Building a Policy Focus

Accounting for Historical Harms That Create Conditions for Community Violence









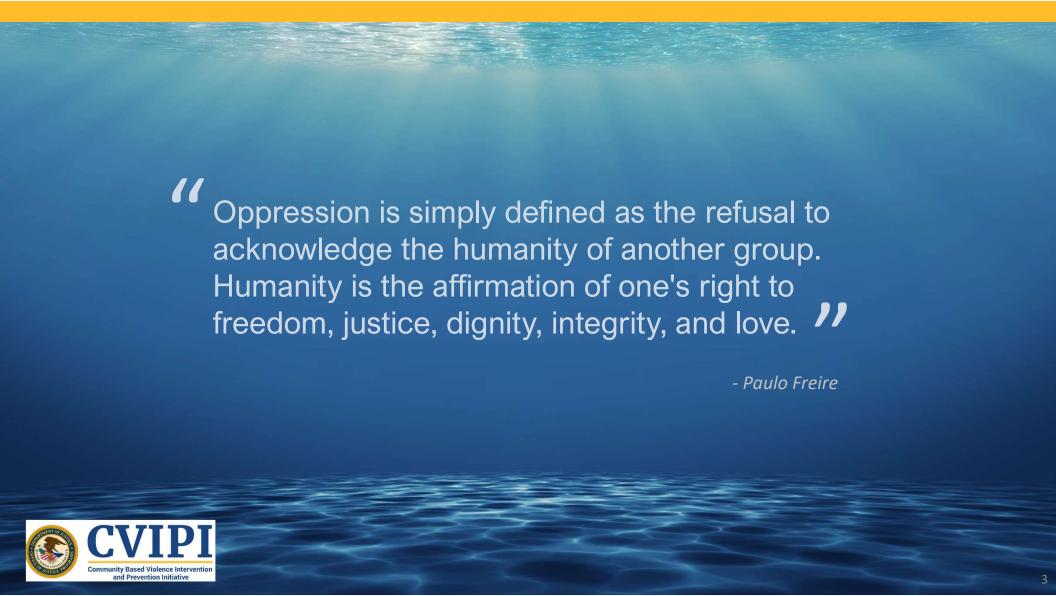


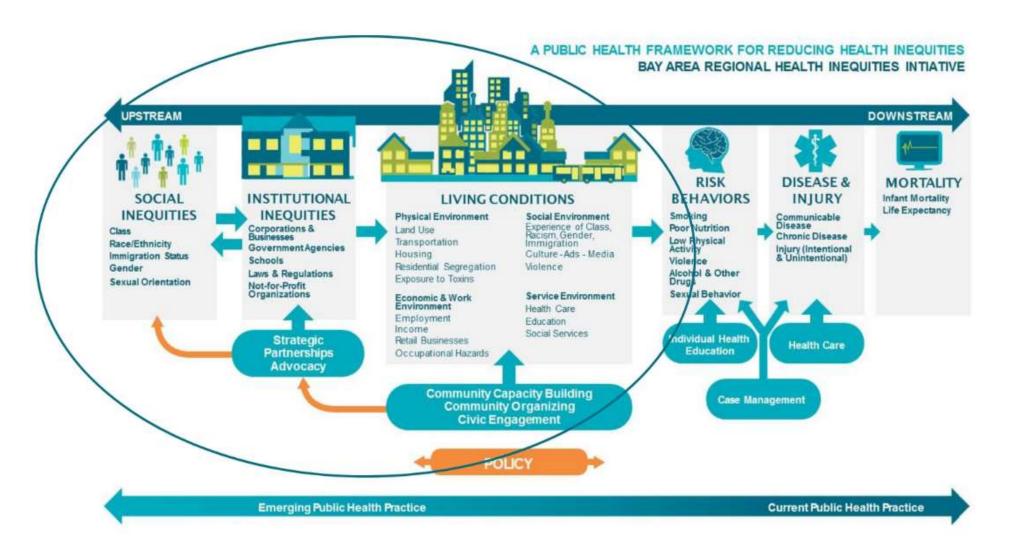
Building a Policy Focus: Accounting for Historical Harms That Create Conditions for Community Violence

