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Tides and Tidings of Urban Exploitation Lords of the Land & Bosses of the Buildings: Some Readings and Cartoons on the Situation of Black Americans

Prexy Nesbitt
Columbia College Chicago

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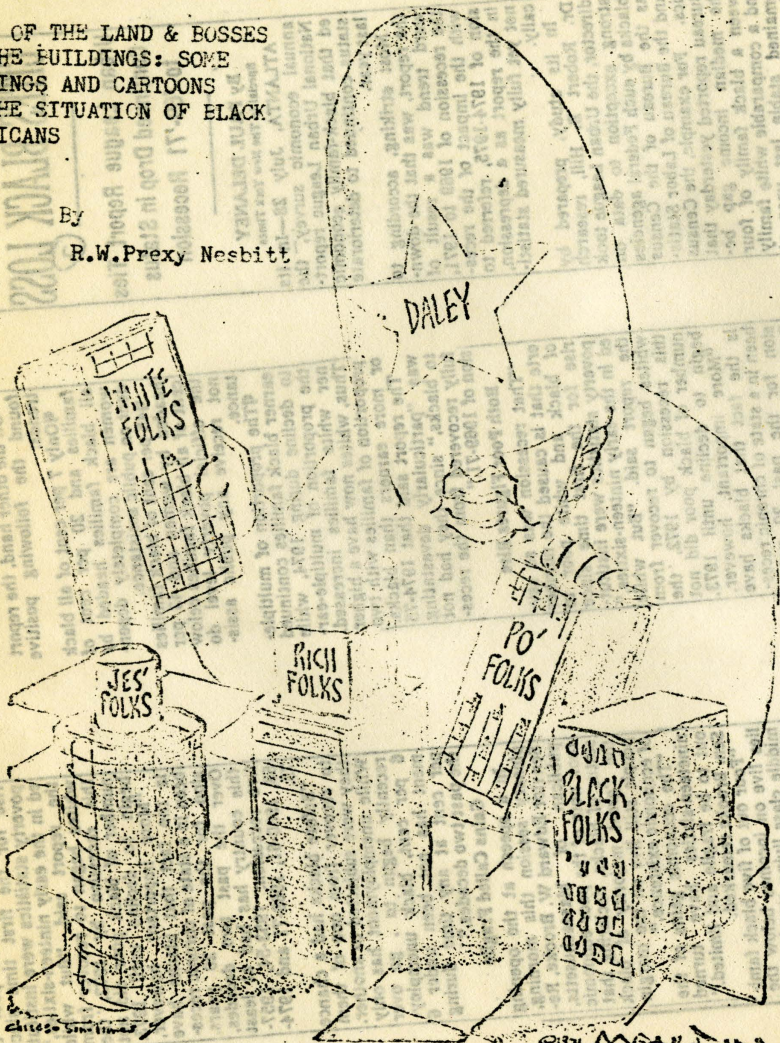
Blacks hit hardest

Currency exchanges rip off poor

Patrons have few alternatives

LORDS OF THE LAND & BOSSES OF THE BUILDINGS: SOME READINGS AND CARTOONS ON THE SITUATION OF BLACK AMERICANS

By R.W.Preyx Nesbitt



To many readers of The Sun-Times series on currency exchanges, an obvious question will come to mind:

Why don't currency exchange patrons use other financial institutions, such as banks, that charge nothing or very little for check-cashing and other services?

There are many answers to that question.

Individual choice, for example. Some patrons prefer the convenience of currency exchanges and don't mind paying the price.

As for banks as alternatives to currency exchanges, several factors are involved:

- Banking facilities aren't readily available in many sections of the city. This is due, in part, to the Illinois law that prohibits branch banking. There are 99 banks in Chicago compared with about 500 currency exchanges.
- Most banks refuse to cash checks for persons who do not have an account. That prevents usage by many persons, especially welfare recipients who seldom have enough spare cash to maintain either a checking or savings account.
- Virtually all banks sell money orders for lower fees than currency exchanges. But, again, if a person can't cash his check at the bank or if the bank isn't readily available, the patron will opt for the higher-cost service at the more conveniently located currency exchange.

The same holds true for paying utility bills. If a bus must be taken to an outlet where such bills can be paid free, there is no saving for the bill payer.

Supermarkets are logical alternatives as check-cashing facilities for many persons. Once identity is established, many supermarkets charge no more than a nickel for cashing checks.

But, again, welfare recipients face a problem here because of their reliance on food stamps. The rub is that almost all recipients must purchase their food stamps at currency exchanges, which hold a virtual monopoly on the distribution of stamps and receive a 68-cent fee from the federal government for each sale.

To illustrate what that means, take Mary Anderson, 46, a mother of five who lives in the Robert Taylor Homes, a public housing complex at 4331 S. Federal. She pays \$4 to cash her \$428 monthly welfare check in a currency exchange at 163 E. 43d. Asked why, she says:

"Well, I don't have no other choice, except I could go to the Jewel (at 35th and Lake Meadows). But I got no way to get there. And if I got to the Jewel, then I got to go back to the currency exchange and get my stamps. Then back to the Jewel for groceries."

July 29, 1975

NEW YORK TIMES, T

ECONOMIC SURVEY CITES BLACK LOSS

Urban League Report Ties Continued Drop in Status to '69-'71 Recession

By PAUL DELANEY
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, July 28—In its annual economic survey, the National Urban League reported that black-family economic status continued to deteriorate last year.

Most striking, according to the report, was that the downward trend was a result of the recession of 1969 to 1971, with the impact of the recession of 1974-1975, referred to in the report as a depression, not yet fully measured statistically.

In its study, prepared by Dr. Robert B. Hill, research director, the Urban League took strong exception to data on blacks by such Federal agencies as the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For example, the Census Bureau reported yesterday that the median income gap between a black family of four and a comparable white family remained stable last year at 58 per cent.

News Conference Held

The report was released during a news conference held by Dr. Hill at the league's 65th annual convention. The report also noted the following findings.

Between 1973 and 1974 the proportion of middle-income black families dropped sharply to one-fifth from one-fourth.

The 1974-75 depression caused a resurgence of doubling up among black families. Between 1969 and 1974, the proportion of black children living with only their mother and some families of households headed by relatives rose to 33 per cent, from 22 per cent.

Since 1969 the work experience of all earners in black families has continued to decline as a result of the cumulative effects of the 1969-71 recession and the 1974-75 depression.

There was a disproportionate number of layoffs among adult blacks as a result of the 1974-75 depression, while black adult women and teenagers were more likely to be forced to stay out of the labor force or drop out of it because of discouraging job prospects.

Unemployed blacks were less likely than unemployed whites to receive unemployment compensation or benefits from the unemployed-parent segment of the aid to families with dependent children program.

On the other hand, the report found the following positive trends:

Only 7 per cent of all black families and 20 per cent of all black families headed by women are completely dependent on public assistance.

45 per cent of black families headed by women and 43 per cent of all black families below the official poverty level do not receive any public assistance.

The proportion of multiple-earner black families continued to decline during 1974, while the proportion of multiple-earner white families increased. Thus, whites now have a higher proportion of families with two or more earners than blacks.

The report said that 1974-75 was "particularly devastating to blacks," since they had not fully recovered from the recession of 1969-71."

Both Poor Figures Rise

"That recession was so severe that is caused the number of black and white poor to rise for the first time since poverty statistics were instituted in the early nineteen-sixties," the report said. "But while whites began to recover from this recession by 1972, the number of black poor did not begin to decline until 1973.

More important, however, is the fact that blacks have been in a state of chronic recession for the past 20 years. Over the past two decades, this country has had at least five recessions: 1953-54, 1957-58, 1960-61, 1969-71 and 1974-75.

"Before blacks had a chance to recover from one of them they were subjected to another. While unemployment has only recently begun to go over 6 per cent, black unemployment has not been under 6 per cent at any time during the past two decades."

Gains Called Fragile

In a speech at the opening plenary session this morning, Senator Edward W. Brooke, Republican of Massachusetts, took note of the poor economic status of blacks, declaring that the "great majority of black people still live on the margin of economic existence."

"The economic gains of the nineteen-sixties have turned out to be fragile and limited," Sen. Brooke remarked.

"Four out of five black families live on incomes below the middle class living standard as defined by the Government," Senator Brooke said. "Nearly three million, or one out of every three blacks, live in poverty. Moreover, poverty hits blacks disproportionately. While blacks represent slightly more than 10 per cent of all persons in the nation, they comprise about 30 per cent of all Ameri-

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YOU + FRESH AIR FUND
FUN FOR KIDS AT CAMP

Computer was used to prove race bias

The Sun-Times investigation of currency exchanges used a university computer to analyze rate structures in currency exchanges. The printouts showed price discrimination in black areas.

