

19 de Mayo 2022

El Semanario

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8

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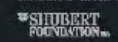


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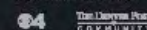
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Commentary/Comentario

In Defense of Asylum as the Last Hope

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

For some time now, particularly during the four years of Donald Trump's presidency, Republicans have conducted an orchestrated attack not only against undocumented immigrants, but against immigrants with documents and those seeking asylum. This, from the same United States that prides itself on being a beacon of hope for the needy and persecuted. One only has to remember that by November 2019, during the Trump administration still—the most anti-immigrant administration of the modern era—more than 24,000 people sought asylum at a time when the "Remain in Mexico" program was still in place. However, the sad reality is that only 117 of those applicants received asylum; that is, 0.4%, according to information shared recently by Syracuse University. Things today, of course, have not changed much, despite the Biden administration's efforts to accelerate asylum processes, since there are at least 1.5 million cases pending. In that sense, the attack on asylum laws is real. Maybe you, a family

member, or someone you know is an asylum beneficiary and perhaps you think what happens now and going forward doesn't matter to you, since you are already guaranteed your place in the United States. But you should remember that life is like a wheel: sometimes we go up and other times we go down. Or maybe it isn't you who needed asylum, but some other

Those who have benefited from asylum and those who want this nation to continue being a beacon of hope must raise their voices, not go along with those who promote nativist, discriminatory, and racist agendas.

relative, acquaintance, fellow compatriot, or any human being from another latitude, because instability remains latent in many parts of the world, including Latin America.

You can see it in the thousands of migrants from Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Haiti and other nations who have been stranded for months at the U.S.-Mexico border, intending to make applications for asylum but impeded from doing so by Title 42, that health measure that permits the expulsion of migrants without the possibility of requesting asylum because the Trump administration, and then Biden, decided that the COVID-19 pandemic warranted its implementation. Add to that the fact that despite migration policies intended to deter undocumented immigrants, the original reasons that sent thousands of people from their respective nations—from poverty and a lack of employment to endemic violence that consumes entire populations—intensify every day.

It's a vicious cycle that those who, from their Twitter or Facebook accounts simplistically condemn the right that these thousands of human beings have to exist and sustain their families, refuse to analyze and understand. A vicious cycle in which the United States also bears responsibility, due to its continuous invasions in the Central American region



Photo/Foto: América's Voice



Photo/Foto: América's Voice

last century, which few remember when it comes to justifying the safeguarding of the U.S. way of life. Finally, the Biden administration announced that it would stop implementing Title 42 as of May 23, which generated favorable reactions but also negative ones, from those who argued that the United States cannot handle the increase in migrants that is anticipated at the border when the Title 42 restriction is lifted. In Congress, Republican legislators and moderate Democrats have joined forces to ensure Title 42 is not eliminated. The Democratic senators from Arizona, Kyrsten Sinema and Mark Kelly, presented a bill that would delay the date to end Title 42 for 60 days. The measure is cosponsored by Senators James Lankford (R-Okla.), John

Cornyn (R-Texas), Joe Manchin (D-WV), Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), Jon Tester (D-MT), Rob Portman (R-OH), Maggie Hassan (D-NH), Thom Tillis (R-NC), and John Thune (R-SD). On the other hand, recent polls seem to indicate that people in the U.S. want Title 42 to remain due to the perception, fueled by Republicans, that eliminating it would produce an "invasion." The other perception is that a powerful country like the United States would be incapable of managing an influx of migrants at the border line. Those same people in the U.S.—56%—support allowing Central American migrants to request asylum. Let's just say that the Title 42 controversy has come in handy for Republicans planning to undermine

See Hastings/Torres on page 16

La Defensa del Asilo Como Última Esperanza

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

De un tiempo a esta parte, particularmente durante los cuatro años de la presidencia de Donald Trump, los republicanos conducen un ataque orquestado, no solo contra los indocumentados, sino contra los inmigrantes con documentos y los solicitantes de asilo. Esto, en un país como Estados Unidos, que se precia de ser el faro de esperanza para necesitados y perseguidos.

Baste recordar que hacia noviembre de 2019, todavía en el gobierno de Trump, el más an-

tiinmigrante de la era moderna, quienes habían solicitado asilo rebasaban los 24 mil en un momento en que se mantenía la imposición del programa "Quédate en México"; sin embargo, la triste realidad fue que solo 117 de los solicitantes recibieron el asilo, es decir el 0.4%, de acuerdo con información compartida en ese momento por la Universidad de Syracuse. Las cosas actualmente, claro, no han cambiado mucho, a pesar de la iniciativa del gobierno de Biden de acelerar los procesos de asilo, pues aún hay al menos 1.5 millones de casos pendientes.

En ese sentido, el ataque a las

leyes de asilo es real. Quizá usted, un familiar o un conocido es beneficiario de asilo y tal vez piense que lo que pase de aquí en adelante no le importa, pues ya aseguró su estancia en Estados Unidos. Pero debería recordar que la vida es como una rueda: unas veces estamos arriba y otras abajo. Y quizá no sea usted el que requiera asilo, pero si algún otro familiar, conocido, compatriota o cualquier ser humano de otras latitudes, porque la inestabilidad en muchas partes del mundo, incluyendo América Latina, sigue latente.

Lo puede comprobar en los miles de migrantes de Venezu-

ela, Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Haití y otras naciones que llevan meses varados en la frontera México-Estados Unidos intentando presentar sus solicitudes de asilo, pero impedidos de hacerlo debido al Título 42, esa medida sanitaria que permite la expulsión de migrantes sin la posibilidad de solicitar asilo porque el gobierno de Trump, y luego el de Biden, decidieron que la pandemia del Covid-19 amerita la implementación de dicho programa.

A ello se suma el hecho de que por más políticas migratorias tendientes a disuadir a los indocumen-

Quienes se han beneficiado del asilo y quienes defienden que esta nación siga siendo ese faro de esperanza, deben alzar su voz y no solapar a quienes promueven agendas nativistas, discriminatorias y racistas.

tados, las razones de origen que expulsan a miles de ellos de sus

Vea Hastings/Torres/Esp, página 17

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Another Horrific Reminder of the Ever-Present Threat of White Supremacy

Rep. Pramila Jayapal

The Progressive Caucus joins with all those grieving in the aftermath of last night's (May 15) deadly shooting in Buffalo, N.Y. We are devastated for the families of the victims and those injured, and for every Black American who woke up this morning with another horrific reminder of the ever-present threat of white supremacy.

It is clear that this shooter was motivated by that racist and antisemitic ideology, and targeted the Black community in Buffalo. We have seen these kinds of attacks too many times in recent years, including the shooting in



Photo: Robert Winkler/Flickr/CS 2.0

Charleston, as well as against other racial and religious minorities, including in El Paso, Atlanta, and Pittsburgh. But Buffalo is also part of a long American history of white supremacist violence. It

belongs to the same tradition as thousands of lynchings, as the bombings of Philadelphia and Tulsa, as decades of racist policy that have been used to deny Black Americans their full civil and human rights.

We must address white supremacy as the crisis it is, or the death toll will only continue to climb. That means advancing Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (TX-18)'s H.R. 40 to establish a commission on reparations for slavery, and passing Rep. Barbara Lee (CA-13)'s Resolution to form the first U.S. Commission on Truth, Racial Healing, and Transformation.

And, Congress must remove one of the deadliest options from

white supremacy's arsenal, and limit the guns available to those who would harm their neighbors, particularly with weapons of war. The Senate must take up

sentatives, and if necessary, vote to reform the filibuster so it can become law. For too long, Senate Republicans have stood in the way of lifesaving legislation, and a Jim Crow-era procedure has let them. That must end.

“

We must address white supremacy as the crisis it is, or the death toll will only continue to climb.

the common-sense gun violence prevention bill passed more than a year ago in the House of Repre-

The Congressional Progressive Caucus (CPC) is made up of nearly 100 members. It is chaired by Congresswoman Pramila Jayapal (WA-07), alongside CPC Deputy Chair, Congresswoman Katie Porter (CA-45), and CPC Whip, Congresswoman Ilhan Omar (MN-05).

Read More Commentary:
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When Will Our 'Pro-Life' Leaders Do Something About Gun Deaths?



Photo: Randy Evans

Randy Evans

Arion Salter Jr., 55, was on duty at the security job that supplemented his retirement income. Ruth Whitfield, 86, was buying groceries. Celestine Chaney, 65, stopped in for strawberries for the shortcake she and her sister were eager to enjoy.

But their plans went awry Saturday afternoon. Salter's work shift ended sooner than he expected. Whitfield didn't make it through her grocery list. And thoughts of strawberry shortcake evaporated in a flash for Chaney.

The three were slaughtered along with seven other people at a Tops supermarket in Buffalo, N.Y. Just like the 20 students, all 6 and 7 years old, and six employees who were massacred at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Connecticut in 2012. Just like the 60 people who were gunned down at a music festival in Las Vegas in 2017.

If only our government officials were as interested in these individuals as were the political leaders who have obsessed over Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania swimmer Lia Thomas and her decision to compete for the Quakers or NFL quarterback Colin Kaepernick and his decision to kneel during the national anthem.

Of course, it is easier for politicians to talk about transgender athletes and to look for ways to score cheap political points. It takes time, and it opens a politician up to potential criticism, to do the difficult work of finding ways to reduce gun violence.

It is more difficult to muster the political courage to explore possible changes in laws that now allow anyone to assemble enough weaponry, body armor and high-capacity ammo magazines to outfit an army platoon.

“

People are incensed because “pro-life” seems to have taken a backseat to pro-gun.

While politicians solemnly offer their thoughts and prayers, these officials prefer to talk about the sanctity of the Second Amendment's “right to bear arms” than explain how unfettered access to weapons of war squares with the “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” promise our founding fathers laid out in the Declaration of Independence.

Too few of our leaders seem to be giving much thought to how

we are supposed to guard against tragedies like the one on Saturday and the relentless carnage guns are causing across our nation.

With public outrage boiling and the optics of the Buffalo tragedy so shocking, even some supporters of guns and people's right to bear arms were keeping their “thoughts and prayers” to themselves over

the weekend — because, I am sure, they realize their statements ring hollow to many of us.

The paralysis associated with our nation's response to gun violence is downright depressing. These senseless deaths are ruining families, leaving far too many people living in fear, and enraging so many.

People are enraged, because each time one of these tragedies occurs, too many of our leaders just appear to be marking time until journalists and the public turn their attention to another story.

People are angry, because too many leaders just shrug when they are asked why going to a grocery store has to be a life-and-death

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See Evans on page 14

Commentary / Comentario

Criminalization Threat Brings New Urgency in Fight for Digital Privacy

Kade Crockford and Nathan Freed Wessler

As the shockwaves from the bombshell publication of a leaked draft Supreme Court opinion overturning *Roe v. Wade* continue to reverberate, questions and fears about our digital privacy and what comes next abound. To be clear: Right now, abortion is still legal in this country. But according to the Guttmacher Institute, half the states are certain or likely to ban abortion if the court overturns *Roe*, and anti-abortion extremists are already pushing for a nationwide ban as soon as they get the chance. All of these roads lead to the same destination: the criminalization of people seeking reproductive health care, and of doctors and nurses who seek to provide it. If and when that does happen, our digital privacy will matter more than ever.

The lack of strong digital privacy protections has profound implications in the face of expanded criminalization of reproductive health care. In light of these breathtaking and authoritarian attacks on bodily autonomy, we must fight

with new urgency to ensure that people maintain control over their personal information. If we fail, the repressive surveillance techniques and powers that police and prosecutors have for decades used to wage the racist wars on drugs and terrorism will be marshaled to track, catalogue, and criminalize

“

Privacy sits at the heart of democracy, and we must fight like hell to ensure its relevance in 2022 and the decades to come.

pregnant people and those seeking basic information about reproductive health issues, putting tens of millions of people at risk of police harassment and worse.

Laws that criminalize reproductive health are already being used by police and prosecutors to surveil, penalize, and control people who are disproportionately Black and Brown. According to the National Advocates for Preg-

nant Women, the past 15 years have seen a shocking spike in arrests and prosecutions for crimes related to stillbirths, miscarriages, and alleged drug and alcohol use during pregnancy. Of the 1,600 people prosecuted for these offenses since the *Roe* decision in 1973, 1,200 were charged after 2006, and those targeted were disproportionately Black and Indigenous women. And in March, a Texas district attorney and sheriff conspired to indict and arrest a 26-year-old woman and charge her with murder, after the woman self-managed her abortion. In 2017, an online search for the abortion medication misoprostol was used to charge one woman with second-degree murder. In 2015, a series of text messages with a friend about getting an abortion helped convict another of feticide and child neglect.

Expanded criminalization of abortion will become an increasingly attractive target for prosecutors and police, which is why we must be prepared to digitally defend ourselves against corporate and government surveillance. We also must redouble our efforts to

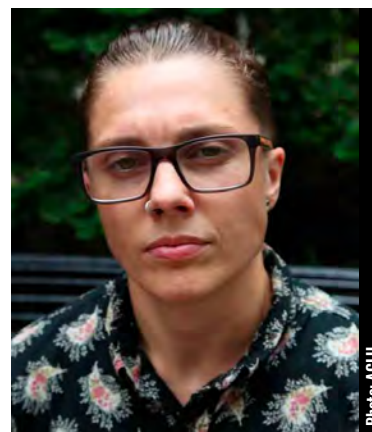


Photo: ACLU



Photo: ACLU

push states to take real action to protect our digital privacy. Some states have passed significant law reform in this area already.

Over the past 20 years, digital technologies have rapidly advanced, changing the way we communicate, seek and share information, travel, work, play, document and track our own health metrics, find love, and more. Billion-dollar industries have taken shape during this period, working behind the scenes to create, share, trade, and sell extremely sensitive data about hundreds of millions of people, buoyed by leaps in computing power and the declining cost of data storage.

Police and prosecutors piggyback on all of this corporate surveillance in what some have called a “public-private surveillance partnership.” In many cases, the government can obtain extremely detailed information from corporations about people’s finances, internet use, and communications without ever going to a judge, and without a shred of evidence to show someone is involved in criminal activity. When cops are armed with court orders, virtually none of the information collected and processed in what has been called the “surveillance

See [Crockford/Wessler](#) on page 19

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Use The Word ‘Abortion,’ Not Euphemisms

Laura K. Chapin

If there’s a thing happening in D.C., like say a vote on an abortion rights bill in the Senate, you can rest assured that the D.C. pundit bros will assume they are eminently qualified to speak on it and must share their opinion.