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Historical Background: 12 Years a Citizen + Rise Of Jim Crow



The slave went free; stood a brief moment in the sun; then moved back again toward slavery." -- W.E.B. DuBois

- Reconstruction gains (13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments) followed by great betrayal, the so-called Compromise of 1877
- Jim Crow segregation and lynchings emerged in South in 1880s and 1890s
- Late 19th /early 20th c. were "nadir" of post-abolition era
- World War I, the "War to End all Wars"
 - Immigration dropped by 90% 1914-17, + 4M men into US military + huge increase in manufacturing
- Great Migration sparked by desire to flee Jim Crow South + WWI labor shortage in North and Midwest



The Great Migration

In 1910, Chicago's Black population was 40,000 out of 2.2M or 1.8%. Due to the huge labor shortage during WWI *and* desire to escape Jim Crow, the Great Migration of African Americans began in 1915.





By 1920, 100,000 Black people lived in Chicago—still only 3.7% out of 2.7M.



A City (And Nation) Seething with Racial Tensions During/After WWI

- Most Black migrants ended up in the "Black Belt" on South side, where they started building economic + political power
- Growing White backlash, locally and nationally, to Great Migration: Birth of a Nation, rebirth of KKK, lynchings, etc.
- White violence constrained Black residential options in Chicago: 27 Black homes bombed, 1917-19; 58 b/w 1917-21--not a single bomber punished by CPD or courts!

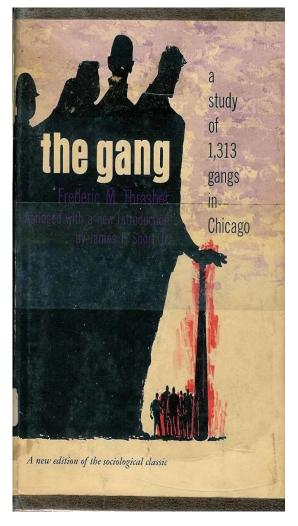
"It looks very much like Chicago is trying to rival the South in its race hatred against the Negro...Will no action be taken to prevent these lawbreakers until further disaster has occurred?"

---Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Chicago Tribune, July 7, 1919



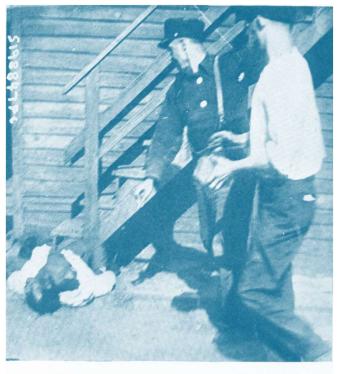


Defended Territories: Birth of Chicago Gangs





1919 Chicago Race Riot



WHITES STONING NEGRO TO DEATH

- Across much of the city, including Loop, near West side, and much of South side, roving mobs of Whites sought out any Black person to attack
- 28 of 38 killed occurred in the first three days
- 38 dead: 23 Black, 15 White
- 537 injured: 342 Blacks, 120 Whites, 17 of the injured no race recorded
- Police arrested 229 persons; 154 were Black



Birth of Urban Sociology: Black Sociologists

Negro in Chicago (Charles Johnson)



W.E.B. Du Bois (Philadelphia Negro)





Restrictive Covenants

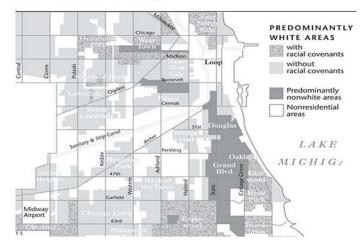
Redlining

Urban Renewal Projects Predatory Housing Contracts Policing Black Chicago

Racist mob violence was costly and bad optics.

