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THE WEEKLY ISSUE

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Fallout of a Climate Disaster
Las Consecuencias de una Catástrofe Climática

8

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We Can't Stop Here

President Joe Biden

Editor's Note: The following are remarks by President Biden on the April 20, verdict in the Derek Chauvin trial for the death of George Floyd:

Today, a jury in Minnesota found former Minneapolis Police Officer Derek Chauvin guilty on all counts in the murder of George Floyd last May.

It was a murder in the full light of day, and it ripped the blinders off for the whole world to see the systemic racism the Vice President just referred to -- the systemic racism that is a stain on our nation's soul; the knee on the neck of justice for Black Americans; the profound fear and trauma, the pain, the exhaustion that Black and Brown Americans experience every single day.

The murder of George Floyd launched a summer of protest we hadn't seen since the Civil Rights era in the '60s -- protests that unified people of every race and generation in peace and with purpose to say, "Enough. Enough. Enough of the senseless killings."

Today's verdict is a step forward. I just spoke with the Governor of Minnesota, who thanked me for the close work with his team.

And I also just spoke with George Floyd's family again -- a remarkable family of extraordinary courage. Nothing can ever bring their brother, their father back. But this can be a giant step forward in the march toward justice in América.

Let's also be clear that such a verdict is also much too rare. For so many people, it seems like it took a unique and extraordinary convergence of factors: a brave young woman with a smartphone camera; a crowd that was traumatized -- traumatized witnesses; a murder that lasts almost 10 minutes in broad daylight for, ultimately, the whole world to see; officers standing up and testifying against a fellow officer instead of just closing ranks, which should be commended; a jury who heard the evidence, carried out their civic duty in the midst of an extraordinary moment, under extraordinary pressure.

For so many, it feels like it took all of that for the judicial system to deliver just basic accountability.

We saw how traumatic and exhausting just watching the trial was for so many people. Think about it, those of you who are listening -- think about how traumatic it was

for you. You weren't there. You didn't know any of the people. But it was difficult, especially for the witnesses who had to relive that day.

It's a trauma on top of the fear so many People of Color live with every day when they go to sleep at night and pray for the safety of themselves and their loved ones.

Again -- as we saw in this trial, from the fellow police officers who testified -- most men and women who wear the badge

serve their communities honorably.

But those few who fail to meet that standard must be held accountable. And they were today; one was. No one should be above the law. And today's verdict sends that message. But it is not enough. We can't stop here.

In order to deliver real change and reform, we can and we must do more to reduce the likelihood that tragedies like this will ever happen and occur again; to ensure that Black and Brown people or anyone -- so they don't fear the interactions with law enforcement, that they don't have to wake up knowing that they can lose their very life in the course of just living their life. They don't have to worry about whether their sons or daughters will come home after a grocery store run or just walking down the street or driving their car or playing in the park or just sleeping at home.

And this takes acknowledging and confronting, head on, systemic racism and the racial disparities that exist in policing and in our criminal justice system more broadly.

You know, state and local government and law enforcement needs to step up, but so does the federal government. That's why I

have appointed the leadership at the Justice Department that I have, that is fully committed to restoring trust between law enforcement and the community they are sworn to serve and protect. I have complete confidence in the Attorney General, General Garland's leadership and commitment.

I have also nominated two key Justice Department nominees -- Vanita Gupta and Kristen Clarke -- who are eminently qualified, highly respected lawyers who have spent their entire careers fighting to advance racial equity and justice.

Vanita and Kristen have the experience and the skill necessary to advance our administration's priorities to root out unconstitutional policing and reform our criminal justice system, and they deserve to be confirmed.

We also need Congress to act. George Floyd was murdered almost a year ago. There's meaningful police reform legislation in his name. You just heard the Vice President speak of it. She helped write it. Legislation to tackle systemic misconduct in police departments, to restore trust between law enforcement and the people that are entrusted to serve and protect. But it shouldn't take a whole year to get this done.

In my conversations with the Floyd family -- and I spoke with them again today -- I assured them that we're going to continue to fight for the passage of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act so we can -- I can sign it into law as quickly as possible. And there's more to do.

Finally, it's the work we do every day to change hearts and minds as well as laws and policies -- that's the work we have to do. Only then will full justice and full equality be delivered to all Americans. And

that's what I just discussed with the Floyd family.

The guilty verdict does not bring back George. But through the family's pain, they are finding purpose so George's -- George's legacy will not be just about his death, but about what we must do in his memory.

I also spoke to Gianna -- George's young daughter, again. When I met her last year -- I've said this before -- at George's funeral, I told her how brave I thought she was. And I, sort of, knelt down

to hold her hand. I said, "Daddy's looking down on you. He's so proud." She said to me then -- I'll

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Commentary/Comentario

Migrant Children 'Dumped' to Their Destiny

David Torres

Thrust to the epicenter of one of the most incandescent political battles in the United States today, unaccompanied migrant children are, evidently, an unequivocal symptom of the socio-economic and institutional breakdown in the poorest regions from which they come. Not only that, but their presence also highlights the types of societies they choose as their destination to survive, where they have not always found the refuge they hoped for.

But instead of making value judgments about the decision thousands of parents make—almost literally to the point of death—

How difficult a particular family situation must be, to make one of the most difficult decisions a mother or father could ever make.

to send their children alone on a journey filled with twists and turns in search of a better location in geography, we should stop to take a look at the reality that these displacements represent and to those who it seems, unfortunately, no one has wanted to propose a humanitarian, permanent, or effective solution.

They—these migrant children that the media has converted now into “the news”—form part of an unstoppable human displacement over decades. Right now, together with other international migrants of different ages and origins, they represent 3.6% of the worldwide population, some 281 million human beings in search of a better future outside of their countries, according to data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

These data are significant if compared to the figure in 1990, when there were 128 million international migrants, three times the number in 1970, according to IOM.

In addition, the more specific statistics regarding migrant children reveal an even more shock-

ing reality, when it becomes known that the number of human beings 19 years old or younger who do not live in their nations of origin today, because of migration, is 40.9 million, compared with 29 million in 1990, according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

These young people 19 years old and younger represent 14.6% of the total migrant population, according to UNDESA, or 1.6% of all the children in the world.

But the phenomenon that, in recent years, really has alarmed and shocked us is the vulnerability in which these migrant children arrive at the border without their parents, guardians, or anyone to take care of them. Simply alone.



Photo: Foto: América's Voice

And the figures are changing: according to UNICEF, in 2015-2016 “there were five times more children migrating /alone than in 2010-2011” in the world. But specifically in the Mexico-U.S. border, the Border Patrol detained almost 70,000 unaccompanied children in 2014; in

See [Torres](#) on page 17

Menores Migrantes 'Botados' a Su Suerte

David Torres

Convertidos en el epicentro de una de las batallas políticas más candentes del momento en Estados Unidos, los menores migrantes no acompañados son, evidentemente, un síntoma inequívoco de la descomposición socioeconómica e institucional de las regiones más empobrecidas de donde provienen.

Pero no solo eso, pues su presencia también pone en evidencia el tipo de sociedades de destino que eligen para sobrevivir, en donde no siempre han encontrado el refugio que esperaban.

Pero en lugar de emitir juicios de valor en torno a la decisión casi in extremis que miles de padres de familia toman al lanzar a sus hijos solos hacia un camino lleno de vicisitudes rumbo a un mejor espacio

geográfico, convendría detenernos a echar un vistazo a la realidad que representan esos desplazamientos y a los que al parecer, lamentablemente, nadie ha querido poner una solución humanitaria, permanente, ni efectiva.

Ellos —esos menores migrantes que los medios de información han convertido ahora en “noticia”— forman parte de todo un indetenible desplazamiento humano a lo largo

de las décadas y que, ahora mismo, junto con otros migrantes internacionales de diferentes edades y orígenes, representan el 3.6% de la población mundial, unos 281 millones de seres humanos en busca de un mejor futuro fuera de sus países, según datos de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM).

Ese dato es significativo si se compara con la cifra alcanzada en

Cuán difícil debe ser una situación familiar particular, como para tomar una de las decisiones más difíciles de un padre o una madre.

1990, cuando se contabilizaban 128 millones de migrantes internacionales, tres veces más de lo que se calculaba en 1970, según la OIM.

Por otro lado, las cifras más específicas en torno a los menores migrantes revelan una realidad un tanto cuanto más sobrecogedora, cuando se sabe que la cantidad de seres humanos de 19 años o menos que actualmente no viven en sus naciones de origen por causa de la migración es de 40.9 millones, en comparación con los 29 millones registrados en 1990, de acuerdo con información del Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales (DAES), de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU).

Esos jóvenes de 19 años o menos representan el 14.6% de la población migrante total, según el DAES, o el 1.6% de todos los niños del mundo.

Pero el fenómeno que en los años recientes realmente ha sobrecogido y alarmado por la vulnerabilidad en que se coloca a los menores migrantes es su arribo a una frontera sin sus padres, ni custodios, ni tutores legales. Simplemente solos.

Y las cifras van variando: según UNICEF en 2015-2016 “hubo 5 veces más niños que migraron solos

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Protect Care Workers—You'll Need Us Someday

Socorro Diaz

I'm a domestic worker. You can just imagine how badly COVID-19 has impacted my income.

Clients, especially elderly people, were suddenly uncomfortable with letting outside people into their homes for fear of contracting the virus. A lot of my work dried up. I feed my children only by the grace of God — and the help of food banks. But even food banks can't pay our rent or utilities.

I'm one of 2.5 million domestic workers in this country. We're all fighting so our kids can have a roof over their heads and food in their bellies.

The pandemic has brought to a head many challenges that domestic workers have faced for



Photo: OtherWords

years. We are skilled professionals performing critical and valuable jobs, but we were deliberately excluded from the Fair Labor Standards Act. As a result, we are routinely denied a living wage, the right to organize a union, or protections against harassment or unsafe working conditions.

Complicating matters, many

of us are immigrants. And when we lose work, as many of us have during this pandemic, our status makes us ineligible for many safety net programs like food stamps. Often, workers who have lived here for decades, raised children here, and helped build their communities don't have access to safety benefits that others do.

Those of us with language or immigration status barriers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse in the workplace. I still have trouble talking about the employer who demanded I remove my blouse for him. I was scared, but I refused. So, I was fired.

In fact, one in four of us report sexual harassment and abuse at work. The same number report having contracted a serious virus or other infection at work.

And that's only those who actually report such things. Many of us stay silent, because reprisal could mean losing our income or even facing deportation.

These problems are as old as the profession itself in the United States. Without federal protections, many of us have been organizing for protections in our states.

In Sonoma County, California, where I live, I joined the Graton Labor Center to fight for legal protections for the 300,000 Californian domestic workers like me. We organized and educated, demonstrated, and lobbied to get a bill passed — SB 1257 — that would have guaranteed our health and safety protections. But Governor Gavin Newsome vetoed it.

I was sad and angry. But I want my children to remember me not



The pandemic has brought to a head many challenges that domestic workers have faced for years. We are skilled professionals performing critical and valuable jobs, but we were deliberately excluded from the Fair Labor Standards Act.

as a victim, but as a warrior. We're coming back stronger, with more workers and more hope. We'll get the bill passed again — and one way or another, the governor will have to listen to us.

See [Diaz](#) on page 17

We Must Now Collectively Speak Up for All of Us

Editor's Note: Across the nation, many shared their thoughts regarding the conviction of former police officer Derek Chauvin for the murder of George Floyd.

The King Center

"No, no, we are not satisfied and will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream."

—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Today, a jury of 12 found Derek Chauvin guilty of Second-Degree Murder, Third-Degree Murder and Second-Degree Manslaughter in the death of George Floyd. Only in America can a Black person be callously murdered on video for the world to see, then be vilified, dehumanized, and faulted for his own murder. Although Chauvin was found guilty, this nation still faces an arduous journey toward implementing the demands of justice.

Our hearts go out to George Floyd's family and to the families and communities across this nation who have been violated by an institution designated by badges to "protect and serve." As with other institutions and systems in this nation, law enforcement's practices and policies so often dehumanize and perpetuate destruction of Black and Brown lives. We recognize that there are many facets to ending systemic and overt racism, including the criminal justice system. "Until justice rolls down like water and righteousness like a

mighty stream," we will immerse ourselves in the work of love-centered, strategic, nonviolent deconstruction of injustice and construction of public safety that engages all human beings, with dignity, equity and compassion. We still believe this is not only possible, but that we can, as Dr. King said, "organize our strength into compelling power so that the government [and other power constructs] cannot elude our demands."

The King Center was established in 1968 by Mrs. Coretta Scott King, wife of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

U.S. Rep. Diana DeGette

What happened to George Floyd should never happen to anyone in this country ever again. Based on the evidence presented at trial, I believe the jury made the right decision in this case. While today's verdict is a much-needed win in our battle for justice, there is still so much more work that needs to be done to end the violence that too many Black Americans have experienced at the hands of our police.

Today's decision should send a clear message to all those who swear to protect and serve our communities that no one in this country is above the law. My hope is that today's verdict will be a turning point in our nation's history and helps bring us together to enact the changes that our country so desperately needs.

Congresswoman Diana DeGette represents Colorado's District 1.

U.S. Rep Jason Crow

I join the Floyd family and their loved ones in celebrating this verdict, but I know that no verdict can bring back their precious brother, father, and friend. Accountability is

no substitution for his life and real justice would be George Floyd being alive today.

Our communities hurt for George Floyd, Daunte Wright, Elijah McClain, Breonna Taylor, and

so many other Black men and women who've had their lives cut short as a result of a racist system.

See [Change](#) on page 18

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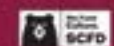
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Commentary / Comentario

The Rise of the Border and Surveillance Industry

Mélissa Godin

Companies that profit from selling surveillance technologies and border services to governments are actively lobbying countries to adopt more militaristic approaches to migration. In fact, the border and surveillance industry is now so profitable that it has become a key commodity for major investment companies such as the Vanguard Group, BlackRock, or Capital Research Management, who invest on behalf of pension funds, insurance companies, uni-



Photo: Mélissa Godin

versity endowments or individuals' savings.

Over the past ten years, the global population of displaced

people has grown substantially to at least 79.5 million people, according to the United Nations refugee agency, UNHCR. The agency estimates that since 2012, the number of refugees under its mandate has nearly doubled due to conflicts, including the war in Syria and the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar.

The number of forcibly displaced people is expected to continue to rise, as it is growing even faster than the global population rate, due to conflict, economic insecurity and climate impacts that are forcing people to leave their homes.

However, instead of developing strategies to protect refugees and migrants, several governments around the world have focused their energies on building up borders to keep them out.

A walled world

Over the last 50 years, 63 walls have been built along borders or on occupied territory across the world. Authorities in the United States, Australia and the European Union have increasingly externalised their border controls to foreign countries, stopping displaced people from even arriving on their soil.



Companies that profit from selling surveillance technologies and border services to governments are actively lobbying countries to adopt more militaristic approaches to migration.

See Godin on page 25

Let's Celebrate Environmental Activism

Fabián Capecchi

On April 22, Earth Day is celebrated worldwide as a date to remember the importance of caring for our Mother Earth.

Fifty-one years ago, no one, or very few people, was aware of the deep damage we were causing to the environment, much less to the planet. The chimneys spewing tox-

ic smoke, the factories working at full steam, the cars, refrigerators, and aerosols added to the chorus of polluting agents, the dumping of tons of chemical waste in the same rivers that served as drinking water sources. Or the dumping of millions of tons of mixed garbage on land or in the sea. While some considered this to be progress, it was actually the price we were unknowingly paying for development.

Immersed as we were in the Cold War and the Vietnam War, politicians paid little attention to the voices that cried out about the increasing deterioration of the health of people exposed to pollution.

The Earth deserves that we celebrate its day.

In 1945, a professor of public health, environmentalist named Morton Hilbert, along with the U.S. the Public Health Service, orga-

nized a Human Ecology Symposium for students to hear scientists' concerns about the effects of environmental degradation on human health.

That became a hotbed for environmental activists, where they began to shape the concept of Earth Day.