Rates charged by 430 of Chicago's 500 currency exchanges were fed into the computer along with socioeconomic data from the city's 76 community areas.

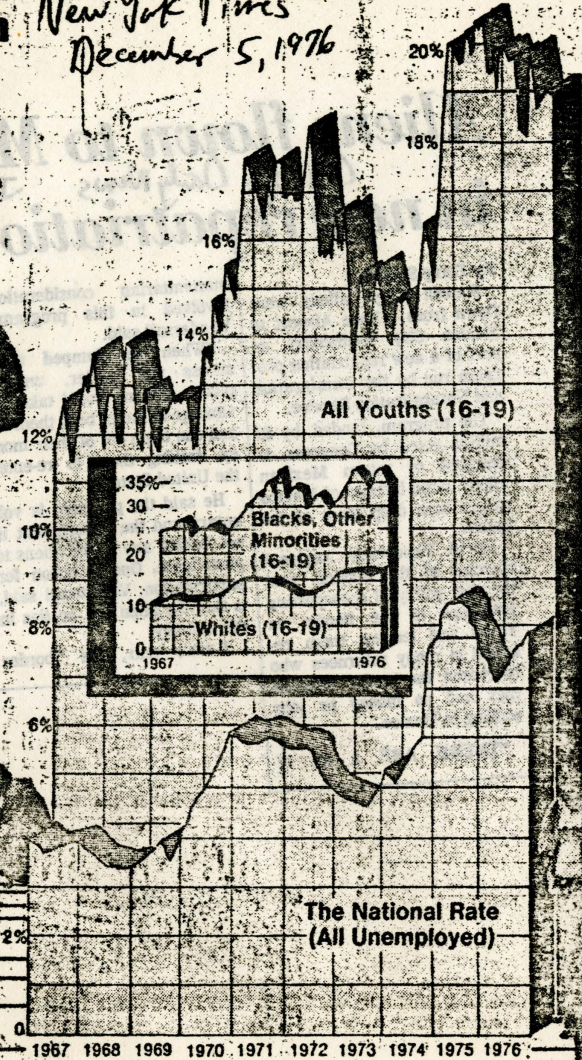
The computer study showed that a resident of an all-black community would pay, on average, the following higher rates than a resident of a predominantly white community:

- 28.6% more to cash a \$10 check.
- 15.1% more to buy a \$10 money order.
- 17.4% more to cash a \$50 check.
- 14.7% more to buy a \$50 money order.
- 11.5% more to cash a \$100 check.
- 9.9% more to buy a \$100 money order.
- 4.6% more to cash a \$300 check.
- 8.7% more to buy a \$300 money order.
- 6% more to buy state license plates.
- 7.4% more to buy a city vehicle sticker.
- 19.2% more to pay a utility bill.

Comparing Youth Unemployment With the National Average

All rates seasonally adjusted

New York Times
December 5, 1976



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Avoiding Losses; Assails Redlining

June 19, 1976
Ties Banks to Blight

By TERRY ROBARDS
Special to The New York Times

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 18—Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, charged today that banks had encouraged urban blight by refusing to grant mortgages in declining neighborhoods.

"The urban diseases of housing abandonment and declining older neighborhoods have been encouraged by traditional industry redlining practices," he said in a sharply worded speech at the annual meeting of the New York State Bankers Association here.

Redlining is the refusal of banks to make mortgage loans in certain geographic areas regardless of the credit-worthiness of the borrower. It has become a major issue in banking-reform legislation across the country.

'Dirty Little Secret'

"For a long time," Mr. Jordan said, "redlining was a dirty little secret to be hidden from public view, but now the secret is out, the practice well-known."

Continued on Page 31, Column 6

(over)

Urban League's Chief Accuses Banks

Continued From Page 27

and the banking industry is facing court suits, legislative actions and Federal intervention to force mortgage-information disclosure and, ultimately, strong steps to outlaw the practice."

In blunt terms that surprised some of the bankers here, Mr. Jordan also criticized banks for what he suggested was a lack of support for minority businesses. "Black businesses that might have weathered the economic storm had they been given temporary relief from repayment of loans, additional loans or stretch-out plans for repayments have gone under," he said.

On the redlining issue, he added that banks have a special responsibility to encourage neighborhood-development programs and insure the availability of mortgage money in black and integrated neighborhoods because the banks are partly responsible for the deterioration of cities.

"It is in the industry's best interest to exercise the combination of moral responsibility and sound investment practice by ending redlining and by supporting the survival of the communities it serves, thus insuring its own survival as well," the Urban League's director said. The league is a civil rights or-

ganization that seeks to formulate and effect national policy on such issues as education, employment and housing as they relate to blacks.

Inferior Credit Risks

Some banks have defended the practice of redlining with the argument that declining urban neighborhoods represent inferior credit risks regardless of the qualifications of the prospective buyer. Redlining is being outlawed in a number of states.

The New York State Banking Department, the chief regulator of state-chartered lending institutions in New York, implemented regulations earlier this year requiring banks to report the geographical distribution of their mortgage lending by census tract or zip code.

After a data base has been established, the department will be able to determine the extent to which banks may have practiced redlining. Legislation to deal with the issue then might be proposed.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has also asked banks for information on the geographical distribution of mortgages, but only for the most recent fiscal year of each bank. The New York State requirement covers the entire inventory of mortgage loans and deposits at each bank and therefore will provide indica-

tions about past lending practices.

"We believe that data on the stock of outstanding mortgages is more important than information on new loans made," said John G. Heimann, the State Superintendent of Banks, who also attended the meeting here. He suggested that lending patterns in a single year might not be representative of a bank's longer-term policies.

Mr. Heimann indicated that anti-redlining legislation would not be proposed in the near future by the State Banking Department, but he hinted that eventually a new law might be drawn up. The data on lending practices are essential, he said, "if the Banking Department and the State Legislature are to be in a position to evaluate all the relevant facts with respect to mortgage-lending practices in this state."

Some of the bankers here contend, however, that the new reporting requirements "on mortgage distribution are costly and burdensome. John F. McGillicuddy, president of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, called the requirement "a nightmare for bankers and a dream for bureaucrats."

"It is taking us several months and many man-hours of work at a cost of approximately \$100,000 to meet the first reporting date," he said.

Aliens flown to Mexico City in new repatriation program

Chicago Daily News July 28, 1976

By Terry Shaffer

Sixteen illegal aliens were flown from O'Hare Airport to Mexico City Wednesday as part of a new repatriation program run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The program, funded by \$2 million voted by Congress, is designed to return Mexican aliens to the interior of Mexico rather than drop them at the border.

David Vandersall, regional director of the service, said the past policy of transporting Mexicans to the border in Texas and leaving them resulted in many returnees who recrossed the border because they had no money or jobs waiting in Mexico.

"THERE ARE a lot of

humanitarian considerations involved in this program," Vandersall said.

"When we dumped them across the border, unscrupulous persons would take advantage of them, beat them up and con them out of their money, forcing them to re-enter the United States."

He said the program is voluntary and the government is not forcing any of the aliens to participate. One criterion for participation, Vandersall said, is that the alien has no ties in this country.

Last year, the "border

dumping" cost Immigration and Naturalization about \$100 million — about one-half of the total budget for the federal agency — and still many of the aliens became repeaters and had to be shipped out of the country several times.

VANDERSALL said the goal for the Chicago area, where an estimated 250,000 Mexican aliens may be living, is to repatriate 50 aliens a week.

"THE RICH GET RICHER..."

Hard times?

Washington, D.C.

While working Americans have labored under the burdens of inflation, unemployment and rising living costs, others have weathered the economic crises quite nicely.

According to *U.S. News and World Report*, the number of Americans worth \$1 million or more rose from 180,000 to 240,000 between 1972 and 1976.

That same four years marked the nation's worst economic slump since the Great Depression. Inflation eroded workers' wages to the point that real take-home pay—buying power—is at 1968 levels.

That same four-year span saw 10 million American workers made jobless.

SEIU President George Hardy termed the creation of 60,000 new millionaires "a telling indictment of the bankruptcy of Republican eco-

nomics. It's the old philosophy of trickle-down economics. Those theories didn't work for Herbert Hoover and they didn't work for Richard Nixon.

"They certainly haven't worked for Gerald Ford."

The U.S. Commerce Department found that employees compensation (including fringes) rose 37 percent, corporate net profits, after taxes, rose 57 percent and net interest payments rose 90 percent between 1972 and 1976.

Clearly, the groups that profited during those years are corporate stockholders and money lenders, who benefited from the tight money policies and high interest rates orchestrated by President Ford's economic advisors.

These 240,000 millionaires own \$417 billion worth of property, including nearly 20 percent of all corporate stock.

"AND THE POOR GET POORER..."