In 1920s, local elites embraced a subtler, legal option: *restrictive covenants*.

Racial Restrictive Covenants on Chicago's South Side in 1947



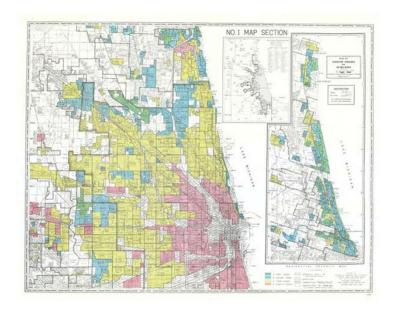
A Chicago Real Estate Board member said covenants were "a marvelous delicately-woven chain armour...[excluding] any member of a race not Caucasian."





Urban Renewal Projects Predatory Housing Contracts Policing Black Chicago

From 1930s into 1970s, *redlining* became the catch-all term to describe a series of racist policies to *contain* Black people enacted by:



- *governments: federal, state, local
- *industries: real estate, banking (finance), construction, and...
- *many/most White Americans, esp. homeowners, actively supported



Restrictive Covenants

Redlining

Urban Renewal **Projects**

Predatory Housing **Contracts** **Policing** Black Chicago

- Federal highway & public housing built in 1950s and 1960s redefined cities across US, aka "urban renewal"
- Dan Ryan Expressway (1961) and Robert Taylor Homes (1962) deepened and widened racial segregation on Southside (photo below)

*Bridgeport, an almost entirely White neighborhood, to the west (left side)



*Bronzeville, heavily Black neighborhood, to the east (right side)





*Similar in cities across the US

Restrictive Covenants

Redlining

Urban Renewal Projects Predatory Housing Contracts Policing Black Chicago

1950s and '60s, b/w 75 and 95% of homes sold to Black families in Chicago "on contract"

Over those 20 years alone, amount of wealth in land sales expropriated from Black Community b/w \$3.2-4 Billion!!!





Restrictive Covenants

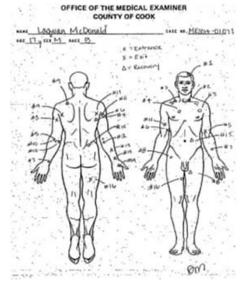
Redlining

Urban Renewal Projects Predatory Housing Contracts Policing Black Chicago





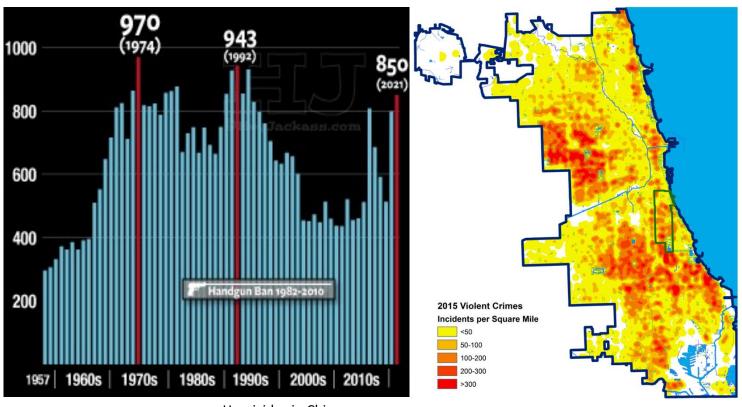
1919 1968

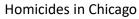


2016



Same Chicago, Different Worlds: When, Where and How

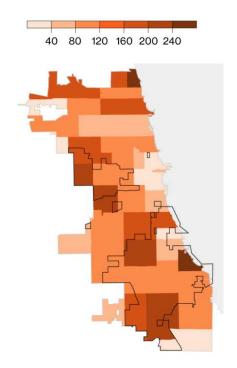




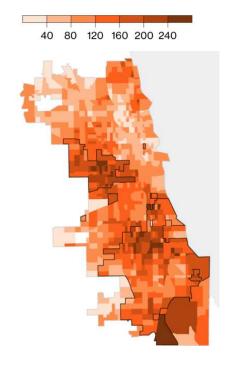


The Pattern of Inequity

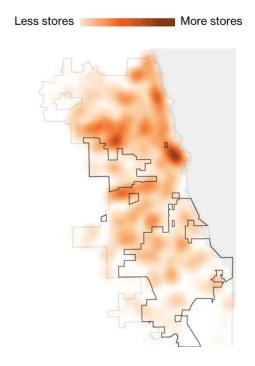
Covid death rate per 100K people as of 2020