Politico was shocked — shocked I tell you — to discover a messaging document shared with Democratic women before the Women’s Health Protection Act vote on May 11. Among other revelations it recommended using “decision” instead of “choice” and dropping “safe, legal, and rare.” None of this is new, and frankly it would have been a staffing fail if someone *hadn’t* given them talking points.

And here’s a big one — use the word “abortion,” not euphemisms. It’s a perfectly good word, accurate and to the point. And not using it is stigmatizing. People don’t have “reproductive freedoms” or “health care choices.” They have abortions.

Let me spell this out for you, as I did on Twitter: Most Beltway types, especially men, don’t know anything about messaging on abortion or how to win on it because

the real battles are in the states. Those of us in the Colorado reproductive and abortion rights advocacy community do. Feel free to give us a call instead of retweeting each other. We’ve been winning on abortion rights for a long time now.

Our abortion and reproductive rights advocacy coalition has beaten four abortion bans on the ballot since 2008, most recently a later-abortion ban, Proposition 115, in 2020. Not only did we beat Prop 115, we outperformed President Joe Biden and Sen. John Hickenlooper-

“

There’s no big secret to effective messaging on abortion rights: use plain language — including the word abortion — tell stories, and build empathy.

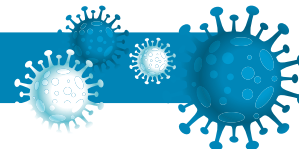


seven Trump/no-on-115 counties, including Douglas County.

We’ve also beaten 44 attempts at the Colorado General Assembly since 2010 to ban or restrict abortion, including three this year. And most notably, this year reproductive rights organization Cobalt and reproductive justice organization COLOR, or Colorado Organization for Latina Advocacy and Reproductive Rights, partnered to pass the Reproductive Health Equity Act, a groundbreaking bill putting the fundamental right to abortion in Colorado.

er statewide. There were about 55,000 more no-on-115 votes than there were for Biden, and 125,000 more no-on-115 votes than there were for Hickenlooper. There were

See [Chapin](#) on page 17



Why Won't More Older Americans Get Their Covid Booster?

By Liz Szabo

Even as top U.S. health officials say it's time America learns to live with the coronavirus, a chorus of leading researchers say faulty messaging on booster shots has left millions of older people at serious risk.

Approximately 1 in 3 Americans 65 and older who completed their initial vaccination round still have not received a first booster shot, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The numbers have dismayed researchers, who note this age group continues to be at the highest risk for serious illness and death from covid-19.

People 65 and older account for about 75% of U.S. covid deaths. And some risk persists, even for seniors who have completed an initial two-dose series of the Moderna or Pfizer vaccine or gotten one dose of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine. Among older people who died of covid in January, 31% had completed

a first vaccination round but had not been boosted, according to a KFF analysis of CDC data.

“This is one of the most important issues for the American pandemic, and it has been mismanaged. If the CDC would say, ‘This could save your life’, that would help a lot.”

Dr. Eric Topol, Scripps Research Translational Institute

The failure to boost more of this group has resulted in the loss of tens of thousands of lives, said Dr. Eric Topol, founder and director of the Scripps Research Translational Institute. “The booster program has been botched from day one,” Topol said. “This is one of the most

important issues for the American pandemic, and it has been mismanaged.”

“If the CDC would say, ‘This could save your life,’” he added, “that would help a lot.”

Although the initial one- or two-dose vaccination course is effective at preventing hospitalization and death, immunity fades over time. Boosters, which renew that protection, are especially important for older people now that covid cases are rising again, more transmissible omicron subvariants are proliferating, and Americans are dropping their masks, Topol said.

Some older people, who were prioritized for initial vaccination in January 2021, are now more than a year from their last shot. Adding to the confusion: The CDC defines “fully vaccinated” as people who have completed an initial one- or two-dose course even though a first booster is considered crucial to extending covid immunity.

Numerous studies have confirmed that the first booster shot is



Approximately 1 in 3 Americans 65 and older who completed their initial vaccination round still have not received a first booster shot. / Aproximadamente 1 de cada 3 estadounidenses mayores de 65 años que completaron su ronda inicial de vacunación aún no han recibido la primera vacuna de refuerzo.

a critical weapon against covid. A study of older veterans published in April found that those who received a third dose of an mRNA vaccine were as much as 79% less likely to die from covid than those who received only two shots.

A central question for scientists championing boosters is why rates have stalled among people

65 and older. Surveys have found politics and misinformation play a role in vaccine hesitancy in the population at large, but that's not been the case among older people, who have the highest initial vaccination rate of any age group. More than 90% of older Americans

See Covid on page 18

¿Por Qué Más Adultos Mayores No Reciben los Refuerzos Contra Covid?

Por Liz Szabo

Incluso cuando los principales funcionarios de salud de los Estados Unidos dicen que es hora de aprender a vivir con el coronavirus, un coro de destacados investigadores aseguran que mensajes confusos sobre los refuerzos de las vacunas han puesto en grave riesgo a millones de personas mayores.

Según los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC), aproximadamente 1 de cada 3 estadounidenses mayores de 65 años que completaron su ronda inicial de vacunación aún no han recibido la primera vacuna de refuerzo. Estos números han consternado a los investigadores, quienes enfatizan que este grupo sigue teniendo el mayor riesgo de enfermedad grave y muerte por covid-19.

Las personas mayores de 65 años representan aproximada-

mente el 75% de las muertes por covid en el país. Y persiste cierto riesgo, incluso para las que com-

“Este es uno de los temas más importantes para la pandemia estadounidense y se ha manejado mal. Si los CDC dijeran: ‘Esto podría salvarle la vida’, eso ayudaría mucho”.

Dr. Eric Topol, Scripps Research Translational Institute

pletaron la serie inicial de dos dosis de la vacuna de Moderna o de Pfizer, o recibieron una dosis de la vacuna de Johnson & Johnson.

Entre los adultos mayores que

murieron de covid en enero, el 31% había completado una primera ronda de vacunación pero no había recibido los refuerzos, según un análisis de KFF de los datos de los CDC.

El hecho de no administrar más refuerzos a este grupo ha resultado en la pérdida de decenas de miles de vidas, expresó el doctor Eric Topol, fundador y director del Scripps Research Translational Institute. “El programa de refuerzo ha fallado desde el primer día”, dijo Topol. “Este es uno de los temas más importantes para la pandemia estadounidense y se ha manejado mal”.

“Si los CDC dijeran: ‘Esto podría salvarle la vida’”, agregó, “eso ayudaría mucho”.

Aunque el ciclo inicial de vacunación de una o dos dosis es efectivo para prevenir la hospitalización y la muerte, la inmunidad se desvanece con el tiempo. Los refuerzos, que renuevan esa pro-

tección, son especialmente importantes para las personas mayores ahora que los casos de covid están aumentando de nuevo, proliferan más subvariantes transmisibles de ómicron y los estadounidenses se están quitando las máscaras, dijo Topol.

Para algunas personas mayores, priorizadas durante la vacunación inicial en enero de 2021, ya ha pasado más de un año desde su última vacuna. Agregando a la confusión: los CDC definen “totalmente vacunados” como personas que han completado un curso inicial de una o dos dosis, aunque el primer refuerzo se considera crucial para extender la inmunidad contra covid.

Numerosos estudios han confirmado que la primera inyección de refuerzo es un arma crítica contra covid. Un estudio de veteranos mayores publicado en abril encontró que aquellos que recibieron una tercera dosis de una vacu-

na de ARNm tenían hasta un 79% menos de probabilidades de morir a causa de covid que aquellos que habían recibido solo dos dosis.

Una pregunta central para los científicos que defienden los refuerzos es por qué las tasas se han estancado entre las personas de 65 años y más. Las encuestas han revelado que la política y la información erróneas desempeñan un papel en la vacilación que la población general tiene sobre las vacunas, pero ese no fue el caso entre las personas mayores, que tienen la tasa de vacunación inicial más alta de cualquier grupo de edad. Más del 90% de los estadounidenses mayores habían completado un curso inicial de una o dos dosis al 8 de mayo.

Pero solo el 69 % de estos estadounidenses mayores vacunados han recibido su primera dosis de refuerzo.

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Exception Helps LGBTQ Asylum-Seekers Come to the United States

By Yasmin Khan

In a red brick house on the south side of El Paso, Texas, Susana Correa sits in front of a wall of five computer monitors, the biggest filled with lists of the names of hundreds of LGBTQ asylum-seekers waiting to cross from Juárez into El Paso. To her left, one monitor features a long string of WhatsApp conversations with asylum-seekers — more than 200 messages await for her response. Sharing the screen are recorded messages from her coworkers who

are interviewing people waiting in Juárez, administering COVID tests and arranging for border crossings.

"There are so many vulnerable people waiting to cross," Correa says. "If they are sent back, many will die."

Correa, a transgender woman from El Salvador, directs Casa Carmelita, a welcome center for LGBTQ asylum-seekers crossing into the U.S. The border has been largely closed for two years because of Title 42, a Trump-era policy that banned crossings and expelled asylum-seekers, justified



Susana Correa, a transgender woman and asylum-seeker from El Salvador, runs the migrant shelter Casa Carmelita in El Paso, Texas. / Susana Correa, mujer transgénero y solicitante de asilo de El Salvador, dirige el refugio para migrantes Casa Carmelita en El Paso, Texas.

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legally as a public health restriction due to the pandemic. The people who work for the center aren't sure what they will do when the policy changes again, and advocates and migrants are forced to navigate the humanitarian crisis Title 42 created.

Many were infuriated by the hypocrisy of Title 42 to begin with, noting that viral outbreak in the U.S. outpaced other countries, not the other way around. By November 2020, the U.S. had more cases in a month than most countries had all year.

"Viruses don't carry passports" says Eva Moya, associate professor in social work and the Border Biomedical Research Center at University of Texas El Paso. "Viruses travel, and they affect people at will."

After a federal legal battle, the American Civil Liberties Union negotiated an exception for vulnerable asylum-seekers a year ago, and the Biden administration agreed to process 250 people per day, allowing them to continue their cases on American soil. LGBTQ and HIV-positive asylum-seekers fell under the umbrella of "vulnerable," which allowed Correa to cross and to help other transgender women waiting in Juárez to enter the U.S.

Before the Biden administration created the exception in Title 42, the process of asking for asylum was even more complex and time-consuming, Correa says. Each person needed a sponsor in the U.S., and it could take years to verify that a sponsor was a legal resident and they had the money and capacity to support them. People waited in U.S. detention centers during this process.

Transgender people have been assaulted and abused in ICE detention in recent years, and denied medical attention, according to people released from detention and advocates. Just four years ago, Roxsana Hernández was severely dehydrated and beaten before she was transferred to an Albuquerque hospital where she died in ICE custody, an independent autopsy report showed.

Correa refers specifically to the case of Johana Medina León, from El Salvador, who died in ICE detention less than a year later.

“There are so many vulnerable people waiting to cross. If they are sent back, many will die.”

Susana Correa, Casa Carmelita

"She came before us, and didn't have the resources to call for help or get out of detention," Correa says. "The exception for us made crossing easier and safer."

The Biden administration had aimed to end Title 42 restrictions altogether this year on May 23, but last month, a federal judge in Louisiana stopped that from happening at the request of Republican governors from 21 states. Since the policy went into effect at the start of the pandemic, border authorities turned people away more than 1.7 million times, according to Customs and Border Protection statistics.

Some Title 42 critics say it created a pileup of people want-

ing to cross and that facilities are not ready to take in potentially thousands of migrants and asylum-seekers once the policy ends.

Correa says she is not a supporter of Title 42, but the exception has facilitated a steady stream of a few asylum-seekers crossing over each day, a number that she and her staff can handle, she says. Many of the people she works with are victims of sexual or physical abuse, she says, and lack of legal rights in their home country.

Correa and her team at Casa Carmelita help people contact their sponsors, and they provide a place to rest for a few days. One closet in the welcome center is full of donated clothes and shoes people can choose from since many arrive with few belongings.

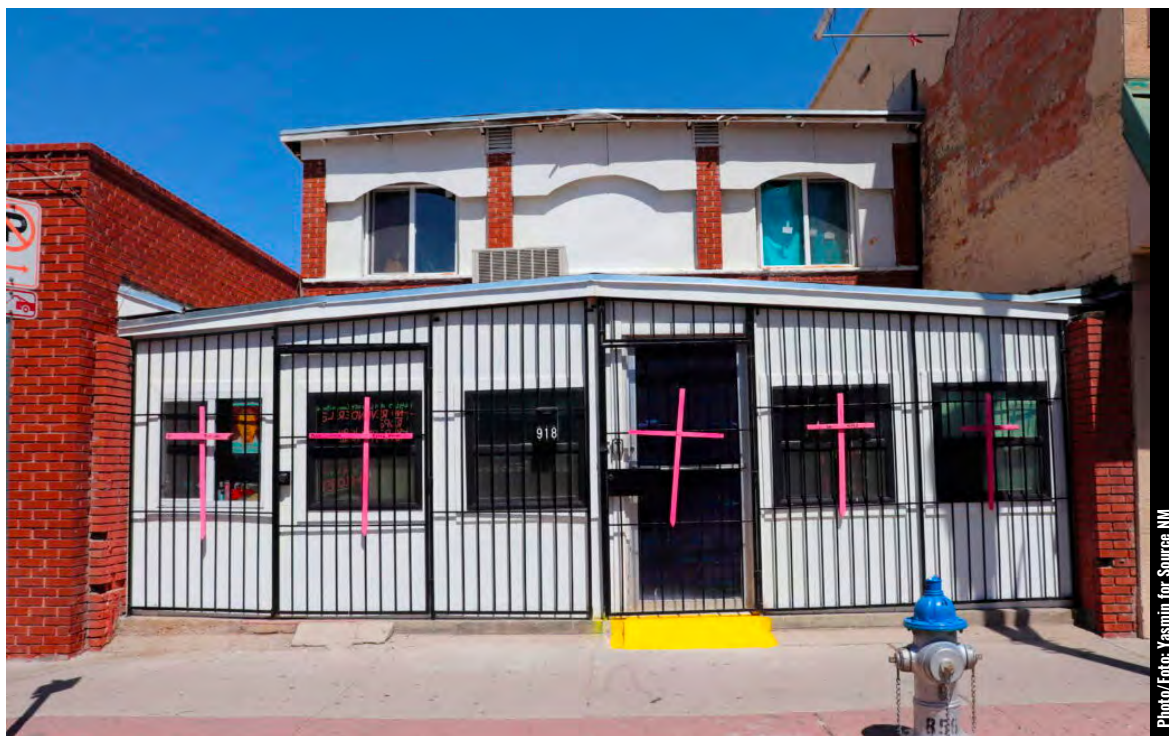
She says she's not sure what will happen if Title 42 is lifted.