Year	Percent	Number
1961	6.7	4,714,000
1962	5.5	3,911,000
1963	5.7	4,070,000
1964	5.2	3,786,000
1965	4.5	3,366,000
1966	3.8	2,875,000
1967	3.8	2,975,000
1968	3.6	2,817,000
1969	3.5	2,832,000
1970	4.9	4,088,000
1971	5.9	4,993,000
1972	5.6	4,840,000
1973	4.9	4,304,000
1974	5.6	5,076,000
1975	8.5	7,830,000
1976 (July)	7.8	7,577,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

\$10
hamburger?

Before Nixon took office you could buy bacon for 80 cents a pound and a 10-pound sack of potatoes for 76 cents. A can of coffee cost 77 cents and a

during the Republican years. Weekly earnings rose under the Democrats from \$83.13 in 1961 to \$91.44 in 1968, only to fall to \$89.95 under President Nixon. Real weekly wages under the Ford Administration

Food prices hard to swallow

five-pound box of sugar 61 cents during the last year of Democratic leadership.

Dairy product prices were considerably lower during the Democratic years also. Butter cost 84 cents a pound in 1969, 91 cents in 1974 and \$1.21 today. Egg prices have increased from 66 cents a dozen in 1969 to 75 cents today, while milk prices have climbed from 55 cents a half-gallon in 1969 to 82 cents this year.

While the overall price of groceries rose 71 percent during the past eight years, and the costs of bacon, potatoes, sugar and coffee have more than doubled, average "real" earnings are at a standstill.

Average weekly earnings, after tax deductions and price increases, reached a stalemate

in June 1976 averaged \$91.15—less than in 1968 and up only 8 cents from 1969.

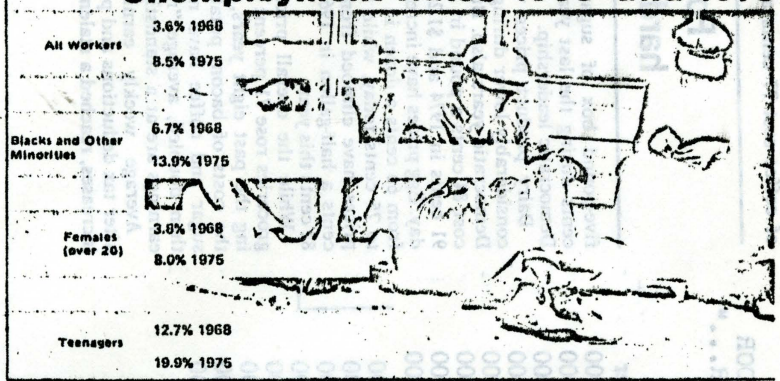
The downward trend of real earnings—take-home pay adjusted for taxes and inflation—continues. The purchasing power of the average worker's paycheck shrunk during August, according to the Labor Department's report on earnings. Real spendable earnings declined 0.3 of 1 percent and were 0.6 of 1 percent below the level of a year ago.

But the industrial commodities price index climbed 0.7 percent during the same period, about the same as in July and June. This was the third consecutive month of relatively large price increases in the industrial commodities index.

Baby, what's da word?
Johannesburg?

Nope, it's ORGANIZEORGANIZE
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Unemployment Rates 1968 and 1975



1968: at close of the Kennedy-Johnson era
1975: latest Nixon-Ford figures

Washington, D.C.

Contradicting Ford Administration predictions of lower unemployment by election day, the August unemployment index crept up to a whopping 7.9 percent. This represents the third straight month of rising unemployment and brings the figure within one percentage point of May, 1975, when the nation suffered its worst rate of joblessness in 35 years.

Official Bureau of Labor Statistics findings place the number of unemployed Americans at approximately 7 1/2 million. However, the AFL-CIO notes that the real unemployment count, including discouraged job-seekers and workers who must settle for part-time jobs, embraces more than 10 million Americans.

Commenting on the latest unemployment figures, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that, "in the two years of Mr. Ford's presidency, the official rate of unemployment has risen from 5.5 percent to 7.9 per-

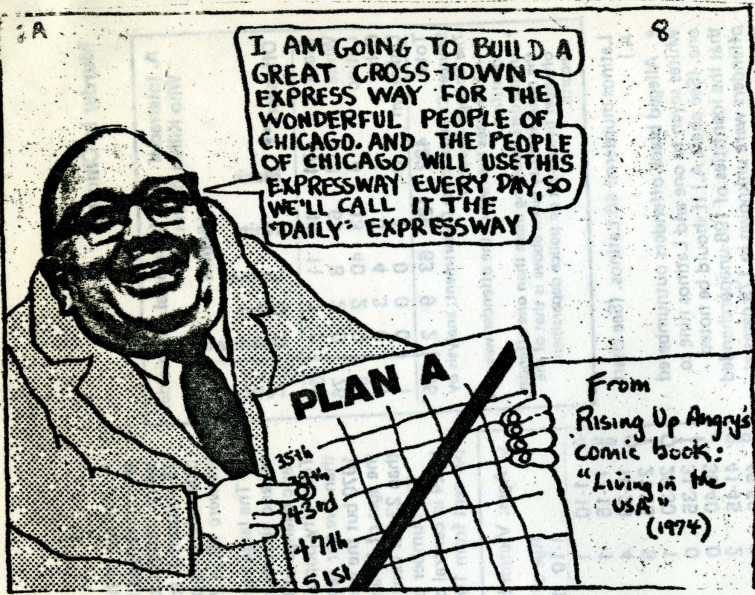
cent. That means there are two and one-half million more Americans unemployed now than when he took office."

Blacks, women and teenagers have been especially hard-hit by rising unemployment during the Nixon-Ford administrations. The jobless rate among blacks rose from 6.7 percent in 1968 to 13.9 percent this August. For women, the figures reflect a rise from 3.8 to 8.0 percent, and for teenagers the rate has gone up more than 7 percentage points to a current high of 19.9 percent.

Furthermore, a new index—the Employment and Earnings Inadequacy Index—shows a growing number of Americans unable to earn enough to adequately meet basic needs. The index shows that the percentage of people working, seeking work or discouraged from seeking work, who can neither secure a minimum income nor are fortunate enough to have other working family members or sources of income, has risen from 10.4 percent in 1968 to 13.2 percent in 1975.

"Colonized workers serve as economic buffers or 'shock absorbers...' 'Any social or economic crisis that this society produces is generally felt most strongly and 'absorbed' by Third World people within the US. Thus in periods of high unemployment, minority workers can be laid off disproportionately to non-minorities." ("Colonial Labor and Theories of Inequality: The Case of International Harvester," URPE, VIII, 2, summer, 1976)

From Service Employee Newspaper, Oct. 1976, Vol 36, No 3



10
 First we must study how colonization works to decivilize the colonizer, to brutalize him in the true sense of the word, to degrade him, to awaken him to buried instincts, to covetousness, violence, race hatred, and moral relativism; and we must show that each time a head is cut off or an eye put out in Vietnam and in France they accept the fact, each time a little girl is raped and in France they accept the fact, each time a Madagascan is tortured and in France they accept the fact, civilization acquires another dread weight, a universal regression takes place, a gangrene sets in, a center of infection begins to spread; and that at the end of all these treaties that have been violated, all these lies that have been propagated, all these punitive expeditions that have been tolerated, all these prisoners who have been tied up and "interrogated," all these patriots who have been tortured, at the end of all the racial pride that has been encouraged, all the boastfulness that has been displayed, a poison has been instilled into the veins of Europe and, slowly but surely, the continent proceeds toward savagery.

It's "Friends" Who Do You In
Murder In Chicago: Homicide Rate Zooms But There Are Few Interracial Killings

Blacks kill Blacks, Latins kill Latins, whites kill whites

The national homicide rate in 1973 was one murder every 30 minutes, or about 48 murders daily. Chicago contributed almost two and a half murders a day to this grim statistic with a record 864 homicides for the year.

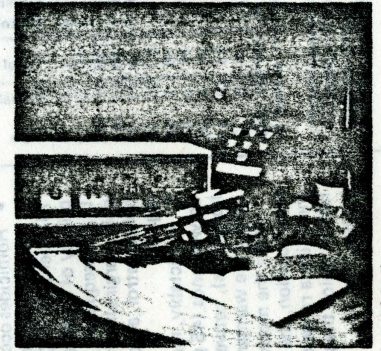
Ten of the city's 76 community areas — Near North Side, West Town, Austin, East and West Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, Grand Boulevard, South Shore and Englewood — accounted for almost half (49.4 per cent) of the total, or 427 homicides. (See community area maps, page 6).

In a special study, *The Chicago Reporter* used a computer to analyze 1973 police homicide records. Highlights of the Reporter findings are:

- Black Chicagoans (597 victims) are three and a half times more likely to be murdered than white Chicagoans (171 victims) and seven times more likely to be murdered than Latino Chicagoans (83 victims.)