Percentage below the poverty line, 2014-2018 avg estimate



Grocery Store Density in 2020





Largest destruction of public housing destruction in U.S. history



The demolition of Cabrini-Green, with Downtown Chicago in the background, image courtesy of Joe M500 via Wikimedia Commons

In some communities there are few residents with "eyes on the street" (Jacobs, 1961).

Public behavioral health clinics decreased by 50%

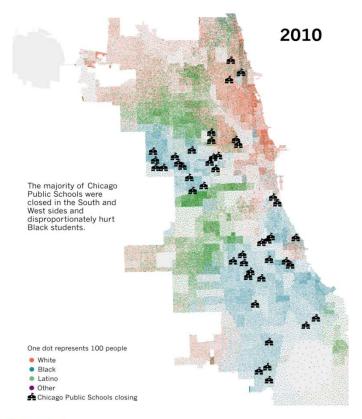
.17 therapist per 1000 residents on Southwest Side compared to 4.45 per 1000 residents in Near North Side of Chicago



Instead, residents often isolate themselves (Klinenberg, 2002) which inhibits two important protective factors of an organized community: **cohesion and informal social control** (Sampson, 2012).

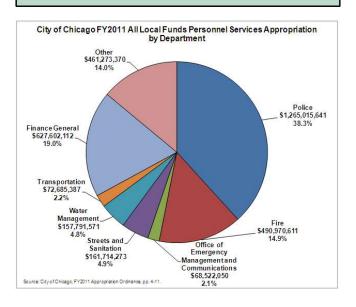


Largest public school closing in U.S. history





Police funding accounted for <u>33%</u> of city budget.



The new eyes of the street is "under a veil of suspicion" marked by increased policing, cameras and shotspotter (Sharkey, 2018 p. 159)

"Different world" communities one is hard pressed to not know at least one family member who has be touched by the criminal justice system (Clear, 2007).

Community Violence Intervention (CVI) Organizations

Suppressive and deterrence approach to violence reduction has weakened communities by further depriving structurally constrained communities of social and human capital (Bocanegra, 2017).