The first public alert to resonate with society was Rachel Carson's 1962 book, *Silent Spring*, which raised the specter of the dangerous effects of pesticides in the American countryside. It soon became a bestseller.

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin had been trying to alert the



Fifty-one years ago, no one, or very few people, was aware of the deep damage we were causing to the environment, much less to the planet.

government since 1962 about the dangers of ignoring the damage we were doing to our environment and the consequences for the health of the population.

Until then, the protection of the planet's natural resources was not

See Capecchi on page 23



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Celebremos el Activismo Ambiental

Fabián Capecchi

El 22 de abril se celebra a nivel mundial El Día de la Tierra, una fecha para recordar la importancia de cuidar a nuestra madre tierra.

Hace 51 años nadie, o muy pocas personas estaban conscientes del profundo daño que le estábamos causando al medio ambiente y mucho menos al planeta. Las chimeneas botando humo tóxico, las fábricas trabajando a todo vapor, los autos, neveras y aerosoles se sumaban al coro de agentes contaminantes, descargando toneladas de desechos químicos en los mismos ríos donde se tomaba el agua para beber. O el vertido de millones de toneladas de basura mezcladas, en terrenos o en el mar, muchos consideraban que esto era el progreso. En realidad era el



Hace 51 años nadie, o muy pocas personas estaban conscientes del profundo daño que le estábamos causando al medio ambiente y mucho menos al planeta.

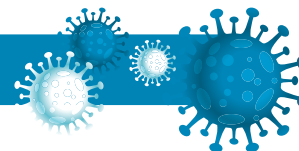
precio que sin saberlo estábamos pagando por el desarrollo.

Sumidos como estábamos en la guerra fría y la guerra de Vietnam, poco caso le hacían los políticos a las voces que clamaban sobre el creciente deterioro a la salud de las personas expuestas a la contaminación.

La tierra merece que celebremos su día.

Vea Capecchi/Esp, página 21

COVID-19 News / Noticias COVID-19



4 Things to Know About the J&J Covid Vaccine Pause

By Phil Galewitz

Four months into the largest U.S. vaccine rollout in decades, it's become clear that the messaging surrounding covid-19 vaccination efforts is as important as the science behind them.

That was true when the first covid vaccines were introduced in December at hospitals and nursing homes and even more so after the federal government on April 13, paused the Johnson & Johnson vaccine after reports of extremely rare but very serious — in one case, fatal — side effects emerged.

Most health experts largely applauded the government for its decision, saying it showed regulators making vaccine safety their top priority. They said regulators need to strike a balance between addressing small but serious risks while encouraging millions to get

inoculated to quickly end the pandemic.

"The pause is a good decision and shows the public health system is working," said Noel Brewer, a professor in the health behavior department at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

1. What exactly happened with the J&J single shot anyway?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Food and Drug Administration recommended last week that health providers and states temporarily stop the use of J&J's covid vaccine after reports emerged that six women in the U.S. who got the single-shot preventive developed a rare but serious blood clot. One of the women died and another is in critical condition.

All six cases occurred among women between the ages of 18 and 48, and symptoms occurred

six to 13 days after vaccination, FDA and CDC officials said.

It's the latest in a series of messaging challenges.

This pause comes less than a week after three vaccine clinics in Georgia, North Carolina and Colorado temporarily stopped using the vaccine when several people fainted or became dizzy immediately following their shots. Fainting is a known risk from all vaccines, affecting about 1 in 1,000 people, health experts say. In response to these cases, some health experts questioned whether even the short-term halt was necessary.

In addition, federal regulators are concerned that the blood clotting seen with the J&J vaccine is the same type as seen globally with AstraZeneca's vaccine. The AstraZeneca vaccine isn't in use in the United States but has been authorized in more than 70 countries. The European Medi-

cines Agency recently concluded that unusual blood clots with low blood platelets should be listed as "very rare side effects" on the AstraZeneca vaccine label. While advising the public to look out for signs of clots, the European regulators said the benefits of the shot were still worth the risk.

It also comes on the heels of questions faced by J&J regarding its rollout after a Baltimore subcontractor who was making its vaccine accidentally spoiled 15 million doses earlier in April. The problems at the facility were contributing to a drop in J&J doses this month.

2. But what does all this mean in terms of my risk?

More than 560,000 Americans have died of covid in the past year — or 1 in 586 people. An individual's risk of dying of or being hospitalized with covid is far higher than



"The pause is a good decision and shows the public health system is working."

Noel Brewer, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

the risk of getting a rare blood clot from the J&J vaccine.

Meanwhile, the risk of getting a blood clot is also far higher if you have covid.

To put the less-than-1-in-a-million risk of getting a severe blood clot from the J&J vaccine in perspective, people face a 1-in-500,000 chance each year of being struck by lightning.

See [Vaccine](#) on page 21

Cuatro Respuestas Sobre el Freno a la Vacuna Contra Covid de J&J

Por Phil Galewitz

Cuatro meses después del lanzamiento del plan de inmunización masiva más grande del país en décadas, ha quedado claro que los mensajes que rodean los esfuerzos de vacunación contra covid-19 son tan importantes como la ciencia que los respalda.

Se observó cuando se comenzaron a usar las primeras vacunas en diciembre en hospitales y hogares de adultos mayores, y aún más después que el gobierno federal detuviera el martes 13 de abril la vacuna de Johnson & Johnson, después de informes sobre efectos secundarios extremadamente raros pero muy graves, y en un caso, fatal.

La mayoría de los expertos en salud aplaudieron al gobierno por su decisión y dijeron que mostraba que, para los reguladores, la seguridad de las vacunas es una máxima prioridad. Dijeron que deben lograr un equilibrio entre abordar riesgos pequeños pero graves y al

mismo tiempo alentar a millones a vacunarse para terminar rápidamente con la pandemia.

"La pausa es una buena decisión y muestra que el sistema de salud pública está funcionando", dijo Noel Brewer, profesor del departamento de comportamiento de salud de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte-Chapel Hill.

1. ¿Qué pasó exactamente con la vacuna de una sola dosis de J&J?

Los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) y la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) recomendaron el martes que los proveedores de salud y los estados dejaran de usar temporalmente esta vacuna después de que surgieran informes de que seis mujeres en los Estados Unidos que la habían recibido desarrollaron un raro pero grave coágulo en la sangre. Una de las mujeres falleció y otra se encuentra en estado crítico.

Los seis casos fueron mujeres de entre 18 y 48 años, y los sinto-

mas ocurrieron de seis a 13 días después de la vacunación, dijeron funcionarios de la FDA y los CDC.

Esta pausa se produce menos de una semana después de que tres clínicas de vacunación en Georgia, Carolina del Norte y Colorado dejaran de usar la vacuna temporalmente cuando varias personas se desmayaron o se marearon inmediatamente después de recibirla.

El desmayo es un riesgo conocido de todas las vacunas, ocurre en aproximadamente una de cada 1,000 personas, dicen expertos en salud. En este caso, algunos cuestionaron si incluso la suspensión a corto plazo era necesaria.

Además, a los reguladores federales les preocupa que la coagulación sanguínea observada con la vacuna de J&J sea del mismo tipo que la observada globalmente con la vacuna de AstraZeneca. Esta vacuna no se usa en los Estados Unidos, pero ha sido autorizada en más de 70 países.

La Agencia Europea de Me-

dicamentos concluyó recientemente que los coágulos de sangre inusuales con plaquetas bajas en sangre deben figurar como "efectos secundarios muy raros" en la etiqueta de la vacuna AstraZeneca. Si bien aconsejaron al público que esté atento a señales de coágulos, los reguladores europeos dijeron que los beneficios superaban al riesgo.

Y esta pausa ocurre luego que un subcontratista de Baltimore que estaba fabricando la vacuna de J&J estropeará accidentalmente 15 millones de dosis a principios de abril por irregularidades en la instalación.

2. Pero, ¿qué significa todo esto en términos de mi riesgo?

Más de 560,000 estadounidenses han muerto de covid en el último año, o una de cada 586 personas. El riesgo de que un individuo muera o sea hospitalizado con covid es mucho mayor que el riesgo de desarrollar un coágulo de sangre poco común debido a la vacuna de J&J.



"La pausa es una buena decisión y muestra que el sistema de salud pública está funcionando".

Noel Brewer, Universidad de Carolina del Norte-Chapel Hill.

Además, el riesgo de tener un coágulo de sangre también es mucho mayor si tienes covid.

Para poner en perspectiva el riesgo de menos de uno en un millón de contraer un coágulo de sangre grave debido a la vacuna de J&J: cada año las personas enfrentan una probabilidad de una en 500,000 de que las parta un rayo.

"Es importante mantener estos números en contexto", dijo Jonathan Watanabe, farmacéutico y decano asociado de la Escuela de Salud y Ciencias de la Universidad de California-Irvine, sobre estos raros coágulos de sangre. "Si bien

Vea [Vacuna](#), página 22

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A Tale of Two Climate Migrants

By Jeremy Deaton

Climate change is fueling longer dry spells, bigger floods and more violent storms across the globe, but the effect is most pronounced in the tropics, where even a small rise in temperature can turn a heat wave from miserable to deadly or lend a hurricane the destructive power needed to level a small town. In the decades to come, more chaotic weather in México, Central América and the Caribbean will spur millions of people to move to

the mainland United States. This new migration has already begun as drought devastates farmers in Guatemala and Honduras, and more dangerous hurricanes imperil communities around the Gulf of México.

Last year, a UN panel ruled that any refugee facing imminent harm from climate change cannot be deported from their adoptive country. The ruling, however, is nonbinding, and it's unclear how a court would determine who counts as a climate refugee, a term that has no formal definition as of yet. The United

States, which has contributed more to climate change than any other country on Earth, and thus, contributed more to the displacement of people who are devastated by climate disasters, does not treat people displaced by climate change as refugees.

As such, two different migrants fleeing similar climate disasters may have radically different experiences seeking sanctuary in the United States. A migrant from Puerto Rico, who enjoys the full benefits of citizenship, can move freely to the mainland. A migrant from Central America, facing the same threat from climate change, will face a much harder road.

José Luis Zelaya falls in the second group. He came to the United States after living through Hurricane Mitch, a category 5 hurricane that killed more than 11,000 people across Central América, making it the deadliest Atlantic cyclone in at least a century. With climate change, hurricanes are growing stronger, fueled by warmer waters. Mitch struck in 1998, which was then the hottest year on record.

Zelaya, who was 11 at the time, remembers howling winds and floodwaters streaming through the streets in Honduras. He remembers the toppled buildings, the lifeless bodies and the rancid odors.

"After the hurricane there was a lot of chaos. A lot of people were looking for water. A lot of people were looking for medicine," he said. "The things that happened afterwards were painful, man. That's why so many people migrated."

Zelaya's mother fled with his sister to the United States, while he stayed behind with his abusive father. Zelaya said that it was better for his mother to save one child than to save none, and he was able to look after himself.

"We were always close. We al-



José Luis Zelaya came to the United States as a child after Hurricane Mitch devastated his home country of Honduras. / José Luis Zelaya llegó a Estados Unidos de niño, después de que el huracán Mitch devastara su país natal, Honduras.

ways loved each other," he said. "But situations of pain and violence and poverty and natural disasters had separated us."



"After the hurricane there was a lot of chaos. A lot of people were looking for water. A lot of people were looking for medicine. The things that happened afterwards were painful, man. That's why so many people migrated."

José Luis Zelaya

For two more years, he dealt with the fallout of Hurricane Mitch. The devastation worsened poverty, which in turn fueled gang violence. For two years, he more or less managed, until he was caught in the middle of a drive-by shooting that left two bullets in his arm. That's when his mother decided to use what money she had saved up to help Zelaya come to the United States.

Zelaya traveled unaccompanied and arrived undocumented.

It took him six weeks on foot, on horse, by bus and by train to reach the Rio Grande, where immigration officials detained him for another two months. He remembers the moment when he was finally reunited with his mother.

"Just seeing that door open and my mom being there—beautiful," he said. "It was a fresh start. It was like the pain went away."

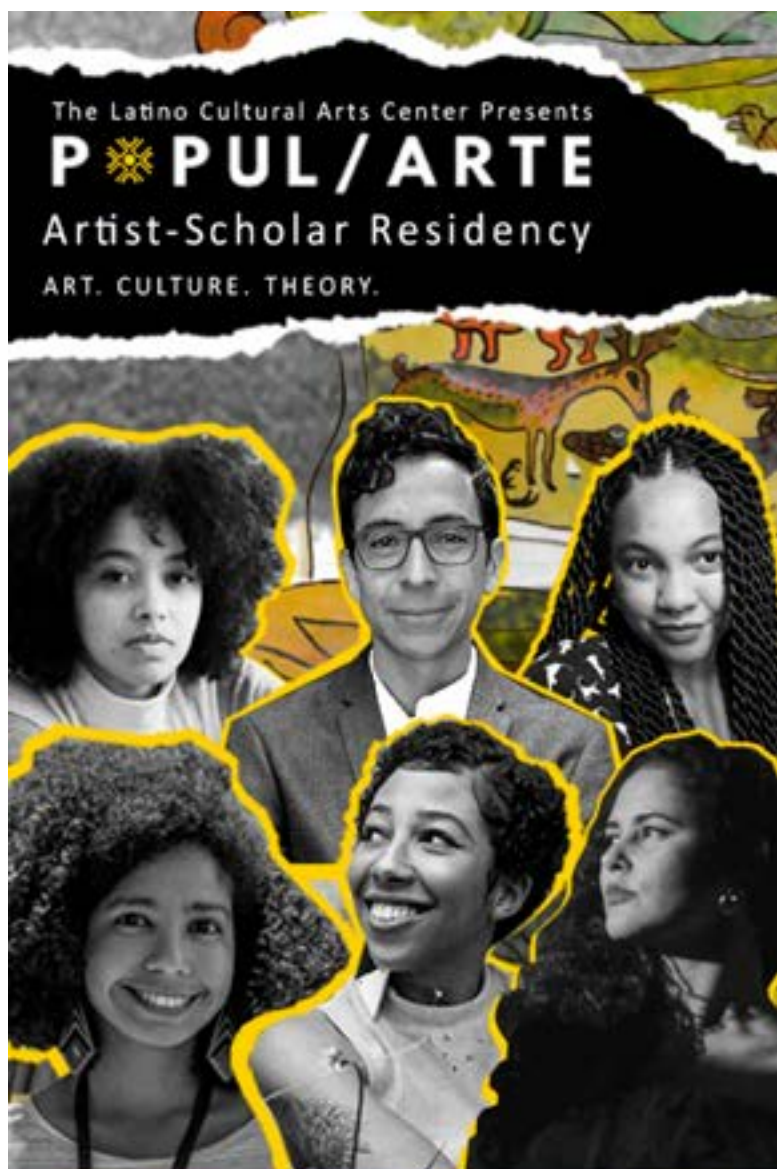
This was the beginning of a new life in Texas. He slowly learned English, committed himself to his studies and eventually earned his PhD in education at Texas A&M, focusing on students for whom English is a second language.

Zelaya's road to the United States was difficult, marked by a painful separation from his mother and sister, a harrowing trek, and a long internment. More than two decades after his arrival, he has still not been made a lawful permanent resident. Zelaya is only protected by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, which allows undocumented immigrants brought to the United States as children to live and work in the country legally.

Not every climate migrant endures such a difficult journey. Some start off like Zelaya, waylaid by disaster, but their path diverges at a critical juncture.

Sharelle Rosario-Rondón watched her husband, Willam Pagán-Pérez, move to Buffalo, NY in 2017. A music teacher, Pagán-Pérez was recruited by local officials looking for bilingual teachers to instruct Spanish-language students in public schools. The plan was for Rosario-Rondón to join him in Buffalo eventually.

