

LIFE+TRAVEL

MEET THE ANTHEM GIRL

Singer Ali Berke adds Wrigley Field to her stated ambition of performing at every ballpark in the majors.



CHRIS SWEDA/  
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

A+E

Advanced wizardry

"Harry Potter and the Cursed Child" opens soon in Chicago, a third and final version of the epic sequel.

Riot Fest 2024: For summer capper at Douglass Park, our picks for music acts, from Fall Out Boy to Rob Zombie.



Illinois harm reduction organizations await settlement funding in effort to reduce opioid overdoses

# ‘PEOPLE ARE DESPERATE’

By Olivia Olander | Chicago Tribune

Every two weeks, Abby Hampton gets a delivery to her home in rural Amboy, a little more than 100 miles west of Chicago’s Loop. On a recent Wednesday, she was able to choose from the supplies neatly packed into a minivan run by an organization called The Perfectly Flawed Foundation: syringes, boxes for used needles, fentanyl testing kits, the overdose reversal drug naloxone, alcohol wipes, shampoo and gum. Hampton said since she doesn’t have to buy her own syringes, “I can just switch out every time I use now.” While she’s been off heroin for eight years, she continues to use drugs including cannabis and occasionally methamphetamines, she said. A friend introduced her to Perfectly Flawed two or three years ago, she said.

“I definitely think that there’s a lot of people you’re not going to get to go into recovery, so putting forth some effort into trying to keep it as safe as possible, and making it easier for us to be safe about it, and cleaner and all that — it’s definitely a big deal,” Hampton said, wearing bedazzled wraparound sunglasses in the yard of her three-flat apartment complex. Perfectly Flawed’s services are part of a growing community-based harm reduction approach to drug addiction and overdoses, helping Hampton and

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At top: Matt Rowlee, right, an outreach specialist with the Perfectly Flawed Foundation, delivers harm reduction and overdose prevention supplies to Abby Hampton in Amboy, Illinois, on Sept. 4. ARMANDO L. SANCHEZ/CHICAGO TRIBUNE

# State bail reform has impact in first year

Officials reflect, examine the data on historic measure

By Madeline Buckley  
Chicago Tribune

During a recent public appearance, Cook County Public Defender Sharone Mitchell recalled the early days of working to pass, defend and then implement Illinois’ historic bail reform law amid intense furor. “When I got a call from my aunt in North Carolina asking me if I was involved in a law that legalized murder, I knew it was crazy,” Mitchell said. The state’s sweeping bail reform measure took effect nearly a year ago, eliminating money as a factor in whether a defendant is released from jail while awaiting trial and ushering in broad changes in how pretrial justice is handled. Its passage and eventual implementation took an arduous path, with controversy over the law reaching a fever pitch and yielding misinformation campaigns as well as legal challenges. “There was so much information, research, data, evidence proof but we were stuck on fake narratives about what was going to happen,” Cook County State’s Attorney Kim Foxx said at the same public summit about the Pretrial Fairness Act. “We don’t need 20 years to talk about what happened with the Pretrial Fairness Act. We don’t need 20 years to talk about the use of the term ‘purge’ ... I just feel compelled in my time left in office to say truths that need to be spoken. It was racist. It was racist.” Now that a year has passed since Illinois became the first state to legislatively outlaw bail, state and local officials are taking stock, hoping to leave the politics behind and evaluate the impact guided by data and other evidence. With the caveat that studying such an impact can take years, researchers say the rate of defendants failing to appear in

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INSIDE



STACEY WESCOTT/TRIBUNE

## QB development in coordinator’s hands

The Bears are counting on Shane Waldron to elevate rookie QB Caleb Williams. After a debut flop, can the offensive coordinator meet expectations? **Chicago Sports**

## Harris touts goals to Black voters

As the VP courts voters, she embodies her identity as a woman of color rather than making it an overt part of her pitch, leaning on her resume. **Nation & World**

# Can we engineer our way out of the climate crisis?

U. of C. hopes to find out with concerted effort in growing field

By Karina Atkins  
Chicago Tribune

After decades of trying to stop Earth from heating up, scientists are exploring how to reverse climate change and maybe even cool the planet back down. Could clouds be brightened so they reflect more sunlight back into outer space? If lab-grown seaweed is sunk into the ocean, how much carbon dioxide could it absorb? Would drilling holes into glaciers extract enough heat to slow sea level rise? The University of Chicago positioned itself as a leader in this emergent field — after recruiting renowned physicist David Keith to build out a climate engineering program with 10 tenure-track faculty hires and several young researchers. “We cannot understand (geoengineering) with just a

bunch of individual people working on this in an isolated way. We need to bring together a broad group of scholars and students to debate it in a much richer way,” Keith said. While society is struggling to kick its addiction to fossil fuels, compensating by meddling with Earth’s atmosphere, oceans and land masses has long been viewed as taboo. Many scientists have argued that geoengineering interventions are a distraction from emissions reductions at best and too dangerous to study at worst. The most controversial, and likely also the fastest-acting method is shooting aerosols into the sky to deflect the sun’s rays, known as solar radiation management or solar geoengineering. Physicist Peter Irvine, 39, arrived in Hyde Park last week from London to study solar geoengineering as a research assistant professor on Keith’s team.

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University of Chicago professor David Keith discusses work done on solar radiation management at the university’s geophysical sciences department on Thursday. TESS CROWLEY/CHICAGO TRIBUNE

“It’s not going to happen. We’re not going to decarbonize the world so easily. We need to start looking at other options.”

— Manon Duret, 32, a microbiologist who joined the University of Chicago’s geoengineering initiative