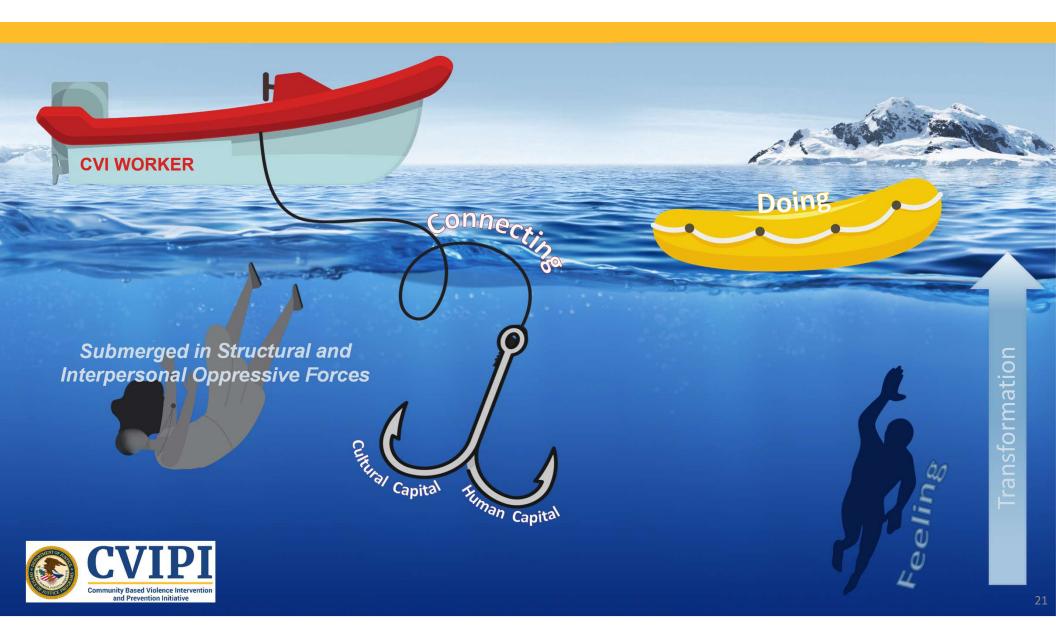


Claretian Associates Outreach Staff, 2022

Need to focus on "guardians of the community" (Sharkey, 2018), "peacemakers" (Hagedorn, 2015) and a return to grassroots mobilization with men and women who have been through the criminal justice system (Alexander, 2012)

Critical Hope is "sharing the same painful path and have made the same self-sacrifices in their own lives that they are asking young adults to make" (Duncan-Andrade; 2009 p. 189)







DAMIAN TURNER

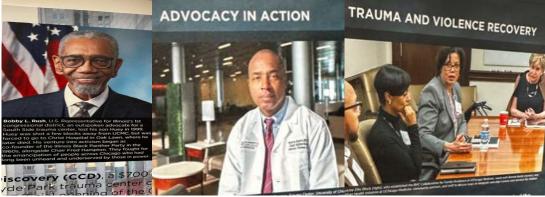


Kandice Denard, Damian Turner's sister, joined FLY his urging and became one of its most passionate leaders after his death.









Prehospital

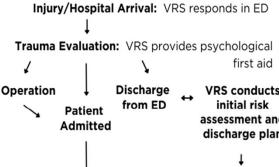
Structural Risk Factors

- · Structural racism and historical redlining
- Unmet behavioral & mental health needs
- · Housing insecurity
- · Food insecurity
- Unmet educational or professional needs
- Lack of safe/reliable transportation

Interpersonal Risk **Factors**

- History of violent injury or 1st degree association with violent injury
- Present/targeted threat of violence

Hospitalization



Evaluation by Inpatient VRS →

- Conducts Risk Assessment
- Conducts Social Service Needs Assessment

Referrals are coordinated among BHC Teams:

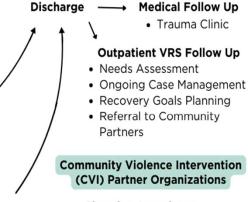
- Violence Recovery Specialists
- · Healing Hurt People Chicago
- The REACT Program
- Spiritual Care
- Social Work
- · Child Life

VRS conducts assessment and discharge plan

made in hospital Referrals: and after discharge

- Imminent Risk Referrals
- Psychosocial Needs Referrals
- Community Violence Intervention Referrals
- Legal Aid (through **Medical Legal Partnership)**

Return to Community



Claretian Associates

(South Shore, South Chicago)

Project H.O.O.D. (Woodlawn)

Protective Factors

- Equitable access to social services: Safe and affordable housing, mental & behavioral healthcare, etc.
- Consistent social support network
- · Reduction of risk for reinjury



Violence Recovery Program (VRP) Workflow







Hospital Based Violence Intervention Program (HVIP) Violence Recovery Program





Investing in a Violence Intervention Coordinated Collaborative Approach



Weekly Check-In Meetings and Case Reviews with Community Violence Interventions



Weekly CSCC High-Risk Intervention Team (HRIT) Meetings (e.g., Parkway Gardens, South Shore) Facilitated by CHI Community Safety Coordination Center



Biweekly Area 1 and Area 2 Coordination Calls















Investing in a Violence Intervention Coordinated Collaborative Approach



Southland RISE through Sen. Durbin Chicago HEAL



Investment in Primary and Secondary Prevention Programming: 19 South Side community organizations with a total of \$150,000 for their summer youth programs.