The numbers of both victims and offenders have fluctuated sharply since 1970. Black victims decreased 5.9 per cent and offenders decreased 10.5 per

cent since 1970. In contrast, white victims increased 3.1 per cent, offenders 1.5 per cent, while Latino victims increased 2.7 per cent and offenders .7 per cent. Unknown offenders have almost doubled since 1970. (See chart H.)



Here McCoungh

- The homicide rate for Chicago blacks, whites and Latinos is 59, 17 and eight per 100,000 population, respectively.
- The homicide rate is the annual number of homicides per 100,000 people. A large population base is necessary due to

the relative infrequency of homicide compared to other crimes.

- Homicide crossed racial lines only one out of six times or 15 per cent of the 685 cases where the race of both the victim and the offender was known. (Police department language identifies the killer as the "offender" and the killed as the "victim.") Seventy-one blacks killed 49 whites (7.1 per cent of 685 homicides) and 19 blacks killed 11 Latinos (1.6 per cent), an increase over 1972 when 52 blacks killed 31 whites and seven blacks killed three Latinos. Two whites killed three blacks (1.1 per cent) and 11 whites killed eight Latinos (1.1 per cent), a decrease since 1972 when seven whites killed six blacks and six whites killed five Latinos. Four Latinos killed four blacks (.5 per cent) and 14 Latinos killed 13 whites (1.8 per cent), a decrease since 1972 when four Latinos killed two blacks and 20 Latinos killed 13 whites.
- Intraracial homicide (i.e. within a racial group) accounted for 84.2 per cent of all homicides. Blacks murdered 474 blacks, whites murdered 63 whites and

Continued on page 2

Murder in Chicago

A. Interracial and Intra-racial Homicide: Who Killed Whom?*

Offenders**	Victims					Total
	Black	White	Latino	Other	Unknown	
Black	474	49	11	2	2	538
White	3	63	8	2	0	76
Latino	4	13	40	2	0	59
Other	1	3	4	3	0	11
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	482	129	63	9	2	685*

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

* In 179 cases the race of the offender was not identified.

** In murders involving more than one offender, the racial identity given above is that of the offender listed first on police department records.

Latinos murdered 40 Latinos. (See chart A.)

• Alleged black offenders outnumbered whites seven to one and Latinos nine to one. (See chart A.) It should be noted that the identities of 196 unapprehended offenders were unknown in 179 cases at the time the study was initiated.

• More than half of the murder victims, 60 per cent, were killed by a "friend," acquaintance, or relative. In the remaining 40 per cent, either no relationship between the victim and the offender existed or the relationship was undetermined. Black victims knew or were related to their killers in 378 cases, whites in 78 cases and Latinos in 45 cases. (See chart B.)

B. Homicide by Relationship

Victim/Offender	Victims					Total
	Black	White	Latino	Other	Unknown	
Marital						
Husband/Wife	17	5	2	0	0	24
Wife/Husband	13	7	2	0	0	22
Common law H/W	15	1	0	0	0	16
Common law W/H	10	3	1	0	0	14
Blood						
Mother/Son	3	1	0	0	0	4
Son/Mother	2	0	0	0	0	2
Father/Son	2	1	0	0	0	3
Son/Father	4	1	0	0	0	5
Mother/Daughter	0	2	0	0	0	2
Daughter/Mother	1	0	0	0	0	1
Father/Daughter	1	0	0	2	0	3
Brother/Brother	4	0	0	0	0	4
Brother/Sister	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sister/Brother	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Blood	6	2	1	0	0	9
Other Legal						
Brothers-in-law	3	0	0	0	0	3
Stepfather/Stepson	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mother-in-law/Son-in-law	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stepson/Stepfather	0	1	1	0	0	2
Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law	2	0	0	0	0	2
Romantic						
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	13	0	0	0	1	14
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	7	3	0	0	1	11
Business						
Landlord/Tenant	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tenant/Landlord	1	0	0	0	0	1
Co-workers/Employee/Employer	1	0	0	0	0	1
Proprietor/Customer	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other						
Friends	86	14	6	0	0	106
Neighbors	10	4	4	2	0	20
Acquaintances	179	32	26	3	0	240
No relationship	128	61	24	1	2	216
Undetermined relationship	83	32	15	1	0	131
Total Victims	597	171	83	9	4	864

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*.

• The age of homicide victims and offenders ranged from six months to 90 years. Victims between the ages of 16 and 25 accounted for 29 per cent of all homicides while 48 per cent of known offenders were 16 to 25. (See chart C.)

The large number of youthful offenders and victims may, in part, reflect a basic change in Chicago's population. Total city population dropped by more than five per cent between 1960 and 1970 but the youth population between the ages of 15 and 24 increased more than 23 per cent during the same period.

The number of young blacks aged 14 to 24 in central cities will rise about 63 per cent from 1966 to 1976 compared to

• Where the sex of the victim and the offender are known, black males (70.3 per cent of all males killed) are overwhelmingly the killers (78.5 per cent). (See charts D and E.) Of the 160 female victims, black women were 63.7 per cent, and white women, 27.5 per cent. Female offenders numbered 87 or 12.7 per cent of all known murders. Black women comprise 87.3 per cent of all female offenders. Black females killed 81 black males and seven black females. White females killed seven white males and only one other white female. Latino females killed only one white female.

C. Ages: Victim by Offender*

	Age of Victim											Total
	1-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51+		
A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
O	4	9	41	20	18	11	7	11	8	26	155	164
F	5	1	22	51	30	18	11	6	5	15	164	164
O	1	0	7	25	16	18	9	7	2	7	92	86
F	0	1	5	11	17	13	15	11	4	9	86	86
O	0	0	5	7	5	6	6	2	3	5	39	47
F	2	1	3	5	3	7	7	9	2	8	49	47
O	0	0	1	3	3	5	1	2	5	5	25	25
F	1	0	3	6	1	2	10	5	5	24	57	57
Total	15	15	92	129	93	80	66	53	34	108	685*	

* The data is based on those cases where the age of both the victim and the offender was known. At the time of the Reporter's analysis, murder suspects were unknown in 179 cases.

To read the chart, pick a number. For example, "25" found in victim column 21-25 and offender, row 26-30, means: 25 persons aged 21 to 25 were killed by persons aged 26 to 30.

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

a 32 per cent increase in the central city black population as a whole, according to the *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*. In other words, it may appear that there are more homicides and other crimes perpetrated by black males, when actually, there are simply more young black males in densely populated high-crime areas than in any other part of the city.

D. Known Offenders: Race, Sex and Age

Age	Race					Total	Sex	
	Black	White	Latino	Other	Unknown		Female	Male
1-10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11-15	17	1	1	0	0	19	2	17
16-20	125	12	16	3	0	156	10	146
21-25	133	10	19	3	0	165	14	151
26-30	77	6	9	0	0	92	17	75
31-35	69	11	5	1	0	86	16	70
36-40	30	7	1	1	0	39	8	31
41-45	26	12	7	2	0	47	6	41
46-50	20	4	0	1	0	25	4	21
51+	39	13	1	0	0	53	10	43
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	538	77	59	11	0	685*	187	598

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

* Police records indicate that alleged offenders in 179 cases are still at large. *The Chicago Reporter* analysis of police records indicates that as many as 196 alleged offenders may be involved in these cases.

• Where the motive was known by the police, there were 101 armed robberies (91 per cent perpetrated by blacks), 102 general domestic arguments (79 per cent involving blacks) and 126 "other" altercations (81 per cent involving blacks). Together, these three categories account for 48 per cent of the known motives for homicide. Other motives (17.8 per cent) are attributed to altercations over money (53 cases), teenage gang rivalries (30 cases) and love triangles (39 cases). (See chart F.)

• Homicides occurred indoors 56.5 per cent of the time, and most indoor homicides, 74.8 per cent in Chicago, occurred in the privacy of a residence (see charts K and L). Consequently, these homicides are only marginally influenced by effective police patrol, according to local criminologists.

• Predictably, most homicides occurred on weekends (45 per cent of the total homicides), between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., during the warmer months. (See chart G.)

While the motive for murder is a complex question, the police murder analysis sheet lists a range of possible causative factors which the police determine and record.

