

Chapter 1 : Chicago Tribune (@chicagotribune) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

Abel Uribe/Chicago Tribune Metra workers stand by the side of the railroad tracks, just north of Byron Street, after an explosion that killed one and injured another of their colleagues on Nov. 3.

Print pioneer[edit] The Tribune Company was founded on June 10, , the Chicago Daily Tribune after which the company is named published its first edition [5] in a one-room plant located at LaSalle and Lake Streets in downtown Chicago. The original press run consisted of copies printed on a hand press. The Tribune constructed its first building, a four-story structure at Dearborn and Madison Streets, in McCormick and Joseph Medill Patterson , assumed leadership of the company in The mill marked the beginnings of the Canadian newsprint producer later known as QUNO, in which Tribune held an investment interest until The paper launched a European edition during World War I. Also in , the company purchased some part of the folded New York Mirror. In , the company began printing a tabloid serving suburban areas of Chicago, The Suburban Trib. The company stopped publishing the tabloid Chicago Today in ; the Tribune also began publishing all-day editions. An approval of changes to the Tribune bylaws in triggered a lawsuit by shareholders who saw this as a move towards taking the company public. The Times-Advocate in Escondido, California was purchased by the company in During , the New York Daily News saw multiple employee strikes. The New York Daily News was put up for sale in , but a proposed deal fell through by Farm Report , as well as newer shows. That October, the Tribune Company became a public firm, with the sale of 7. With the purchase of KTLA, Tribune became the fourth largest television station owner in the United States, behind the three major broadcast networks. Shareholders also ratified a two-for-one stock split. Tribune Entertainment experienced success in with the launch of the syndicated daytime talk show Geraldo. Tribune Broadcasting steadily acquired additional stations during the decade, while Tribune itself launched two new divisions, Tribune Ventures and Tribune Education. By , Tribune Publishing had only four daily newspapers remaining in its portfolio: Tribune also set up its Tribune Ventures division to acquire stakes in newer media businesses. The sector grew and provided high profit margins. Contemporary Books , Inc. In , this group was the number one publisher of supplemental education materials. Tribune Education acquired an Times Mirror Magazines was sold to Time, Inc. Tribune started a joint venture with Knight-Ridder, CareerBuilder , that same year. Tribune Publishing purchased the monthly lifestyle publication Chicago from Primedia , Inc. Hoy , a Spanish language newspaper owned by the company, expanded with the launch of local editions in Chicago in September and Los Angeles in March The FCC granted waivers for the other newspaper-television combinations in June The parties also agreed to a five-year lease allowing its television station in the city, KTLA, to continue operating at the location through Income Security Advisors found the Google result to be new news, which was passed along to Bloomberg News where it became a headline Tribune, which owns both papers, noted that one click on a story in non-peak hours could flag an article as "most viewed" [18]. The New York Times had reported earlier in the month about his "outlandish, often sexual behavior" that he also exercised in his previous job at Clear Channel Communications. Morgan to oversee the sale of its newspapers. Tronc On July 10, , Tribune announced that it would split into two companies, spinning off the newspapers that were part of its publishing division into a separate company. The stocks of both companies rose in value in the wake of these rumors. Berg further claims that stockholders are entitled to "an accurate description" of the background of the deal, including processes used by the board to arrive at their decision to recommend the merger. Without this information, Berg argues, stockholders cannot determine whether they support the deal. Entertainment Studios On November 8, , it was reported that Byron Allen , the chairman of Entertainment Studios , is seriously interested in purchasing Tribune Media.

Chapter 2 : Betrayed: Chicago schools fail to protect students from sexual abuse -- Chicago Tribune

The Chicago Tribune is a daily newspaper based in Chicago, Illinois, United States, owned by Tribune calendrierdelascience.comd in , and formerly self-styled as the "World's Greatest Newspaper" (for which WGN radio and television are named), it remains the most-read daily newspaper of the Chicago metropolitan area and the Great Lakes region.