CVI-HVIP training



Emergency Fund



Public Safety Policy? How will We Account for the Harms of the Past?

- How do you continue to promote infrastructure for prevention and intervention while uplifting structural inequities?
- Mullens and Darity (2021) highlight the critical components of reparations as acknowledgment, redress, and closure.
- How can policies collectively contribute to including redress strategies in the recovery narrative?



Acknowledgement: Chicago Race Riot of 1919 Commemoration Project

 CRR19 works to raise awareness about the worst incident of racial violence in Chicago's history by installing artistic historical markers for each person killed during the riot at the locations where each was killed.





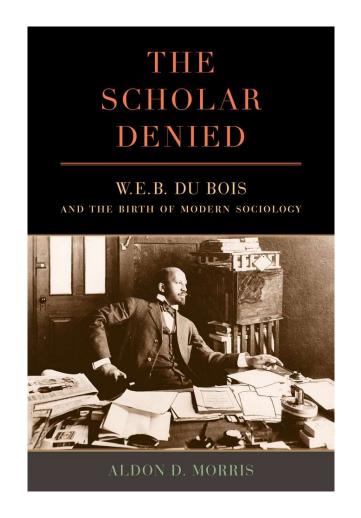


Acknowledgment: Chicago Monuments Project Firebird Community Arts' Project FIRE

- Project FIRE trains youth impacted by trauma and injured by violence; provides a safe creative outlet; and supports trauma recovery via art
- Glassblowing, Mentorship, and Trauma-Informed support groups
- The goal is to install 5 markers at "Vortex of Violence," 35th and Wabash, for the 103rd anniversary event on July 20, 2024. All 38 markers will be installed by the end of 2025.



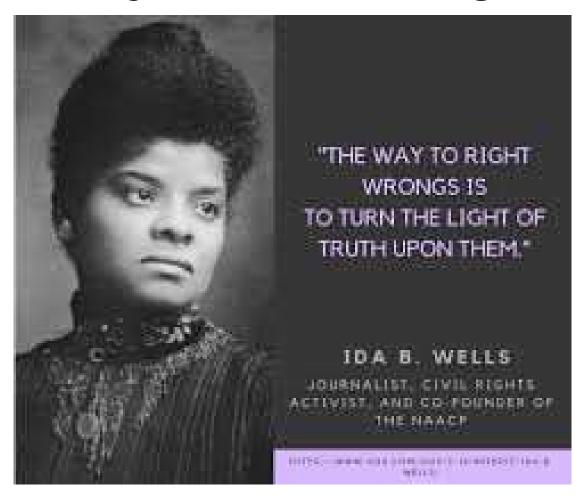




- "We stand on the shoulders of those before us who have done more with less." Equal Justice Initiative Legacy Museum.
- "WEB Dubois, despite efforts to erase his contributions to developing American Sociology, understood his words that one could not be a calm, cool, and detached scientist while Negros were lynched, murdered, and starved."- Morris, 2015 p 134
- Liberation Capital and Insurgent Intellectual Networks
- Black and Brown Gun Violence Prevention Researchers
 - **Narrative Change:** liberate from systems of oppression and marginalization that create the conditions for violence.
 - **Research:** relevant to, reflective of, accountable to, protective of, and proximate to communities impacted by structural and interpersonal traumas.
 - **Community Building:** The pipeline of Insurgent intellectual networks is not solely academic-led.
 - **Policy Advocacy:** Advocating for more equitable funding for research guided and informed by impacted communities.



Building a Policy Focus: The Light of Truth





Thank you for listening! Come Bike with Us!

CRR19
THE CHICAGO RACE RIOT OF 1919
COMMEMORATION PROJECT

6th Annual Historic Bike Tour

July 20th 2024

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