A ROCK LEGACY

‘Exhibitions’ behind-the-scenes look at Rolling Stones’ unparalleled run

GRAHAM PAINTER/2015

TRAVEL
3 quick-and-easy spring break trips close to home

RIDES
Station wagons offer an antidote to dull crossovers

LIFE & STYLE
Ways parents can ease tensions with their teenagers

Early Edition

SYRIA CRISIS CRITICS TEST WORLDVIEW

Analysis

Long-term effect of missile strike depends on what he does next

BY EVAN HAFERL AND W.J. HENNIGAN
Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump made an almost-free shot in his ap-
dress to the Middle East by launching a flyer-only corridor of cruise missiles in Syria. With it came odds to the two major critics of home — but its impact in Syria will ultimately depend on what he does next.

Attacking one airfield — at least one of the two runways was still in use Friday — hardly demonstrates the military capability and whatever cache of poison gas or other chemical agents the Syrian government has remains intact, including one at the air base that the Pentagon didn’t target for fear of spreading a toxic cloud.

The volatile situation will test the new administration’s ability to respond to international terrorists or other provocations while upholding Trump’s vow to end U.S. military involvement.

NATION & WORLD
U.S. vows to keep pressure on Syria after attacks

The Trump administration signaled new sanctions could come soon, and the Pentagon looked at whether Russia was in-
volved in the chemical weapons assault that con-
nected Trump into action.

Kentucky governor's top aide, who went public

Tom Skilling’s forecast
High: 78 Low: 62

Chicago Weather Center Complete forecast in News & World, Page 29

$3.99 city and suburban; $4.99 elsewhere

11th year © Chicago Tribune
CHa, from Page 1

Tolanda McMillon helps her son Mahlik with schoolwork last week in a Chicago Housing Authority-approved home where Mahlik suffered from lead exposure. They have since moved.

**CHICAGO TRIBUNE**

**TERRENCE ADAZE/CHICAGO TRIBUNE**

**POVERTY’S POISON**

**Kids poisoned as landlords got paid**

To get young children to go outside at all, the McMillon family was given a room to rent in The Children’s Hospital in Chicago last summer. He drags them into go at the name, she said.

**CHICAGO TRIBUNE**

**TERRENCE ADAZE/CHICAGO TRIBUNE**

more Americans were getting hurt by lead paint. As many as 1.4 million children younger than 6 years old were at risk of lead poisoning in the U.S. that year, the EPA said, with 400,000 children likely to have been exposed.

In 1988, the EPA finally said yes to a childhood cancer study, but it remained indecisive for 5 years, according to the Environmental Working Group. The agency finally announced a study in 1993, but it wasn’t until 2000 that the study’s findings were released.

The study showed that children who had been exposed to lead had a higher risk of developing cancer, especially leukemia. But the study was criticized for being too small and not being able to determine the exact cause of childhood cancer.

In 1990, the EPA also required landlords to test their homes for lead, but the agency didn’t require landlords to make repairs until 1992. The agency also didn’t require landlords to test their homes for lead again until 2001. The EPA finally required landlords to test their homes for lead in 2005.

In 2007, the EPA finally required landlords to test their homes for lead in 2005. The agency also required landlords to make repairs within 60 days of a child’s exposure to lead.

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CHI, from Previous Page

Daley’s administration also pledged to help Section 8 landlords keep their prop-
terties of lead. But it failed to follow up with funding for landlords or lead safety.

Lead exposure can only affix to live in neighborhoods where it is common to find aging homes in various stages of disrepair, the CHA said, and it would be too hard-
to-see to routinely check whether Section 8 land-
lords are involved in laws-
uits filed by the health department or other city agencies.

The Tribune documented

lead hazards in Chicago’s

voucher program which, it

was obtained under the

city’s

Fair

Housing

Act, matching the CHA’s list of

properties with lead-

inspection data from the

health department and tallying monthly payments to

the landlords. One of the problems that

stood out in a recent Chicago

health inspectors found widespread lead hazards in 2009 after a child was

found in one of the city’s apartments. A year later, the

CHA moved to a

third floor to be rented at

taxpayers expense through the voucher program.

The case of D. A. and W.

Williams 3rd, of Chicago, col-

lected $2,064 in rent sub-
notes from 2010 to 2015 while the health depart-

ment argued him to make

repairs and taught him in

administrative hearings, re-
cords show. The payments

continued even after Wil-

liams’ mortgage lender was

notice that the

lead hazard

was found on

the building, located on

the 6200 block of North

Belgrade Avenue.

Efforts to reach Williams

for comment were not suc-

cessful. The CHA had no

record of any young children

living in the unit at the

section 8

several properties.

After the health depart-

ment inspected the building again in 2011 and confirmed

lead hazards remained in all three

apartments, the CHA

issued its findings to

Daley and the family with

rent vouchers moved

out. A city lawsuit against

the hotel that new owns the

building is pending in Cook

County Circuit Court.

In the East Garfield Park

area, Smith also

stated one of the

city’s biggest problems of

rent subsidies is to leave

the second floor of a tree-

acre

of the 400 block of

North

Laramie Avenue during

2010 and 2011. The

CHA

declared the apartment unsafe

again in 2012 after a tenant

alleged that Brian B.

Brower agreed to the build-

ling on the second floor

and landlord,

Stefan

Jones,

continued renting to

vouchers.

The

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