"We don't know if the border will stay closed, and we will have to go back to waiting in detention, or if the border will open, and we will be flooded with asylum-seekers who will just be on the streets," she says.

The shelter only has capacity for 10 people at a time, she adds, and there are only two other volunteers to help welcome newcomers, keep the house organized, and arrange for transportation for people traveling to other parts of the country.

Alexa Ponce, who volunteers at Casa Carmelita, is also a transgender asylum-seeker from El Salvador. She entered the U.S. with Correa last May. Ponce says she is not a fan of Title 42, but she is worried about how to support a surge

Una Excepción Ayuda a los Solicitantes de Asilo LGBTQ a Venir a EE.UU.



Photo/Video: Yasmin for Source NM

Casa Carmelita en El Paso, Texas, un refugio de tránsito para solicitantes de asilo LGBTQ. / Casa Carmelita in El Paso, Texas, a transit shelter for LGBTQ asylum-seekers.

Por Yasmin Khan

En una casa de ladrillos rojos en el sur de El Paso, Texas, Susana Correa se sienta frente a una pared de cinco monitores de ordenador, el mayor de ellos lleno de listas con los nombres de cientos de solicitantes de asilo LGBTQ que esperan cruzar de Juárez a El Paso. A su izquierda, un monitor muestra una larga cadena de conversaciones de WhatsApp con solicitantes de asilo: más de 200 mensajes esperan su respuesta. Compartiendo la pantalla hay mensajes grabados de sus compañeros de trabajo que están entrevistando a las personas que esperan en Juárez, administrando las pruebas COVID y organizando los cruces fronterizos.

"Hay mucha gente vulnerable esperando para cruzar", dice Correa. "Si se les devuelve, muchos morirán".

Correa, una mujer transgénero de El Salvador, dirige Casa Carmelita, un centro de acogida para los solicitantes de asilo LGBTQ que cruzan a EE.UU. La frontera ha estado cerrada en gran medida durante dos años debido al Título 42, una política de la era Trump que prohibía los cruces y expulsaba a los solicitantes de asilo, justificada legalmente como una restricción de salud pública debido a la pandemia. Las personas que trabajan para el centro no están seguras de lo que harán cuando la política vuelva a cambiar, y los defensores y los migrantes se ven obligados a navegar por la crisis humanitaria que el Título 42 creó.

Para empezar, muchos se enfurecieron por la hipocresía del Título 42, señalando que los brotes virales en Estados Unidos superaron a los de otros países, y no al revés. En noviembre de 2020, Estados Unidos tuvo más casos en un mes que la mayoría de los países en todo el año.

"Los virus no llevan pasaporte", dice Eva Moya, profesora asociada de trabajo social y del Centro de Investigación Biomédica Fronteriza de la Universidad de Texas El Paso. "Los virus viajan y afectan a la gente a su antojo".

Tras una batalla legal federal, la Unión Americana de Libertades Civiles negoció hace un año una excepción para los solicitantes de asilo vulnerables, y el gobierno de Biden accedió a procesar a 250 personas al día, permitiéndoles continuar con sus casos en suelo estadounidense. Los solicitantes de asilo LGBTQ y seropositivos entraban dentro del paraguas de "vulnerables", lo que permitió a Correa cruzar y ayudar a otras mujeres transexuales que esperaban en Juárez para entrar en Estados Unidos.

Antes de que el gobierno de Biden creara la excepción en el Título 42, el proceso de pedir asilo era aún más complejo y largo, dice Correa. Cada persona necesitaba un patrocinador en EE.UU., y podía llevar años verificar que el patrocinador era un residente legal y que tenía el dinero y la capacidad para mantenerlo. Las personas esperaban en centros de detención estadounidenses durante este proceso.

Las personas transgénero han sido agredidas y maltratadas en los centros de detención del ICE en los últimos años, y se les ha negado la atención médica, según personas liberadas de la detención y defensores. Hace tan sólo cuatro años, Roxsana Hernández fue gravemente deshidratada y golpeada antes de ser trasladada a un hospital de Albuquerque, donde murió bajo custodia del ICE, según demostró un informe de autopsia independiente.

Correa se refiere específicamente al caso de Johana Medina León, de El Salvador, que murió en la detención del ICE menos de un año después.

"Ella llegó antes que nosotros y no tenía recursos para pedir ayuda

o salir de la detención", dice Correa. "La excepción para nosotros facilitó la travesía y la hizo más segura".

El gobierno de Biden tenía como objetivo poner fin a las restricciones del Título 42 por completo este año, el 23 de mayo, pero el mes pasado, un juez federal de Luisiana impidió que eso sucediera a petición de los gobernadores republicanos de 21 estados. Desde que la política entró en vigor al comienzo de la pandemia, las autoridades fronterizas rechazaron a personas más de 1.7 millones de veces, según las estadísticas de Aduanas y Protección de Fronteras.

Algunos críticos del Título 42 afirman que ha creado una acumulación de personas que quieren cruzar y que las instalaciones no están preparadas para acoger a posibles miles de inmigrantes y solicitantes de asilo una vez que finalice la política.

Correa dice que no es partidaria del Título 42, pero que la excepción ha facilitado un flujo constante de unos pocos solicitantes de asilo que cruzan cada día, un número que ella y su personal pueden manejar, dice. Muchas de las personas con las que trabaja son víctimas de abusos sexuales o físicos, dice, y carecen de derechos legales en su país de origen.

Correa y su equipo en Casa Carmelita ayudan a las personas a ponerse en contacto con sus patrocinadores y les proporcionan un lugar para descansar durante unos días. Un armario del centro de acogida está lleno de ropa y zapatos donados entre los que la gente puede elegir, ya que muchos llegan con pocas pertenencias.

CC

"Hay mucha gente vulnerable esperando para cruzar. Si se les devuelve, muchos morirán".

Susana Correa, Casa Carmelita.

Dice que no está segura de lo que pasará si se levanta el Título 42.

"No sabemos si la frontera seguirá cerrada, y tendremos que volver a esperar en los centros de detención, o si la frontera se abrirá, y nos veremos inundados de solicitantes de asilo que se quedarán en la calle", dice.

El refugio sólo tiene capacidad para 10 personas a la vez, añade, y sólo hay otros dos voluntarios para ayudar a acoger a los recién llegados, mantener la casa organizada y organizar el transporte de las personas que viajan a otras partes del país.

Alexa Ponce, que es voluntaria en Casa Carmelita, también es una solicitante de asilo transgénero de El Salvador. Entró en Estados Unidos con Correa el pasado mes de mayo. Ponce dice que no es fan del Título 42, pero le preocupa cómo apoyar un aumento de solicitantes de asilo con los limitados recursos que tienen una vez que se abra la frontera.

"El Título 42 ha creado una crisis humanitaria, porque muchos de nosotros hemos pensado en lo

Vea LGBTQ/Esp, página 21

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How Colorado's Changing Climate is Putting Children's Health at Risk

COLORADO

By Helen Santoro

This March, Colorado State Sen. Faith Winter (D-Westminster) stood at a podium in the State Capitol and spoke to a gathered crowd about reducing the state's air pollution. After introductions, Winter, Gov. Jared Polis and others unveiled a package of environmental bills that aim to increase access to public transit, build more energy efficient buildings, and construct safe walkways

and e-bike trails in the Denver area.

"We know that ozone can cause cancer and heart disease and lung disease," Winter said, noting that in 2021, the Front Range experienced one of its worst summers with regards to air pollution. "My daughter had cross-country practices cancelled because her developing lungs couldn't be out in our air."

In April, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) moved to declare Colorado's Front Range as a "severe" air quality violator. More than 70% of Colorado's 1.3

million children live in counties with unhealthy levels of ozone, a colorless and highly irritating gas that forms just above the earth's surface, according to a profile on Colorado children's health by the nonprofit Children's Environmental Health Network. (Counties with "unhealthy" ozone pollution were those that received a D or F grade from the American Lung Association based on the number of days with poor air quality.) For children, exposure to air pollution can lead to long-lasting health problems, including asthma and diminished lung development.

"Kids can't help that they're still developing," said Chrissy Esposito, a policy analyst at the Colorado Health Institute (a Colorado Trust grantee). "They still have developing immune systems, organs—they can't help that they breathe faster."

Colorado's changing climate and rising temperatures are in part what is contributing to the polluted air. The weather factors that drive heat waves have also been shown to intensify surface ozone and air pollution. In 2018, the state was 2.9 degrees Fahrenheit warmer on average than it was in 1970.

Consequently, studying how children's health responds to climate change is vital—especially in poorer communities that are most at risk, Esposito said.

Heat can impact a person's health in many ways. It can lead to heat exhaustion, heat stroke and dehydration—all of which are particularly risky for children, as well as the elderly or people with chronic health conditions. In Colorado, rising temperatures can also indirectly affect health through a drier climate that is more prone to wildfires, thus leading to poorer air quality.

And then there's ozone. A 2021 study by National Jewish Health in Denver found that rising temperatures have caused higher Front Range concentrations of ground-level ozone. These ozone levels were higher in areas with more Latino residents and children living within 100% to 200% of the federal poverty line. This may be because Denver's neighborhoods with majority-Latino residents are located nearby three interstate highways, a power plant and the state's largest oil and gas refinery. The highest level of ozone was also found in major urban centers, which have long been associated with high rates of poverty.

"Climate change has sped up ozone production and will continue



More than 70% of Colorado's 1.3 million children live in counties with unhealthy levels of ozone. / Más del 70 por ciento de los 1.3 millones de niños que viven en Colorado viven en condados con niveles insanos de ozono.

to make the problem worse until we reduce heat-trapping emissions," James L. Crooks, PhD, a National Jewish Health researcher and lead author on the study, said in a press release. "Climate change is already upon us and we can already detect its influence on the Front Range's ozone problem."



"It's no secret that here in Colorado, our air is not as clean as it should be. Too often, it's my community—low-income folks, people of color—who pay the price."

Julie Gonzales, State Senator

Climate change threatens to undo progress that's been made against air pollution in recent decades. Nationwide, ozone levels have declined significantly since the 1980s, with a notable decrease after 2002, according to the EPA. Yet in Colorado, motor vehicles and oil and gas operations are the two largest contributors to ozone levels in the Front Range, and neither source is likely to be substantially mitigated anytime soon.

Children with asthma are particularly at risk from ozone, and data shows that asthma rates are higher among those living in poverty. A 2010 study found that low-income Californians experience more frequent asthma symptoms than those in higher income brackets. Children in Arizona's lower-income urban communities are more likely to need urgent care for asthma than kids in other zip codes. Another study discovered that in the United Kingdom, early-life poverty increases a teen's risk of developing asthma by a shocking 70%.

This can be due to factors like proximity to environmental pollution; in the Denver area, for example, public schools with the worst asthma rates are concentrated along the I-70 corridor and in neighborhoods challenged by lower incomes and higher numbers of uninsured residents.

Southeast Colorado paints a clear picture of this link. In both Otero and Prowers counties, for example, almost a quarter of kids live below the poverty line, according to data collected by the American Community Survey. An average of more than 23% of residents in Colorado's Health Statistics Region 6 (which includes Baca, Bent, Crowley, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Otero and Prowers counties) have asthma, compared to the more affluent Region 12 (Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Pitkin and Summit counties) that has an average asthma rate of 16%.

"It's no secret that here in Colorado, our air is not as clean as it should be," said State Sen. Julie Gonzales (D-Denver), who also spoke at the Capitol this March. "Too often, it's my community—low-income folks, people of color—who pay the price."

Rising temperatures hurt more than just a child's ability to breathe. Children also absorb more heat due to their smaller bodies having a greater surface-to-volume ratio, making them particularly susceptible to dehydration, heat stress and heat-related fatalities. They are also more likely to experience renal disease, electrolyte imbalance and fever during episodes of persistent heat.

In a study published in January, scientists analyzed 3.8 million visits to emergency departments from 47 children's hospitals from 2016 to 2018. They discovered that

See **Children** on page 22

Ursula von Rydingsvard

El contorno del sentimiento

30 DE ABRIL - 11 DE SEPT. DE 2022



Ursula von Rydingsvard, *Terror de hilo*, cedro y grafito, 2016, 269 x 256 x 33 centímetros. Artwork © Ursula von Rydingsvard. Foto de Jerry L. Thompson, cortesía de Ursula von Rydingsvard y la Galerie Lelong & Co., Nueva York. Ursula von Rydingsvard: el contorno del sentimiento está organizado por The Fabric Workshop and Museum, Filadelfia.

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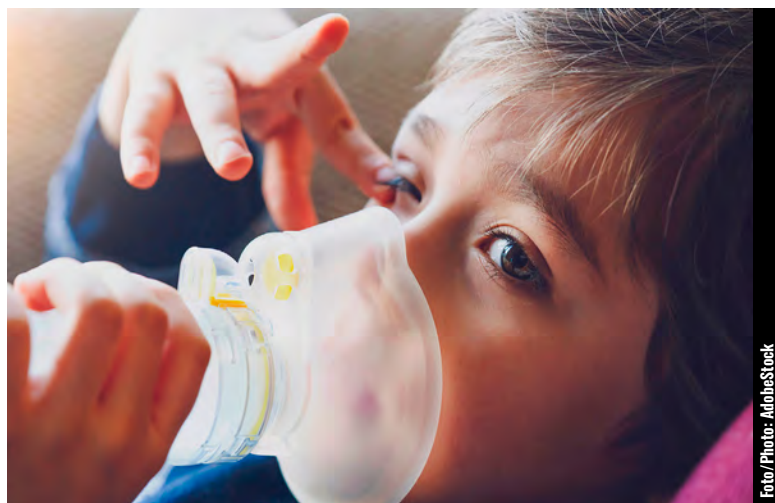
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Es crucial estudiar cómo responde la salud de los niños al cambio climático, especialmente en comunidades más pobres que enfrentan mayores riesgos. / *Studying how children's health responds to climate change is vital—especially in poorer communities that are most at risk.*

COLORADO

Por Helen Santoro

Este marzo, la senadora estatal de Colorado Faith Winter (demócrata de Westminster) se paró frente al podio en el Capitolio estatal y habló ante una multitud sobre cómo reducir la contaminación del aire en el estado. Después de las presentaciones iniciales, Winter, el gobernador Jared Polis y otros dieron a conocer un paquete de propuestas legislativas medioambientales que buscan aumentar el acceso al transporte público, construir edificios con mayor eficiencia energética, y crear caminos peatonales y senderos para bicicletas seguros en el área de Denver.