E. Victims: Race, Sex by Age

Age	Race					Total	Sex	
	Black	White	Latino	Other	Unknown		Female	Male
1-10	10	3	3	2	0	18	9	9
11-15	15	2	2	0	0	19	4	15
16-20	78	15	17	1	0	111	19	92
21-25	110	22	22	0	0	154	28	126
26-30	83	17	9	5	0	114	21	93
31-35	73	16	9	0	1	99	16	83
36-40	61	12	5	0	0	78	14	64
41-45	46	11	6	1	1	65	9	56
46-50	33	12	6	0	1	52	8	44
51+	85	61	3	0	1	150	31	119
Unknown	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	3
Total	597	171	83	9	4	864	160	704

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

F. Motive: Who Killed for What Reason?		Offenders					Total
		Black	White	Latino	Other	Unknown	
Altercations							
General Domestic	81	14	5	2	0	102	
Money	45	3	5	0	0	53	
Liquor	9	7	3	0	0	19	
Sex	9	0	1	0	0	10	
Teen Gang	20	3	7	0	0	30	
Triangle	33	6	0	0	0	39	
Racial	6	0	1	0	0	7	
Gambling	9	1	0	0	0	10	
Traffic	3	1	0	0	0	4	
Previous Altercation	11	3	2	1	0	17	
Drugs	4	2	1	0	0	7	
Other	123	10	15	3	0	151	
Revenge	20	3	2	0	0	25	
Unknown	29	8	4	2	0	43	
Robbery							
Armed	91	4	5	0	0	100	
Strong-Armed	2	2	0	0	0	4	
Armed (home invasion)	3	0	0	0	0	3	
Burglary	2	1	0	0	0	3	
Assault of Women							
Perversion	4	0	0	0	0	4	
Child Abuse	6	2	0	0	0	8	
Mercy Killing	0	1	0	1	0	2	
Mental Disorders	0	3	0	2	0	5	
Unlawful use of Weapons	7	1	3	0	0	11	
Undetermined Motive							
(offender in custody)	15	1	5	0	0	21	
Undetermined Motive (offender not in custody)	0	0	0	0	179	(179)*	
Total	538	77	59	11	179*	864	

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

* Police records indicate that alleged offenders in 179 cases are still at large. *The Chicago Reporter* analysis of police records indicates that as many as 196 alleged offenders may be involved in these cases.

G. When Did Homicide Occur? Month, Day and Time

Victims	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Black	47	49	56	49	61	53	59	51	49	31	43	49	
White	9	16	19	11	16	21	14	16	12	13	13	11	
Latino	5	4	6	4	4	6	15	3	9	5	10	12	
Other	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	62	70	81	64	82	82	89	72	73	49	67	73	
Day of Week													
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday						Total
Black	111	84	67	57	65	96	117						597
White	30	12	21	23	21	36	28						171
Latino	15	13	6	11	6	13	19						83
Other	3	2	0	1	1	0	2						9
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	1	1						4
Total	159	111	94	94	93	146	167						864
Time of Day													
	Midnight to 4 a.m.	4:01 a.m. to 8 a.m.	8:01 a.m. to noon	12:01 p.m. to 4 p.m.	4:01 p.m. to 8 p.m.	8:01 p.m. to midnight							
Black	140	62	46	74	124	151							
White	41	15	13	27	31	44							
Latino	24	9	9	2	10	30							
Other	2	0	1	1	3	3							
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	1							
Total	207	87	69	104	168	229							

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

• *The Chicago Reporter* study was based on information provided by the officer first arriving at the scene of the crime and subsequently completed by the detective assigned to the case. In this respect, the study reflects police actions and biases, and is limited to the scope of information available on the Police Department's murder analysis sheet.

• One major factor in the growth of homicide is the apparent easy accessibility of hand guns, used in 83 per cent of all homicides. Black offenders used guns in 82 per cent of these cases. (See chart J.)

Police Superintendent James M. Rochford believes the high incidence of murder is directly attributed to lethal hand-guns and would be reduced by gun control legislation. "What used to be ordinary fisticuffs between friends is now a fatal death," he says.

The Chicago Reporter initiated the murder study in February, 1974 after a six-month examination of the sharp increase in murder both locally — from 711 homicides in 1972 to 864 last year (see chart H) — and nationally (See chart I).

Data Computerized

The Reporter, utilizing computer facilities at Northwestern University, correlated data about race and community area of victims and offenders. This gives a more detailed picture of Chicago homicide patterns than was previously available.

All homicides are classified generally when first reported, then assigned one of three designations as the investigation proceeds:

Homicide/Murder: The clear premeditated intent to deprive another person of his life (not including a police officer's use of deadly force when justifiable).

Homicide/Voluntary Manslaughter: The unpremeditated crime of passion which results in loss of life.

Homicide/Involuntary Manslaughter: The reckless or accidental act, (not including death by automobile accidents, fire, drowning and other accidental means) which results in loss of life.

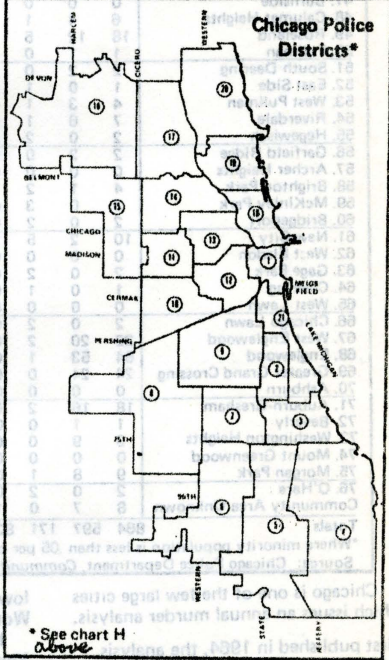
H. Comparison of Homicide by Police District and Race: 1970 through 1973

POLICE DISTRICT	1970				1971				1972				1973			
	Victims	Offenders	Victims	Offenders	Victims	Offenders	Victims	Offenders	Victims	Offenders	Victims	Offenders	Victims	Offenders		
1	12	12	4	11	12	12	4	11	12	12	4	11	12	12	4	11
2	115	102	96	90	102	81	68	63	115	102	96	90	115	102	96	90
3	78	81	68	63	78	81	68	63	78	81	68	63	78	81	68	63
4	18	22	29	30	18	22	29	30	18	22	29	30	18	22	29	30
5	36	51	37	49	36	51	37	49	36	51	37	49	36	51	37	49
6	16	33	33	32	16	33	33	32	16	33	33	32	16	33	33	32
7	85	68	69	81	85	68	69	81	85	68	69	81	85	68	69	81
8	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5
9	16	16	13	24	16	16	13	24	16	16	13	24	16	16	13	24
10	76	57	51	68	76	57	51	68	76	57	51	68	76	57	51	68
11	77	97	59	75	77	97	59	75	77	97	59	75	77	97	59	75
12	57	41	37	37	57	41	37	37	57	41	37	37	57	41	37	37
13	44	56	53	54	44	56	53	54	44	56	53	54	44	56	53	54
14	15	21	17	26	15	21	17	26	15	21	17	26	15	21	17	26
15	25	41	36	66	25	41	36	66	25	41	36	66	25	41	36	66
16	1	3	7	8	1	3	7	8	1	3	7	8	1	3	7	8
17	3	4	5	12	3	4	5	12	3	4	5	12	3	4	5	12
18	34	30	25	39	34	30	25	39	34	30	25	39	34	30	25	39
19	20	17	18	29	20	17	18	29	20	17	18	29	20	17	18	29
20	34	32	20	33	34	32	20	33	34	32	20	33	34	32	20	33
21	42	35	30	30	42	35	30	30	42	35	30	30	42	35	30	30
Total	810	824	711	864	810	824	711	864	810	824	711	864	810	824	711	864
Black	607	806	607	683	607	757	522	625	607	806	607	683	607	757	522	625
White	135	81	152	96	135	113	123	65	135	81	152	96	135	113	123	65
Latino	56	76	51	78	56	76	51	78	56	76	51	78	56	76	51	78
Other	12	16	14	12	12	16	14	12	12	16	14	12	12	16	14	12
Unkn.	105	99	105	4	105	99	105	4	105	99	105	4	105	99	105	4
Total	810	1080	824	1059	810	1080	711	891	810	1080	824	1059	810	1080	824	1059

In 1970 there were 75 interracial murders: 86 blacks killed 48 whites, and 18 blacks killed 9 Latinos; 14 whites killed 6 blacks and 5 whites killed 4 Latinos; 8 Latinos killed 3 blacks and 15 Latinos killed 7 whites.

In 1971 there were 65 interracial murders: 51 blacks killed 37 whites, and 6 blacks killed 3 Latinos; 2 whites killed 2 blacks, and 14 whites killed 7 Latinos; 10 Latinos killed 6 blacks and 15 Latinos killed 10 whites.

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*



Murder Will Out

Murder, unlike assault or rape, is thought to be the most accurately reported crime because, in most cases, the presence of a corpse insures that the crime will come to the attention of the police. In contrast, two out of three other crimes go unreported according to Lee Schooler, head of the Chicago Crime Commission.

Because police make arrests in about 80 per cent of all homicide cases (Chicago police arrested 77 per cent of the alleged offenders), criminologists say that police reports accurately depict the patterns of homicide in the city.