Then Hurricane María hit Puerto Rico as a category 5 storm in 2017, which was around 0.5 degrees F warmer on average than 1998, the year that Hurricane Mitch battered



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El Semanario



Historia de Dos Emigrantes Climáticos

Por Jeremy Deaton

El cambio climático está provocando periodos de sequía más largos, inundaciones más grandes y tormentas más violentas en todo el mundo, pero el efecto es más pronunciado en los trópicos, donde incluso un pequeño aumento de la temperatura puede hacer que una ola de calor pase de ser miserable a mortal o que un huracán tenga la fuerza destructiva necesaria para arrasarse una pequeña ciudad. En las próximas décadas, un clima más caótico en México, América Central y el Caribe impulsará a millones de personas a trasladarse a Estados Unidos. Esta nueva migración ya ha comenzado, ya que la sequía está devastando a los agricultores de Guatemala y Honduras, y los huracanes más peligrosos ponen en peligro a las comunidades del Golfo de México.

El año pasado, un grupo de expertos de la ONU dictaminó que cualquier refugiado que se enfrenta a un daño inminente por el cambio climático no puede ser deportado de su país de adopción. Sin embargo, la sentencia no es vinculante y no está claro cómo un tribunal determinaría quién es un refugiado climático, un término que aún no tiene una definición formal. Estados Unidos, que ha contribuido más al cambio climático que cualquier otro país de la Tierra y, por tanto, ha contribuido más al desplazamiento de las personas devastadas por los desastres climáticos, no trata a los desplazados por el cambio climático como refugiados.

Por ello, dos migrantes diferentes que huyen de desastres climáticos similares pueden tener experiencias radicalmente diferentes al buscar refugio en Estados Unidos. Un migrante de Puerto Rico, que goza de todos los beneficios de la ciudadanía, puede trasladarse libremente al continente. Un migrante de Centroamérica, que se enfrenta a la misma amenaza del cambio climático, tendrá un camino mucho más difícil.

José Luis Zelaya entra en el segundo grupo. Llegó a Estados Unidos después de vivir el huracán Mitch, de categoría 5, que mató a más de 11.000 personas en toda Centroamérica, convirtiéndose en el ciclón más mortífero del Atlántico en al menos un siglo. Con el cambio climático, los huracanes son cada vez más fuertes, alimentados por aguas más cálidas. Mitch golpeó en 1998, que era entonces



Sharelle Rosario-Rondón (izquierda) con su marido Willam Pagán-Pérez (derecha).
/ Sharelle Rosario-Rondón (left) with her husband Willam Pagán-Pérez (right).

el año más caluroso registrado.

Zelaya, que tenía 11 años en ese momento, recuerda los vientos aullantes y las aguas que corrían por las calles de Honduras. Recuerda los edificios derribados, los cuerpos sin vida y los olores rancios.

"Después del huracán hubo mucho caos. Mucha gente buscaba agua. Mucha gente buscaba medicinas", dice. "Las cosas que sucedieron después fueron dolorosas. Por eso mucha gente emigró".

La madre de Zelaya huyó con su hermana a Estados Unidos,

mientras que él se quedó con su abusivo padre. Zelaya dijo que era mejor que su madre salvara a un hijo que no salvara a ninguno, y que él pudo cuidar de sí mismo.

"Siempre estuvimos cerca. Siempre nos quisimos", dijo. "Pero las situaciones de dolor y violencia y la pobreza y los desastres naturales nos habían separado".

Durante dos años más, tuvo que lidiar con las secuelas del huracán Mitch. La devastación agravó la pobreza, que a su vez alimentó la violencia de las bandas. Durante dos años, se las arregló más o

menos, hasta que se vio envuelto en un tiroteo que le dejó dos balas en el brazo. Fue entonces cuando su madre decidió utilizar el dinero que había ahorrado para ayudar a Zelaya a llegar a Estados Unidos.

Zelaya viajó sin compañía y llegó indocumentado. Tardó seis semanas a pie, a caballo, en autobús y en tren para llegar al Río Grande, donde los funcionarios de inmigración lo detuvieron durante otros dos meses. Recuerda el momento en que finalmente se reunió con su madre.

"Sólo con ver la puerta abierta y a mi madre allí... fue hermoso", dijo. "Fue un nuevo comienzo. Fue como si el dolor desapareciera".

Este fue el comienzo de una nueva vida en Texas. Poco a poco aprendió inglés, se comprometió con sus estudios y finalmente obtuvo su doctorado en educación en Texas A&M, centrándose en estudiantes para los que el inglés es una segunda lengua.

El camino de Zelaya hacia Estados Unidos fue difícil, marcado por una dolorosa separación de su madre y su hermana, una angustiosa travesía y un largo internamiento. Más de dos décadas después de su llegada, aún no se

“

"Después del huracán hubo mucho caos. Mucha gente buscaba agua. Mucha gente buscaba medicinas. Las cosas que sucedieron después fueron dolorosas. Por eso mucha gente emigró".

José Luis Zelaya

le ha otorgado la residencia permanente legal. Zelaya sólo está protegido por el programa de Acción Diferida para los Llegados en la Infancia, que permite a los inmigrantes indocumentados traídos a Estados Unidos cuando eran niños vivir y trabajar legalmente en el país.

No todos los emigrantes climáticos tienen un viaje tan difícil. Algunos empiezan como Zelaya, desviados por el desastre, pero su camino se desvía en un momento crítico.

Sharelle Rosario-Rondón vio cómo su marido, Willam Pagán-Pérez, se trasladaba a Buffalo (Nueva York) en 2017. Profesor de

Vea **Climáticos**, página 24

Please contact COLOR about upcoming community forums on the **"Know Your Rights"** training for immigrant families and the **"What's At Stake?"** information sessions regarding your health care coverage.

Contacta las oficinas de COLOR para obtener información de los próximos foros comunitarios sobre inmigración y el taller Conozca Sus Derechos. En los foros puedes saber más sobre como puede verse afectada tu cobertura médica mediante el taller ¿Qué está en juego?

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El Semanario

State News / Noticias del Estado

Students Express Their Culture in 'Viviendo Aquí' Exhibit

COLORADO

By Yesenia Robles

Inside one shadow box, a map Isa Brady drew shows the way to both her past and her future.

It marks the place she grew up, Boulder, and highlights Chihuahua, México, where her mother's family comes from and where many of her family members still live. Then there's a loop, with an arrow representing Isa's hope to one day travel and see more of the world. Across the map, she draped *papel picado*, a colorful cut-out flag banner common in Mexican celebrations.

Isa is one of more than a hundred students from various



The inside of high school student Isa Brady's shadow box. Her box is part of "Viviendo Aquí - Perspectivas de los jóvenes," a new exhibit at the Museum of Boulder. / El interior de la caja de sombras de la estudiante de secundaria Isa Brady. Su caja forma parte de "Viviendo Aquí - Perspectivas de los jóvenes", una nueva exposición en el Museo de Boulder.

schools in Boulder who are participating in a project to showcase their Latino culture in Boulder. The exhibit, "Viviendo Aquí - Perspectivas de los jóvenes," or "Living Here, the Youths' Perspective," which opened Friday, is all about student storytelling. Some 15 students have given their shadow boxes to the Museum of Boulder to display.

Isa would like her box to help people see her identity as a 14-year-old Latina living in Boulder.

"I wanted to give off the sense that I still identify as Latina, but it doesn't confine me to stereotypes," Isa said. "At the same time, I also embrace a lot of the culture that is sometimes stereotyped especially in the community that doesn't have a lot of Latinos."

“

"A better understanding of race is something people need, especially right now, I think. A lot of people are feeling alone and need this."

Isa Brady, Student

In other boxes, students have displayed photos, images of the Virgin of Guadalupe, and chile-flavored candy.

The museum has been working on a longer project with the Boulder County History Project to highlight Latino culture in Boulder, including documenting family his-

See Culture on page 24

Los Estudiantes Expresan Su Cultura en la Exposición 'Viviendo Aquí'

COLORADO

Por Yesenia Robles

Dentro de una caja de sombra, un mapa que Isa Brady dibujó muestra el camino

hacia su pasado y su futuro.

Marca el lugar donde creció, Boulder, y destaca Chihuahua, México, de donde procede su familia materna y donde aún viven muchos de sus familiares. Luego hay un bucle, con una flecha

que representa la esperanza de Isa de viajar algún día y ver más del mundo. A lo largo del mapa, ha colocado papel picado, una colorida bandera recortada muy común en las celebraciones mexicanas.



Las cajas de sombra de los estudiantes latinos se exponen en el Museo de Boulder, en una exposición "Viviendo Aquí - Perspectivas de los jóvenes". / Shadow boxes from Latino students are on display at the Museum of Boulder's exhibit "Viviendo Aquí - Perspectivas de los jóvenes."

Isa es una de los más de cien estudiantes de varios colegios de Boulder que participan en un proyecto para mostrar su cultura latina en Boulder. La exposición, "Viviendo Aquí - Perspectivas de los jóvenes", que se inauguró el viernes, consiste en que los estudiantes cuenten sus historias. Unos 15 estudiantes han cedido sus cajas de sombras al Museo de Boulder para que las exponga.

A Isa le gustaría que su caja ayudara a la gente a ver su identidad como latina de 14 años que vive en Boulder.

"Quería dar la sensación de que todavía me identifico como latina, pero que eso no me limita a los estereotipos", dijo Isa. "Al mismo tiempo, también abrazo mucha de la cultura que a veces se estereotipa, especialmente en la comunidad que no tiene muchos latinos".

En otras cajas, los estudiantes han expuesto fotos, imágenes de la Virgen de Guadalupe y dulces con sabor a chile.

El museo ha estado trabajando en un proyecto más largo con el Proyecto de Historia del Condado

“

"Una mejor comprensión de la raza es algo que la gente necesita, especialmente ahora mismo, creo. Mucha gente se siente sola y necesita esto".

Isa Brady, Estudiante

de Boulder para destacar la cultura latina en Boulder, incluyendo la documentación de las historias familiares. Se espera que esa exposición esté lista a principios del próximo año.

"Es muy importante, en mi opinión, que la exposición que va a intentar mostrar la amplitud de

Vea Cultura, página 22

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[Colorado.edu/cumuseum/mfh](https://colorado.edu/cumuseum/mfh)

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State News / Noticias del Estado

Crow Supports Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act

COLORADO

Congressman Jason Crow (CO-06) this week, announced his support for the Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act, transformative legislation introduced by Reps. Pramila Jayapal, Adam Smith, and Senator Cory Booker.



Congressman Jason Crow (CO-06).

Photo: Office of Rep. Crow

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“Our immigration system should reflect our values as a nation and affirm that all people deserve to be treated with dignity and decency. Instead, our immigration detention system is driven by corporate greed.”

U.S. Rep. Jason Crow

The Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act would end the use of private detention facilities altogether, repeal mandatory detention, stop family detention, and prohibit solitary confinement while also restoring due process and increasing oversight, ac-

See [Crow](#) on page 21

Connect for Health Colorado Offers More Savings to Coloradans

COLORADO

Coloradans seeking health insurance can access more savings as a result of the American Rescue Plan (also known as the “COVID relief package”) when they shop through [Connect for Health Colorado](#). The American Rescue Plan expanded [financial help](#) for health insurance plans that people buy via the federal and state health insurance exchanges through 2022. And, for the first time, ever, Colorado individuals and families of all income ranges can qualify for reduced premiums.

“

“I encourage those who need coverage to sign up. If you were unable to obtain financial help in the past, now is the time to re-apply. You might be surprised how much you can save.”

Kevin Patterson, Connect for Health Colorado

See [Connect](#) on page 23

Connect for Health Colorado Ofrece Más Ahorros

COLORADO

Los Coloradenses que están en busca de un seguro médico pueden acceder a más ahorros debido a la Ley de Plan de Rescate Estadounidense cuando adquieren su plan por medio de [Connect for Health Colorado](#). La nueva ley amplió la ayuda financiera para los planes de seguro médico que las personas compran a través de los

“

“Animo a aquellos que necesitan cobertura a que se inscriban. Si no pudo obtener ayuda financiera en el pasado, ahora es el momento de volver a presentar la solicitud. Tal vez se sorprenda de lo mucho que puede ahorrar.”

Vea [Connect/Esp](#), página 20

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State News / Noticias del Estado

New México Working Families Endorse Stansbury

NEW MEXICO

The New México Working Families Party (WFP) recently announced its endorsement for State Representative Melanie Stansbury in the general election for the open seat in New México's First Congressional District. Stansbury won the Democratic nomination to replace Deb Haaland, who joined President Biden's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. "We are proud to stand with Representative Melanie Stansbury to take over the Congressio-

“Melanie has been an unwavering ally in our fight for social and economic justice for all New Mexicans, including a just transition to a diverse economy that centers communities affected most by climate change.”

Oriana Sandoval, Center for Civic Action

nal seat held by Interior Secretary Deb Haaland,” said Oriana Sandoval, CEO of the Center for Civic Action and WFP affiliate. “Melanie has been an unwavering ally in our fight for social and economic justice for all New Mexicans, including a just transition to a diverse economy that centers communities affected most by climate change.”

“Representative Stansbury has deep roots in this Congressional district and understands the struggles of working families first-hand,” said Andrea Serrano, Executive Director of OLÉ and member of the



State Representative Melanie Stansbury is the Democratic candidate for New México's First Congressional District. / La representante estatal Melanie Stansbury es la candidata demócrata para el Primer Distrito del Congreso de Nuevo México.

Working Families Party national executive committee. “We look forward to working with her to fight for a \$15 minimum wage, Medicare for All and to pass the THRIVE Act to make sure all New Mexicans have access to the opportunity to prosper and raise their families with dignity.”

Stansbury has garnered statewide praise for her efforts on a broad scope of issues.

“Melanie has been a great partner, and champion for Climate Jus-

tice, and equity. We are committed to advancing progressive policies, and working together to promote a strong working families agenda that balances new jobs, a clean environment, and a more prosperous economy for all working people” said Austin Weahkee, Political Director with New México Native Vote.

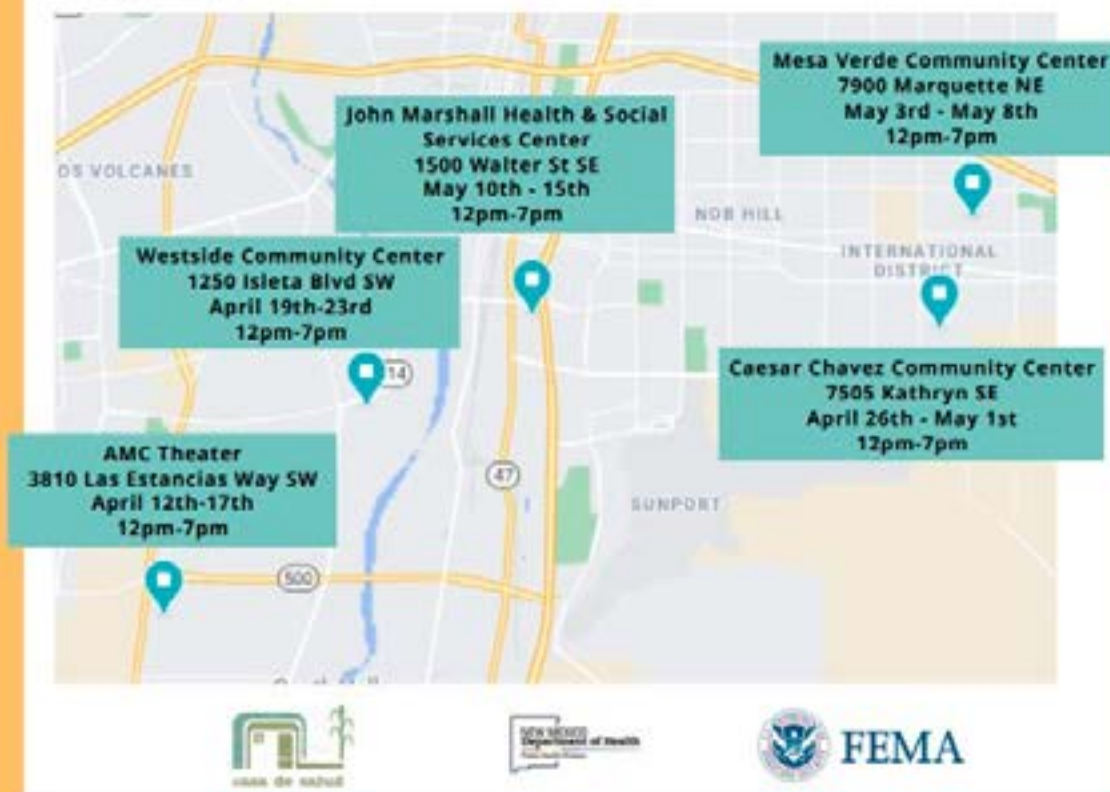
“We thank all of the candidates for their hard work in the primary

See [Stansbury](#) on page 23

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Las Familias Trabajadoras de Nuevo México Apoyan a Stansbury

NEW MEXICO

El Partido de las Familias Trabajadoras de Nuevo México (PFT) anunció recientemente su apoyo a la representante estatal Melanie Stansbury en las elecciones generales para el escaño abierto en el Primer Distrito del Congreso de Nuevo México. Stansbury ganó la nominación demócrata para reemplazar a Deb Haaland, quien se unió al Gabinete del Presidente Biden como Secretaria del Interior.

