closely with the Education section in identifying areas in need of youth intervention. These individuals organize youth forums and develop Human Relations Clubs in the schools. It is the hope of the Commission that this reorganization will allow us to better serve the citizens of Chicago, and will better enable us to eradicate all forms of bigotry and intolerance.

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMUNITY

AREA MAP



Community Area Names

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

- 47 Burnside
- 48 Calumet Heights
- 49 Roseland
- 50 Pullman
- 51 South Deering
- 52 East Side
- 53 West Pullman
- 54 Riverdale
- 55 Hegewisch
- 56 Garfield Ridge
- 57 Archer Heights
- 58 Brighton Park
- 59 McKinley Park
- 60 Bridgeport
- 61 New City
- 62 West Elsdon
- 63 Gage Park
- 64 Clearing
- 65 West Lawn
- 66 Chicago Lawn
- 67 West Englewood
- 68 Englewood
- 69 Greater Grand Crossing

- 70 Ashburn
- 71 Auburn Gresham
- 72 Beverly
- 73 Washington Heights
- 74 Mount Greenwood
- 75 Morgan Park
- 76 O'Hare
- 77 Edgewater

HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Total	Bona Fide
1	Rogers Park	0	5	0	0	4	0	9	1
2	West Ridge	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
3	Uptown	0	4	1	0	4	0	9	5
4	Lincoln Square	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
5	North Center	2	2	2	0	0	0	6	0
6	Lake View	0	4	3	0	9	0	16	8
7	Lincoln Park	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
8	Near North Side	2	5	0	0	1	0	8	1
9	Edison Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
10	Norwood Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
11	Jefferson Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
12	Forest Glen	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1
13	North Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
14	Albany Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
15	Portage Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
16	Irving Park	1	4	0	0	1	0	6	1
17	Dunning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
18	Montclare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
19	Belmont Cragin	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
20	Hermosa	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
21	Avondale	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
22	Logan Square	1	2	0	0	2	0	5	1
23	Humboldt Park	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
24	West Town	1	4	0	0	1	0	6	4
25	Austin	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
26	West Garfield Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
27	East Garfield Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
28	Near West Side	0	2	1	1	3	0	7	2
29	North Lawndale	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
30	South Lawndale	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	2

HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Total	Bona Fide
31	Lower West Side	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
32	Loop	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	3
33	Near South Side	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
34	Armour Square	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
35	Douglas	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
36	Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
37	Fuller Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Grand Boulevard	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
39	Kenwood	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
14	Washington Park	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
41	Hyde Park	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	3
42	Woodlawn	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
43	South Shore	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
44	Chatham	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
45	Avalon Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
46	South Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
47	Burnside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
48	Calumet Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
49	Roseland	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	2
50	Pullman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
51	South Deering	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
52	East Side	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
53	West Pullman	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
54	Riverdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
55	Hegewisch	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
56	Garfield Ridge	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
57	Archer Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
58	Brighton Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
59	McKinley Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
60	Bridgeport	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3