Murder In Chicago, by Community Area	Victims					Alleged Offenders					1970 Population			Per Cent of Population					
	Homicide Total	Blacks	Whites	Latinos	Others	Unknown	Offender Total	Blacks	Whites	Latinos	Others	Unknown	Total	Black	Latino	Black	Latino	Per Cent of Males Unemployed	Median Family Income
1. Rogers Park	3	1	2	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	1	60,781	763	2,802	1.2	4.6	3.0	\$11,439
2. West Ridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,463	88	1,129	0.1	1.7	2.5	13,563
3. Uptown	27	6	17	2	1	1	37	12	11	4	1	9	136,436	3,413	14,814	2.5	10.9	3.9	10,163
4. Lincoln Square	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	47,829	82	1,995	0.2	4.2	2.7	11,464
5. North Center	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	39,443	146	2,127	0.4	5.4	2.6	10,719
6. Lake View	20	2	9	6	3	0	21	5	3	6	1	6	114,864	986	15,504	0.9	13.5	4.2	10,580
7. Lincoln Park	9	0	4	5	0	0	9	1	3	5	0	0	67,635	4,923	9,880	7.3	14.6	4.2	9,651
8. Near North Side	32	16	13	1	2	0	41	22	7	4	1	7	70,406	26,090	2,227	37.1	3.2	4.1	11,349
9. Edison Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,169	52	38	0.4	0.3	1.7	13,409
10. Norwood Park	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	41,912	0	281	0.0	0.7	2.0	13,677
11. Jefferson Park	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	27,553	0	115	0.0	0.4	2.3	12,478
12. Forest Glen	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	20,531	3	82	0.0	0.4	1.8	16,868
13. North Park	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	16,782	431	391	2.6	2.3	2.6	13,811
14. Albany Park	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	47,092	35	2,852	0.1	6.1	2.0	11,166
15. Portage Park	3	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	63,608	67	670	0.1	1.1	2.4	12,048
16. Irving Park	4	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	54,887	27	1,596	0.1	2.9	2.3	11,429
17. Dunning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,868	327	345	0.8	0.8	2.2	12,443
18. Montclare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,730	0	81	0.0	0.7	2.5	12,018
19. Belmont Cragin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	57,342	5	666	0.0	1.2	2.3	11,586
20. Hermosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,871	0	777	0.0	3.9	2.4	10,959
21. Avondale	5	1	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	35,771	0	1,645	0.0	4.6	2.8	10,547
22. Logan Square	11	1	4	6	0	0	17	0	6	9	2	2	88,395	689	15,765	0.8	17.8	4.6	9,916
23. Humboldt Park	17	6	4	7	0	0	24	14	2	3	0	5	71,539	13,850	11,122	19.4	15.6	4.6	9,471
24. West Town	42	10	16	15	1	0	50	13	13	15	0	9	125,104	5,813	48,900	4.5	39.1	6.5	8,021
25. Austin	57	44	10	3	0	0	77	54	3	0	0	20	127,994	41,541	4,577	32.5	3.6	3.9	10,766
26. West Garfield Park	30	28	2	0	0	0	47	42	0	0	0	5	48,420	47,007	344	97.1	0.7	7.6	7,532
27. East Garfield Park	33	31	2	0	0	0	37	32	0	0	0	5	51,918	50,797	534	97.8	1.0	7.9	6,366
28. Near West Side	48	33	9	5	1	0	55	40	3	4	1	7	78,875	57,137	7,014	72.4	8.9	8.4	6,012
29. North Lawndale	57	56	0	1	0	0	69	60	1	1	0	7	94,891	91,435	1,501	96.4	1.6	7.6	6,972
30. South Lawndale	17	2	6	9	0	0	24	8	0	11	0	5	62,848	6,431	20,044	10.2	31.9	4.0	9,044
31. Lower West Side	12	1	1	1	0	0	15	1	0	10	0	4	44,505	1,001	24,463	2.3	55.0	5.7	8,556
32. Loop	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	1	4,858	654	83	13.5	1.7	6.2	20,929
33. Near South Side	7	4	1	1	0	1	7	5	0	0	0	2	8,752	7,399	131	84.5	1.5	4.9	5,253
34. Armour Square	4	3	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	13,060	4,164	796	31.9	6.1	3.9	7,834
35. Douglas	18	17	1	0	0	0	18	16	0	0	0	2	43,705	37,805	588	86.5	1.4	5.5	6,259
36. Oakland	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	18,291	18,085	125	98.9	0.7	16.7	4,878
37. Fuller Park	9	8	1	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	2	7,397	7,168	58	96.9	0.8	9.3	6,491
38. Grand Boulevard	43	40	1	0	0	2	56	48	0	0	0	8	80,125	79,801	451	99.4	0.8	8.8	5,644
39. Kenwood	9	8	1	0	0	0	16	12	0	0	0	4	26,897	21,237	275	79.0	1.0	5.1	8,053
40. Washington Pk.	29	29	0	0	0	0	39	30	0	0	0	9	46,024	45,630	197	99.1	0.4	8.4	6,546
41. Hyde Park	6	3	2	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	3	33,563	10,400	882	31.0	2.6	3.0	11,518
42. Woodlawn	24	24	0	0	0	0	23	17	0	0	0	6	53,848	51,635	710	95.9	1.3	6.7	6,610
43. South Shore	31	31	0	0	0	0	32	26	0	0	0	6	80,529	65,483	1,173	88.9	1.5	4.2	10,527
44. Chatham	11	11	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	0	0	5	47,325	46,262	519	97.8	1.1	2.9	10,875
45. Avalon Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14,386	11,886	283	82.6	2.0	3.3	12,642
46. South Chicago	7	4	2	1	0	0	8	6	1	1	0	0	45,655	10,208	11,906	22.4	26.1	3.8	9,969
47. Burnside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,181	91	251	2.9	7.9	3.4	9,740
48. Calumet Heights	6	4	1	1	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	1	20,123	9,038	1,631	44.9	8.1	2.2	13,368
49. Roseland	18	12	5	1	0	0	22	20	1	1	0	0	62,697	34,636	1,215	55.2	1.9	4.0	11,359
50. Pullman	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10,915	5,223	293	47.9	2.7	4.4	10,690
51. South Deering	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	19,271	3,065	3,220	15.9	16.7	3.1	11,378
52. East Side	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24,649	45	807	0.2	3.3	2.1	11,830
53. West Pullman	4	3	1	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	40,307	6,629	1,476	16.5	3.7	2.8	11,750
54. Riverdale	7	6	1	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	2	15,018	14,232	157	94.8	1.1	10.3	6,273
55. Hegewisch	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	11,345	5	392	0.0	3.5	2.4	11,648
56. Garfield Ridge	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	43,012	3,494	971	8.1	2.3	2.9	12,603
57. Archer Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,143	5	178	0.0	1.6	3.2	12,211
58. Brighton Park	4	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	3	35,592	74	2,329	0.2	6.5	3.2	10,713
59. McKinley Park	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	16,701	4	970	0.0	6.2	4.3	10,781
60. Bridgeport	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	35,231	79	4,418	0.2	12.5	4.1	9,822
61. New City	10	2	5	2	1	0	12	5	4	2	1	0	60,728	2,126	7,811	3.5	12.9	4.2	9,807
62. West Elsdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,059	0	283	0.0	2.0	3.5	12,440
63. Gage Park	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	26,698	0	376	0.0	1.4	2.7	11,634
64. Clearing	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	24,560	5	671	0.0	2.7	2.6	12,467
65. West Lawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,293	0	144	0.0	0.8	2.2	12,590
66. Chicago Lawn	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	48,511	10	522	0.0	1.1	3.5	11,648
67. West Englewood	22	20	2	0	0	0	29	24	0	1	0	4	61,920	29,970	1,977	48.4	3.2	5.7	9,854
68. Englewood	54	53	1	0	0	0	70	55	0	0	0	15	89,595	86,365	1,740	96.4	1.9	6.8	7,509
69. Greater Grand Crossing	24	24	0	0	0	0	29	22	0	0	0	7	54,414	53,476	501	98.3	1.9	5.5	8,666
70. Ashburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,154	5	578	0.0	1.2	2.7	13,844
71. Auburn-Gresham	18	16	2	0	0	0	19	14	0	0	0	5	68,846	47,277	909	68.7	1.3	3.6	10,968
72. Beverly	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	26,757	0	122	0.0	0.5	1.6	15,749
73. Washington Heights	9	9	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	2	36,540	27,282	570	74.7	1.6	4.3	12,144
74. Mount Greenwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,189	88	57	0.4	0.3	2.0	13,125
75. Morgan Park	9	8	1	0	0	0	12	11	0	0	0	1	31,043	14,802	176	47.7	0.6	4.5	12,757
76. O'Hare Community Area Unknown	2 8	0 7	2 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 8	0 7	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 0							
Totals	864	597	171	83	9	4	1,064	683	96	83	6	196							

*Where minority population is less than .05 per cent, the Reporter rounded to .00 per cent.
Source: Chicago Police Department, Community Area Data Book; analysis by The Chicago Reporter

Chicago is one of the few large cities which issues an annual murder analysis.