“Estamos orgullosos de apoyar a la representante Melanie Stansbury para ocupar el escaño del Congreso que ocupaba la secretaria del Interior Deb Haaland”, dijo Oriana Sandoval, directora general del Centro de Acción Cívica y afiliada al PMA. “Melanie ha sido una aliada inquebrantable en nuestra lucha por la justicia social y económica para todos los nuevos mexicanos, incluyendo una transición justa hacia una economía diversa que se centre en las comunidades más afectadas por el cambio climático.”

“La representante Stansbury tiene profundas raíces en este distrito del Congreso y entiende las luchas de las familias trabajadoras

“Melanie ha sido una aliada inquebrantable en nuestra lucha por la justicia social y económica para todos los nuevos mexicanos, incluyendo una transición justa hacia una economía diversa que se centre en las comunidades más afectadas por el cambio climático.”

Oriana Sandoval, Centro de Acción Cívica

de primera mano”, dijo Andrea Serrano, Directora Ejecutiva de OLÉ y miembro del comité ejecutivo nacional del Partido de las Familias Trabajadoras. “Esperamos trabajar con ella para luchar por un salario mínimo de 15 dólares, Medicare para todos y para aprobar la Ley THRIVE para asegurar que todos los nuevos mexicanos tengan acceso a la oportunidad de prosperar y criar a sus familias con dignidad.”

Vea [Stansbury/Esp](#), página 20

State Lawmakers Boost Efforts to Expand Broadband



Photo: Shaun Griswold/NM In Depth

Cuba, N.M. school officials have diligently sought to expand internet access to students forced into virtual learning.

NEW MEXICO

By Shaun Griswold

At the beginning of the pandemic, 80% of students in the Cuba Independent School District couldn't connect online from home. Almost a year later, the problem is considerably smaller, said Tim Chávez, the district's Technology Director. Because cell phone providers are the best way for people in the area to connect to the internet, Chávez said, the district equipped most students with a device to boost their signal for high-speed internet and bought a subscription to satellite internet for the few homes out of cell phone range.

Still, there are "dead zones" that make remote learning a challenge for a few students. Those obstacles could disappear soon.

Lawmakers allocated \$133 million dollars to broadband during this year's legislative session, an infusion of money they say will help unlock federal dollars to close New Mexico's yawning digital divide.

Last week the Biden administration estimated more New Mexicans live in areas without broadband infrastructure or where there's only one such internet provider than residents in most surrounding states.

For a large slice of the public, and most students in New Mexico, the COVID-19 pandemic pushed a large chunk of life into a digital space. School instruction went online. More Americans suddenly were telecommuting. But for many, the new online world wasn't easily reachable, leaving them behind, at least when it came to school work. Some didn't have internet at home, either because it was unavailable where they lived or they couldn't afford it. Others found their internet couldn't

handle the increased bandwidth needed as entire families began using the internet from home.

To help students forced into virtual learning but without high-speed internet access at home, schools innovated. Districts purchased laptops, set up digital hotspots at community buildings at which students could use the internet from their cars, bought data plans and even gas cards to power generators for homes nearly off the grid. Some students never went online, instead downloading and uploading homework at a hotspot, or having assignments delivered by bus drivers, one of the earliest strategies in Cuba.

A study from June 2020 by the Department of Information Technology, which would become the framework for reform, laid everything out bare.

Between 13-20% of the state does not have access to broadband internet and the price tag to fill those dead zones, the report said, is an estimated \$2-\$5 billion.

"New Mexico lags behind its neighbor states with respect to broadband options available to residents, in part because fewer providers serve tribal and rural areas," the report summarized, citing the state as 42nd in coverage.

Lawmakers noticed the critical need for internet at homes, introducing a raft of bills during this year's legislative session to tackle New Mexico's vast deficiencies.

"We're back in the 1930s when the whole country decided we're going to build our electricity lines," Rep. Natalie Figueroa, D-Albuquerque, said. "The essentials; electricity, running water. We're now saying broadband. This is an essential thing."

One measure created a new office within the Department of Information Technology to develop and manage a state broadband plan.

"The biggest problem that we found out, is there was not a broadband plan for New Mexico which the feds require you to have before you get any federal money. So, if you don't have a federal plan, you're not eligible for any of those," Sen. George Muñoz, D-Gallup, said in an interview.

The new office will serve as a planning hub to coordinate broadband expansion throughout the state. To that end, the Legislature specified that only 10% could be spent before a plan was in place for \$85 million allocated from the general fund, and another \$25

million from the public education reform fund.

The office will streamline planning across the state, said Sen. Michael Padilla, D-Albuquerque, one of the main sponsors of the broadband legislation. "There are literally almost 300 easements and rights of way that you'd have to negotiate and work through in order to get something done on broadband," he said. "This is going to save local political subdivisions a lot of money and a lot of time, they will have one place to go so they can find everything important to everything."



"The biggest problem that we found out, is there was not a broadband plan for New Mexico, which the feds require you to have before you get any federal money. So, if you don't have a federal plan, you're not eligible."

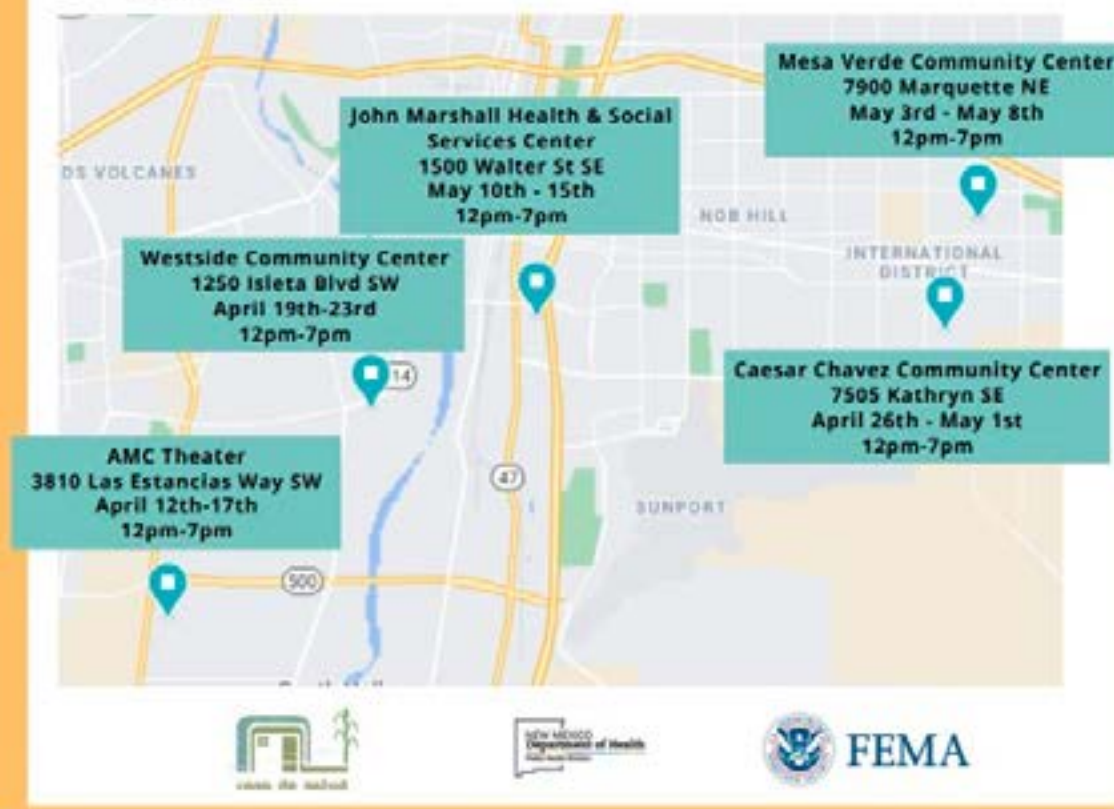
State Sen. George Muñoz

See **Broadband** on page 20

¡OBTENGA SU VACUNA GRATUITA DE COVID-19!

Por tiempo limitado, la Unidad de Vacunas Móviles Urbanas de FEMA llega a un área cercana a usted.

- Regístrese en <https://vaccinenm.org/> para obtener una alerta para una cita.
- Si no tiene acceso a internet, llame al **1-855-600-3453** para registrarse. Seleccione la opción 0 para preguntas sobre la vacuna, y luego, la opción 4 para soporte técnico.
- Si usted no recibe una alerta para una cita, **hay citas disponibles el mismo día.**
- Apoyo lingüístico estará disponible, no identificación será requerida.



State News / Noticias del Estado

Biden Climate Plan to Include Roads, Jobs, Clean Energy

ARIZONA

By Mark Richardson

When President Joe Biden hosts a virtual summit on Earth Day, he's not only seeking to engage world powers on environmental issues, but to reestablish federal partnerships with Utah and other states.

The president has invited 40 global heads of government to participate in the Leaders Summit on Climate, which begins on April 22.

In addition to reasserting América's climate-change leadership on the world stage, he wants

to help states reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and build a clean-energy economy.

Rep. Richard Andrade, D-Glen-dale, said federal assistance will be needed to build a new transportation system.

"How do we plan to make sure that everybody has access to transportation and affordability?" Andrade asked. "Because it always comes down to the number one thing, which is cost, and make it affordable so that everyday working families have access and are able to afford these things."

Unlike the previous administration, Biden has made climate change a priority, and recently restored U.S. participation in the

2015 Paris Climate Agreement. Many of his climate-change policies are woven into his proposed \$2 trillion infrastructure and jobs proposals, but some critics argued it is too expensive.

A White House fact sheet summarizing Arizona's infrastructure needs calls for repairs to dozens of bridges, modernizing thousands of miles of roadways and spending billions to upgrade water and wastewater systems.

Andrade also added it's critical to bring affordable broadband access to all Arizonans.

"Not only in our rural communities, but even within our cities, in our urban areas, many people do not have access to broadband,"

Andrade pointed out. "How do we make sure that everybody has it? Improving that infrastructure and making sure that it's cost-effective as well."

While 62,000 Arizonans already have jobs in the wind, solar and hydropower industries, Andrade said the number could rise significantly under the president's program.

He believes clean-energy jobs should come with a union label.

"I am a union member, and making sure that the jobs that do come are going to also have access to being union jobs," Andrade stressed. "Because we all know that we as union members enjoy the benefits as far as livable wag-



"How do we plan to make sure that everybody has access to transportation and affordability?"

Rep. Richard Andrade

es, quality affordable health care and pensions."

Mark Richardson is a Producer with Public News Service.

For More Arizona News:
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Barragán Bill to Support Health Disparities Passes the House

CALIFORNIA

Congresswoman Nanette Diaz Barragán's bipartisan bill, the John Lewis National Institutes on Minority Health and Health Disparities Research Endowment Revitalization Act, passed the House of Representatives on voice vote on April 14.

The Research Endowment Program at the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD) provides funding to the endowments of academic institutions across the country. This bill will once again allow for current and former NIMHD or

Health Resources and Services Administration Centers of Excellence to receive research endowment funding, money that is critical in the fight to reduce minority health disparities.

"The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted and brought increased public awareness to the enormous scope and scale of public health disparities in our country," said Congresswoman Barragán. "It's fitting that this bill comes before us during National Minority Health Month, because this legislation is a necessary step towards ending the public health disparities facing communities

of color. We need to understand why people in minority communities, like those in my district, are more likely to get certain illnesses. It's a tragic reality in minority communities across the country, but solutions are out there. The increased funding will directly benefit schools like Charles Drew University in Willowbrook, a leading historically Black medical institution in my district. This legislation is critical to communities throughout my district because it will fund the research that will help us find solutions and save lives."

The legislation would increase investments in schools conduct-



Congresswoman Nanette Diaz Barragán.

ing critical research into minority health disparities. The program's goals are to promote minority health and health disparities research capacity and infrastructure, increase the diversity and strength of the scientific workforce, and enhance the recruitment and retention of individuals from health disparity populations that are underrepresented in the scientific workforce.

In supporting the critical role this legislation will play in researching disparities, Charles Drew University in California's 44th Congressional District provided the following statement:

"Restoring eligibility would allow the University to continue its historic focus on research to close the gap between the burden of illness and premature mortality experienced more commonly by communities of color, as well as other medically underserved populations, as compared to the nation as a whole. It would also help to grow and enhance the



"It's fitting that this bill comes before us during National Minority Health Month, because this legislation is a necessary step towards ending the public health disparities facing communities of color."

Congresswoman Nanette Diaz Barragán

University's capacity and infrastructure for health disparities research within the Urban Health Institute."

The full text of the bill is [here](#).

For More California News:
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GLOBAL HEALTH ALERT: COVID-19

You may have been exposed to COVID-19 while traveling. Even with no symptoms, you can spread the virus to others.

Protect others from getting sick:

- Keep at least 6 ft / 2 m apart from others.
- Wear a mask.
- Wash your hands often.

Watch your health for symptoms.

Take care after travel:

- Get tested at 3-5 days AND stay home for 7 days.
- If you don't get tested, stay home for 10 days.

Whether or not you get tested, avoid being around people at increased risk for severe illness for 14 days.

If you test positive or get sick, isolate yourself from others.

www.cdc.gov/COVIDtravel

Immigrant Youth Rally at ICE Office in Florida

FLORIDA

This week, immigrant youth and allies from United We Dream, Immigrant Action Alliance, Florida Immigrant Coalition (FLIC), Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), and the Family Action Network Movement (FANM) gathered outside the Florida ICE field office demanding the immediate release of all people in detention. At the gathering, immigrant youth leaders led a car rally around the facility and a press conference featuring speakers from UWD, FLIC, SPLC, FANM.

The event was part of the We Are Home campaign's "EYES on ICE" truth and accountability efforts and will continue with similar actions against detention centers in Arizona and Oklahoma to present first-hand accounts of the



Immigrant youth and allies gathered outside the Florida ICE field office demanding the immediate release of all people in detention.

cruelty, corruption, and suffering Black, brown and immigrant communities have and continue to face under ICE and CBP.

"Black, brown and immigrant

communities remain under constant threat at the hands of ICE and CBP, two agencies with a proven track record of abusing and killing those in our communities," said

Idalia Quinteros, Member of United We Dream. "The pain inflicted against people in ICE detention camps across the country, including those here in Florida, is inexcusable and has only been exacerbated by COVID-19. The Biden administration and Congress must do everything in their power to immediately release all people from detention and dramatically cut funding to these agencies to prevent further human rights abuses from occurring."

Rebecca Talbot, Glades Lead of Immigrant Action Alliance, said: "As we gather to expose the truth about immigration practices, we call for the immediate release of people like Franklin Mirtel, who is scheduled to be deported tomorrow even though his health deteriorated so much at Glades County Detention Center that he can hard-

“

"The pain inflicted against people in ICE detention camps across the country, including those here in Florida, is inexcusable and has only been exacerbated by COVID-19."

Idalia Quinteros, United We Dream

ly stand up. His family feels like ICE is letting him die. Please sign the petition to stop Franklin's deportation and release him. ICE must be held accountable for endangering the lives of those in its custody."

For More Florida News:

[ELSEMANARIO.US](https://www.elsemanario.us)

Workers, Unions Calls for Crackdown on Tax, Wage Fraud

NEVADA

By Suzanne Potter

Unions that represent carpenters are calling on Nevada lawmakers to pass a bill to fight fraud and wage theft in the construction industry.