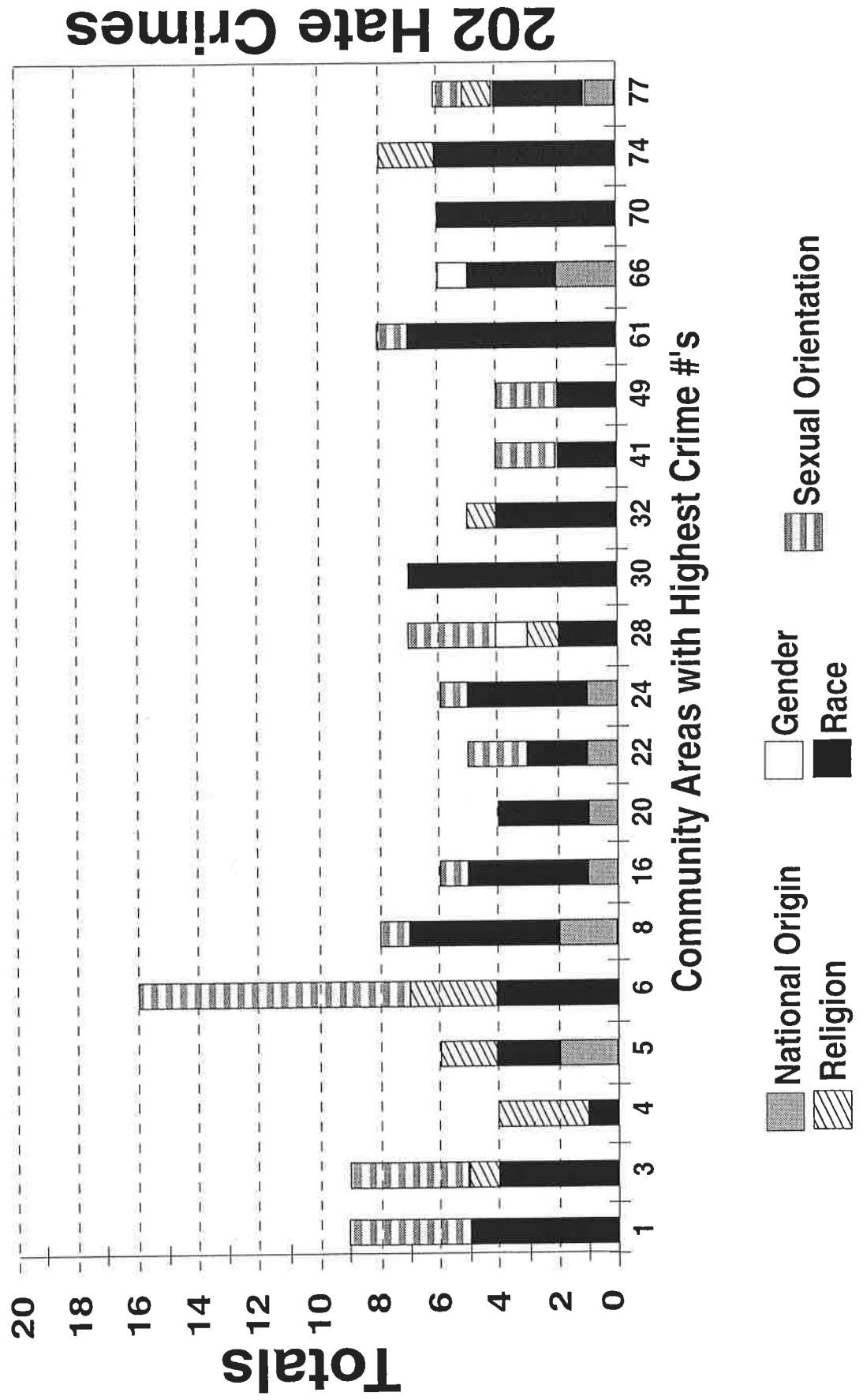
HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Total	Bona Fide
61	New City	0	7	0	0	1	0	8	3
62	West Elsdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
63	Gage Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
64	Clearing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
65	West Lawn	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
66	Chicago Lawn	2	3	0	1	0	0	6	4
67	West Englewood	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
68	Englewood	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
69	Greater Grand Crossing	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
70	Ashburn	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	4
71	Auburn Gresham	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
72	Beverly	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	2
73	Washington Heights	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
74	Mount Greenwood	0	6	2	0	0	0	8	7
75	Morgan Park	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
76	O'Hare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Edgewater	1	3	1	0	1	0	6	0
	Total	18	119	24	2	39	0	202	78

1999 Hate Crime Investigations

Chicago Community Area (20 Highest #)



FINAL DISPOSITIONS OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

When a hate crime occurs in Chicago, the Chicago Police Department forwards the police report to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (Commission). Because this report is faxed to the Commission within a day or two of the incident, the information received is initial. There has likely been little or no follow-up investigation. Depending on the crime, the subsequent investigation and final determination may not occur for several weeks or months. Therefore, the figures supplied to the public by the Commission on a monthly basis indicate those crimes which were initially believed to be hate crimes. After completion of an investigation, each reported hate crime is closed out and classified into one of three possible categories: (1) bonafide, where the elements of the crime support the charge of hate crime; (2) unfounded, where the police department determines that the crime was not based on hate; and (3) undetermined, where there are currently insufficient facts to support the conclusion of hate crime, but can remain open for further investigation; The following table represents the final determination of the 202 reported hate crimes in 1999 by community area.