"Sabemos que el ozono puede causar cáncer y enfermedades cardíacas y pulmonares", Winter dijo, señalando que en 2021 la Ladera Frontal sufrió uno de sus peores veranos relacionados con la contaminación del aire. "A mi hija le cancelaron entrenamientos de atletismo porque sus pulmones en desarrollo no podían estar afuera en nuestro aire".

En abril, la Agencia de Protección Medioambiental (EPA, por sus siglas en inglés) de EE. UU. declaró que la Ladera Frontal de Colorado estaba en violación "grave" de la calidad del aire. Más del 70 por ciento de los 1.3 millones de niños que viven en Colorado viven en condados con niveles insanos de ozono, un gas incoloro y altamente irritante que se forma justo arriba de la superficie de la tierra, según un perfil sobre la salud infantil en Colorado creado por la Red de Salud Infantil Medioambiental, una organización no lucrativa. (Los condados con contaminación "insana" de ozono recibieron una cal-

ificación de D o F por parte de la American Lung Association debido a la cantidad de días con mala calidad del aire.) Para los niños, estar expuestos a la contaminación del aire puede resultar en problemas de salud prolongados, como el asma y subdesarrollo pulmonar.

"Los niños no pueden controlar que todavía se están desarrollando", dijo Chrissy Esposito, una analista de políticas con el Instituto de Salud de Colorado (un beneficiario de The Colorado Trust). "Todavía están desarrollando sus sistemas inmunológicos, [sus] órganos; no pueden controlar que tienen que respirar más rápido".

El clima cambiante y las temperaturas en aumento de Colorado son parte de lo que contribuye a la contaminación del aire. También se ha demostrado que los factores del clima que impulsan las olas de calor intensifican el ozono superficial y la contaminación del aire. En 2018, el estado estuvo 2.9 grados Fahrenheit más caluroso, en promedio, que en 1970.

Por lo tanto, es crucial estudiar cómo responde la salud de los niños al cambio climático, especialmente en comunidades más pobres que enfrentan mayores riesgos, Esposito dijo.

El calor puede afectar la salud de una persona de muchas formas. Puede resultar en agotamiento por calor, golpe de calor y deshidratación, condiciones especialmente riesgosas para los niños, las personas mayores y aquellas con condiciones crónicas de salud. En Colorado, las temperaturas en aumento también pueden afectar la salud indirectamente debido a un clima más seco y propenso a los incendios forestales, los cuales también empeoran la calidad del aire.

Y luego tenemos al ozono. Un estudio realizado por National Jewish Health en 2021 en Denver

encontró que las temperaturas en aumento han causado concentraciones más altas de ozono superficial. Estos niveles de ozono eran más altos en áreas con más habitantes latinos y niños que figuran entre el 100 y el 200 por ciento del límite federal de la pobreza. Esto puede ser debido a que los vecindarios de Denver con una mayoría de habitantes latinos están ubicados cerca de tres autopistas interestatales, una central eléctrica y la refinería de petróleo y gas más grande en el estado. El nivel más alto de ozono también se encontró en los principales centros urbanos, los cuales por mucho tiempo se han visto asociados con altas tasas de pobreza.

"El cambio climático ha acelerado la producción de ozono y seguirá empeorando el problema hasta que reduzcamos las emisiones que atrapan el calor", dijo en un comunicado de prensa James L. Crooks, PhD, un investigador de National Jewish Health y autor principal del estudio. "El cambio climático ya está aquí, y ya podemos detectar su influencia en el problema del ozono en la Ladera Frontal".

El cambio climático amenaza con destruir el progreso alcanzado en décadas recientes para combatir la contaminación del aire. Desde los años 1980, los niveles de ozono a nivel nacional han disminuido significativamente, con una reducción notable después de 2002, según la EPA. Sin embargo, en Colorado, los vehículos motorizados y las refinerías de petróleo y gas contribuyen principalmente a los niveles de ozono en la Ladera Frontal; es poco probable que una de estas fuentes se disminuya significativamente pronto.

Los niños con asma enfrentan riesgos singulares debido al ozono, y datos demuestran que las tasas de asma son más altas entre los niños que viven en la pobreza. Un estudio realizado en 2010 encontró que los californianos con bajos ingresos sufren síntomas de asma con mayor frecuencia que aquellos con niveles más altos de ingresos. Los niños que viven en comunidades urbanas con menores ingresos en Arizona tienen mayor probabilidad de necesitar atención médica de urgencia por asma que los niños en otros códigos postales. Otro estudio descubrió que, en el Reino Unido, la pobreza en los primeros años de vida aumenta el riesgo de que los adolescentes desarrollen asma en un alarmante 70 por ciento.

Esto puede ser debido a factores como la cercanía a la contaminación ambiental; en el área de Denver, por ejemplo, las escuelas públicas con las peores tasas de asma se concentran en los alrededores de la autopista I-70 y en vecindarios con ingresos más bajos y mayores cantidades de residentes sin seguro médico.

El sudeste de Colorado demuestra una representación clara de esta conexión. Tanto en el Condado de Otero como en el de Prowers,

Vea Niños, página 23

“

No es un secreto que aquí, en Colorado, nuestro aire no es tan limpio como debería ser. Con demasiada frecuencia, es mi comunidad—la gente con bajos ingresos, las personas de color—quienes pagan el precio”.

Julie Gonzales, Senadora Estatal



Helping Latinos Go to College—'It's Not Easy for Young Brown Men'

COLORADO

By Jason Gonzales

What barriers do Hispanic men face getting to and graduating from college?

That's the question Denver Scholarship Foundation leaders asked Hispanic men about their challenges. They variously listed a lack of funds, information, support, and individual attention, plus family responsibilities.

None of this was surprising.

But the strong sense of obligation students have to community and family and how it stymies individual ambition caught the attention of foundation leaders.

"It's not easy for young Brown men," said Nate Cadena, the foundation's chief operating officer. "There are certain roles, certain expectations, certain cultural norms, that don't necessarily invite individualism, especially if it's taking them away from their extended family or community. There's this unspoken language of their culture — their community — that doesn't neces-

sarily foster individualism and exploration."

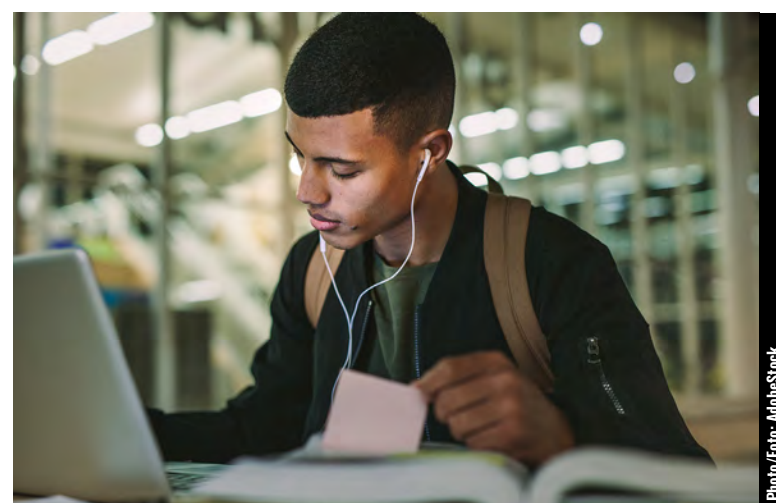
The foundation, which helps Denver-area students navigate college, has sent about 82% of its scholarship recipients to college. But Hispanic men's college-going and graduation rates have proven tricky. For example, Hispanic women served by the foundation reached college at twice the rate of their male counterparts.

To better understand the problem, the Denver Scholarship Foundation's leaders gathered Hispanic men with differing college experiences. The foundation talked with those who never went to college, stopped going, and graduated.

"They talked about it being important to feel like they're spoken to individually," Cadena said, "There was so much rich information to pull out of it. But a lot of it was reinforcing what we thought and knew."

The struggle of getting Hispanic men to college is an important issue for the state.

About two out of five Hispanic men who graduate from a Colorado high school go to college. When they get to college, most don't graduate. At Colorado's public four-year universities, just 41% of Hispanic men graduate. At community college, less than a third graduate.



The Denver Scholarship Foundation surveyed Hispanic men who went to college, stopped going, and graduated to understand the barriers to getting to and finishing college. / Aproximadamente dos de cada cinco varones hispanos que se gradúan de una secundaria de Colorado irán a la universidad. Una vez en la universidad, la mayoría no se gradúa.

“

"If we allow this to continue, we are almost resigned to it. We allow it to be OK. That's unacceptable."

Nate Cadena, Denver Scholarship Foundation

The low numbers play into Colorado's large gaps in who has a college education and who doesn't. About 61% of all Colorado residents have a college credential com-

pared with only a quarter of Hispanic residents.

Cadena said the problem needs to be tackled, especially because 1 in 5 Coloradans identifies as Hispanic.

Cadena said getting more Hispanic men to college is about opportunity and freedom for individuals and families. It breaks generational cycles of poverty. Research shows college-educated individuals have better access to health care. Residents who hold a college degree also have higher earning potential and a greater

See [College](#) on page 22

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Ayudando a los Latinos a Ir a la Universidad: 'No es Fácil para los Jóvenes Morenos'

COLORADO

Por Jason Gonzales

¿Qué barreras enfrentan los varones hispanos al entrar a la universidad y graduarse?

Esa es la pregunta que los líderes de la *Denver Scholarship Foundation* le hicieron a varones hispanos. Ellos contestaron con una lista que incluye falta de fondos, información, apoyo y atención individual, además de responsabilidades familiares.

Nada de esto fue sorprendente. Sin embargo, a los líderes de la fundación les llamó la atención el fuerte sentido de obligación que los estudiantes sienten por su comunidad y familia, y cómo éste bloquea la ambición individual.

"No es fácil para los jóvenes latinos," dijo Nate Cadena Jefe de Operaciones de la fundación. "Hay ciertos roles, ciertas expectativas, ciertas normas culturales...

que no necesariamente invitan al individualismo, especialmente si eso los aleja de su familia extendida o comunidad. Hay un lenguaje no hablado de su cultura — su comunidad — que no necesariamente alienta el individualismo ni la exploración."

“

"Si permitimos que esto continúe, es como si nos resignáramos a ello. Estamos diciendo que eso está bien. Eso es inaceptable".

Nate Cadena, Denver Scholarship Foundation

La fundación, que ayuda a los estudiantes del área de Denver a navegar la universidad, ha enviado aproximadamente un 82% de sus becados a la universidad. Por

otro lado, aumentar los porcentajes de asistencia a la universidad y graduación de los varones hispanos ha demostrado ser difícil. Por ejemplo, el porcentaje de mujeres hispanas que han recibido ayuda de la fundación y llegado a la universidad es el doble de los varones.

Para entender mejor el problema, los líderes de la *Denver Scholarship Foundation* encuestaron a hombres hispanos con una variedad de experiencias en tema de universidad. La fundación habló con gente que nunca ha asistido a la universidad, con quienes dejaron de asistir, y con los que se graduaron.

"Ellos mencionaron que es importante sentir que les están hablando de manera individual," dijo Cadena, "De sus respuestas se puede extraer muchísima información. Pero gran parte reforzó lo que ya pensábamos y sabíamos".

Vea [Universidad](#), página 22

Immigrant Advocate Poised to Earn Degree After Nontraditional Route



Photo: Alyson McClaran

In 2015, with one semester left to graduate, Ana Temu Otting was offered a position with U.S. Sen. Bernie Sanders' 2016 presidential-campaign team. Temu Otting returned to finish her degree and will soon receive her bachelor's in Political Science and Anthropology.

COLORADO

By Jill McGranahan

Ana Temu Otting fears every day that she will be separated from her parents. While Temu Otting was born in Los Angeles, her father was an economic refugee from México and her mother escaped the genocide of the Guatemalan civil war, both immigrating to the U.S.

"I was raised seeing all of the hardships my parents had to go through as people without any (legal immigration) status," said Temu Otting, who serves on the Colorado Commission on Higher Educa-

tion and will soon graduate from Metropolitan State University of Denver. "My mom was diagnosed as HIV-positive when I was 4 years old, and I watched her struggle to get the medications she needed to live."

This early exposure to the hardships of immigration led her to a life of activism that started in high school. "I saw how hard it was to obtain a higher education," Temu Otting said, "not just for me with no financial resources but also for (others) who didn't have access to financial aid. I saw some of my peers not be able to qualify because they didn't have Social Security numbers."

"There is still a lot to be done for immigrants and their families. Until my family can live without any fear of being separated, there is work for me to do, and I am committed to the change."

Ana Temu Otting

Her activism led Temu Otting to major in Political Science to prepare for a career in politics to

See **Temu Otting** on page 24

Coalition Calls on Gov. to Reaffirm Support for Reproductive Healthcare

COLORADO

The Colorado Reproductive Health, Rights, and Justice Coalition (CO RJRH) is calling on Gov. Jared Polis to be bold, proud, and vocal about his support of access to reproductive healthcare for Coloradans and all those who seek care in our state. This support necessarily includes removing cost barriers that disproportionately impact low-income Coloradans, rural Coloradans, and communities of color. Coloradans already strongly support reproductive freedom.

gery if you're in an accident, and then there's such things like a nose job if you want to look better."