Assembly Bill 227 would require everyone working on construction projects that require a general contractor to be employees of the company or its subcontractors, thus discouraging the practice of hiring work-

ers "under the table" and paying them cash.

Frank Hawk, vice president and chief operating officer for the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters, said unscrupulous companies use the method to get out of paying for general liability insurance or worker's comp, Social Security and unemployment taxes.

"There needs to be a crackdown on these employers that do not play by the rules," Hawk contended. "It's a growing problem, to where you're seeing it more and more often, mainly in the residential markets."

Recently, advocates are launching a campaign to combat tax fraud in the construction industry nationwide.

They complain the practice takes away tax dollars from the state and allows companies to cheat, and thus massively undercut legitimate contractors.

Assembly Bill 227 has already passed the State Assembly and now awaits a vote in the Nevada Senate.

Adam Duinick, director of government affairs for the North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters, said unscrupulous

contractors often prey on vulnerable workers, including immigrants who speak little English and can't advocate for themselves.

"It's important for them to be treated with dignity at their workplace," Duinick asserted. "And if you're selling your work by the hour, your labor by the hour, you deserve to be paid well."

Suzanne Potter is a Producer with Public News Service.

For More Nevada News:

[ELSEMANARIO.US](https://www.elsemanario.us)

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"There needs to be a crackdown on these employers that do not play by the rules. It's a growing problem, to where you're seeing it more and more often, mainly in the residential markets."

Frank Hawk, Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters

Biden

never forget it -- "Daddy changed the world."

Well, I told her this afternoon, "Daddy did change the world." Let that be his legacy: a legacy of peace, not violence -- of justice.

Peaceful expression of that legacy are inevitable and appropriate, but violent protest is not. And there are those who will seek to exploit the raw emotions of the moment -- agitators and extremists who have no interest in social justice; who seek to carry out violence, destroy property, to fan the flames of hate and division; who will do everything in their power to stop this country's march toward racial justice. We can't let them succeed.

This is the time for this country to come together, to unite as Americans. There can never be any

safe harbor for hate in América.

I've said it many times: The battle for the soul of this nation has been a constant push and pull for more than 240 years -- a tug of war between the American ideal

“

We must not turn away. We can't turn away. We have a chance to begin to change the trajectory in this country.

that we're all created equal and the harsh reality that racism has long torn us apart.

At our best, the American ideal wins out. o we can't leave this

moment or look away, thinking our work is done. We have to look at it -- we have to -- we have to look at it as we did for those 9 minutes and 29 seconds. We have to listen. "I can't breathe. I can't breathe." Those were George Floyd's last words. We can't let those words die with him. We have to keep hearing those words.

We must not turn away. We can't turn away. We have a chance to begin to change the trajectory in this country. It's my hope and prayer that we live up to the legacy.

May God bless you. And may God bless George Floyd and his family. This can be a moment of significant change.

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24 y 25 de abril

8:30 am a 4:00 pm (sábado)
7:30 am a 1:00 pm (domingo)

Evelyn Mount NorthEast Community Center

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Interesados presentarse con identificación vigente.

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RENO

CONSEJO DE LAS VEGAS

2021

National News/Noticias Nacionales

Nation Demands Accountability in Shooting of 13-Year-Old

By Jessica Corbett

The civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department released videos on April 15, and other materials that show 13-year-old Adam Toledo had his hands raised and was not holding a gun when an officer shot and killed him in the city's Little Village neighborhood on March 29.

Police previously said the child was in an "armed confrontation" and a handgun was later found at the scene, about 10 feet away. At a court hearing last Saturday, for a 21-year-old man who was with Toledo, a prosecutor with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office said the 13-year-old had a gun in his hand and did not mention that boy had raised both hands before being shot by an officer who had chased him.

The office said last Thursday that the prosecutor "failed to fully inform himself before speaking in court. Errors like that cannot happen and this has been addressed with the individual involved. The video speaks for itself."

The revelation intensified outrage over the killing within and beyond Chicago.

"The community is outraged, and the family is in pain over what we now know was an unnecessary taking of their loved one's life," stated Maggie Rivera, League of United Latin American Citizens Illinois State Director. "Any mother will cry out for justice when she sees her child killed in cold blood. This video clearly shows Adam was not a threat to the officer at that very moment when the trigger was pulled. Communities of color in Chicago are tired of the aggressiveness of some law enforcement officers and you can see it firsthand in this video. The intent was clearly not to de-escalate the situation."

The footage made public by Chicago's Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) includes body-worn and third-party videos. The release followed the city's corporation counsel, Celia Meza, meeting with attorneys for the Toledo family, Adeena Weiss Ortiz and Joel Hirschhorn.

"If you're shooting an unarmed child with his hands in the air, it is an assassination," Weiss Ortiz said on April 15. "The fact of the matter is that he was walking on the street and he was shot, shot un-

armed. That could have been me in that street, that could have been my son in that street, that could have been any one of us in that alley."

Julian Castro, former U.S. Secretary of Housing commented, "Chicago PD shot Adam Toledo with his hands in the air instantaneously after ordering him to do so—then lied about it. They executed Adam, a boy who was not yet in high school. Indict this officer, then pass a national use of force standard immediately," wrote Castro, on twitter last week.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), a civil rights organization demanded action and accountability.

"Words promising disciplinary action or possible court justice are not sufficient. Fire this officer now and make it clear that it is not open season on Latinos," stated Domingo Garcia, National President of LULAC. "This is a bad cop who acted out of anger and wanted to get even while Adam, barely a teenager, turned around and was trying to obey the officer's orders to show his hands. The video shows an execution, nothing less. LULAC demands accountability

and anything short of that is unacceptable."

"If you're like me and refuse to watch the video of 13-year-old Adam Toledo being murdered by Chicago police this is all you need to know: 1. His hands were up and empty. 2. He was shot in the chest, which was exposed because his hands were up and empty. This system killed him," said Eva Maria Lewis of the Free Root Operation.

The *Chicago Sun-Times* reported: "Adam's mother, Elizabeth Toledo, had viewed the video Monday at the Civilian Office of Police Accountability. She asked the agency to withhold the video from the public, but the agency said it was legally obligated to release it.

"Toledo didn't comment to reporters after she saw the video, but a lawyer for the family said the experience was 'difficult and heartbreaking' and called for calm ahead of expected demonstrations following the release of the video."

Nelba Márquez-Greene, whose daughter was killed in the 2012 Sandy Hook Elementary School mass shooting, was among those who criticized the release of the videos.

"I want you to understand that two things people need, are a sense of control and a sense of safety. How images, video, fundraisers, legacy, media, etc., are handled after tragedy should be determined by family. And just because something is legal doesn't make it right," stated Márquez-Greene.

Chicago Mayor Lori Lightfoot called for calm on last Thursday—a message that frustrated some people mourning the child's death.

"As more and more people see this footage, I want to ask again that everyone tuning in right now think first and foremost about Adam Toledo, about what his family is enduring every single day since they learned of his passing," Lightfoot said. "I also ask that each of us give them space to breathe."

In a statement on April 15, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Illinois executive director Colleen Connell said that "the release of the body camera footage and other materials by Chicago police today cannot obscure one, central fact: a 13-year-old boy was shot and killed by those sworn to protect and serve our community. The video released today shows that police shot Adam Toledo even though his hands were raised in the air."

“

"What do you say when you see the evidence with your own eyes? A boy is standing there with his hands up and he is gunned down as he's trying to do what he's told. The officer is agitated and reacts with deadly force. My God, what a senseless loss of a young life."

José López, LULAC

"The pain of seeing this footage only adds to the pain and grief experienced by the Toledo family and the community. We join all those mourning this loss of life," Connell continued. "The investigation of this death must be complete and transparent. The people of Chicago deserve answers about the events surrounding this tragic interaction. These answers must come through complete disclosure and public reporting, and not through careful assertions crafted by police and prosecutors."

"Given the long, sad history of the CPD, public accountability must be the guide post for this moment," she added. "The anger and frustration expressed by many in viewing the video is understandable and cannot be ignored. Now is a moment to truly embrace impacted communities in a critical discussion about needed changes to policing—including the adoption of a long-overdue foot chase policy that emerges from true, face-to-face community dialogue and real change."

José López, LULAC's National Vice-President for the Midwest added:

"Death in our streets at the hands of law enforcement is becoming an all too common occurrence. Time and again, our communities of color are being told that these are isolated incidents or that they are the fault of the suspect. What do you say when you see the evidence with your own eyes? A boy is standing there with his hands up and he is gunned down as he's trying to do what he's told. The officer is agitated and reacts with deadly force. My God, what a senseless loss of a young life."

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CU Museum of Natural History
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER

2015, some 40,000, and 60,000 in 2016. Among all of those unaccompanied children in 2016, 61% were from El Salvador and Guatemala.

The terrible experience of unaccompanied minors during the previous administration speaks for itself when the policy of family separations at the border meant a major setback to thousands of children who were unable to see their parents for long and infinite months, and even today the matter of family reunification remains a live issue. In fact, the special task force that the current administration has charged with reunification recently discovered more than 5,600 files of children potentially separated from their parents.

The almost 19,000 children found this past March, 10,000 more than in February, are just a part of the more than 170,000 immigrants stopped at the borderline, the majority of whom are then deported from the United States, according to official figures. This despite the efforts of the current administration to provide shelter to migrant children, improvising installations to take care of them with humanity and respect.

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The case of the 10-year-old Nicaraguan boy Wilton Gutiérrez, who fortunately was found walking along the inhospitable border. His words already form part of the history of immigrants: “Can you help me?”

There has not only been a notable increase in the human need to leave a country, determined to obtain a better standard of living in another, but what has also become clear, year after year and decade after decade, is that the root causes are always the same: lack of opportunities, low salaries, extreme violence, internal wars, corruption, poverty, natural disasters, et cetera. So much so that it is not migration that must be condemned, but the origin of these interminable exoduses that we are all the time saying both local and international governments have preferred to close their eyes to, rather than resolving them.

But all of this numerical paraphernalia represents human lives with first and last names, as the case of the 10-year-old Nicaraguan boy Wilton Gutiérrez, who fortunately was found walking along the inhospitable border. His words already form part of the history of immigrants: “Can you help me? It’s that I came with a group of people and they left me here and I don’t know where they are...I came because if not, where else am I going to go? They might rob me, kidnap me, or something...I’m scared.”

How difficult a particular family situation must be, to make one of the most difficult decisions a mother or father could ever make. This is not a moral excuse, but a reality to analyze in order to understand and resolve the issues, urgently. Only someone who has been in a situation as complicated as this one would understand these families that are risking everything.

David Torres is a Spanish-language Advisor at América’s Voice.

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Immigrant domestic workers care for your children, parents, and homes. Yet we’re abused, misused, and unprotected. We’re the first to lose our jobs in hard times and the last to get help from the government.

If you live in California, I hope you’ll support our call to reintroduce the Health and Safety for All Workers Act. If you live elsewhere, you can support similar legislation in your own state — or call on your lawmakers to support federal protections for domestic workers, like those included in President Biden’s new jobs and infrastructure plan.

Eventually, we all need some kind of help. Some of us need assistance with our children or when we become disabled. All of us will age and need care at some point. So, join us in making sure there is a safe and healthy workforce there for you when you need us.

Socorro Díaz is a member of the Women’s Action and Solidarity Alliance of the Graton Day Labor Center in Sonoma County, California. This op-ed was distributed by OtherWords.org.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Is a public health issue.

County health department offices and clinics are resources for those who are trapped, in distress or in danger.

For help, contact the National Human Trafficking Hotline 1-888-373-7888.

DENVER PRESCHOOL PROGRAM

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FINANCIAMOS LA EDUCACIÓN PREESCOLAR DE CALIDAD EN DENVER

This pain is bigger than one trial in Minneapolis can heal. We must tackle the systemic racism that is embedded in our criminal justice system, our government, and every facet of our society head-on.

Congressman Jason Crow represents Colorado's District 6.

Amie Baca-Oehlert

While we feel some sense of relief that Derek Chauvin is being held accountable for the murder of George Floyd, we know that the systemically racist system under which we live still denies justice for far too many Black and Brown men, women, and children who have been killed or had their lives forever harmed by police brutality. Until we see the end of unnecessary police violence against Black and Brown lives, and live in a system where Black lives truly matter, we must take action to fundamentally change our society so that equal justice under the law is truly equal justice under the law and doesn't just apply to just one skin tone.



The accountability of one police officer does not equal the accountability to an entire system.

The accountability of one police officer does not equal the ac-

countability to an entire system. It took one brave person with a camera and millions of brave people marching in the streets to hold Derek Chauvin accountable. We must now collectively speak up for all of us, no matter our skin color, or the zip code in which we live, or the amount of money in our pockets. We must speak up and take on the structural, institutional racism and inequities that have been built into the fabric of our country. We will work with our local associations and allies for however long it takes to ensure this happens.

Amie Baca-Oehlert, high school counselor and president of the Colorado Education Association.

State Rep. Leslie Herod

This verdict represents accountability. It is not justice. True justice would mean George Floyd was still with us today. That he could hold his loved ones and that the world never had to learn his name. True justice will come when we don't have to hesitate every time we turn on the news in case another video of state sanctioned murder should flash upon our screen. Today, we stand together and say 'no more'. We will bring change. We will advance justice. And we will not rest until we end the police brutality that is taking innocent Black and Brown lives in our communities and across our country.

State Rep. Leslie Herod is the Chair of the Colorado Black Caucus.

Denver Chief of Police Paul M. Pazen

I respect the judicial process and hope this verdict allows our community and nation to begin to heal.

Since the horrific killing of George Floyd, the Denver Police Department has listened and learned from our community and continues working to build relationships where we demonstrate how we value those we serve.

We remain committed to finding the best ways to ensure policing in Denver is safe and equitable for all. I believe we have made meaningful progress in the nearly 11 months since his death, but there is more work to be done. Working together as a community is essential to reaching those goals.

Denver Chief of Police Paul M. Pazen serves as Denver's Chief of Police.

Colorado Latino Caucus

The murder of George Floyd on May 25, 2020 and the conviction of ex-officer Derek Chauvin, for his murder shine a light on the need to continue to make advancements on police accountability. The Colorado Democratic Latino Caucus continues to grieve with Mr. Floyd's family, the Black community, and Americans who have unwaveringly called for justice and systemic change. The Latino Caucus recognizes and is committed to addressing these systemic injustices through state policy. The Enhance Law Enforcement Integrity Bill, SB20-217, introduced by members of the Colorado Democratic Latino Caucus and Black Democratic Legislative Caucus of Colorado was signed into law in June 2020, that bill was only the beginning of our efforts to address the deep-rooted and historically-seeded racial injustices in criminal justice and law enforcement. We stand strong in our commitment to holding our law enforcement to the highest standards.

We also call on Senators John Hickenlooper and Michael Bennet to take action at the federal level and to pass the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and awaiting consideration by the U.S. Senate. That legislation would take action at all levels of government to address injustice in policing. We must all do our part to make real change to honor the life of George Floyd.

Colorado Democratic Latino Caucus members: State Representative Serena Gonzales-Gutiérrez, State Representative Monica Durán, State Representative Adrienne Benavidez, State Representative Alex Valdez,

State Representative Bri Buentello, State Representative Yadira Caraveo, State Representative Sonya Jaquez Lewis, State Representative Donald Valdez, State Representative Kerry Tipper, State Senator Robert Rodriguez, State Senator Julie Gonzales, State Senator Leroy Garcia, State Senator Dominick Moreno.

Colorado Latino Forum

George Floyd should be alive today. Today's conviction of guilty on all counts - second degree murder, third degree murder, and second degree manslaughter - for his murderer, Derek Chauvin, former Minneapolis Police Officer, is only the precipice for justice. We commend the jurors for this verdict as this is only the precipice of true and whole justice for George Floyd's life, his loved ones, survivors, and many countless lives lost at the hands of police officers nationwide.



Black, Indigenous, People of Color deserve to stay alive when we encounter a police officer.