First published in 1964, the analysis, principally compiled by Sergeant Patrick Conway, is a useful instrument for a general overview of Chicago homicide. It does not, however, cross-correlate the victim's race and murder location to other variables provided in the Reporter study.

Many experts believe that a key index in analyzing homicide is the ethnic composition of a city's population. Cities with the largest proportions of blacks had the highest homicide rates during 1973.

Conversely, the 12 cities with the smallest proportions of blacks have the

**I. Comparative Crime Statistics
25 Largest Cities (January-June, 1973;
1970 Population Base)**

Homicide Rank	City	Rate*
1	Detroit	20.1
2	Cleveland	18.4
3	St. Louis	18.2
4	Washington	18.2
5	New Orleans	16.9
6	Baltimore	14.0
7	Memphis	13.6
8	Chicago	12.9
9	Dallas	12.4
10	Philadelphia	10.7
11	Houston	10.5
12	New York City	10.4
13	Jacksonville	9.5
14	Boston	9.4
15	San Antonio	9.3
16	Denver	7.8
17	Los Angeles	7.5
18	San Francisco	6.1
19	Phoenix	5.8
20	Columbus	4.8
21	Pittsburgh	4.8
22	Seattle	4.3
23	Milwaukee	3.8
24	San Diego	3.7
25	Indianapolis	3.5

* Per 100,000 population
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

K. Murder by Location

Inside: 489 Murders

	Black	White	Victims			Total
			Latino	Other	Unknown	
Residence:						
House	37	12	1	0	0	50
Apartment (non-public)	168	41	13	1	2	225
Apartment Hallway	31	9	7	0	0	47
Hotel	9	5	0	0	0	14
CHA Apartment	20	0	0	0	0	20
CHA Hallway	6	0	0	0	0	6
Other Residence	2	2	0	0	0	4
Commercial						
Gas Station	5	1	0	0	0	6
Retail Store	19	2	2	0	0	23
Restaurant	4	4	0	0	0	8
Other	4	1	0	0	0	5
Place of Entertainment						
Tavern	31	14	9	2	0	56
Poolroom	4	0	0	0	0	4
Miscellaneous						
Abandoned Building	3	1	0	0	0	4
Factory	0	1	0	0	0	1
Theatre	0	1	0	0	0	1
Laundromat	1	0	0	0	0	1
Currency Exchange	0	1	0	0	0	1
School	1	0	0	0	0	1
Garage	6	2	0	0	0	8
Other	2	2	0	0	0	4
Total	353	99	32	3	2	489

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

J. Weapons: Which Offenders Used What

	Black	White	Latino	Other	Total
Revolvers:					
.22 caliber	48	3	4	2	57
.32 caliber	60	5	4	0	69
.38 caliber	152	9	16	2	179
Other	13	1	0	0	14
Automatics:					
.22 caliber	3	2	0	0	5
.25 caliber	17	5	6	0	28
.32 caliber	15	1	1	0	17
9 mm	7	0	2	0	9
Rifles:					
.22 caliber	7	1	1	0	9
.30 caliber	0	0	1	0	1
Other	4	0	0	0	4
Shotguns:					
12 gauge	22	1	2	0	25
16 gauge	3	1	0	0	4
20 gauge	3	2	1	0	6
Other	6	0	0	0	6
Unknown type guns					
.22 caliber	18	2	3	1	24
.32 caliber	2	0	1	0	3
.38 caliber	0	1	0	0	1
Other	26	2	1	1	30
Knives					
Kitchen	24	3	5	0	32
Pocket	13	3	1	2	19
Hunting	6	1	0	0	7
Butcher	17	1	0	0	18
Other	17	11	7	0	35
Miscellaneous					
Hands and Feet	24	16	1	0	41
Baseball Bat	3	0	1	0	4
Wooden Board	3	1	0	1	5
Gasoline	3	0	0	0	3
Meat Cleaver	1	0	0	0	1
Electric Cord	1	0	0	0	1
Other	20	5	1	2	28
Total	538	77	59	11	685*

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

* Police records indicate that alleged offenders in 179 cases are still at large. *The Chicago Reporter* analysis of police records indicates that as many as 196 alleged offenders may be involved in these cases.

expressed mostly in intraracial terms — black rates of offense, 90 per cent, and victimization, 80 per cent, far surpass white rates. In other words, blacks kill blacks, whites kill whites, and Latinos kill Latinos. Intraracial homicide is further marked by the substantial majority of cases where the victim and offender have had some prior relationship.

Range of the Underclass

The trends, as last year's figures indicate, have continued to spiral upward. In past decades, murder in Chicago wore a different ethnic face — young Italian-American males during the Capone era, for example, and earlier, young Irish American males, who, as young immigrants, fought for jobs and power.

Now, young black males dominate the most violent crime statistics as both vic-

L. Murder by Location

Outside: 369 Murders*

	Black	White	Victims			Total
			Latino	Other	Unknown	
Street						
Street	134	32	34	2	2	204
Alley	20	12	2	1	0	35
Auto						
Street	12	2	3	0	0	17
Alley	2	0	1	0	0	3
Vacant Lot	2	1	0	0	0	3
Other	6	1	1	0	0	8
Outside Residence						
Yard	11	5	0	0	0	16
Porch	6	2	0	0	0	8
Gangway	6	1	1	0	0	8
Other	6	2	3	1	0	12
Transportation						
CTA Train	0	1	0	0	0	1
CTA Train Station	1	0	0	0	0	1
Non-CTA Bus	1	1	0	0	0	2
Taxi	4	1	0	0	0	5
Truck	1	1	0	0	0	2
Park						
Parking Lot	6	3	2	0	0	11
Vacant Lot	10	3	1	0	0	14
Schoolyard	7	1	0	0	0	8
Other	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other	4	4	0	2	0	10
Total	239	73	49	6	2	369*

* There were six cases for which murder location was unknown.

Source: Chicago Police Department; analysis by *The Chicago Reporter*

tims and offenders. As a result, black citizens have good reason to be fearful in certain neighborhoods.

In contrast, the strong fear by whites of homicidal black violence against them — in areas such as Chicago's Loop (only four homicides) and white residential areas — is totally unfounded.

Near, Not Always Dear

Commenting on the black murder rate, Dr. Roderick W. Pugh, Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology at Loyola University, reasons that crowding and oppression generate frustration and aggression, "creating the context where the aggression is taken out on those who are physically accessible (other blacks).

"When people have been powerless, they will grasp whatever aspect of power they can get their hands on, namely, the gun, an easily obtained symbol," he says.

In broad, general terms, blacks brandishing cheap handguns, will kill out of an immediate sense of frustration, need or "heat of anger," he adds. Whites, on the other hand, seem more likely to commit premeditated murder than blacks.

American Pie

Statistically, the homicide rate of the United States, up six per cent over 1972, is double that of all other industrialized nations. Lethal violence has escalated over the years.

In a recent issue of *Black X-Press*, a weekly newspaper, a black woman,

searching for answers wrote: "Last Tuesday I was stuck-up in the elevator of my building. The assailant did not harm me and he only took \$3.00. He was very nervous and since I work for a Drug Abuse Program, I knew why."

Her boyfriend then purchased a gun for her with instructions to "off any dude because if you don't do it to him, he'll do it to you."

"If I had had the gun at the time," her letter continued, "and somehow managed to use it, I would have been killing a young man (he looked no older than 18,

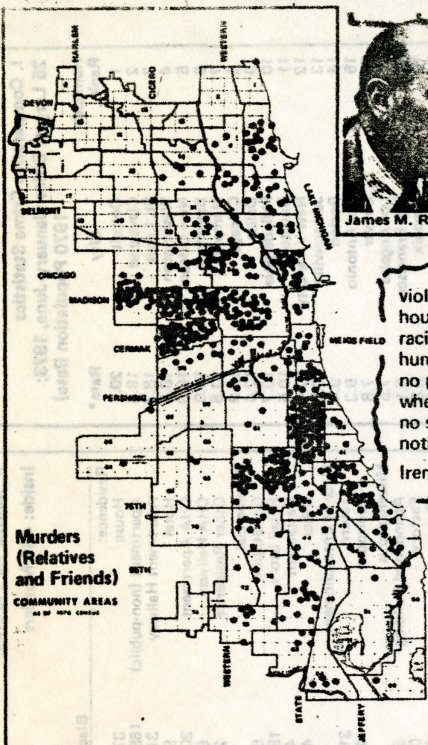
obviously inexperienced and with a drug habit) . . .