To be clear, the ban on public funding for abortion care impacts hundreds of thousands of Coloradans, and people on Medicaid, which include essential public servants like teachers, firefighters, and transit workers. Like the

federal Hyde amendment, the state insurance coverage ban disproportionately harms people of color. Nobody wants to find out that their insurance won't cover the health care that they need, but in Colorado, an outdated law means that public servants and those with lower incomes are legally banned from using their in-

surance for abortion care. Access to healthcare is a right, not a privilege.

As Colorado's leaders in reproductive health care, rights and justice, we can say with certainty: The Supreme Court is overturning *Roe v. Wade*, and Coloradans deserve elected leaders who are proud, unwavering champions for reproduc-

tive health care. Bodily autonomy is a human right — to compare it to a 'nose job' — a surgery without the history of politicization or violence from its opponents — does an extreme disservice to our movement, and negates the fundamental and long-term impacts that reproduc-

See **Coalition** on page 25

“

Our elected leaders must be proactive with their words and actions, especially when millions of people face the reality of losing their reproductive freedoms across the country.

In a May 17 interview with *Colorado Matters*, when asked about future plans to address current restrictions to abortion access that still exist in Colorado, Gov. Polis said, "You probably get into the situation of: is it a medically required abortion, in that it will jeopardize the life of the mother, or is this something that you're talking about that's more elective? So, there's a lot of nuances to that policy. In general, the state doesn't cover elective procedures. But even if you look at plastic surgery: there's reconstructive plastic sur-

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?



Follow us on Facebook and Twitter:
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Contact us at (303) 393-0382 for more information.
Organización de Colorado Para la Oportunidad y Derechos Reproductivos de las Latinas
P.O. Box 40991
Denver, CO 80204

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Para mayor información llama al (303) 393-0382.
Organización de Colorado Para la Oportunidad y Derechos Reproductivos de las Latinas
P.O. Box 40991
Denver, CO 80204

Escucha a la COLORista Gina Millan cada martes de 9 a 10 de la mañana en tu radio en la 1150am.

Topics such as reproductive justice, immigrant rights, health insurance, sex and sexuality among others will be discussed. Phone lines will be open for listeners. Please call (303) 337-1150 to speak with Gina.

Listen online at

onda1150am.com

Hablamos de temas como la justicia reproductiva, derechos del inmigrante, cobertura médica, sexo y sexualidad, entre otros. Las líneas telefónicas están abiertas a los radioescuchas. Por favor comuníquese a la radio llamando al (303) 337-1150 y comparte tus preguntas y comentarios.

Escúchanos en línea por vía del

onda1150am.com

Mujeres de COLOR

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El Semanario



State News / Noticias del Estado

FEMA Opens Disaster Recovery Centers in Las Vegas and Glorieta

NEW MEXICO

By Austin Fisher

Federal authorities opened two disaster recovery centers over the weekend as Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon Fire grew to become the largest in New Mexico's recorded history.

"Anyone affected by the wildfires living in Colfax, Lincoln, Mora, San Miguel, and Valencia counties can visit any of the Disasters Recovery Centers (DRC)," said Federal Emergency Management Agency spokesperson Dasha Castillo. Those N.M. counties have seen the largest wildfires so far in 2022.

Survivors can meet face-to-face with people from FEMA's Individual Assistance Program in order to find temporary housing, and in the long-term, get help with repairing or replacing homes or vehicles. They can access assistance with other needs as well, like medical and dental health care, and child care.

The two FEMA mobile disaster recovery centers in northern New Mexico are in Las Vegas at the Old Memorial Middle School (947 Legion Drive; and in Glorieta, at Glorieta Camps on 11 State Road 50.

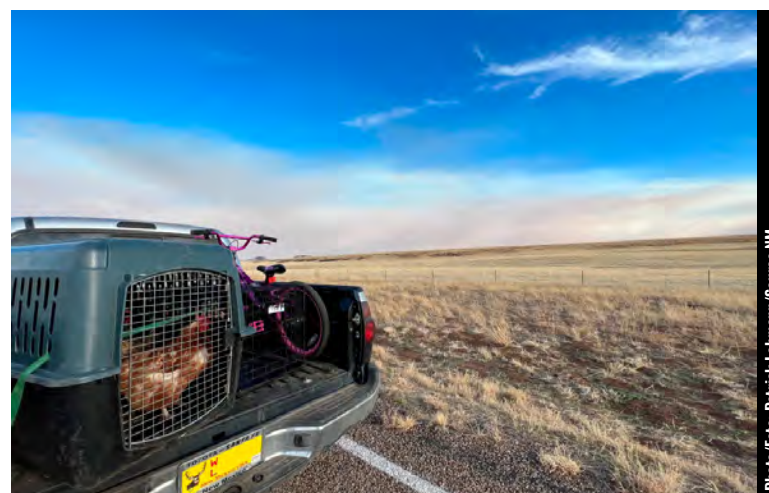
FEMA is asking people to bring the following information: a current phone number; an address at the time of the disaster and the address where they are now staying;

Social Security number, if available; a general list of damage and losses if you know what they are; and an insurance policy number and the name of your agent or company.

The centers are meant to help New Mexicans who are surviving the wildfires blazing across parts of the state. As many as 20 were burning around the state in a single day in late April, though Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon far outpaces the others. Thousands of people have been forced to evacuate.

The aid workers at the centers can help survivors with applying,

See FEMA on page 23



Chickens and a kid's bike were among those rescued from the ranch belonging to the Torres family, who needed were ordered to leave due to the Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon fire on April 23, 2022. / Pollos y la bicicleta de un niño fueron algunos de los rescatados del rancho perteneciente a la familia Torres, a la que se le ordenó abandonar debido al incendio de Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon el 23 de abril de 2022.

Photo: Patrick Lohmann/Source NM

La FEMA Abre Centros de Recuperación de Desastres por Incendios

NEW MEXICO

Por Austin Fisher

Las autoridades federales abrieron dos centros de recuperación de desastres durante el fin de semana, ya que el incendio de Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon creció hasta convertirse en

el más grande en la historia registrada de Nuevo México.

"Todos los afectados por los incendios forestales que viven en los condados de Colfax, Lincoln, Mora, San Miguel y Valencia pueden visitar cualquiera de los Centros de Recuperación de Desastres (DRC)", dijo la portavoz de la Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergen-

cias, Dasha Castillo. Esos condados de N.M. han sido testigos de los mayores incendios forestales en lo que va de 2022.

Los supervivientes pueden reunirse cara a cara con personas del Programa de Asistencia Individual de la FEMA para encontrar un alojamiento temporal y, a largo plazo, obtener ayuda para reparar

o reemplazar viviendas o vehículos. También pueden acceder a asistencia para otras necesidades, como atención médica y dental, y cuidado de niños.

Los dos centros móviles de recuperación de desastres de FEMA en el norte de Nuevo México están en Las Vegas, en la Old Memorial Middle School (947 Legion Drive; y

en Glorieta, en Glorieta Camps, en la 11 State Road 50.

FEMA pide a las personas que lleven la siguiente información: un número de teléfono actual; una dirección en el momento del desastre y la dirección en la que se encuentran ahora; el número de

Vea FEMA/Esp, página 16

Disaster Unemployment Assistance opens for New Mexicans affected by wildfires

Individuals whose employment or self-employment was lost or interrupted as a direct result of wildfires can now apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance.

The deadline to apply is June 15, 2022.

For more information:

www.dws.state.nm.us/DUA

1-877-664-6984

AG Balderas Warns of New Scams Targeting Wildfire Victims

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Attorney General Hector Balderas issued a consumer advisory this week alerting New Mexicans to scams that appear to be targeting survivors of the Calf Canyon/Hermit's Peak wildfires.

"Many New Mexico families are dealing with the trauma of evacuation and some have lost everything to the wildfires," said Attorney General Balderas. "It is unimaginable to me that scammers are trying to take advantage of our citizens at such a horrific time."

Victims of the fires should be careful of scams involving calls from persons claiming to be from the Federal Emergency Management Association, or FEMA. According to FEMA's website, FEMA representatives do not ask for payment for services from disaster victims. FEMA will not reach out to survivors unsolicited unless a survivor has first contacted FEMA or applied for relief. If you doubt a FEMA representative is legitimate, hang up and call the FEMA Helpline at 800-621-3362 to report the incident.

There are many resources available for victims of the fire looking for help. Individuals in Colfax, Lincoln, Mora, San Miguel, and Valencia Counties who have experienced losses from these wildfires can apply to FEMA today in the following ways:

- Apply online at disasterassistance.gov.
- Call the application phone number at 1-800-621-3362 or 1-800-462-7585 (TTY) for the hearing and speech impaired from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. MT.

“

"It is unimaginable to me that scammers are trying to take advantage of our citizens at such a horrific time."
Hector Balderas,
Attorney General

For information regarding donations, mental and emotional

See Scams on page 20

Interior Dept. Report Details Brutality of Federal Indian Boarding Schools



The Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania around 1890.

NEW MEXICO

By Shaun Griswold

The atrocities committed at boarding schools designed and run by the federal government to eradicate Indigenous people were outlined by the U.S. Interior Department for the first time in a [report](#) published May 11.

Interior Secretary Deb Haaland held back tears as she described the scope of the investigation that identifies [408 federal Indian boarding schools across 37 states that operated between 1819 and 1969](#). New Mexico had

at least 43 of these schools, the third most in the country behind Oklahoma (76) and Arizona (47).

Burial sites were found at 53 different schools, but the department won't publicly share the locations due to concerns of "grave-robbing, vandalism and other desecration," Assistant Secretary Bryan Newland said.

These schools used "militarized" tactics to assimilate Native American children as young as 4-years-old in environments described in the report as fostering, "rampant physical, sexual, and emotional abuse; disease; malnourishment; overcrowding; and lack of health care."

The report also acknowledges that the federal government used money from Indian Trust Funds to pay schools — even those run by religious organizations — to take children away without parental consent and force them into environments that were designed to destroy generational bonds by eliminating language and culture.

This means Native American tribes experienced their children being stolen while also being made to pay for the abuse designed to destroy their own existence. Those tribal trust accounts held money that was a result of territory cessions to the United States.

Haaland (Laguna) said the report is the first step in addressing the U.S. government's role and responsibility for this era. She didn't give any explicit support of financial reparations for tribes but didn't shut down the possibility, either. She responded to a question about restitution by saying President Joe Biden, "fully understands the obligation of the United States to Indian tribes. He fully understands the federal trust responsibility to tribes."

In the meantime, the next phase of the federal government

response will be to take this research to the people and find ways it can assist with healing the generational trauma it caused through racist and genocidal policy.

"This has left lasting scars for all Indigenous people because there is not a single American Indian, Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian in this country whose life hasn't been affected by the schools," Newland (Ojibwe) said.

Haaland announced the Interior Department will take part in a yearlong tour to listen to boarding school survivors and their families engaging in talks about the past. The department is committed to directing people to mental health and spiritual resources to help heal, she said.

Haaland discussed the importance of language preservation in an effort to recover from the boarding school era. She said her grandmother was forced to attend a boarding school at 8-years-old, which led to her mother's trauma that disconnected Haaland from her own culture, "I don't speak my language because my mother was afraid to teach me when we were growing up."

Reading the details in the report is difficult for Natives and non-Natives alike, and it necessitates substantial investment into mental health services to support people who may be talking about this history for the very first time. In April, the Interior Department suggested it could work with Indian Health Services to fund counseling services to help people with therapy on this topic. However, there is no specific financial commitment by Congress at this time to fund such an endeavor.

Halaand said Congress appropriated \$7 million to fund the boarding school investigation.

Reporter's Note: The next few paragraphs will go into detail about some of the issues outlined in the investigation. I write this to offer you, the reader, an option to stop and take a break to read this at your own pace, if you choose to read it at all. You can also view the full [report here](#).

No nutrition, no consent, no freedom

Most boarding school sites were on active or decommissioned military

See [Report](#) on page 25

Senators Blast Data Brokers for Collecting, Selling Phone Data

NEW MEXICO

U.S. Senator Ben Ray Lujan (D-N.M.) joined thirteen of his Senate colleagues in letters to SafeGraph and Placer.ai, two data brokers, blasting the companies for collecting and selling the cellphone-based location data of people who visit abortion clinics and risking the safety of anyone seeking access to abortion services. In the wake of the Supreme Court's leaked draft opinion that would overturn Roe v. Wade,

permanent ban on these and similar practices.

"Anti-abortion activists have already used location data to send targeted anti-choice ads to women's phones while they are sitting in abortion clinics... Anti-abortion politicians in Republican-led states have placed bounties on women who receive abortions and doctors that provide them and even proposed laws that would punish pregnant people for traveling to seek abortions out of state. Anti-abortion prosecutors have used search and message data to criminally charge abortion seekers," wrote the senators. "These and other practices targeting women seeking necessary health care services are almost certain to escalate if Roe v. Wade is gutted and abortion is criminalized instantly in states across the nation. Under these circumstances, [your company's] decision to sell data that allowed any buying customer to determine the locations of people seeking abortion services was simply unconscionable, risking the

“

“Anti-abortion activists have already used location data to send targeted anti-choice ads to women's phones while they are sitting in abortion clinics.”

the senators are demanding answers about the companies' data collection practices and calling on them to create a complete and

See [Data](#) on page 24

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SANTA FE, NM 87505

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RATON OFFICE
1115 SOUTH SECOND STREET
RATON, NM 87740

ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE
615 1ST STREET NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102

RIO RANCHO OFFICE
4000 SOUTHERN BLVD SE
RIO RANCHO, NM 87124

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asylum law, this time with the pandemic as an excuse—which they use for political reasons when it suits them, but then protest it angrily and fanatically when it's recommended that they wear facemasks and get vaccines for public health reasons; they argued that it was an "imposition" that "violated" their rights, as if the world turned on the axis of their endemic egotism and lack of global understanding about the true significance of a pandemic. But those who have benefited from asylum, including many Latin Americans who support the Republican Party, should question

the true intentions of the politicians to whom they are giving their support and their vote. Because citizens of countries like Venezuela or Cuba, who have been able to flee and found asylum in the United States, which allows them to continue on with their lives, contribute to this nation, and in many cases, fight for freedom in their countries while living here, should not support policies that, in reality, try to limit other people like them, including their own countrymen and women, from having the opportunity to seek asylum. That would be a contradiction that

directly harms the very philosophy of extensive and unrestrictive help—which the United States has promoted throughout its history—and one that provokes an inevitable clash of forces between those who want the country to keep its arms open to the downtrodden and those who want to close the doors, grotesquely, turning this nation into a type of anti-immigrant fortress. Republicans' real intention is not to limit immigration for economic reasons, like they always argue, because it has actually been revealed that limits on migration imposed during the Trump administration

produced a labor shortage—after the loss of 2 million immigrants who are needed today—which in turn caused a drop in supply and resulted, logically, in an increase in the price of products. The Republican plan is more Machiavellian, since it consists of limiting the entry into the country of migrants who they believe would undermine their goal of keeping this nation from continuing to be diverse and inclusive. Their false theory of "cultural replacement" reveals nothing more than an obtuse fanaticism with which they show a deep anti-immigrant sen-

timent and unabashed racism. Those who have benefited from asylum and those who want this nation to continue being a beacon of hope must raise their voices, not go along with those who promote nativist, discriminatory, and racist agendas.