George Floyd was murdered cold-heartedly by Derek Chauvin. It was the weight of Derek Chauvin's body on George Floyd's neck for those nine minutes and twenty-nine seconds that took Floyd's life, but it was also the weight of racist policing in our nation. We have not faced our history and corrected the errors of the past by reforming the systems of the present, especially our policing and justice systems. We live in a nation where our police and justice systems are engineered to uphold and perpetuate white supremacy. We have much work to do in dismantling racism within these systems.

In Colorado, we must honor the life of George Floyd by continuing the fight for the abolition of a racist policing system, police accountability and reform which includes but is not limited to:

- Use of body cameras that cannot be turned off by officers
- Practices that eliminate unnecessary interaction with police in our communities
- Significant reduction of police officers in our communities
- Re-training of police officers away from "shoot first" practices
- Clearer transparency in policing discipline practices and decision process for officers who use force excessively and inappropriately
- Tougher consequences for officers who their power

The BIPOC communities demand reform on all levels including defunding the police and military to fund the following and more:

- Trauma-informed, multi-lingual, comprehensive mental health programs
- Community-based public safety programs
- Crisis mediation and violence prevention programs
- Programs to eliminate homelessness
- Strengthen protections for immigrant communities from police and ICE
- Restorative and transformative practices throughout courts systems
- Decriminalize petty infractions - jaywalking, public intoxication, riding scooters, bicycles

Black, Indigenous, People of Color deserve to stay alive when we encounter a police officer. There is no justification for Derek Chauvin murdering George Floyd on May 25, 2020. May he rest in power. Our hearts go out to Floyd's loved ones.

Colorado Latino Forum board of directors.

Dolores Huerta & Camila Chávez

While we breathe a collective sigh of relief, the solutions our communities need must be based in collective action and policy. Transformational solutions are rooted in true people power with the enactment of social, racial and economic justice policies. It will require civic engagement, advocacy and accountability of our public officials to end systemic racism. Millions across our country and around the world marched in protest to denounce Mr. Floyd's murder. The marching and non-violent organizing must continue as we grieve the ongoing slayings of Black and Brown people at the hands of the police. While we pause to honor the pain of George Floyd's family today, our commitment to our Black, Indigenous People of Color communities is an explicit promise to work together to end justice.

Dolores Huerta is the Founder of the Dolores Huerta Foundation.

Camila Chávez is the Executive Director of the Dolores Huerta Foundation.

Fernando García

Today, a jury found former Minneapolis Police Officer Derek Chauvin guilty for the brutal murder of George Floyd, nearly one year after his death. This verdict delivers a semblance of justice for many, including George Floyd's family and loved ones, and the millions across



GET VACCINATED

While your turn arrives to take the vaccine, wear a mask and keep distance.



Scan the code to learn more about vaccine safety and availability.



Office of
International and
Immigrant Affairs



the globe who bore witness to Floyd's murder via video.

“

We will not stop until the police stop killing us, and justice is truly served.

In the context of our long history of police impunity, particularly in relation to harm inflicted against Black people and people of color, we are encouraged by this guilty verdict holding former officer Chauvin accountable for his heinous crime in a court of law. However, today's verdict cannot bring George Floyd back—or Daunte Wright, or Adam Toledo, or Breonna Taylor, or Erik Salas Sánchez, or Daniel Saenz, or Daniel Ramírez, or any of the 984 people who have been killed by the police over the past year in our country.

For the loved ones of the people we have lost at the hands of those who are charged to 'protect and serve' us, and for members of Black and Brown communities who are disproportionately the victims of rampant police violence and forced to constantly relive this col-

lective trauma, a guilty verdict is not enough.

In order to achieve true justice and build safe communities, we must continue holding law enforcement and our government accountable, demanding transparency and oversight, and, most importantly, working to dismantle the systemic racism and bias permeating policing institutions—from local police to federal immigration enforcement departments.

The Border Network for Human Rights (BNHR) will continue to work with our allies in the Black community to demand transformative change to our policies and institutions and fight against the over-policing and militarization of our communities. Just as we did throughout the course of the pandemic, we will continue marching for justice, putting pressure on our elected officials, and holding our leaders accountable, including by bringing about accountability and oversight to the El Paso Police Department. We will not stop until the police stop killing us, and justice is truly served.

Fernando García, executive director of the Border Network for Human Rights.

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que en 2010-2011" en el mundo. Pero específicamente en la frontera México-Estados Unidos, la Patrulla Fronteriza detuvo en 2014 a casi 70,000 niños no acompañados; en 2015, a unos 40,000, mientras que 60,000 en 2016. Y de todos esos menores no acompañados en 2016, el 61% eran de El Salvador y Guatemala.

La terrible experiencia de los menores no acompañados durante el gobierno anterior habla por sí sola, cuando la política de separación de familias en la frontera significó un duro golpe a miles de niños que dejaron de ver a sus padres durante largos e infinitos meses, y aún hoy la reunificación familiar es un asunto pendiente. De hecho, el equipo especial del actual gobierno que está encargado de la reunificación informó recientemente sobre el hallazgo de más de 5,600 posibles archivos de menores separados de sus padres.

En tanto, los casi 19,000 menores detectados en marzo pasado, 10,000 más que en febrero, son apenas una parte de los más de 170 mil inmigrantes detenidos en la franja fronteriza, la mayoría de los cuales resulta deportado de Estados Unidos, según cifras oficiales. Esto, a pesar de los esfuerzos de la presente administración

“

El caso del pequeño nicaragüense Wilton Gutiérrez, de 10 años de edad, quien por fortuna fue hallado mientras caminaba solo en la inhóspita frontera. Sus palabras forman ya parte de la historia de los inmigrantes: “¿Me puede ayudar?”

por proveer albergues a los niños migrantes, improvisando instalaciones para hacerse cargo de ellos con humanidad y respeto.

Es decir, no solamente ha habido un notable incremento en la necesidad humana de salir de un país determinado para lograr un mejor nivel de vida en otro, sino que ha puesto en evidencia, año tras año y décadas tras década, que las causas de raíz son siempre las mismas: falta de oportunidades, bajos salarios, violencia extrema, guerras internas, corrupción, pobreza, fenómenos naturales, etcétera. De tal modo que no es la migración lo que se debe condenar, sino el origen de esos éxodos interminables que nos están diciendo todo el tiempo que tanto gobiernos locales

como internacionales han preferido cerrar los ojos frente a esa realidad, antes que resolverla.

Pero toda esta parafernalia numérica representa seres humanos con nombre y apellido, como el caso del pequeño nicaragüense Wilton Gutiérrez, de 10 años de edad, quien por fortuna fue hallado mientras caminaba solo en la inhóspita frontera. Sus palabras forman ya parte de la historia de los inmigrantes: “¿Me puede ayudar? Es que yo venía con un grupo de personas y me dejaron botado y no sé adónde están... Yo vengo porque si no dónde me voy a ir. Tal vez me pueden robar, secuestrar o algo... tengo miedo”.

Cuán difícil debe ser una situación familiar particular, como para tomar una de las decisiones más difíciles de un padre o una madre. Pero esa no es excusa moral, sino una realidad que analizar para entender y resolver de manera urgente, pues solo quien se ha visto en una situación tan complicada como esta entenderá a esas familias que lo arriesgan todo.

David Torres es Asesor en Español de América's Voice.

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[DENVERGOV.ORG/WORTHIT](https://denvergov.org/worthit)



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Broadband

Lawmakers expect heightened state planning and investment will lead to more federal money flowing to the state. But this year, mainly due to the pandemic, there are already significant levels of federal dollars for broadband support.

New México leaders say about \$788 million in stimulus money is flowing to the state between the CARES Act and the second federal round of stimulus passed in December, mostly for schools, tribal broadband development and internet subsidies for low-income homes.

Then there's \$20 million from the U.S. Department of Agriculture targeting 1,400 rural homes and businesses in Cibola, Eddy, Chaves, Lea, Lincoln, Otero and Sierra counties, plus a Federal Communications Commission grant totaling \$165 million with a goal to provide 64,000 homes and businesses with broadband connection. The state is chipping in \$6.1 million for rural development from an appropriation in 2018 and another \$17 million from surcharges collected by the Public Regulation Commission.

"We're going to get close to a billion dollars available in the first year," Gov. Michelle Luján Grisham said during a press conference in March. "And then we're going to keep building towards that second billion."

There will likely be more coming from the stimulus package

signed by President Joe Biden, and Biden is currently urging Congress to pass a federal infrastructure bill that would include expansion of the internet as a key component.

What will it all add up to? Communities throughout the state that dug deep to keep students tapped into their school-work will likely see more state support and more permanent solutions.

With students returning to school in Cuba, a short-term goal is better school infrastructure, to ensure all students can access the internet "all day long, every day."

In the long run, Chávez hopes there will be more support for reaching students at home. While fiber cable might be the optimal solution, with homes spread miles apart along rocky slopes, he said more focus on expanding cell phone towers to cover "dead zones" would help out the most.

"That's where we're hurting right now," he said about those dead zones. "I think the quickest and fastest way to get these kids online would be to do cell service through the cell towers."

Shaun Griswold is a Reporter with New Mexico In Depth. This story was originally published by New Mexico In Depth.

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Stansbury/Esp

Stansbury ha cosechado elogios en todo el estado por sus esfuerzos en una amplia gama de temas.

"Melanie ha sido una gran compañera y defensora de la justicia climática y la equidad. Estamos comprometidos con el avance de las políticas progresistas, y el trabajo conjunto para promover una fuerte agenda de las familias trabajadoras que equilibra nuevos puestos de trabajo, un medio ambiente limpio, y una economía más próspera para todos los trabajadores", dijo Austin Weahkee, Director Político de New México Native Vote.

"Agradecemos a todos los candidatos por su arduo trabajo en la campaña de las primarias, por adoptar posturas progresistas firmes en temas que afectan a las familias trabajadoras", dijo JD Mathews, Director Estatal Interino de New México Working Families. "También agradecemos a los cientos de miembros y afiliados locales de New México que participaron en nuestro proceso de endoso".

La nativa de Nuevo México ofreció su gratitud por el respaldo de la PMA.

"Me siento muy honrada de ser respaldada por el Partido de las Familias Trabajadoras, que ha

estado en la primera línea de la equidad racial, los derechos de los trabajadores, la justicia social y la reforma de la democracia en Nuevo México y en todo el país", dijo la representante Stansbury. "Estaré con el PMA y otros aliados progresistas en el Congreso para asegurar que pongamos a las familias trabajadoras y a nuestras comunidades en primer lugar en cada acción que tomemos".

La votación temprana para la carrera especial del Congreso comienza el 4 de mayo y el día de las elecciones es el 1 de junio.

A continuación se presentan las fechas de información de los votantes relacionadas con la elección especial del Congreso de acuerdo con la oficina del Secretario de Estado de Nuevo México:

4 de mayo: La votación anticipada comienza y el registro de votantes (por correo o en línea) termina el **4 de mayo**. Para registrarse para votar o actualizar su registro existente en línea, [vaya aquí](#).

[vaya aquí](#). Para obtener más información sobre los lugares de votación y los horarios de funcionamiento en su condado, póngase en [contacto con la oficina del secretario de su condado](#).

15 de mayo: Se abren más lugares de votación anticipada.

18 de mayo: Último día para presentar una solicitud de voto en ausencia por correo nacional.

25 de mayo: Último día en que los votantes militares en el extranjero pueden presentar una solicitud de voto en ausencia (para la transmisión electrónica segura de la boleta; si el elector federal calificado está solicitando que se le envíe la boleta por correo, la solicitud debe hacerse antes de la fecha límite del 18 de mayo).

29 de mayo: Último día de votación anticipada.

1 de junio: Día de las elecciones. Los lugares de votación estarán abiertos desde las 7:00 a.m. hasta las 7:00 p.m. Los votantes pueden votar en persona en cualquiera de los lugares dentro de su condado registrado. Los votantes que hayan solicitado una papeleta de voto en ausencia también pueden devolver su papeleta de voto en ausencia sellada a un colegio electoral dentro de su condado registrado, no más tarde de las 7 de la tarde de la noche de las elecciones.

Traducción por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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Connect/Esp

mercados de seguros médicos federales y estatales (tal como Connect for Health Colorado) hasta el 2022. Y, por primera vez, ahora hay nuevos ahorros disponibles para muchos individuos y familias que antes no eran elegibles según sus ingresos.

"Estamos listos para brindar estos ahorros a más habitantes de Colorado que necesitan ayuda de inmediato," dijo el director ejecutivo de Connect for Health, Kevin Patterson. "Animo a aquellos que necesitan cobertura a que se inscriban. Si no pudo obtener ayuda financiera en el pasado, ahora es el momento de volver a presentar la solicitud. Tal vez se sorprenda de lo mucho que puede ahorrar."

¿Qué es diferente ahora?

Hay más ayuda financiera disponible para más habitantes de Colorado para el seguro médico.

- Uno de cada cinco (21%) clientes podría tener una prima de \$0 si se quedan con su plan actual.
- Dos de cada tres (64%) clientes podrían tener una prima de \$0 si se inscriban en el plan de menor costo disponible para ellos.

- Tres de cada cuatro personas podrían tener una prima de \$25 o menos si se inscriban en el plan de menor costo disponible para ellos.

- Las personas que antes ganaban demasiado dinero pueden ahora calificar para recibir ayuda financiera para reducir las primas.

- Las personas que han sido aprobados para recibir o han recibido algún beneficio semanal de compensación por desempleo en el 2021 puede calificar para primas de seguro médico de \$0 o de bajo costo para 2021 cuando adquieren su plan a través de Connect for Health Colorado. La cantidad de ayuda financiera que brindamos cubrirá el costo del plan Plata con el segundo costo más bajo, pero puede usar esa cantidad de ayuda a cualquier plan disponible para usted.

¿Cuándo puedo obtener más ahorros y/o inscribirme?

Puede enviar una nueva solicitud de ayuda financiera a partir de hoy. Connect for Health Colorado mantiene la inscripción abierta para los habitantes que necesitan seguro médico hasta el 15 de agosto de 2021. Pero recuerde

que cuanto antes se inscriba, antes comenzará su cobertura.

¿Cómo sé para qué califico?

Para saber si califica para ahorros adicionales, cuánta asistencia financiera puede recibir y para ver todos los planes disponibles para usted, comuníquese con Connect for Health Colorado en [ConnectforHealthCO.com/es](https://connectforhealthco.com/es) o llamando al 855-752-6749.

¿Quiere buscar planes y precios antes de iniciar la solicitud? Utilice nuestra herramienta [Buscador rápido de costos y planes](#) para obtener una estimación de los costos y buscar planes según lo que más le importa.

¿Quieres una asistencia más personalizada? Los expertos del plan, los agentes certificados y los asistentes comunitarios, están listos para ayudarlo a determinar exactamente para qué tipo de cobertura médica califica y explorar todas sus opciones. La asistencia y el asesoramiento para la inscripción son gratuitos. Encuentre un experto en su área y programe una cita hoy.

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Vaccine

"It's important to keep these numbers in context," Jonathan Watanabe, a pharmacist and an associate dean in the College of Health and Sciences at the University of California-Irvine, said of the rare blood clots. "While frightening, it's a rare event." The risk of blood clots associated with covid infection is actually greater, he added.

The pause, which FDA officials said they expect will be a few days, will give regulators time to alert doctors to the added risk and show them how to recognize and treat the clots and make reports to the government.

The CDC will convene a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices today to further review these cases and assess their potential significance. The committee could recommend adding the blood clot risk to the list of warnings about the vaccine or could recommend that certain populations avoid the vaccine.

3. Why is messaging important?

How the concerns about risk are communicated could have a lasting impact on whether some people go ahead and get vaccinated.

"The messaging is very important because science alone does not get us to the outcomes we need," said Zoë McLaren, associate professor in the School of Public Policy at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County.

McLaren said the FDA is known for being risk averse and that's how it developed its reputation for protecting Americans' food and drug supply. "Part of messaging is communicating to

the public what the FDA is doing," said McLaren, who was inoculated with the J&J vaccine.

J&J's is one of three covid vaccines that have been cleared for use under an emergency authorization in the U.S. Unlike the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines, which require two doses, the J&J version requires only one shot.