He came up with the money a few days later, and his water service resumed in early July, Hylton said. If I had enough money to get a lawyer, I would sue them. Of those, responded. One community, Harvey, does not list rates on its water bills and did not respond to requests from the Tribune. The findings showed enormous differences across the region. Two other heavily industrial communities with populations under " McCook and Bedford Park " do not charge residents for water. About 45 miles south of Evanston is Ford Heights, which has a dwindling population and paltry tax base. Overall, towns with median household incomes in the bottom 10 percent of the region pay 31 percent more a month for water than towns with a median household income in the top 10 percent. That disparity falls not only along income lines, but also disproportionately along racial lines. Of the 10 towns with the highest water rates, five, or 50 percent, are majority-black towns, while only 13 percent of communities surveyed by the Tribune have majority-black populations. Another indicator, the U. Who uses the lake? From factories to faucets and powerplants to parks, millions use Lake Michigan water Take the tour Residents in three towns that receive Lake Michigan water are under that strain. All those communities are predominantly African-American. Here are a few comparisons of what residents from towns with roughly equal populations pay per 5, gallons, the amount experts say is the monthly supply for a typical household: She eats for free at the neighborhood senior center six days a week to cut her food costs. Beasley, who has lived in a small, vinyl-sided ranch for eight years, said she has cut back on groceries and visits to the hairdresser. From the cribs, it flows through underground tunnels to a pair of purification plants " one just north of Navy Pier, the other near Rainbow Beach Park on the South Side. At the plants, the water is cleaned, filtered and treated, yielding fresh, potable water ready for distribution. A dozen pumping stations move the water " via 4, miles of pipe " throughout the city. In addition to supplying water to its residents, Chicago supplies water to dozens of towns and agencies, some of which in turn sell it to others. The DuPage Water Commission, for example, buys its water from Chicago and pumps it to 25 other communities, areas of unincorporated DuPage County, Argonne National Laboratory and privately run systems. Support our journalism Your digital subscription helps the Chicago Tribune pursue these stories. Please sign up today and help us make a difference. Subscribe now The web of connections can yield a scenario in which a town receives Lake Michigan water after it passes through three or four other communities or providers. Each transaction generates a markup. Delivering water that way can lead to incrementally higher rates for communities farther from Lake Michigan, but that alone does not account for the broad disparity in water rates across the region. The small southwest suburb of Indian Head Park is one example. Village Administrator John DuRocher said Indian Head Park raised rates recently to pay for sorely needed improvements to its infrastructure, starting with replacing all water meters last year and continuing next year with the replacement of 2 miles of water mains. But he noted that the water department is debt-free and that trustees raised rates primarily to pay for replacing water mains throughout the village. Other communities have allowed that infrastructure to deteriorate, leading to staggering losses of treated water that the towns " and their residents " pay. Another 16 communities lost 20 to 32 percent of their water, the documents show. Have you had water trouble? Do you have concerns or complaints about how your town handles water bills and service? We want to hear your story. But the reality is more complicated, and more costly. Starting in , Chicago began aggressively hiking water rates " by 90 percent over four years " to make overdue infrastructure repairs. Then in , city officials, desperate for cash, imposed a water and sewer tax to generate revenue for a chronically underfunded pension system. Price increases rippled across the region. As Chicago raised rates, nearly 1 in 4 suburbs in the past four years have quietly passed along higher increases. Five of those towns are predominantly African-American. The double whammy is that many of those communities hit with the largest

rate hikes already were paying high water prices. Many of their businesses and industries have departed. That scenario leaves local officials with few options for raising revenue while they try to maintain a water infrastructure built for the robust past.