*Maribel Hastings is a Senior Advisor to **América's Voice**. David Torres is a Spanish-language Advisor at **América's Voice**.*

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FEMA/Esp

la Seguridad Social, si está disponible; una lista general de los daños y las pérdidas si sabe cuáles son; y un número de póliza de seguro y el nombre de su agente o compañía.

Los centros están destinados a ayudar a los habitantes de Nuevo México que están sobreviviendo a los incendios forestales que arden en algunas partes del estado. A finales de abril ardieron hasta 20 en todo el estado en un solo día, aunque el de Hermits Peak-Calf Canyon supera con creces a los demás. Miles de personas se han visto obligadas a evacuar.

Los socorristas de los centros pueden ayudar a los supervivientes a presentar solicitudes, revisar las actualizaciones de estado, aclarar cualquier correspondencia escrita que reciban, comprender la recuperación de desastres y la elegibilidad, y recoger y escanear la información o los documentos necesarios para los expedientes de los casos.

Sin embargo, la forma más rápida y sencilla de obtener ayuda es solicitarla en disasterassistance.gov, según FEMA.

Las personas que no puedan acudir a uno de los centros en persona o que no tengan acceso a Internet pueden solicitarla llamando al número gratuito 1-800-621-3362. La línea funciona todos los días de 7 a.m. a 11 p.m.

Para las personas que no hablen inglés o que tengan alguna otra necesidad que dificulte la presentación de la solicitud, FEMA puede proporcionar intérpretes,

subtítulos en tiempo real e información en formatos alternativos, como letra grande, audio y versiones electrónicas.

Si alguien utiliza un servicio de retransmisión, como el servicio de retransmisión de video (VRS), el servicio telefónico subtítulo u otros, puede dar a FEMA el número de ese servicio para que puedan comunicarse con ellos.

FEMA también dispone de intérpretes cualificados de lengua de signos americana, intérpretes multilingües cualificados e información escrita en varios idiomas.

Las personas indocumentadas aún pueden solicitar ciertos tipos de asistencia si otro miembro adulto del hogar es ciudadano o si el hogar tiene un hijo menor de edad que haya nacido en los Estados Unidos y tenga un número de Seguro Social, según FEMA.

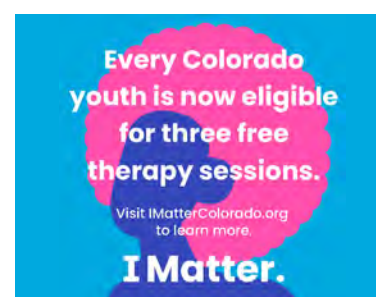
Los habitantes de Nuevo México que perdieron su trabajo como consecuencia de los incendios también pueden solicitar la ayuda por desempleo en caso de catástrofe, según anunció el lunes la Oficina del Gobernador.

Pueden solicitarlo en los refugios de evacuación, en cualquier Centro de Conexión de la Fuerza Laboral en todo el estado, o llamando al Centro de Operaciones del Seguro de Desempleo al 1-877-664-6984. El centro está abierto de 7 a.m. a 4:30 p.m. los días de semana. La fecha límite para solicitarlo es el 15 de junio.

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

Para Más Noticias de New México: [ELSEMANARIO.US](https://elsemanario.us)



Every Colorado youth is now eligible for three free therapy sessions. Visit IMatterColorado.org to learn more. **I Matter.**

respectivas naciones se intensifican cada día, desde la pobreza y la falta de empleo, hasta la violencia endémica que consume poblaciones enteras.

Es un círculo vicioso que se niegan a analizar y a entender quienes con simpleza y desde la comodidad de su cuenta de Twitter o Facebook condenan el derecho que tienen esos miles de seres humanos a existir y a sostener a sus familias; círculo vicioso del que Estados Unidos también ha sido responsable, luego de las continuadas invasiones del siglo pasado en la región centroamericana, pero de las que muy pocos se acuerdan cuando se trata de justificar la salvaguarda del modo de vida estadounidense.

Pero, al menos, el gobierno de Biden anunció que a partir del 23 de mayo dejará de implementar el Título 42, lo que generó reacciones a favor, pero también en contra, de quienes argumentan que Estados Unidos no podrá maniobrar el alza de migrantes que se anticipa en la franja fronteriza, una vez se levante la restricción del Título 42.

En el Congreso, legisladores republicanos y demócratas moderados han unido esfuerzos para evitar que el Título 42 se elimine. Los senadores demócratas de Arizona, Kyrsten Sinema y Mark Kelly, presentaron un proyecto de ley que busca retrasar por 60 días la

fecha para eliminar el Título 42. La medida tiene como coauspiciadores a los senadores James Lankford (R-Okla.), John Cornyn (R-Texas), Joe Manchin (D-WV), Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), Jon Tester (D-MT), Rob Portman (R-OH), Maggie Hassan (D-NH), Thom Tillis (R-NC), y John Thune (R-SD).

Por otro lado, recientes sondeos indican que los estadounidenses parecen favorecer que el Título 42 se mantenga ante la percepción, alimentada por los republicanos, de que lo que se producirá será una "invasión"; la otra percepción es de que una potencia como Estados Unidos será incapaz de manejar el aumento de migrantes en la franja fronteriza. Esos mismos estadounidenses, 56%, apoyan que los migrantes centroamericanos soliciten asilo.

Digamos que la controversia del Título 42 le ha venido como anillo al dedo a los planes republicanos de seguir minando las leyes de asilo, esta vez con la excusa de la pandemia, que utilizan políticamente cuando les conviene, pero que protestaron airada y fanáticamente cuando se recomendó que por salud pública usaran cubrebocas y su pusieran la vacuna; argumentaban que eso era "una imposición" que "violaba" sus derechos, como si el mundo girara en torno de su endémico

egoísmo y falta de comprensión global sobre el significado real de una pandemia.

Pero quienes se han beneficiado del asilo, incluyendo muchos latinoamericanos que apoyan al Partido Republicano, deberían cuestionar las intenciones reales de los políticos a quienes dan su apoyo y su voto. Porque los ciudadanos de países como Venezuela o Cuba que han logrado huir y han encontrado en Estados Unidos el asilo que les ha permitido continuar con sus vidas, contribuir a esta nación y, en muchos casos, combatir desde acá, no deberían apoyar políticas que en realidad persiguen limitar que otras personas como ellos, incluyendo sus propios connacionales, tengan la oportunidad de solicitar asilo.

Esa sería una contradicción que dañaría directamente la propia filosofía de ayuda amplia y sin cortapisas —que ha promovido Estados Unidos a lo largo de su historia— y que está provocando un choque de fuerzas inevitable entre quienes pugnan por que el país mantenga sus brazos abiertos al desvalido y quienes les cierren las puertas de una manera grotesca, convirtiendo a esta nación en una especie de fortaleza antiinmigrante.

La verdadera intención de los republicanos no es limitar la inmigración por razones económi-

cas, como siempre argumentan, porque de hecho se acaba de revelar que los límites impuestos a dicha migración durante la administración Trump produjeron una escasez de trabajadores —tras la baja de 2 millones de inmigrantes que hoy mismo están haciendo falta—, lo que a su vez provocó una baja de suministros y resultó, lógicamente, en incrementos de precios de los productos.

El plan republicano es más maquiavélico, pues consiste en limitar el ingreso al país de los migrantes que ellos consideran que atentan contra su meta de evitar que esta nación siga siendo diversa e incluyente. Su falsa teoría

del "reemplazo cultural" no revela otra cosa que un obtuso fanatismo con el que evidencian un profundo sentimiento antiinmigrante y un racismo execrable.

Quienes se han beneficiado del asilo y quienes defienden que esta nación siga siendo ese faro de esperanza, deben alzar su voz y no solapar a quienes promueven agendas nativistas, discriminatorias y racistas.

Maribel Hastings es Asesora Ejecutiva de América's Voice.

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

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Chapin

There's no big secret to effective messaging on abortion rights: use plain language — including the word abortion — tell stories, and build empathy. Abortion is a deeply personal issue. Talk about it in those terms. As I put it, 1 in 4 reproductive-age American women have had an abortion. And the rest of us have, at some point, peed on a stick in the bathroom and bargained with God. And nobody wants to be the person in the room who, after your 20-week ultrasound, the doctor comes in, gets very quiet, and then says, "We need to talk about your legal options."

The most effective ad we ran for No on 115 was Rabbi Black of Denver's Temple Emanuel and his wife, Sue, talking about having an abortion after the pregnancy was diagnosed with Tay-Sachs disease. The most effective news story was about Christina Taylor, now a mom of four, telling the story of how she and her husband, Roy, had an abortion at 21 weeks after their son Gene was diagnosed with no kidneys or bladder.

And for the Reproductive Health Equity Act, a Colorado phy-

sician testified that she gave an abortion to a woman from Texas whose water broke at 4 1/2 months. Because the fetus still technically had a heartbeat, under the Texas abortion ban the hospital refused to treat her until she went into labor or became septic. So somehow this woman got on a plane and flew to Colorado, to a state where the abortion care she needed was available, politically and practically.

You know someone who has had an abortion, whether you know it or not. Stigma is why they don't tell you. And at least among my friends, most of them have been pregnant more times than they have living children. Human reproduction is still massively complex, and when a pregnancy ends via termination, either by choice or by tragedy, it's an abortion. Saying that is not a political risk.

Colorado occupies a unique place in the national landscape on abortion rights because we were the first state to decriminalize abortion — in 1967, six years before Roe v. Wade. It is an embedded part of our western DNA

that government and politicians should stay out of our most personal, private decisions, including abortion. I've seen polling showing support for that statement topping 80%.

And current polling show abortion rights motivate the Democratic base in year when we need it.

We can say that word, abortion. We can love and embrace people who have abortions — that includes self-love, which is very important — and the ObGyns and medical professionals who provide them with compassion and expertise. And win can win elections by using the word.

Want to know how? Give us a call here in the Centennial State.

Laura K. Chapin is a Democratic communications strategist who works with progressive causes and candidates in the Rocky Mountain West. This article is republished from Colorado Newslines under a Creative Commons license.

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had completed an initial one- or two-dose course as of May 8.

By contrast, 69% of those vaccinated older Americans have gotten their first booster shot.

Overall, fewer than half of eligible Americans of all ages have received a booster.

The discrepancy for seniors is likely due to changes in the way the federal government has distributed vaccines, said David Grabowski, a professor of health care policy at Harvard Medical School. Although the Biden administration coordinated vaccine delivery to nursing homes, football stadiums, and other targeted venues early last year, the federal government has played a far less central role in delivering boosters, Grabowski noted.

Today, nursing homes are largely responsible for boosting their residents, relying on pharmacies they traditionally hire to administer flu shots, Grabowski said. And outside of nursing homes, people generally must find their own boosters, either through clinics, local pharmacies, or primary care providers.

Dr. Thomas Frieden, a former CDC director, said that, in theory, shifting responsibility for ongoing covid immunization from government-sponsored clinics to indi-

vidual providers might seem logical, given the privatized design of U.S. health care. In reality, Frieden said, that approach is not working because "our primary health care system is life-threateningly anemic" and not set up to readily take on a public health mission.

Most health care providers don't have the technology to securely track which patients have been vaccinated and schedule follow-up shots, Frieden said. Nor are there financial incentives for doctors to get their patients vaccinated and boosted.

Even before the pandemic, 28% of Americans didn't have a regular source of medical care.

Grabowski said nursing homes in particular need more support. Although fewer than 1% of Americans live in nursing homes or assisted living facilities, they represent more than 20% of covid deaths. He would like the Biden administration to resume coordinating booster delivery at nursing homes through mass vaccination efforts. "I would have these centralized clinics go back to get residents and staff boosted all at once," Grabowski said. "That strikes me as a no-brainer."

The Biden administration has touted its continuing efforts to vac-

inate older people. For example, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services has sent quality improvement teams to advise nursing homes with low vaccination rates. The Medicare program has mailed letters to all 63 million beneficiaries to encourage them to get boosters and has sent millions of emails and text message reminders.

Still, many health advocates agree that the country has lost the momentum it had during the first months of the covid vaccination campaign.

"There doesn't seem to be the urgency that we saw with the initial shots," said Lori Smetanka, executive director of the National Consumer Voice for Quality Long-Term Care, an advocacy group.

Some researchers attributed the slowdown to the initial disagreement among health leaders over the value of boosters, followed by a staggered rollout. Boosters were approved in stages for different age groups, without the fanfare that typically comes with a single major policy change. The CDC recommended booster shots for people with weakened immune systems in August; then for older people in October; for all adults in November; and for kids 12 and up in January.

In addition, although advertisements for vaccines seemed to be everywhere a year ago, government agencies have been less vocal about encouraging boosters. "I felt like we were all getting hit over the head originally and all roads led to vaccines," Grabowski said. "Now, you have to find your own way."

For many older people, the barriers that can make private health care difficult to access in non-pandemic times also exist for boosters. For example, many seniors prefer to walk in to receive a vaccination, without an appointment, or to make appointments by phone, even as pharmacies increasingly turn to online-only scheduling that requires customers to navigate a multilayered system. Some seniors also lack ready transportation, a sometimes-towering obstacle in rural areas where health clinics can be 20 to 30 miles apart.

"If people have to take two buses or take time off from work or caregiving for their family, people are less likely to be vaccinated," Smetanka said.