	Community Area	Total # Hate Crime	# Bonafide	# Unfounded	# Undetermined
1	Rogers Park	9	2	3	4
2	West Ridge	3	1	1	1
3	Uptown	9	5	1	3
4	Lincoln Square	4	0	0	4
5	North Center	6	0	2	4
6	Lake View	16	8	5	3
7	Lincoln Park	2	1	1	0
8	Near North Side	8	2	3	3
9	Edison Park	0	0	0	0
10	Norwood Park	2	0	0	2
11	Jefferson Park	0	0	0	0
12	Forest Glen	2	2	0	0
13	North Park	1	0	0	1
14	Albany Park	2	1	1	0
15	Portage Park	1	0	0	1
16	Irving Park	6	1	5	0
17	Dunning	0	0	0	0

FINAL DISPOSITIONS OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA CON'T

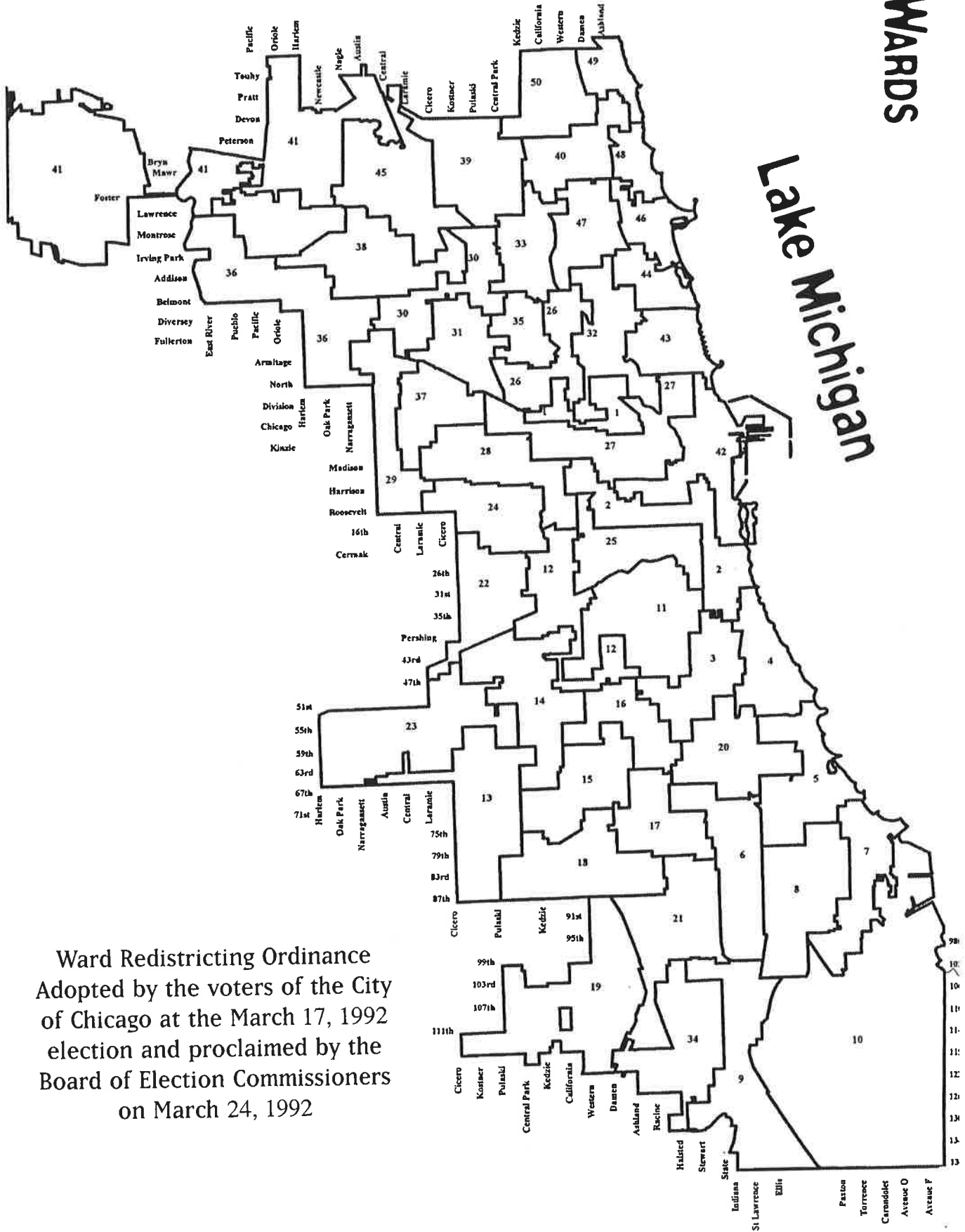
	Community Area	Total # Hate Crime	# Bonafide	# Unfounded	# Undetermined
18	Montclare	0	0	0	0
19	Belmont Cragin	1	0	0	1
20	Hermosa	4	0	1	3
21	Avondale	2	1	1	0
22	Logan Square	5	1	1	3
23	Humboldt Park	3	0	2	1
24	West Town	6	3	1	2
25	Austin	2	0	2	0
26	West Garfield Park	1	1	0	0
27	East Garfield Park	1	1	0	0
28	Near West Side	7	2	1	4
29	North Lawndale	2	2	0	0
30	South Lawndale	7	1	3	3
31	Lower West Side	1	1	0	0
32	Loop	5	3	2	0
33	Near South Side	2	1	0	1
34	Armour Square	0	0	0	0
35	Douglas	1	0	1	0
36	Oakland	0	0	0	0
37	Fuller Park	0	0	0	0
38	Grand Boulevard	1	0	1	0
39	Kenwood	2	0	1	1
14	Washington Park	2	1	1	0
41	Hyde Park	4	2	1	1
42	Woodlawn	2	1	0	1
43	South Shore	1	0	1	0
44	Chatham	2	0	1	1
45	Avalon Park	0	0	0	0
46	South Chicago	2	0	0	2
47	Burnside	0	0	0	0
48	Calumet Heights	0	0	0	0