Chapter 3 : Chicago Tribune - Advertise with Chicago Tribune

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Wheeler, and Joseph K. Forrest, publishing the first edition on June 10, Numerous changes in ownership and editorship took place over the next eight years. Initially, the Tribune was not politically affiliated, but tended to support either the Whig or Free Soil parties against the Democrats in elections. Medill editorship[edit] By about , part-owner Capt. Ray became editor-in-chief, Medill became the managing editor, and Alfred Cowles, Sr. Each purchased one third of the Tribune. On October 25, , it became the Chicago Daily Tribune. The paper remained a force in Republican politics for years afterwards. These rivaled the lyrics published two months later by Julia Ward Howe. Medill served as mayor of Chicago for one term after the Great Chicago Fire of McCormick , who took control in the s, the paper was strongly isolationist and aligned with the Old Right in its coverage of political news and social trends. It used the motto "The American Paper for Americans". Roosevelt , was resolutely disdainful of the British and French, and greatly enthusiastic for Chiang Kai-shek and Sen. They promoted political "crusades", with their first success coming with the ouster of the Republican political boss of Illinois, Sen. By , the cousins succeeded in forcing out Managing Editor William Keeley. By , the Examiner was forced to merge with the Chicago Herald. The Tribune won the battle, adding , readers to its ranks. Also in , the Chicago Tribune hosted an international design competition for its new headquarters, the Tribune Tower. The competition worked brilliantly as a publicity stunt, and more than entries were received. The newspaper sponsored a pioneering attempt at Arctic aviation in , an attempted round-trip to Europe across Greenland and Iceland in a Sikorsky amphibious aircraft. WGN Television was launched April 5, From to the paper supplemented its comic strip offerings with The Chicago Tribune Comic Book, responding to the new success of comic books. At the same time, it launched the more successful and longer lasting The Spirit Section , which was also an attempt by newspapers to compete with the new medium. Daley was elected mayor for the first time. One of the great scoops in Tribune history came when it obtained the text of the Treaty of Versailles in June Another was its revelation of United States war plans on the eve of the Pearl Harbor attack. Roosevelt so enraged that he considered shutting down the Tribune. The paper is well known for a mistake it made during the presidential election. At that time, much of its composing room staff was on strike. The early returns led editors to believe along with many in the country that the Republican candidate Thomas Dewey would win. Truman won and proudly brandished the newspaper in a famous picture taken at St. Beneath the headline was a false article , written by Arthur Sears Henning, which purported to describe West Coast results although written before East Coast election returns were available. But it has won 25 of the awards over the years, including many for editorial writing. Reporter George Bliss won a Pulitzer the following year for reporting, and reporter Bill Jones another in for reporting. A local reporting team won the award in , and architecture critic Paul Gapp won a Pulitzer in The paper retained its Republican and conservative perspective in its editorials, but it began to publish perspectives in wider commentary that represented a spectrum of diverse opinions, while its news reporting no longer had the conservative slant it had in the McCormick years. On December 7, , Kirkpatrick announced in a column on the editorial page that Rick Soll , a "young and talented columnist" for the paper, whose work had "won a following among many Tribune readers over the last two years", had resigned from the paper. He had acknowledged that a November 23, column he wrote contained verbatim passages written by another columnist in and later published in a collection. Kirkpatrick did not identify the columnist. The passages in question, Kirkpatrick wrote, were from a notebook where Soll regularly entered words, phrases and bits of conversation which he had wished to remember. The paper initially suspended Soll for a month without pay. At that point, Tribune editors decided to accept the resignation offered by Soll when the internal investigation began. He worked for the short-lived Chicago Times magazine in the late s. In January , Tribune columnist Will Leonard died at age He was transitioned to a corporate position. McCrohon held the corporate position until , when he left to become editor-in-chief of the United Press International. The Tribune won 11 Pulitzer prizes during the s and s. Then, future editor Jack Fuller won a Pulitzer for editorial writing in In , Lois Wille won a Pulitzer for editorial