Dr. LaTasha Perkins, a family physician in Washington, D.C., said she has worked hard to persuade her family in Mississippi to get vaccinated. Her grandmother agreed to get her first shots in the fall, just as the CDC approved boosters for all adults.

"We finally got to a place where we got people to get two shots, and then we said, 'Oh, by the way, you need a third one,'" said Perkins. "That was jarring for a lot of communities. They would say, 'You convinced me to buy in, and now you're saying that two shots aren't good enough.'"

Although national leadership is important, Perkins said, local connections can be more powerful. Perkins has given talks about vaccines at her church. Congregants are more likely to trust her medical advice, she said, because she's a tithing member whom they see every Sunday.

Some communities have done a better job of overcoming reluctance than others. Minnesota has boosted 83% of vaccinated residents ages 65 and older, a larger share than in any other state, according to the CDC.

Minnesota's Dakota County has boosted a greater percentage of vaccinated people 65 and older than any other U.S. county with at least 50,000 seniors, according to a KHN analysis of CDC data.

Christine Lees, an epidemiologist and public health supervisor for Dakota County, said her department hired an agency to provide booster shots to residents

and staffers in nursing homes and assisted living facilities. The health department runs vaccine clinics at lunchtime and some evenings to accommodate working people.

The department drew on money from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security, or CARES, Act to purchase a mobile vaccine clinic to bring boosters into neighborhoods and mobile home parks. "We ran it all last summer, and we've started it back up again," Lees said. "We went to food shelters and libraries. We went out at least once a week to keep those numbers high."

Community health workers paved the way for vaccine clinics by visiting residents in advance and answering questions, Lees said.

Dakota County also used funds from the American Rescue Plan Act to provide \$50 incentives to people receiving initial vaccines and boosters, Lees said. The incentives "were really important for people who might have to pay a little extra to travel to a vaccine site," Lees said.

Topol, at Scripps, said it's not too late for federal leaders to look at what's working — and not — and to relaunch the booster effort.

"It will be hard to reboot now. But an aggressive, all-out campaign for seniors — whatever it takes — is certainly indicated," Topol said. "These people are the sitting ducks."

Liz Szabo is a Senior Correspondent with Kaiser Health News. Phillip Reese, an assistant professor of journalism at California State University-Sacramento, contributed to this report. 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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capitalist" marketplace is off limits to the government. And even for types of personal information, like cell phone location data, that courts have said police can only force companies to turn over with a warrant, government agencies are sidestepping the warrant requirement by paying to access sensitive information instead of going to a judge.

In response to these profound transformations, civil rights advocates have pushed for consumer privacy protections to give people control over their personal information. In Illinois, civil rights advocates successfully fought for consumer privacy protections to limit what kinds of information companies can collect about us and the ways they can share and use these data. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is working across the nation to introduce state legislation to prevent law enforcement from making overly broad requests to try to identify everyone who visited a particular location (such as an abortion clinic) or searched online for particular keywords (such as abortion care). In Massachusetts, the abortion rights coalition is calling on the state legislature to pass a law to prevent the sale and trade of cell phone location data, which can be used to track who visits a reproductive health clinic.

We have also fought and will continue to fight for statutes and court rulings requiring police to get warrants before using invasive digital surveillance techniques like cell phone location tracking or making demands for our digital papers like emails and private web chats. And

in some important cases, we have won these protections.

But the criminalization of abortion shines a glaring and unkind light on a bleak reality: Even warrant protections will not stop invasive digital surveillance of people seeking or providing abortions if doing so is a crime. That's because if police can demonstrate probable cause that a person has committed or will commit a crime, they can obtain a search warrant allowing a search of someone's most private information — the contents of our emails and text messages, our location history, the photos and private chats on our cell phone, and more. As what is considered criminal activity expands to include seeking and providing essential health care, privacy activists and lawmakers must likewise shift our approach.

In some cases, police should be prevented from acquiring or using particularly invasive technologies and techniques even with a warrant. In others, legislatures must impose strict limitations on their use, restricting surveillance warrants to only the most serious kinds of criminal investigations, excluding investigations related to sexual health. States that seek to preserve access to abortion should take extreme care to protect information created or maintained in their jurisdictions from being disclosed to out of state officials investigating sexual health related matters. Technology companies should change their internal policies and procedures to ensure that they notify their users of all government requests for their data be-

fore turning anything over unless a court order bars them from doing so, giving people a chance to fight back against surveillance aimed at their personal health information. And state legislators should enact strong laws ending nonconsensual collection and sale of sensitive information like location and biometric data, give people more control over how their personal information is collected and used by private companies, and outlaw the use of search word and geofencing warrants, which allow police to conduct dragnet surveillance.

Unfortunately, it's not likely that

the states that adopt abortion bans will be amenable to restricting law enforcement's ability to use digital surveillance to investigate and prosecute crimes related to bodily autonomy. That means that while we build the political power we need to defend our ability to control if and when to have a child, it'll be up to each of us to protect ourselves and each other.

The fact that we are about to take one of the biggest strides backwards in our country's history should serve as a reminder to us all that we should never accept living in a surveillance society, no matter

what technology is used to carry it out. Privacy sits at the heart of democracy, and we must fight like hell to ensure its relevance in 2022 and the decades to come.

Kade Crockford is the Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts Technology for Liberty Project.

Nathan Freed Wessler is the Deputy Director, American Civil Liberties Union Speech, Privacy, and Technology Project.

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En general, menos de la mitad de los estadounidenses elegibles de todas las edades han recibido un refuerzo.

La discrepancia para las personas mayores probablemente se deba a cambios en la forma en que el gobierno federal distribuyó las vacunas, dijo David Grabowski, profesor de política de atención médica en la Escuela de Medicina de Harvard.

Aunque la administración Biden coordinó la entrega de vacunas a hogares de adultos mayores, estadios de fútbol y otros lugares específicos a principios del año pasado, el gobierno federal ha desempeñado un papel mucho menos central en la entrega de refuerzos, remarcó Grabowski.

Hoy en día, los hogares de adultos mayores son en gran parte responsables de ofrecer los refuerzos a sus residentes, y dependen de las farmacias que tradicionalmente contratan para administrar las vacunas contra la gripe, dijo Grabowski. Y fuera de los hogares, las personas generalmente deben encontrar sus propios refuerzos, ya sea a través de clínicas, farmacias locales o proveedores de atención primaria.

El doctor Thomas Frieden, ex director de los CDC, dijo que, en teoría, redireccionar la responsabilidad de la inmunización contra covid de las clínicas patrocinadas por el gobierno a los proveedores individuales podría parecer lógico, dado el diseño privatizado de la atención médica de los Estados Unidos.

Pero, en realidad, dijo Frieden, ese enfoque no está funcionando porque "nuestro sistema de atención primaria de salud no está configurado para asumir fácilmente una misión de salud pública".

La mayoría de los proveedores de atención médica no tienen la tecnología para rastrear de manera segura qué pacientes han sido vacunados, y programar dosis de seguimiento, dijo Frieden. Tampoco hay incentivos financieros para que los médicos vacunen y administren refuerzos a sus pacientes. Incluso antes de la pandemia,

el 28 % de los estadounidenses no contaba con una fuente regular de atención médica.

Grabowski dijo que los hogares de adultos mayores en particular necesitan más apoyo. Aunque menos del 1% de los estadounidenses vive en hogares o centros de vida asistida, representan más del 20% de las muertes por covid.

El experto dijo que le gustaría que la administración Biden retomara la coordinación de la entrega de refuerzos en los hogares a través de los esfuerzos de vacunación masiva. "Haría que estas clínicas centralizadas volvieran a administrar refuerzos a los residentes y al personal a la vez", dijo Grabowski. "Parece algo obvio".

La administración Biden ha promocionado sus continuos esfuerzos para vacunar a las personas mayores. Por ejemplo, los Centros de Servicios de Medicare y Medicaid (CMS) han enviado equipos de mejora de la calidad para asesorar a los hogares con bajas tasas de vacunación.

El programa Medicare ha enviado cartas por correo a los 63 millones de beneficiarios para alentarlos a recibir los refuerzos, y ha enviado millones de recordatorios en correos electrónicos y mensajes de texto. Aún así, muchos defensores de salud coinciden en que el país ha perdido el impulso que tuvo durante los primeros meses de la campaña de vacunación contra covid.

"No parece haber la urgencia que vimos con las dosis iniciales", dijo Lori Smetanka, directora ejecutiva de National Consumer Voice for Quality Long-Term Care, un grupo de defensa.

Algunos investigadores atribuyeron esta desaceleración al desacuerdo inicial entre los líderes de salud sobre el valor de los refuerzos, seguido de una implementación escalonada. Los refuerzos se aprobaron en etapas para diferentes grupos de edad, sin la fanfarria que normalmente viene con un solo cambio de política importante.

Los CDC recomendaron vacunas de refuerzo para personas con sistemas inmunes debilitados en

agosto; luego para las personas mayores en octubre; para todos los adultos en noviembre; y para niños de 12 años en adelante en enero. Además, aunque los anuncios de vacunas parecían estar en todas partes hace un año, las agencias gubernamentales han sido menos expresivas a la hora de alentar las dosis de refuerzo.

"Sentía que éramos bombardeados con avisos, y que todos los caminos conducían a las vacunas", dijo Grabowski. "Ahora, tienes que encontrar tu propio camino".

Para muchas personas mayores, las barreras que pueden dificultar el acceso a la atención médica privada en tiempos normales también existen para los refuerzos. Por ejemplo, muchos adultos mayores prefieren recibir una vacuna sin una cita, o hacer citas por teléfono, incluso cuando las farmacias usan cada vez más las citas por internet, que requieren saber cómo navegar un sitio.

Algunas personas mayores no tienen transporte, un obstáculo grande particularmente en las áreas rurales en donde las clínicas de salud pueden estar a 20 o 30 millas de distancia. "Si las personas tienen que tomar dos autobuses o tomarse un tiempo libre del trabajo, o cuidar a su familia, es menos probable que se vacunen", dijo Smetanka.

La doctora LaTasha Perkins, médica de familia en Washington, D.C., dijo que ha trabajado arduamente para persuadir a su familia en Mississippi de que se vacunen. Su abuela accedió a recibir sus primeras vacunas en el otoño, justo cuando los CDC aprobaron refuerzos para todos los adultos. "Finalmente logramos que la gente recibiera dos inyecciones, y luego dijimos: 'Oh, por cierto, necesitas una tercera'", dijo Perkins. "Eso fue confuso para muchas comunidades".

Agregó que, aunque el liderazgo nacional es importante, las conexiones locales pueden ser más poderosas. Perkins ha dado charlas sobre vacunas en su iglesia. Es más probable que los feligreses confíen en su consejo médico, dijo,

porque es un miembro a la que ven todos los domingos.

Algunas comunidades han hecho un mejor trabajo para superar la renuencia que otras. Minnesota ha administrado refuerzos al 83% de los residentes vacunados de 65 años o más, una proporción mayor que en cualquier otro estado, según los CDC.

El condado de Dakota en Minnesota ha administrado refuerzos a un mayor porcentaje de personas vacunadas de 65 años o más que cualquier otro condado del país, al menos 50,000 adultos mayores, según un análisis de KHN de los datos de los CDC.

Christine Lees, epidemióloga y supervisora de salud pública del condado de Dakota, dijo que su departamento contrató a una agencia para proporcionar vacunas de refuerzo a los residentes y al personal de hogares y centros de vida asistida. El departamento de salud tiene clínicas de vacunación a la hora del almuerzo y algunas noches facilitar el acceso a los que trabajan.

El departamento utilizó dinero del Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES), para comprar una clínica móvil de vacunas para llevar refuerzos a los vecindarios y parques de casas móviles. "Lo ejecutamos durante todo el verano pasado y lo volvimos a poner en marcha", dijo Lees.

"Fuimos a albergues y bibliotecas. Salíamos al menos una vez a la semana para mantener esos números altos". Los trabajadores de salud comunitarios allanaron el camino para las clínicas de vacunas al visitar a los residentes con anticipación y responder preguntas, dijo Lees. El condado también usó fondos del American Rescue Plan Act para brindar incentivos de \$50 a las personas que recibían las vacunas iniciales y los refuerzos, dijo Lees.

Estos incentivos "fueron realmente importantes para las personas que podrían tener que pagar un poco más para viajar a un sitio de vacunación", dijo Lees. Topol, de Scripps, dijo que no es demasiado tarde para que los líderes

federales analicen lo que funciona y lo que no, y relanzar el esfuerzo para que más gente reciba los refuerzos.

"Será difícil reiniciar ahora. Pero una campaña agresiva y total para las personas mayores, cueste lo que cueste, sería lo correcto", dijo Topol. "Estas personas son las más frágiles".

Liz Szabo es corresponsal sénior de Kaiser Health News. Phillip Reese, profesor asistente de periodismo en la Universidad Estatal de California-Sacramento, contribuyó con esta historia. 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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support resources, evacuation assistance, and food vouchers contact New México Highlands University at nmhu.edu/hermit/#support.

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If you believe you or a loved one has become a victim of a scam or identity theft, report it immediately to your local law enforcement or contact the New México Office of the Attorney General by calling 1-844-255-9210 or file a complaint online at nmag.gov/file-a-complaint.aspx.

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in asylum-seekers with the limited resources they have once the border does open.

"Title 42 has created a humanitarian crisis, because a lot of us have thought about what will happen when the borders reopen," she says. "People have been arriving at the border for two years and waiting, but there aren't enough places for people to arrive here."

Last week, seven people made it to Casa Carmelita, all from Central and South América. One transgender woman, a new arrival who did not want to be named because she is still afraid of persecution, left her home in Oaxaca 19 years ago. She says she left not only because her family was living in poverty in part because of the job discrimination she faced as a transwoman, but because she was sexually assaulted by her stepfather and her uncle. Her mother urged her to leave, she says, when her friend, another transgender woman, was found dismembered in their village.

"I feel free to be here now. I don't know this place yet, but I will soon," she says. "I want to work, to have a better life, and to get the medi-

cines I need to treat my HIV. But I miss my mother so much."

Tears fill her eyes. She says she is at Casa Carmelita just long enough to get her bus ticket to Washington State, where she will live with her friend. She is looking forward to having any job she can find, and "waking up without fear."