FINAL DISPOSITIONS OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA CON'T

	Community Area	Total # Hate Crime	# Bonafide	# Unfounded	# Undetermined
49	Roseland	4	2	1	1
50	Pullman	0	0	0	0
51	South Deering	1	0	0	1
52	East Side	1	1	0	0
53	West Pullman	1	0	0	1
54	Riverdale	0	0	0	0
55	Hegewisch	3	1	1	1
56	Garfield Ridge	2	1	1	0
57	Archer Heights	0	0	0	0
58	Brighton Park	0	0	0	0
59	McKinley Park	0	0	0	0
60	Bridgeport	3	2	1	0
61	New City	8	3	3	2
62	West Elsdon	0	0	0	0
63	Gage Park	1	0	0	1
64	Clearing	1	0	1	0
65	West Lawn	2	1	1	0
66	Chicago Lawn	6	3	2	1
67	West Englewood	1	1	0	0
68	Englewood	1	0	1	0
69	Greater Grand Crossing	2	0	1	1
70	Ashburn	6	4	0	2
71	Auburn Gresham	1	1	0	0
72	Beverly	3	2	1	0
73	Washington Heights	2	0	2	0
74	Mount Greenwood	8	7	1	0
75	Morgan Park	2	2	0	0
76	O'Hare	0	0	0	0
77	Edgewater	6	3	3	0
	Total	202	78	63	61

CITY OF CHICAGO

WARDS



Ward Redistricting Ordinance
 Adopted by the voters of the City
 of Chicago at the March 17, 1992
 election and proclaimed by the
 Board of Election Commissioners
 on March 24, 1992