writing and Clarence Page snagged the award for commentary. In , Ron Kotulak won a Pulitzer for explanatory journalism, while R. Bruce Dold won it for editorial writing. In , reporter Paul Salopek won a Pulitzer for explanatory writing, and in , architecture critic Blair Kamin won it for criticism. In November , Tribune managing editor William H. The Tribune scored a coup in when it hired popular columnist Mike Royko away from the rival Sun-Times. We think you need to be a newspaper person first, and Gene Siskel has always tried to do that. He was replaced as film critic by Dave Kehr. Sirott criticized Perkins on the air, and the Tribune later printed a correction acknowledging that Sirott had never made that statement. The program brought young journalists in and out of the paper for one-year stints, seldom resulting in a full-time job. Hill, who wrote for the paper from until , acknowledged to the Chicago Reader that she had written the diatribe originally for the Internet, and that the piece eventually was edited for Newcity. On April 29, , popular columnist Mike Royko died of a brain aneurysm. In , reporter Jerry Thomas was fired by the Tribune after he wrote a cover article on boxing promoter Don King for Emerge magazine at the same time that he was writing a cover article on King for the Chicago Tribune Sunday magazine. The paper decided to fire Thomas and suspend his photographer on the Emerge story, Pulitzer Prize-winning Tribune photographer Ovie Carter for a month because Thomas did not tell the Tribune about his outside work and also because the Emerge story wound up appearing in print first. In , the paper launched a tabloid edition targeted at to year-olds known as RedEye. The paper terminated Schmetzer as a contract reporter and began a review of the stories that Schmetzer had written over the prior three years. Reporters declined to speak on the record to the Associated Press about their issues. In the wake of the controversy, Kern abruptly discontinued the effort, which he described as "a brief market research project. Initially denying the existence of a so-called "Category I" admissions program, university President B. Joseph "Joe" White and Chancellor Richard Herman later admitted that there were instances of preferential treatment. Although they claimed the list was short and their role was minor, the Tribune, in particular, revealed emails through a FOIA finding that White had received a recommendation for a relative of convicted fundraiser Tony Rezko to be admitted. The Tribune also later posted emails from Herman pushing for underqualified students to be accepted. They said that the new format was becoming the industry standard and that there would be minimal content changes. In July , the Chicago Tribune underwent its first round of layoffs of editorial employees in more than two years, letting go about 20 editors and reporters. Kim from the Chicago Sun-Times. Seven-day print subscribers would continue to have unlimited online access at no additional charge. We regret any offense. On January 28, , metropolitan editor Peter Kendall was named managing editor, replacing Jane Hirt, who had resigned several months earlier. Colin McMahon was named associate editor. The Chicago Tribune believes in the traditional principles of limited government; maximum individual responsibility; minimum restriction of personal liberty, opportunity and enterprise. It believes in free markets, free will and freedom of expression. These principles, while traditionally conservative, are guidelines and not reflexive dogmas. The Tribune brings a Midwestern sensibility to public debate. It is suspicious of untested ideas. The Tribune places great emphasis on the integrity of government and the private institutions that play a significant role in society. The newspaper does this in the belief that the people cannot consent to be governed unless they have knowledge of, and faith in, the leaders and operations of government. The Tribune embraces the diversity of people and perspectives in its community. It is dedicated to the future of the Chicago region. The Tribune has remained economically conservative, being widely skeptical of increasing the minimum wage and entitlement spending. In , the Tribune endorsed President George W. Bush for re-election, a decision consistent with its longstanding support for the Republican Party. In , it endorsed Democratic candidate and Illinois junior U. Senator Barack Obama the first time that it had ever endorsed a Democrat for president. Although the Tribune endorsed George Ryan in the Illinois gubernatorial race, the paper subsequently investigated and reported on the scandals surrounding Ryan during his preceding years as Secretary of State. Ryan declined to run for re-election in and was subsequently indicted, convicted and imprisoned as a result of the scandal. Tribune Media The Chicago Tribune is the founding business unit of Tribune Company since renamed Tribune Media , which included many newspapers and television stations around the country. The Cubs were sold in ; the newspapers spun off in as Tribune Publishing and, later, Tronc. The founder of the News, Capt. Both

Patterson and McCormick were enthusiasts of simplified spelling , another hallmark of their papers for many years. The building is neo-Gothic in style, and the design was the winner of an international competition hosted by the Tribune.

Chapter 4 : The Water Drain -- Chicago Tribune

Jennifer Maddox is a Chicago police officer and founder of Future Ties, a nonprofit after-school program that supports youth on the South Side. (Chicago Tribune).