According to the CDC's vaccine tracker, nearly half of U.S. adults have been at least partially vaccinated, and the numbers have been soaring in recent weeks to an average topping 3 million doses a day.

Of the more than 190 million doses of covid vaccine administered in the U.S., about 7 million were J&J.

Nonetheless, the number of new covid infections is still rising in many states and there are concerns from CDC Director Rochelle Walensky and others about another surge as a result — in part — of people hesitating to get vaccinated.

On the bright side, though, the blood clot issue comes months after the vaccination rollout began and as Moderna and Pfizer have committed to having enough doses to vaccinate most Americans.

4. How does this play into vaccine hesitancy? Does transparency help or hurt?

The latest surveys show 13% of adults say they won't get a covid vaccine and 15% will get one only if required by their employer or to travel.

Experts are torn on whether the J&J pause will increase hesitancy among some people or give them more confidence in

how federal regulators are overseeing the vaccination effort.

Dr. Amesh Adalja, a senior scholar at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security, said he worries the pause will have a lasting effect. "We have a lot of vaccine hesitancy that exists, and that is only going to be magnified."

But to Dr. Kartik Cherabuddi, an infectious-disease specialist at the University of Florida health system, this is one hurdle in the long vaccination game. He predicts the overall effect from the pause will be minimal within a few weeks as regulators and health providers put the vaccine risks in perspective for the public. He said Americans are used to being told about the health risks of drugs, as they are bombarded with television drug advertising.

Meanwhile, UC-Irvine's Watanabe said he hopes the pause will lead to more discussions with hesitant Americans about how they have several vaccine options. Watanabe said it was wise of the FDA to show "an abundance of caution" by pausing use of the J&J vaccine now, particularly because there are two other vaccine options for Americans that can more than fill the gap.

Phil Galewitz, Senior Correspondent with Kaiser Health News. Kaiser Health News is a nonprofit news service covering health issues. It is an editorially independent program of the Kaiser Family Foundation, which is not affiliated with Kaiser Permanente.

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Capecchi/Esp

En 1945, un profesor de salud pública, ambientalista llamado Morton Hilbert junto al U.S. Public Health Service (Servicio de Salud Pública de los Estados Unidos), organizaron un Simposio de Ecología Humana, para que los estudiantes escucharan la preocupación de los científicos sobre los efectos del deterioro ambiental en la salud humana.

Eso se convirtió en un semillero de activistas por la ecología, donde comenzaron a darle forma al concepto de Día de la Tierra.

La primera alerta pública que tuvo eco en la sociedad fue el libro de Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (Primavera silenciosa) de 1962 que planteó el espectro de los peligrosos efectos de los pesticidas en el campo estadounidense. Pronto se convirtió en un *bestseller*.

El senador Gaylord Nelson por Wisconsin venía tratando de alertar al gobierno desde 1962 sobre los peligros de ignorar el daño que estábamos haciendo a nuestro medio ambiente y las consecuencias a la salud de la población.

Hasta ese momento, la protección de los recursos naturales del planeta no formaba parte de ninguna agenda política nacional, y el número de activistas dedicados a temas de gran escala como la contaminación industrial era escaso.

Además, las pocas leyes que existían para proteger al medio ambiente eran vagas, confusas y los consecuencias por violarlas eran mínimas.

En 1969 en un apasionado discurso dictado en una conferencia en Seattle, el senador Gaylord Nelson anunció e invitó a toda la nación a participar en la creación del Día de la Tierra. La reacción del país fue contundente. Miles de

estudiantes se ofrecieron como voluntarios para coordinar y organizar el proyecto. La reacción de la gente logró que los políticos en Washington miraran lo que estaba sucediendo.

La primera manifestación tuvo lugar el 22 de abril de 1970, promovida por el senador y activista ambiental Gaylord Nelson, para la creación de una agencia ambiental. En esta convocatoria participaron dos mil universidades, diez mil escuelas (primarias y secundarias) y centenares de comunidades.

La presión social cumplió su objetivo y como consecuencia al convertirse en una materia de interés nacional el gobierno de los Estados Unidos creó la EPA, Environmental Protection Agency (Agencia de Protección Ambiental) junto con una serie de leyes destinadas a la protección del medio ambiente y a frenar la contaminación.

A partir de entonces el Día de la Tierra fue creciendo hasta convertirse en un movimiento de activismo medioambiental de carácter mundial en 1990. El Día de la Tierra es celebrado en 140 países, en lo que se considera el evento cívico secular más grande del mundo.

Celebremos este triunfo, celebremos a nuestra madre tierra, teniendo en mente que estuvimos muy cerca de perder muchos de esos logros debido al esfuerzo de desarticulación que hizo la administración de Trump por revertirlo.

Fabián Capecchi es Senior copywriter bilingüe. Esta historia fue publicada originalmente por Sierra Club.

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Crow

countability, and transparency measures.

"Our immigration system should reflect our values as a nation and affirm that all people deserve to be treated with dignity and decency," said Congressman Jason Crow. "Instead, our immigration detention system is driven by corporate greed. Since taking office, I have fought for accountability and to bring an end to the for-profit immigration detention system. The Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act is a step forward towards reforming our broken immigrant system."

The legislation will shrink the population of detention centers and promote more humane and less costly community-based alternatives by mandating that all

detained immigrants have access to a custody hearing in front of an immigration judge. Vulnerable populations — including primary caregivers and asylum seekers — will also be protected. Additionally, the government will be required to show probable cause that someone poses a risk to the community in order to detain them. Importantly, the bill requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish legally enforceable civil detention standards, and creates a meaningful inspection process at facilities.

In January, Crow sent a letter to DHS Acting Secretary David Pekoske calling on the Biden Administration to end contracts with private immigration detention centers. Crow has called for

ICE to end its contracts with private prison contractors following reports of deplorable conditions in Aurora's ICE Detention Center and other private, for-profit immigrant detention centers across the country. In May 2019, Congressman Crow introduced legislation that would require congressional access to ICE detention facilities, after he was denied entry to the Aurora site following a series of viral outbreaks. The legislation was enacted into law in December 2019. Crow's office has conducted weekly visits to the Aurora Contract Detention Facility since July 2019.

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es aterrador, es un evento raro". El riesgo de coágulos de sangre asociados con la infección por covid es en realidad mayor, agregó.

La pausa, que los funcionarios de la FDA dijeron que esperan que sea de unos días, dará tiempo a los reguladores para alertar a los médicos sobre el riesgo adicional y mostrarles cómo reconocer y tratar los coágulos y reportarlos a las autoridades de salud.

Los CDC convocan hoy (miércoles 14) a una reunión del Comité Asesor sobre Prácticas de Inmunización para revisar más a fondo estos casos y evaluar su importancia. El comité podría recomendar agregar el riesgo de coágulos de sangre a la lista de advertencias sobre la vacuna o aconsejar que ciertas poblaciones eviten esta vacuna.

3. ¿Por qué es importante cómo enviar estos mensajes?

La forma en que se comunican las preocupaciones sobre los riesgos podría tener un impacto duradero en la decisión

de las personas de vacunarse o no.

"El mensaje es muy importante porque la ciencia por sí sola no nos lleva a los resultados que necesitamos", dijo Zoë McLaren, profesora asociada de la Escuela de Políticas Públicas de la Universidad de Maryland-condado de Baltimore.

McLaren dijo que la FDA es conocida por ser reacia al riesgo y así es como desarrolló su reputación de proteger el suministro de alimentos y medicamentos de los estadounidenses. "Parte del mensaje es comunicar al público lo que está haciendo la FDA", dijo McLaren, quien recibió la vacuna de J&J.

Según el rastreador de vacunas de los CDC, casi la mitad de los adultos del país ya se han vacunado al menos parcialmente, y las cifras se han disparado en las últimas semanas a un promedio superior a 3 millones de dosis al día.

De las más de 190 millones de dosis de vacuna covid administra-

das en los Estados Unidos, alrededor de 7 millones fueron de J&J.

No obstante, el número de nuevas infecciones por covid sigue aumentando en muchos estados y la directora de los CDC, Rochelle Walensky y otros, expresan preocupación por otro aumento como resultado, en parte, de personas que dudan en vacunarse.

Sin embargo, en el lado positivo, el problema de los coágulos de sangre se produce meses después de que comenzara el lanzamiento de la vacuna y cuando Moderna y Pfizer se comprometieron a tener dosis suficientes para vacunar a la mayoría de los estadounidenses.

4. ¿Cómo influye esto en las dudas sobre las vacunas? ¿La transparencia ayuda o perjudica?

Las últimas encuestas muestran que el 13% de los adultos dicen que no recibirán una vacuna contra covid y el 15% solo recibirá una si lo requiere su empleador, o

para viajar.

Los expertos no saben si la pausa de J&J aumentará la vacunación entre algunas personas o les dará más confianza en cómo los reguladores federales están supervisando el esfuerzo de vacunación.

El doctor Amesh Adulja, investigador principal del Centro Johns Hopkins para la Seguridad de la Salud, dijo que le preocupa que la pausa tenga un efecto duradero. "Tenemos muchas dudas sobre las vacunas que existen, y esto solo las va a magnificar".

Pero para el doctor Kartik Cherabuddi, especialista en enfermedades infecciosas del sistema de salud de la Universidad de Florida, éste es un obstáculo en el largo juego de la vacunación. Predice que el efecto general de la pausa será mínimo en unas pocas semanas, ya que los reguladores y los proveedores de salud ponen los riesgos de la vacuna en perspectiva para el público.

Agregó que los estadounidenses están acostumbrados a

que se les informe sobre los riesgos para la salud de las drogas, ya que son bombardeados con publicidad televisiva.

Mientras tanto, Watanabe de UC-Irvine dijo que espera que la pausa lleve a más discusiones con los estadounidenses que dudan, sobre todas las opciones de vacunas que tienen. Watanabe dijo que fue prudente por parte de la FDA mostrar "mucha precaución" al detener el uso de la dosis de J&J ahora, particularmente porque hay otras dos opciones de vacunas que pueden llenar ese vacío con creces.

Phil Galewitz es corresponsal principal de Kaiser Health News. Esta historia fue producida por Kaiser Health News, un programa editorialmente independiente de la Kaiser Family Foundation que no está relacionado con Kaiser Permanente.

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las experiencias latinas pasadas y presentes, tenga realmente una fuerte perspectiva juvenil", dijo Emily Zinn, la directora de educación del Museo de Boulder.

Los datos del censo muestran que alrededor del 10% de los residentes de Boulder se identifican como hispanos. En el Distrito Escolar del Valle de Boulder, alrededor del 19% de los estudiantes se identifican como hispanos.

A los estudiantes se les ocurrió la idea de las cajas de sombra. El museo trabaja anualmente con un grupo de adolescentes en el programa Teen Corps. Este año, se pidió al grupo que ayudara a codiseñar una exposición que ayudara a destacar a los jóvenes latinos.

"Llevo mucho tiempo interesada en cómo se puede diseñar una exposición que permita a los individuos, a los visitantes de a pie, aportar artefactos e ideas e historias propias que añadan a la exposición de forma viva, sin que un conservador tenga que filtrar su historia o interrumpirla o equivocarse", dijo Zinn.

Los adolescentes la sorprendieron con una idea tan sencilla que permite eso: las cajas de sombra.

A principios de este año, mientras los estudiantes de todo Boulder aprendían a distancia, el museo reunió las cajas y otros materiales como cuerda, alambre y alfileres.

En la Peak to Peak Charter School, una de las aproximadamente seis escuelas que participaron, el profesor Joseph Barbour pasó horas separando los materiales en kits individuales y entregándolos en el hogar de cada estudiante.

Más de 100 estudiantes de todo Boulder trabajaron en las cajas y luego decidieron si querían compartir su trabajo. El museo pudo aceptar todos los trabajos que se presentaron.

"Este concepto tan sencillo ha resuelto el problema de una manera interesante", dice Zinn sobre la posibilidad de que los adolescentes participen sin necesidad de un conservador. "Esto no tiene la mano de un adulto".

Zinn dijo que el museo también está planeando experimentar, basándose en las ideas de los estudiantes, con dejar una caja de sombras vacía en el museo para ver si algún visitante está interesado en llevársela a casa y traerla de vuelta para contribuir a esta exposición o a la más grande del próximo año.

Barbour dijo que sus alumnos que trabajaron en el proyecto, los del curso de español para hablantes de patrimonio de la escuela, lo disfrutaron.

Para algunos, dijo, fue un proyecto libre de estrés en el que trabajar mientras otras clases estaban más ocupadas a medida

que el trimestre llegaba a su fin, pero para otros, fue una divertida exploración de su identidad y de cómo querían que esa identidad se expresara a los demás.

"Ver un poco más de la comunidad real representada en el museo y ver que no es sólo un tipo de artista o material el que debe ser incluido es poderoso", dijo.

Zinn dijo que para los estudiantes que planificaron y diseñaron la exposición era importante que ésta pudiera representar las ex-



"Tener este proyecto para conectar con los estudiantes ha sido muy inspirador. Me hizo muy feliz tener una comunidad con la que puedo relacionarme".

José Rogelio Manríquez-Hernández, Universidad de Colorado Boulder

periencias de los jóvenes latinos en su conjunto, mostrando al mismo tiempo que todas las experiencias varían y no pidiendo a una persona que cargue con toda la responsabilidad de representarlo todo a la vez.

"Ese matiz que aportan los individuos, esa amplitud de perspectivas, ha sido un verdadero deseo

específico de los jóvenes con los que hemos trabajado", dijo Zinn.

Isa también quiere que el proyecto haga saber a la gente que, aunque hay una unidad entre los latinos, nadie es del todo igual.

"No voy a tener la misma experiencia que mi primo o incluso mi madre", dijo Isa.

José Rogelio Manríquez-Hernández, estudiante de último año de la Universidad de Colorado Boulder que estudia historia y educación, también ayudó a dirigir el proyecto con el museo.

Dijo que el mero hecho de hablar con los estudiantes sobre el proyecto y de intercambiar ideas fue educativo y significativo para él y para los adolescentes.

"Tener este proyecto para conectar con los estudiantes ha sido muy inspirador", dijo Manríquez-Hernández. "Me hizo muy feliz tener una comunidad con la que puedo relacionarme".

Y la conexión es otro tema principal que los estudiantes han

dicho a los adultos involucrados en el proyecto que quieren que la gente se lleve de la exposición.

"Simplemente la sensación de que no están solos", dijo Manríquez-Hernández. "No veo mucha representación de la cultura latina para la gente aquí en Boulder. Pero no están solos ahí fuera. Hay otros como ellos".

Isa dijo que la forma en que diseñó su caja también reflexionó sobre la pandemia y el movimiento de justicia racial del año pasado e incluye palabras de esperanza para las personas que están pasando por un mal momento.

"Una mejor comprensión de la raza es algo que la gente necesita, especialmente ahora mismo, creo", dijo Isa. "Mucha gente se siente sola y necesita esto".

Yesenia Robles es Reportera de Chalkbeat, Colorado.

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Climate

Honduras. María killed more than 3,000 people, making it the deadliest hurricane in U.S. history. Climate change has made such powerful storms more likely.

“

“What happened was a big loss. I remember watching the streets, the destroyed places. I felt alone.”

Sharelle Rosario-Rondón

“What happened was a big loss. I remember watching the streets, the destroyed places,” Rosario-Rondón said. “I felt alone.”

After the storm, essential goods were hard to come by. Lines at ATMs could be six hours long. Lines at gas stations could be 12 hours long. Rosario-Rondón was drawing down her savings to get by, and when that ran out, she started charging her credit card.

But Rosario-Rondón was able to make her way to the mainland. Unlike Zelaya, she flew to Buffalo on a plane, and, as a U.S. citizen, was assured every legal protection upon her arrival. She even managed to bring her dog along. In the end, she was separated from her husband for a matter of weeks, not years. After moving, Rosario-Rondón honed her English working at a supermarket before finding a job as a teacher instructing Spanish-language students.