1999 HATE CRIMES BY WARD

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

Ward #	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
2	0	4	0	0	0	1	5
3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
4	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
5	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
6	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
7	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
8	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
10	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
11	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
12	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
13	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
14	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
15	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
19	0	10	3	0	0	0	13
20	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
23	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
24	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
25	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
26	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
27	3	5	0	0	0	3	11
28	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
30	1	1	0	0	0	1	3

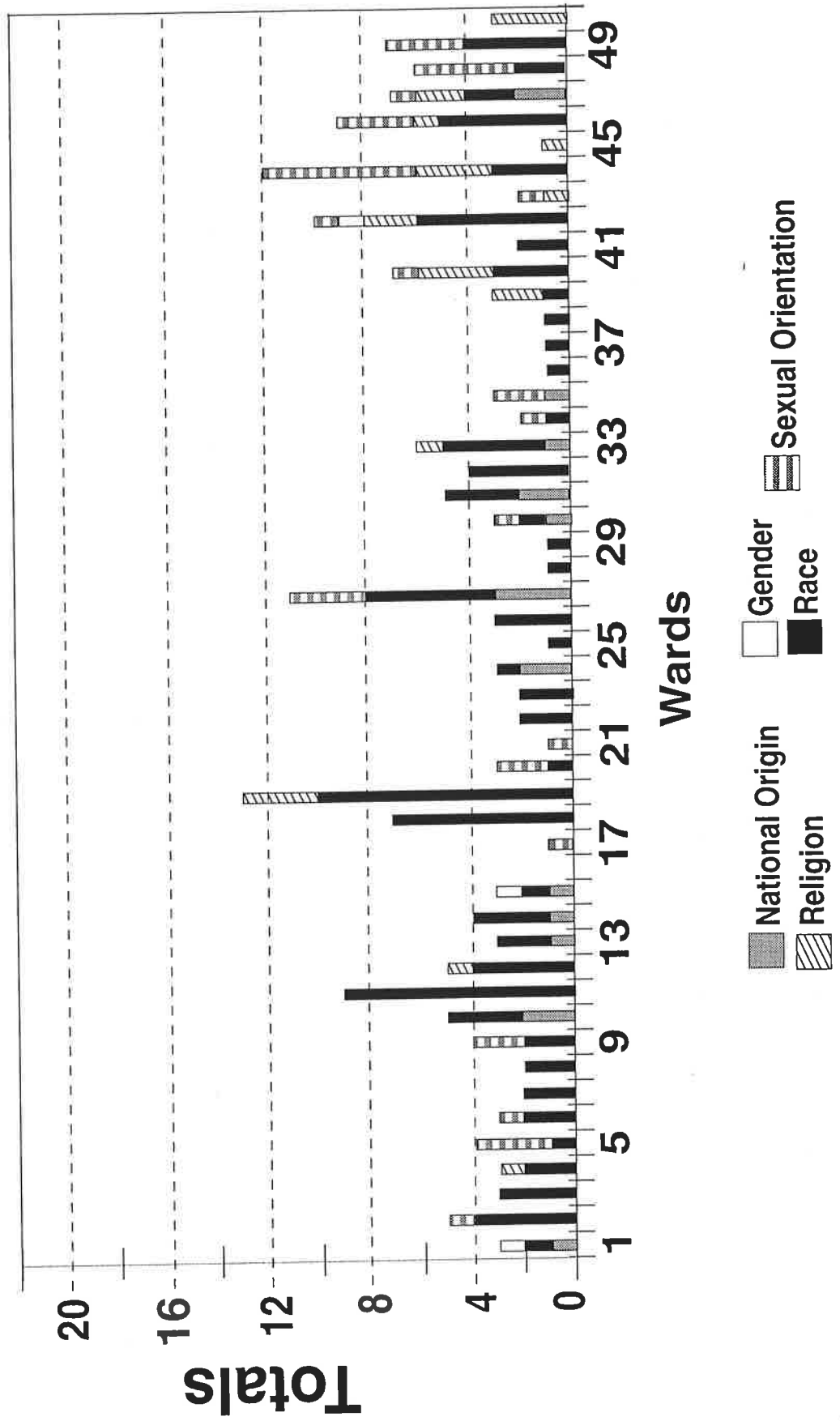
1999 HATE CRIMES BY WARD

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

Ward #	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
31	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
32	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
33	1	4	1	0	0	0	6
34	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
35	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
36	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
37	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
38	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
39	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
40	0	3	3	0	0	1	7
41	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
42	0	6	2	1	0	1	10
43	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
44	0	3	3	0	0	6	12
45	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
46	0	5	1	0	0	3	9
47	2	2	2	0	0	1	7
48	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
49	0	4	0	0	0	3	7
50	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	18	119	24	2	0	39	202