Read it Even in cases where school employees acted swiftly, they subjected young victims to repeated interrogations, inflicting more psychological pain and defying basic principles intended to preserve the integrity of an investigation. Ineffective background checks exposed students to educators with criminal convictions and arrests for sex crimes against children. And CPS failed to disclose to other districts that past employees had resigned after investigators found credible evidence of abuse and harassment. One young athlete, a year-old honors student aiming for a law career, began cutting advanced chemistry and math classes to avoid a track coach who raped her repeatedly in his office at Simeon Career Academy. She told me she felt alone. At Hubbard High School, Kyana Aguilar was 17 when she reported a security guard for groping her buttocks and breast. It could happen to anyone. It still haunts me. The district acknowledges that it does not track child abuse by its employees in a consistent or formal manner. After the Tribune threatened to file a lawsuit to force public disclosure of basic CPS documents and data related to sexual misconduct, the district acknowledged that its Law Department had investigated reports that school employees had sexually abused, assaulted or harassed students since In of these cases, or more than half, investigators found credible evidence of misconduct, the district said. But CPS supplied only raw numbers “revealing nothing about what happened or which schools were involved. Police investigated reports that children were sexually assaulted or abused inside city public schools during that year period, or an average of one report each week, the data show. The police data does not account for assaults that happened outside of school buildings, and it includes reports where the abuser was another student. To learn details of the cases, the Tribune reviewed criminal charges and prosecutions, civil lawsuits filed by victims, CPS investigative reports and disciplinary actions, and state licensure hearings. Reporters also spoke to 18 students or former students who reported being sexually abused by school employees. In all, the Tribune closely examined cases and identified 72 school employees as alleged perpetrators in the last decade. The rest were student-on-student sexual attacks. The adults involved included award-winning teachers, lunchroom aides, counselors and coaches, security officers and two deans. No part of the city was spared. CPS employees sexually violated students in schools ranging from sports powerhouse Simeon to selective-enrollment Payton College Prep high school, police and school records show. Those two institutions each had three school workers arrested or disciplined since following allegations they sexually abused students, the Tribune found. The child-protection failures also extend to state government. Weaknesses in Illinois law help protect predators, and the State Board of Education sometimes takes years to discipline disgraced educators. At the federal level, powerful agencies in Washington, D. The district responded with a page statement that confirmed a litany of shortcomings in its current practices and outlined a series of policy changes that it is now pushing urgently to implement. Acknowledging the bureaucratic failure to make abused students and their families a priority, the district pledged reforms in hiring, criminal background checks, investigative processes, disciplinary decisions, staff training and support for victimized students. Any type of violence against a student is always going to be a top priority for me. I think our parents deserve that. Nobody wants to send their kids to school and be worried about them being safe or being harmed. At Hubbard, several former students and a former employee told the Tribune they had reported possible abuse by security guard Walter C. Failure to notify can be a criminal offense. But the Tribune found that some CPS employees chose to investigate on their own “questioning students, their parents, peers and even the accused employee “before calling in the experts. The next day, the principal summoned her mother, Lenett Reccord, and asked what she knew. The officials seemed to be missing the point, Reccord told the Tribune. Stunned and frustrated, she recalled asking: In other districts across the state and country, school employees have been imprisoned for failing to report abuse. But the Tribune found no evidence that Chicago school employees who kept quiet about allegations were charged criminally. Students who reported being abused also told the Tribune they got little help from school administrators when fellow