Both Rosario-Rondón and Zelaya fled the fallout of a climate disaster, but only the former enjoyed the advantage of having been born on U.S. soil. This distinction, however much an accident of history and geography, however ultimately arbitrary, determined who could migrate freely and who would be relegated to the shadows.

The question of who counts as a climate refugee and what legal protections the United States should afford them will grow more pressing as temperatures rise. Zelaya said that stories like his are important to understanding the immigrant experience, what drives people to come to the United States, what they endure to get here, and what they can bring to this country.

“When you come from experience, understanding certain things because you lived them, that’s very important,” he said. “Unfortunately, too many times those stories go unheard.”

(Cover photo: Hurricane Maria, Puerto Rico, 2017, by Wallice J. de la Vega.)

This story originally appeared in Nexus Media News and is republished here as part of Covering Climate Now, a global journalism collaboration strengthening coverage of the climate story. Jeremy Deaton writes for Nexus Media News, a nonprofit climate change news service.

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Connect

“We’re ready and eager to provide these savings to more Coloradans who need relief right away,” said Chief Executive Officer Kevin Patterson. “I encourage those who need coverage to sign up. If you were unable to obtain financial help in the past, now is the time to re-apply. You might be surprised how much you can save.”

What’s Different Now?

- There is more financial help available to more Coloradans for health insurance.

- One out of five (21%) customers could potentially have a \$0 premium if they were to stay with their current plan.

- Two out of three (64%) customers could potentially have a \$0 premium if they were to enroll in the lowest cost plan available to them.

- Three out of four people could potentially have a \$25 premium or less if they were to enroll in the lowest cost plan available to them.

Stansbury

campaign for taking strong progressive stances on issues affecting working families,” said JD Mathews, Acting State Director for New México Working Families. “We also thank the hundreds of local New México members and affiliates who participated in our endorsement process.”

The New Mexico native offered her gratitude for WFP’s endorsement.

“I am so honored to be endorsed by the Working Families Party, which has been on the front lines of racial equity, worker rights, social justice and democracy reform in New México and around the country,” said Representative Stansbury. “I will stand with WFP and other progressive allies in Congress to ensure we put working families and our communities first in every action we take.”

Learn more about Melanie Stansbury here.

Early voting for the special congressional race begins on May 4 and Election Day is on June 1.

Below are voter information dates related to the special congressional election according to the New México Secretary of State’s office:

May 4: Early voting begins AND voter registration (by mail or online) ends on May 4. To register to vote or update your existing registration online, go here. For more information about the SDR locations and hours of operation

- People who were making too much money before may now qualify for financial help to reduce premiums.

- Anyone who has received unemployment benefits for at least one week in 2021 may qualify for \$0 and low-cost 2021 health insurance premium options when they shop through Connect for Health Colorado. The amount of financial assistance we provide will cover the entire cost of the second-lowest-cost Silver plan, but you can put that amount of help toward any plan available to you.

When Can I Get More Savings and/or Enroll?

You can submit a new application for financial help beginning today. Connect for Health Colorado is keeping enrollment open to anyone who needs health insurance through at least Aug. 15, 2021. But remember that the sooner you enroll, the sooner your coverage begins.

How Do I Know What I Qualify For?

To find out whether you qualify for additional savings on health insurance plans, how much financial assistance you can receive and to see all the plans available to you, contact Connect for Health Colorado at ConnectforHealthCO.com or by calling 855-752-6749.

Want to browse plans and prices before starting an application? Use Connect for Health Colorado’s [Quick Cost and Plan Finder](#) tool to get an estimate of costs and to search plans based on what matters most to you.

Want more personalized assistance? Plan experts- certified Brokers and community Assisters- are ready to help you figure out exactly what kind of health coverage you qualify for and navigate all your options. The enrollment assistance and advice are free. Find an [expert](#) in your area and make an appointment today.

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Capecchi

part of any national political agenda, and the number of activists dedicated to large-scale issues such as industrial pollution was scarce.

Furthermore, the few laws that existed to protect the environment were vague, confusing, and the consequences for violating them were minimal.

In a passionate 1969 speech at a conference in Seattle, Senator Gaylord Nelson announced and invited the entire nation to participate in creating Earth Day. The country’s reaction was overwhelming. Thousands of students volunteered to coordinate and organize the project. People’s reaction got politicians in Washington to see what was happening.

Social pressure served its purpose and as a consequence, by becoming a matter of national interest, the United States govern-

ment created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), along with a series of laws aimed at protecting the environment and curb pollution.

From then on, Earth Day grew into a worldwide environmental activism movement in 1990. Earth Day is celebrated in 140 countries, in what is considered the largest secular civic event in the world.

Let’s celebrate this triumph, let’s celebrate our Mother Earth, keeping in mind that we came very close to losing many of those achievements due to the dismantling effort made by the Trump administration to reverse them.

Fabián Capecchi is a Senior bilingual copywriter. Originally posted at Sierra Club.

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in your county, please [contact your county clerk’s office](#).

May 15: Additional early voting locations open.

May 18: Last day to submit an absentee request for domestic mail ballots.

May 25: Last day that Military-Overseas voters can submit an absentee request (for secure electronic transmission of the ballot; if the federal qualified elector is requesting that a ballot be sent by mail, the request must be made by the deadline of May 18).

May 29: Last day of early voting.

June 1: Election Day. Polling locations will be open from 7:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. Voters may vote in-person at any of the locations within their registered county. Voters who have requested an absentee ballot may also return their sealed absentee ballot to a polling location within their registered county, no later than 7pm on Election night.

June 22: The State Canvass Board will meet and certify the election.

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stories. That exhibit is expected to be ready early next year.

"It's so important, in my mind, for the exhibit that is going to attempt to showcase the breadth of Latino experiences past and present, to really have a strong youth perspective," said Emily Zinn, the director of education for the Museum of Boulder.

Census data shows about 10% of Boulder residents identify as Hispanic. In the Boulder Valley School District, about 19% of students are identified as Hispanic.

The students came up with the idea for the shadow boxes. The museum annually works with a group of teenagers in a Teen Corps program. This year, the group was asked to help co-design an exhibit that would help highlight Latino youth.

"I have been interested for such a long time in how one could design an exhibit that allows individuals, your everyday visitor, to bring artifacts and ideas and stories of their own that they added to their exhibit in a living manner, without a curator needing to filter their story or disrupt it or get it wrong," Zinn said.

The teenagers surprised her by coming up with such a simple idea that allows for that: shadow boxes.

Earlier this year, while students across Boulder were learning remotely, the museum gathered the boxes and other materials such as string, wire, and pins.

At Peak to Peak Charter School, one of approximately six schools that participated, teacher Joseph Barbour then spent hours separating materials into individual kits



The Museum of Boulder's "Viviendo Aquí" exhibit featuring student artwork and runs through the end of May. / La exposición "Viviendo Aquí" del Museo de Boulder, con obras de arte de estudiantes, y estará abierta hasta finales de mayo.

and delivering them to each student's home.

More than 100 students across Boulder worked on the boxes and then decided if they wanted to share their work. The museum was able to accept every entry that was submitted.

"This really quite simple concept has solved that problem in an interesting way," Zinn said about being able to find a way to allow teens to participate without needing a curator. "This has no adult hand in it."

Zinn said the museum is also planning to experiment, based on the students' ideas, with leaving an empty shadow box in the museum to see if any visitors are interested in taking it home and bringing it back to contribute to this exhibition or the larger one next year.

Barbour said his students who worked on the project, those in the school's Spanish for Heritage Speakers course, enjoyed it.

For some, he said, it was a stress-free project to work on

while other classes were becoming more busy as the quarter came to a close, but for others, it was a fun exploration of their identity and how they would want that identity to be expressed to others.

"To see a little bit more of the actual community represented in the museum and see it's not just one type of artist or material that should be included is powerful," he said.

Zinn said it was important to students planning and designing the exhibit that it can represent Latino youth experiences as a whole while showing that all experiences vary and not asking one person to carry all of the responsibility of representing everything at once.

"That nuance that individuals bring, that breadth of perspectives, has been a real specific desire of the young people we've worked with," Zinn said.

Isa also wants the project to let people know that while there is a unity among Latinos, no one is quite the same.

"I'm not going to have the same experience as my cousin or even my mom," Isa said.

José Rogelio Manríquez-Hernández, a senior at University of Colorado Boulder studying history and education, also helped lead the project with the museum.

He said that just talking to students about the project and brainstorming ideas was educational and meaningful for him and the teenagers.

"Having this project to connect with students has been so inspiring," Manríquez-Hernández said. "It

made me so happy to have a community I can relate to."

And connection is another main theme students have told adults involved in the project that they want people to take from the exhibit.

“

"Having this project to connect with students has been so inspiring. It made me so happy to have a community I can relate to."

José Rogelio Manríquez-Hernández, University of Colorado Boulder

"Just the feeling that they're not alone," Manríquez-Hernández said. "I don't see much representation of Latinx culture for people here in Boulder. But they're not alone out there. There are others like them."

Isa said the way she designed her box also reflected on the pandemic and the past year's racial justice movement and includes words of hope for people who are having a rough time.

"A better understanding of race is something people need, especially right now, I think," Isa said. "A lot of people are feeling alone and need this."

Yesenia Robles is a Reporter with Chalkbeat, Colorado.

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Climáticos

música, Pagán-Pérez fue reclutado por funcionarios locales que buscaban profesores bilingües para instruir a los estudiantes de lengua española en las escuelas públicas. El plan era que Rosario-Rondón se uniera a él en Buffalo con el tiempo.

Entonces, el huracán María golpeó Puerto Rico como una tormenta de categoría 5 en 2017, que fue alrededor de 0,5 grados F más caliente en promedio que 1998, el año en que el huracán Mitch azotó Honduras. María mató a más de 3.000 personas, convirtiéndose en el huracán más mortífero de la historia de Estados Unidos. El cambio climático ha hecho más probables estas poderosas tormentas.

"Lo que ocurrió fue una gran pérdida. Recuerdo haber visto las calles, los lugares destruidos," dijo Rosario-Rondón. "Me sentí sola".

Después de la tormenta, era difícil conseguir productos esenciales. Las colas en los cajeros automáticos podían ser de seis horas. Las colas en las gasolin-

agotaron, empezó a cargar su tarjeta de crédito.

Pero Rosario-Rondón pudo llegar a tierra firme. A diferencia de Zelaya, voló a Buffalo en un avión y, como ciudadana estadounidense, se le aseguró toda la protección legal a su llegada. Incluso pudo traer a su perro. Al final, se separó de su marido por cuestión de semanas, no de años. Después de la mudanza, Rosario-Rondón perfeccionó su inglés, trabajando en un supermercado antes de encontrar un trabajo como profesora que instruía a estudiantes de lengua española.

Tanto Rosario-Rondón como Zelaya huyeron de las consecuencias de una catástrofe climática, pero sólo la primera disfrutó de la ventaja de haber nacido en suelo estadounidense. Esta distinción, por mucho que

sea un accidente de la historia y la geografía, por mucho que en última instancia sea arbitraria, determinó quién podía emigrar libremente y quién quedaría relegado a las sombras.

La cuestión de quién cuenta como refugiado climático y qué protecciones legales debe otorgarle Estados Unidos será más acuciante a medida que aumenten las temperaturas. Zelaya dijo que historias como la suya son importantes para entender la experiencia de los inmigrantes, lo que lleva a la gente a venir a Estados Unidos, lo que soportan para llegar aquí y lo que pueden aportar a este país.

"Cuando uno viene de la experiencia, entender ciertas cosas porque las vivió, eso es muy importante", dijo. "Por desgracia, demasiadas veces esas historias no se escuchan".

(Foto en la portada: Huracán María, Puerto Rico, 2017, por Wallace J. de la Vega.)

Esta historia apareció originalmente en [Nexus Media News](http://NexusMediaNews) y se vuelve a publicar aquí como parte de [Covering Climate Now](http://CoveringClimateNow), una colaboración periodística global que refuerza la cobertura de la historia del clima. Jeremy Deaton escribe para [Nexus Media News](http://NexusMediaNews), un servicio de noticias sobre el cambio climático sin ánimo de lucro.

Traducción por Juan Carlos Uribe-The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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"Lo que ocurrió fue una gran pérdida. Recuerdo haber visto las calles, los lugares destruidos. Me sentí sola".

Sharellee Rosario-Rondón

eras podían ser de 12 horas. Rosario-Rondón recurrió a sus ahorros para salir adelante y, cuando se

They have also been patrolling borders in ways that lead to the unlawful imprisonment, deportation and inhuman treatment of refugees and migrants. And these walls are not only physical, they are also digital, with governments around the world increasingly re-

“

The lack of accessible information about these companies' roles in the border and surveillance industry makes it harder to hold them accountable.

lying on artificial intelligence and biometrics.

Although governments are responsible for implementing these policies, it is companies that are lobbying, financing and profiting from the growth of the border and surveillance industry.

Governments are outsourcing border management to household name companies such as Accenture, IBM and Boeing, that provide surveillance technologies and services. And a new report released on 9 April by the Transnational Institute (TNI), in collaboration with Stop Wapenhandel has identified that companies including Capital Research and Management (part of the Capital Group), BlackRock, Morgan Stanley and the Vanguard Group are financing this industry's expansion.

The result: more severe human rights abuses of refugees and migrants, with less accountability for the actors involved in perpetuating this abuse. "People on the move are increasingly confronted with a border security infrastructure specifically hired to treat them as a threat, to keep them out," explained Daria Davitti, assistant professor in law at Nottingham University. "The levels of violence and abuse are unprecedented and in many cases unchecked."

Rightwing politicians and companies—who have financial incentives to see the border and surveillance industry grow—have framed migration as a security threat in their statements and policy briefs.

"Migration has been portrayed, in the EU and more generally in the Global North, as a threat to

our' economic prosperity, cultural identity and 'values,'" said Davitti. "Defining migrants' arrivals as a security threat requires security answers, which the border and surveillance industry is of course best placed to provide with services it offers."

The framing of migration as a security problem has resulted in the dramatic growth of the border and surveillance industry over the last decade, fuelled by booming budgets for border and immigration control. In the United States alone, budgets for borders increased by more than 6,000% since 1980, according to TNI.

The EU has plans to spend about three times more on border security and control in its new seven-year budget than its previous one. And by 2025, the global border security market is predicted to grow by between 7.2% and 8.6%, reaching a total of \$65-68 billion.

According to TNI's report, the border and surveillance industry is expanding in five key sectors: border security (more equipment and technologies that surveil and patrol borders to deter people from crossing them); biometrics (new technologies for fingerprints, iris scans or social media tracking); advisory and audit services (that lobby governments to adopt harsher border policies); and migrant detention and deportation.

"Military and security companies and their lobby organisations are very influential in shaping border and migration policies," said Mark Akkerman, lead author of TNI's report. "Representatives of these industries present themselves as experts on these issues and are embraced as such by authorities."

The path forward

Displaced people are suffering the consequences of the expanding border and surveillance industry, whether they are being monitored at the border by overhead drones or through social media. "The militarisation of borders has led to more violence against migrants and has pushed them to more dangerous migration routes," said Akkerman. "There have also been many reports about human rights violations in migrant detention and during deportations."

The lack of accessible information about these companies' roles in the border and surveillance industry makes it harder to hold them accountable. "These contracts are often kept secret

and governments resist sharing them," said Antonella Napolitano, a policy officer at Privacy International. "It is a system that lacks oversight and ultimately, accountability."

Even if the links between these companies and migrant abuse was clearer, experts say it would still be hard to hold private actors accountable. Private companies do not have the same obligations to protect, respect and fulfil human rights as states, making it extremely difficult to hold them

responsible for any abuses they may commit.

Legally speaking, it would also be challenging to hold states accountable for outsourcing border violence to the private sector. As a result, experts say the best way forward is to demand that investment companies divest pensions, individuals' savings and university endowments from companies that perpetuate migrant and refugee abuse.

"Companies, especially those in the military and [border] securi-

ty field, are depending on money from investors to keep their business running," said Akkerman. "Divestment would make it more difficult for them to keep going."

Mélissa Godin is a Canadian journalist reporting on the intersection of climate change, gender, international development, migration and human rights.

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Marsika Hargitay