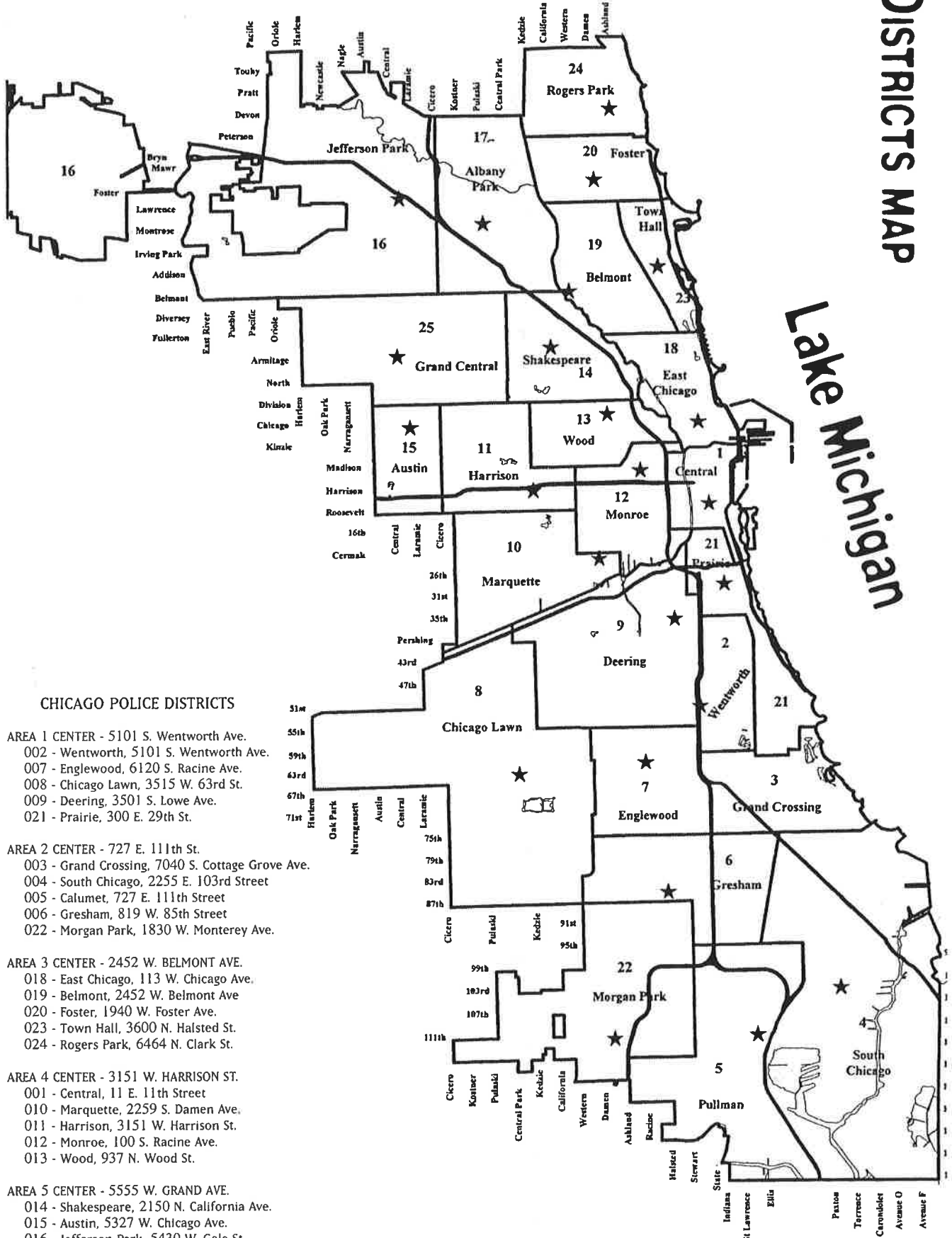
Hate Crimes by Ward

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999



CITY OF CHICAGO POLICE

DISTRICTS MAP



CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS

AREA 1 CENTER - 5101 S. Wentworth Ave.
 002 - Wentworth, 5101 S. Wentworth Ave.
 007 - Englewood, 6120 S. Racine Ave.
 008 - Chicago Lawn, 3515 W. 63rd St.
 009 - Deering, 3501 S. Lowe Ave.
 021 - Prairie, 300 E. 29th St.

AREA 2 CENTER - 727 E. 111th St.
 003 - Grand Crossing, 7040 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
 004 - South Chicago, 2255 E. 103rd Street
 005 - Calumet, 727 E. 111th Street
 006 - Gresham, 819 W. 85th Street
 022 - Morgan Park, 1830 W. Monterey Ave.

AREA 3 CENTER - 2452 W. BELMONT AVE.
 018 - East Chicago, 113 W. Chicago Ave.
 019 - Belmont, 2452 W. Belmont Ave.
 020 - Foster, 1940 W. Foster Ave.
 023 - Town Hall, 3600 N. Halsted St.
 024 - Rogers Park, 6464 N. Clark St.

AREA 4 CENTER - 3151 W. HARRISON ST.
 001 - Central, 11 E. 11th Street
 010 - Marquette, 2259 S. Damen Ave.
 011 - Harrison, 3151 W. Harrison St.
 012 - Monroe, 100 S. Racine Ave.
 013 - Wood, 937 N. Wood St.

AREA 5 CENTER - 5555 W. GRAND AVE.
 014 - Shakespeare, 2150 N. California Ave.
 015 - Austin, 5327 W. Chicago Ave.
 016 - Jefferson Park, 5430 W. Gale St.
 017 - Albany Park, 4461 N. Pulaski Rd.
 025 - Grand Central, 5555 W. Grand Ave.