"Being born in Alabama, and raised in a small Ohio town, the only thing we had was our Blackness. We used it as a source of security against situations that otherwise might have been too devastating to survive. . .

"My father taught me to shoot rabbits, not black people."

The anonymous, but despairing black woman closed by asking if she couldn't be secure "among Blackness," where then?

It is a difficult question, but the answer is suggested in the statistics on page 5 which show that neighborhoods of high unemployment, high population density and low income rank high in homicide. Alienated minorities, especially blacks, are besieged daily by other forms of societal



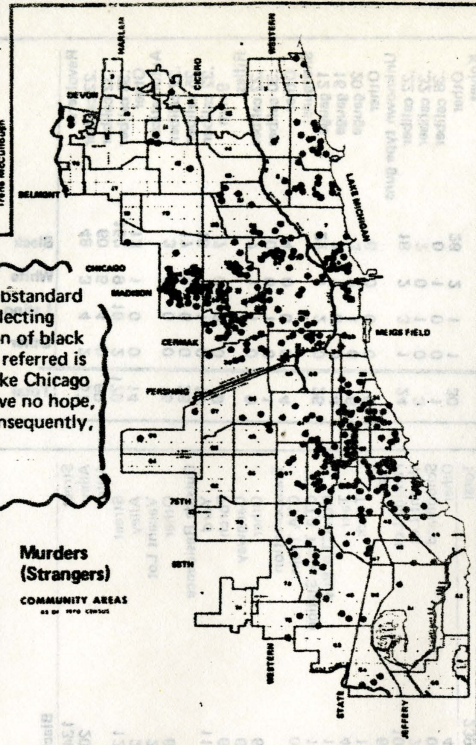
By community area there were 512 homicides in which the victim and offender were legally related or had some prior relationship.*

* There were eight cases for which the community area in which the homicide occurred was unknown. These accounted for six "related" and two "unrelated" homicides.



James M. Rochford Roderick W. Pugh

violence in unemployment, substandard housing, lack of education reflecting racial oppression. The tradition of black humanity to which the writer referred is no protection in a large city like Chicago where so many young men have no hope, no stake in the system and consequently, nothing to lose.
Irene McCullough



By community area, there were 344 homicides in which the victim and offender had no prior relationship or in which the relationship was undetermined.*

Source: Chicago Police Department; maps by Irene McCullough.

The Structure of the Working Class

Labor and Monopoly Capital

In periods of rapid capital accumulation, such as that which has taken place throughout the capitalist world since World War II, the relative surplus population which is the "natural" product of the capital accumulation process is supplemented with other sources of labor. In northern Europe and the United States, the capitalist economies have increasingly made use of the masses of former agricultural labor in the colonies and neocolonies. These masses are thrown off by the process of imperialist penetration itself, which has disrupted the traditional forms of labor and subsistence. They become available to capital as its own agricultural surplus labor (that part of the relative surplus population which Marx called the "latent" portion) is used up. As a result of this, the movement

of labor has to some extent become internationalized, although still regulated in each country by government action in an attempt to make it conform to the national needs of capital. Thus Western Europe and the United States now draw upon a labor reservoir which extends in a broad band from India and Pakistan in the east across northern Africa and southernmost Europe all the way to the Caribbean and other portions of Latin America in the west. Indian, Pakistani, Turkish, Greek, Italian, African, Spanish, West Indian, and other workers supplement the indigenous underclass in northern Europe and make up its lowest layers. In the United States, the same role is occupied by Puerto Rican, Mexican, and other Latin American workers, who have been added to the pool of

lowest-paid labor which is made up chiefly of black workers. At the same time, in a process which cuts across racial and national lines, the female portion of the population has become the prime supplementary reservoir of labor. In all the most rapidly growing sectors of the working class, women make up the majority, and in some instances the overwhelming majority, of the workers. Women form the ideal reservoir of labor for the new mass occupations. The barrier which confines women to much lower pay scales is reinforced by the vast numbers in which they are available to capital. These vast numbers are in turn guaranteed, for a considerable period of time, by the lower rate of participation in the working population with which women entered into the era of monopoly capital. While the male population, even in its prime working ages, is suffering a slowly declining labor force participation rate (which is only a concealed form of the rise in unemployment), women have been participating in employment at a very rapidly rising rate throughout this century. For capital, this is an expression of the movement to the poorly paid, menial, and "supplementary" occupations. For the working class, it is in part an expression of the increasing difficulty of keeping up with customary and unavoidable needs of subsistence in the society created by capital, without having two or more family members at work at the same time. In this manner, an ever increasing portion of human work is incorporated into capital.

The Reserve Army of Labor

Thus the mass of employment cannot be separated from its associated mass of unemployment. Under conditions of capitalism, unemployment is not an aberration but a necessary part of the working mechanism of the capitalist mode of production. It is continuously produced and absorbed by the energy of the accumulation process itself. And unemployment is only the officially counted part of the relative surplus of working population which is necessary for the accumulation of capital and which is itself produced by it. This relative surplus population, the industrial reserve army, takes a variety of forms in modern society, including the unemployed; the sporadically employed; the part-time employed; the mass of women who, as houseworkers, form a reserve for the "female occupations"; the armies of migrant labor, both agricultural and industrial; the black population with its extraordinarily high rates of unemployment; and the foreign reserves of labor.

'FBI told me to drug Hampton before raid'

Informant tells refusal to aid in plan

By Rob Warden

A woman whom the FBI recently identified as one of its paid informants in the Black Panthers says the FBI asked her to drug Fred Hampton before the 1969 raid in which Hampton was killed.

The FBI refused to comment on the allegation made by Maria Fischer, 39, an ex-convict now on parole for manslaughter.

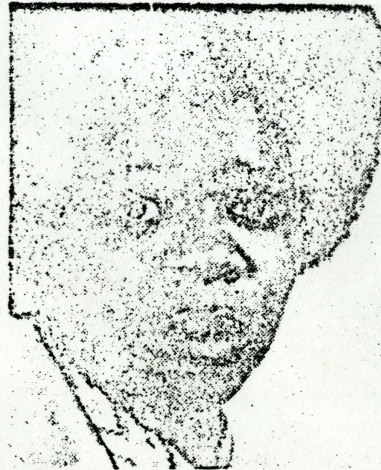
Ms. Fischer made the charge in a typed statement she gave to a Daily News reporter and to lawyers involved in a \$47.7 million federal court suit stemming from Hampton's death.

The statement said that Marlin Johnson, then special agent in charge of the Chicago FBI office, asked her a week before the fatal Dec. 4, 1969, raid to drug Hampton, but she refused.

MS. FISCHER'S statement quoted Johnson as saying:

"Fred Hampton thinks a lot of you, Maria, so it will be no problem for you to get into his apartment. There are guns in there and we'd like to get in there and get them.

"Panther members in the apartment aren't dangerous, but we have reason to believe Fred Hampton is. All you have to do is see that he



Maria Fischer

gets hold of a substance which is both harmless and tasteless."

Ms. Fischer claims that she had been assured by James Tobin, a Chicago police intelligence

officer who recruited her, that she wouldn't be asked to do anything that could result in harm to anyone.

She said she told Johnson that and he replied:

"That's right. All the substance will do is put him in a deep sleep, and police officers can go into the apartment, get the guns and no one will be harmed."

THE STATEMENT SAID that when she continued to refuse, Johnson told her she "was being very foolish."

Ms. Fischer said that the conversation took place in a grocery store parking lot near downtown. She said she and Johnson talked alone for a few minutes. That was the only conversation she ever had with Johnson, she said.

JOHNSON, WHO IS now an executive with Canteen Corp. and head of the Chicago Police Board, told The Daily News he wouldn't comment because he is a defendant in the suit now pending in federal court.

Tobin, who was transferred out of intelligence after the recent police spy scandal and now assigned to the Austin District, said he doesn't recall ever working with Ms. Fischer.

MS. FISHER WAS identified as a paid informant by FBI documents and by the testimo-

ny of FBI agent Roy Martin Mitchell in the federal case now on trial before U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry.

The suit, brought on behalf of survivors of the raid, alleges that Hampton and the Panthers were victims of an FBI-police conspiracy to violate their civil rights.

Since the raid, there has been considerable controversy about whether Hampton was drugged.

Autopsy reports differ on the question.

AN OFFICIAL autopsy found no drugs in Hampton's body, but an independent blood analysis by the acting head of Cook County Hospital's biochemistry department found significant amounts of secobarbital, a barbituate.

Friends of Hampton have testified at various investigations that Hampton was strongly opposed to narcotics and wouldn't have taken any drug voluntarily.

Panthers who were in the raided apartment with Hampton also have testified that Hampton behaved before the raid as if he had been drugged.

He fell asleep during a telephone conversation about four hours before the raid and Panthers were unable to awaken him, they testified.