students or even employees harassed them. CPS said it disciplines about 10 principals a year for failing to promptly report sexual abuse. The district also said it plans to bolster its abuse reporting policy this month to require staff to notify child welfare investigators when they suspect an employee may be sexually grooming or communicating inappropriately with a student. During the coming months, the district said, it will develop a public awareness campaign to encourage reporting by employees, students, their families and the public. The campaign will be implemented during the next school year, CPS said. I cried every night. The district requires potential school staff, volunteers and contract workers to pass a background check before they work with students, but school officials did not always follow through on that policy. But school administrators ignored that directive, records show. He went on to assault a student 40 times. At least nine of the 72 Chicago school workers identified by the Tribune as being accused of abusing students since had prior arrests related to alleged sexual offenses involving children, or drug, weapons, assault or theft allegations that signaled they could be a threat to children, the Tribune found. The checks “ which in recent years have been overseen from CPS downtown headquarters by the Talent Office and by the Office of Safety and Security “ did not always examine the nature of the original arrests and charges. Some disgraced CPS educators had misdemeanor convictions or ordinance violations that were not on the CPS list of crimes that automatically disqualify applicants. But looking into the underlying facts that led to those arrests could have unearthed troubling information and helped protect children. Dino Amendola was on probation for misdemeanor battery when he began teaching physical education at Morgan Park High School in , records show. That charge did not disqualify him from working at CPS. But court records show that Amendola was originally charged with felony aggravated battery after he allegedly knocked a man down a flight of stairs and kicked him in the head. A decade later, he was dismissed after he allegedly had sex multiple times with an year-old female student, including in the office he used as a coach. Amendola denied the allegations. Elliott Nott Image p2p slug: In , the district began screening prospective employees with child-welfare authorities to discover previous findings of child abuse or neglect; it also began screening contract workers who have daily contact with children. Experts say CPS creates a conflict of interest by assigning its Law Department to investigate allegations of abuse and then drawing on the investigative files to defend the district if the victim sues. The district told the Tribune this is not unusual. But that kind of dual role gives districts an incentive to bury damaging information, said education law specialist Phillip Buckley, an assistant professor of educational leadership and research methodology at Florida Atlantic University. The district will immediately remove from the school any employee accused of sexual abuse until a review of the allegations is complete, CPS said. The district acknowledged that employees sometimes have been left in schools while the Law Department tried to quickly determine whether there was credible evidence of abuse. The Tribune found that the CPS Law Department sometimes cuts confidential deals with problem educators to get them to resign. To other potential employers, the district provides dates of service but no details about sex abuse investigations “ a practice that puts students in other districts at risk, the Tribune found. That lack of transparency also affects parents. National experts told the Tribune that school administrators should send a brief note home whenever an employee is accused of sexually abusing a student. Louis Danielson and his wife, Kim, said Taft High School did not alert the community about a campus security guard and assistant track coach who allegedly groped their daughter during practice in Laney has pleaded not guilty and told the Tribune that the allegations against him were fabricated. Jonn Laney Image p2p slug: Danielson said Taft administrators had called to ask whether investigators could interview his daughter about an incident they thought she witnessed, involving Laney. The girl said she told investigators about her own experience during that interview. Taft officials never followed up with the family, the Danielsons said, and they were infuriated when they heard Laney was allowed to accompany students to a track meet. Both parents are still concerned their daughter never received proper support from school staff. Her daughter began to weep. In some states, having sex with a student is a crime regardless of age because the power held by teachers makes it difficult for young adults to freely consent or decline. But in Illinois, that kind of sexual relationship is legal if the student is above the age of 17 and no force is involved. Amendola denied having sex with the student. Other states aggressively investigate educator misconduct and swiftly suspend or revoke licenses to stop abusers from continuing to work in schools. Since ,

the district reported Chicago educators to the state for alleged child abuse of any kind “ sexual or otherwise. The state board sanctioned the licenses of only 36 Chicago educators during the same time period, the Tribune found. Stephanie Jones, general counsel at the State Board of Education, said not every educator who is referred by a school district deserves suspension or revocation of his or her teaching license.

Chapter 5 : Chicago Tribune - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : Chicago Tribune | History, Ownership, & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

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Chapter 7 : EU Notice | Chicago Tribune

Lake Michigan water rates have been surging throughout the Chicago region in recent years, squeezing low-income residents and leaving them with little, if any, recourse, a Tribune analysis shows.

Chapter 8 : Chicago Tribune - Member Center

Chicago Tribune, daily newspaper published in Chicago, one of the leading American newspapers and long the dominant, sometimes strident, voice of the Midwest.. The newspaper “as well as its parent company and later media conglomerate, the Tribune Company” was founded in by three Chicagoans.

Chapter 9 : Chicago Sun-Times: Chicago news, sports, politics, entertainment

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