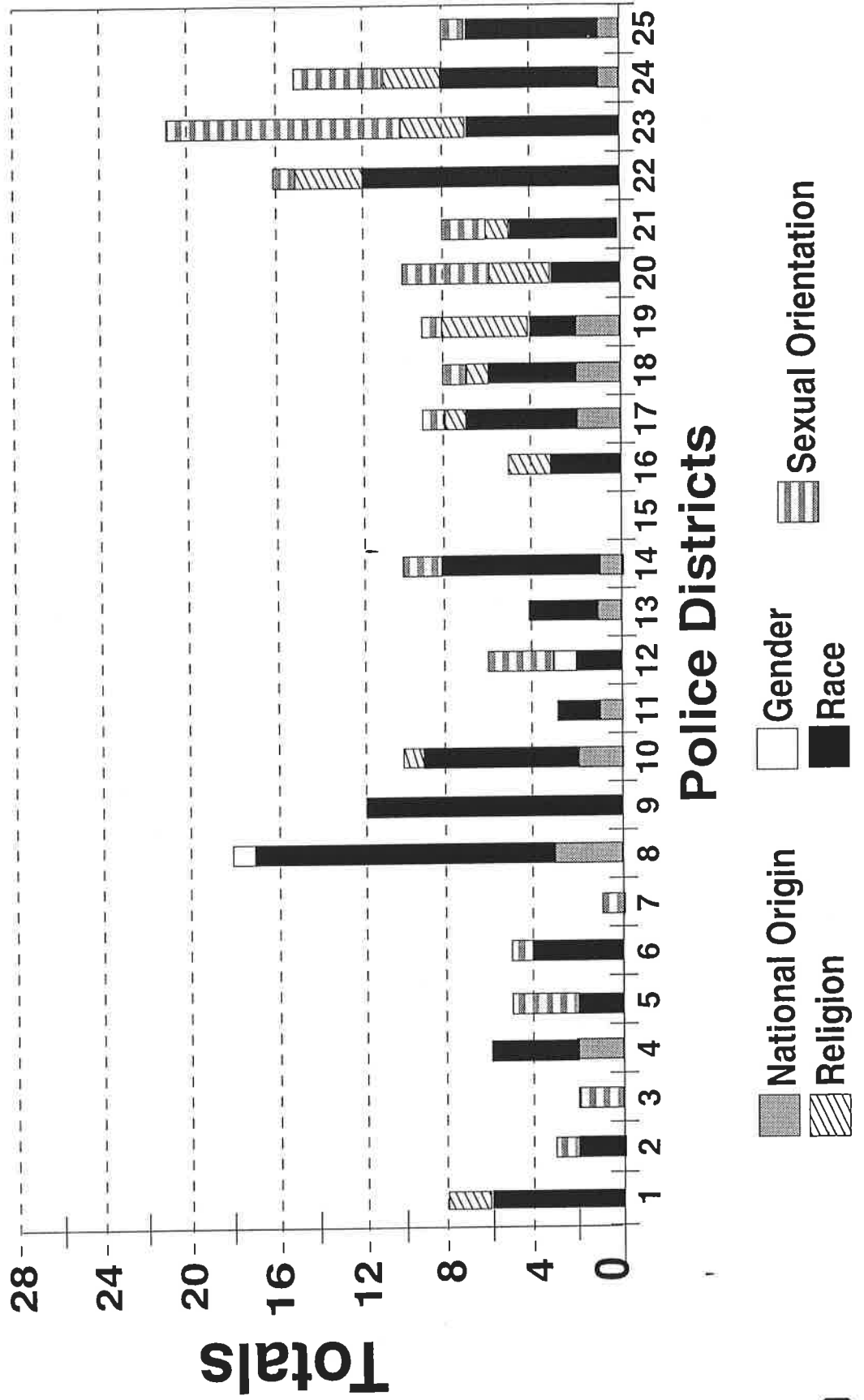
1999 HATE CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICT

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

Police District	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
1	0	6	2	0	0	0	8
2	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
4	2	4	0	0	0	0	6
5	0	2	0	0	0	3	5
6	0	4	0	0	0	1	5
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	3	14	0	1	0	0	18
9	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
10	2	7	1	0	0	0	10
11	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
12	0	2	0	1	0	3	6
13	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
14	1	7	0	0	0	2	10
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
17	2	5	1	0	0	1	9
18	2	4	1	0	0	1	8
19	2	2	4	0	0	1	9
20	0	3	3	0	0	4	10
21	0	5	1	0	0	2	8
22	0	12	3	0	0	1	16
23	0	7	3	0	0	11	21
24	1	7	3	0	0	4	15
25	1	6	0	0	0	1	8
Totals	18	119	24	2	0	39	202

Hate Crimes by Police District

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999



HATE CRIMES BY REGION

January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999

For Commission purposes, the 1999 City Map was divided into four separate regions as described below. Regional division does not represent an official designation by the City of Chicago; rather, it is used for the purpose of providing a quick point of reference for our staff, volunteers, and other interested parties. These boundaries were originally designated to be used by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to aid in providing staff coverage to every area of the city as equitably as possible.

Region	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	TOTALS
1	7	39	17	0	24	0	87
2	6	32	3	1	5	0	47
3	3	28	3	1	2	0	37
4	2	20	1	0	8	0	31
Totals	18	119	24	2	39	0	202

A HATE CRIME IS A FELONY!

- A person who commits a hate crime can go to jail, be fined, and/or be sentenced to community service work.
- Anyone who commits a hate crime, and their family, can be sued for damages in civil court.
- Anyone who commits a hate crime can be made to pay thousands of dollars for injuries, harassment and the emotional suffering that a hate crime causes.
- Hate crimes are ugly, bigoted acts.
- The City of Chicago, the Chicago Police Department and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office will not tolerate hate crimes and bigotry.
- Hate crime offenders will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago



Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Commission on Human Relations



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Commission on Human Relations

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Chairman
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