Correa says the recent ruling to continue Title 42 doesn't change their work processes, but even in the last week, she said Customs and Border Patrol has been processing more LGBTQ asylum-seekers than she and her team can handle. Although she is glad that the crew at least understands the current asylum process for their clients, they are running out of money and space to help people coming to their shelter.

"We are beyond our capacity now," she says, but she will do everything she can to accept every asylum-seeker who reaches out to her.

Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas confirmed in a statement last month that the department will revert to following the standard asylum procedures once Title 42 ends.



The Casa Carmelita shelter in El Paso is just a few yards from the U.S.-Mexico border. / El refugio Casa Carmelita de El Paso está a pocos metros de la frontera entre Estados Unidos y México.

Under that migration policy, people can ask for asylum in the U.S., citing a credible fear of persecution or violence in their home country. Asylum-seekers would still need to wait in Mexico until their claims are decided, the result of another policy from Trump's term that the Biden administration has kept in place under court order.

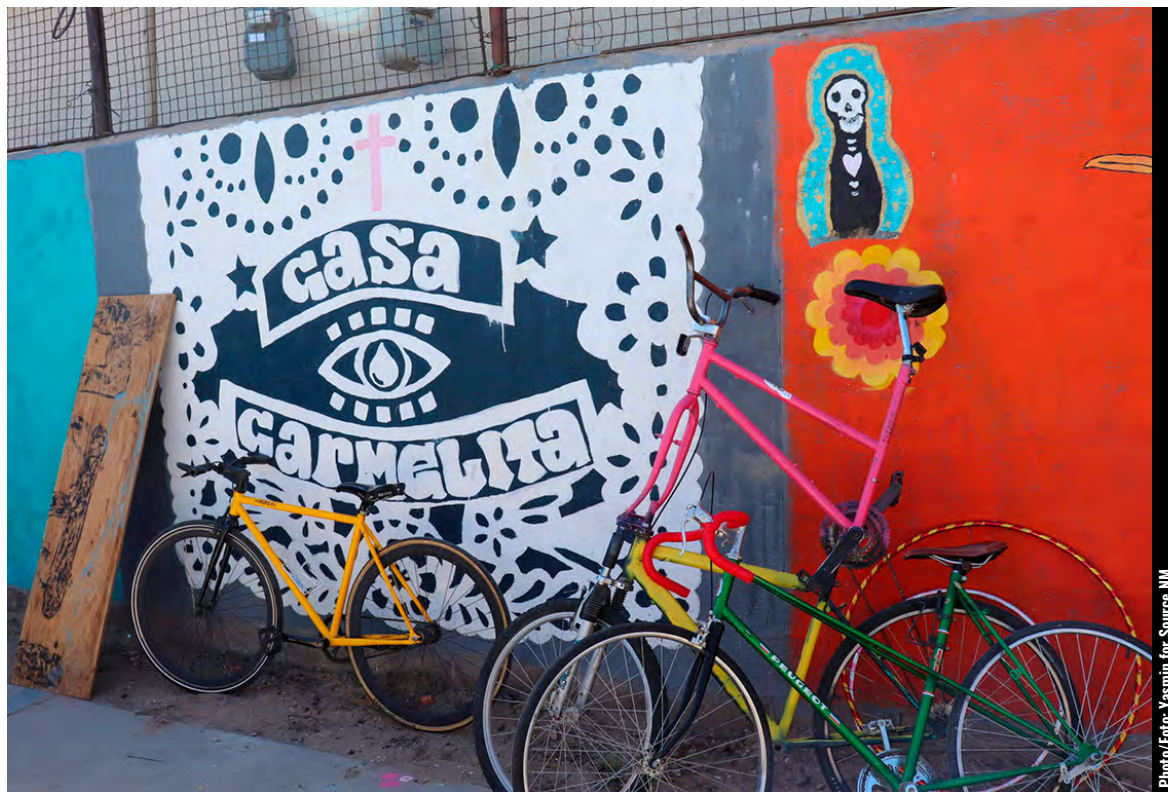
These policies draw from a xenophobic history that blames newcomers for disease and other social and economic problems, Professor Moya says. "It's almost history repeating itself, on how people traditionally look to immigrants and migrants as the threat. We all have to realize that no disease or virus or bacteria knows

which way is north, south, east and west."

Yasmin Khan is a Journalist in New México. This article is republished from Source New Mexico under a Creative Commons license.

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LGBTQ/Esp



El patio trasero del refugio para inmigrantes Casa Carmelita, en El Paso (Texas), tiene bicicletas, murales y una mesa de picnic. / The back patio of the migrant shelter Casa Carmelita in El Paso, Texas, has bikes, murals and a picnic table.

que ocurrirá cuando se reabran las fronteras", afirma. "La gente lleva dos años llegando a la frontera y esperando, pero no hay suficientes plazas para que la gente llegue aquí".

La semana pasada, siete personas llegaron a Casa Carmelita, todas ellas procedentes de Centroamérica y Sudamérica. Una mu-

jer transgénero, recién llegada, que no quiso ser nombrada porque aún tiene miedo a la persecución, dejó su hogar en Oaxaca hace 19 años. Dice que se fue no sólo porque su familia vivía en la pobreza, en parte debido a la discriminación laboral a la que se enfrentaba como mujer trans, sino porque fue agredida sexualmente por su padrastro y su

tío. Su madre la instó a marcharse, dice, cuando su amiga, otra mujer transexual, fue encontrada descuartizada en su pueblo.

"Ahora me siento libre de estar aquí. Todavía no conozco este lugar, pero pronto lo haré", dice. "Quiero trabajar, tener una vida mejor y conseguir los medicamentos que necesito para tratar mi VIH.

Pero echo mucho de menos a mi madre".

Las lágrimas llenan sus ojos. Dice que está en Casa Carmelita sólo el tiempo necesario para conseguir su billete de autobús para el estado de Washington, donde vivirá con su amiga. Está deseando tener cualquier trabajo que pueda encontrar, y "despertarse sin miedo".

Correa dice que el reciente fallo para continuar con el Título 42 no cambia sus procesos de trabajo, pero incluso en la última semana, dijo que la Patrulla de Aduanas y Fronteras ha estado procesando más solicitantes de asilo LGBTQ de lo que ella y su equipo pueden manejar. Aunque se alegra de que el equipo al menos entienda el proceso de asilo actual para sus clientes, se están quedando sin dinero y espacio para ayudar a las personas que llegan a su refugio.

"Ahora estamos por encima de nuestra capacidad", dice, pero hará todo lo posible para aceptar a todos los solicitantes de asilo que se acerquen a ella.

El Secretario de Seguridad Nacional, Alejandro Mayorkas, confirmó en un comunicado el mes pasado que el departamento volverá a seguir los procedimientos de asilo estándar una vez que el Título 42 termine.

En virtud de esa política migra-

toria, las personas pueden pedir asilo en Estados Unidos alegando un temor creíble de persecución o violencia en su país de origen. Los solicitantes de asilo seguirían teniendo que esperar en México hasta que se decidan sus solicitudes, resultado de otra política del mandato de Trump que la administración Biden ha mantenido en vigor por orden judicial.

Estas políticas se nutren de una historia xenófoba que culpa a los recién llegados de las enfermedades y otros problemas sociales y económicos, dice el profesor Moya. "Es casi la historia que se repite, sobre cómo la gente tradicionalmente ve a los inmigrantes y a los migrantes como la amenaza. Tenemos que darnos cuenta de que ninguna enfermedad, virus o bacteria sabe cuál es el norte, el sur, el este y el oeste".

Yasmin Kahn es reportera en Nuevo México. Este artículo ha sido publicado por Source New Mexico bajo una licencia Creative Commons.

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

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extreme heat during late spring and summer was associated with more emergency department vis-

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“These kids are growing up in a time when climate change is happening right now.”

Chrissy Esposito,
Colorado Health Institute

its by children and adolescents. In fact, 12% of these hospital visits, which included heat-related illness and morbidities, could be attributed to higher temperatures.

Colorado doesn't have clear data on kids' emergency department visits due to heat, but there don't seem to be many children going to the hospital for this reason, said Lalit Bajaj, MD, an emergency medicine physician and chief quality and outcomes officer

at Children's Hospital Colorado. This is likely because, unlike states like Texas or Louisiana, Colorado's climate is much more arid.

Humidity puts people at a far greater risk of heat-related illness because it makes it harder for sweat to evaporate, which keeps the body from cooling, said Bajaj. According to the Mayo Clinic, a high heat index—a measure of both actual temperature and humidity—increases people's sensitivity to heat. Thus, 85 degrees Fahrenheit in Colorado feels very different than 85 degrees in Texas.

This isn't to say that heat-related illnesses don't happen in Colorado. Across the state, the rate of heat-related emergency department visits is 5.2 per 100,000 people, and some southeastern Colorado counties have a much higher rate. Prowers County, for example, saw a rate of 33 people per 100,000 in 2020.

Beyond the documented harms of poor air quality, much more re-

search is needed on how children are impacted by climate change, said Esposito: “These kids are growing up in a time when climate change is happening right now.”

Yet in more than half of Colorado's 64 counties, local government and public health agencies have not developed plans to address climate change, according to a report on health and climate by the Colorado Health Institute.

“A lot of plans tend to be in rich counties and rich cities,” said Esposito, who was a co-author on the institute's report. “We don't want to just say, ‘Yuma County doesn't have a plan.’ Well, Yuma County doesn't have the resources or the infrastructure to create a plan or sustain it.” In 2021, the average income per person in Yuma County, which is in northeastern Colorado on the border of Kansas and Nebraska, was \$28,791, compared to a statewide average of \$39,545.

Some local governments in more affluent areas have taken

action. Carbondale's Climate Energy Action Plan, created in 2017, outlines goals and specific actions to transition the city's energy use away from coal-fired power plants and toward renewable energy. The mountain town of Telluride is also working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reach carbon neutrality.

There has also been movement on a statewide level in addition to the proposed package of environmental bills for 2022. Last year, Polis signed a new climate-change bill into law that strengthened regulations on greenhouse gas emissions, particularly for electricity, oil and gas, and other industrial sectors. The bill also calls for emission cuts and pollution reduction in “disproportionally impacted communities” where there are higher percentages of low-income people and people of color.

Nevertheless, that law doesn't include the aggressive regulations that some Democratic lawmakers

and conservationists wanted. Reports indicate that Colorado will still fall drastically short of its emissions goals without more ambitious tactics and strategies.

A lot more still needs to be done to protect Colorado kids as climate change progresses, advocates say.

“Just as those before fought for survival and justice, I fight for a healthy future for the next seven generations,” Shaina Oliver, an Indigenous mother of six in Denver and coordinator of the Moms Clean Air Force of Colorado, said at the March meeting on air pollution at the Capitol. “The next generations are dependent on our strength today.”

Helen Santoro is a Freelance Journalist in Gunnison, Colo. This article was produced by Collective Colorado, an initiative of The Colorado Trust. Reproduced with permission of The Colorado Trust.

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Universidad

La lucha por lograr que los varones hispanos vayan a la universidad es un importante tema para el estado.

Aproximadamente dos de cada cinco varones hispanos que se gradúan de una secundaria de Colorado irán a la universidad. Una vez en la universidad, la mayoría no se gradúa. En las universidades públicas de Colorado con programas de cuatro años, solo se gradúa un 41% de los hombres hispanos. En las universidades comunitarias más pequeñas, se gradúa menos de una tercera parte.

Estas cifras determinan las grandes brechas en Colorado de quién tiene una educación universitaria y quién no. Aproximadamente un 61% de todos los residentes de Colorado tienen una credencial universitaria, en comparación con solo una cuarta parte de los residentes hispanos.

Cadena dijo que es necesario resolver ese problema, especialmente porque 1 de cada 5 residentes de Colorado se identifica como hispano.

Cadena agregó que lograr que más varones hispanos vayan a la universidad es un asunto de oportunidad y libertad para ellos individualmente y para sus familias. Esto rompe los ciclos de pobreza generacional. Se han hecho estudios que demuestran que las personas con educación universitaria tienen mejor acceso a atención médica. Los residentes que tienen un grado universitario también tienen un mayor potencial de ingresos y más

habilidad para hacer lo que quieren en su vida.

“Si permitimos que esto continúe, es como si nos resignáramos a ello. Estamos diciendo que eso está bien”, dijo Cadena. “Eso es inaceptable”.

La fundación encontró que los estudiantes que nunca fueron a la universidad escucharon en algún momento de su niñez que no tendrían dinero suficiente para eso. Nadie les dijo que un buen desempeño académico les podía ayudar. El informe compilado por la fundación dijo que muchos de los encuestados sintieron que ir a la universidad no era algo que ellos podían lograr.

Los que nunca terminaron su carrera con frecuencia tomaron decisiones basadas en malos consejos recibidos desde la niñez, según el informe. Algunos fueron a universidades lejos del hogar, nunca se conectaron a la comunidad universitaria, y no recibieron la información, o los servicios de salud mental necesarios para terminar la carrera.

Los varones hispanos que sí se graduaron reportaron haber contado con apoyo de la familia. O que decidieron continuar la universidad a pesar de los costos, y tuvieron profesores o mentores que vieron su potencial. Esos estudiantes tuvieron el beneficio de haber sido alentados desde temprana edad.

Cadena dijo que los encuestados sabían que la universidad les daría acceso a una mejor vida.

Los que fueron a la universidad

hablaron de expandir su red de colaboración y sus prospectos de empleo. Los que nunca asistieron a la universidad dijeron que harán lo posible para que sus hijos vayan para así tener más oportunidades. Ese grupo predominantemente se convirtió en empresarios con trabajos de esfuerzo intenso, pero a un costo para su salud y su tiempo.

Cadena dijo que el hecho de que todos los grupos reconocen el valor de una educación universitaria amerita que se les ofrezca ayuda personalizada a los estudiantes. También dijo que la encuesta indicó la posibilidad de sacar a las personas de sus normas.

“Hubo un reconocimiento de que la universidad rompe ciclos,” dijo Cadena, “y rompe ciclos generacionales.”

Jason Gonzales es reportero de Chalkbeat Colorado. Chalkbeat Colorado colabora con Open Campus en periodismo sobre el tema de educación superior.

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College

ability to do what they want in life.

“If we allow this to continue, we are almost resigned to it. We allow it to be OK,” Cadena said. “That's unacceptable.”

The foundation found students who never went to college heard early in their lives that they didn't have the money to go. No one told them that they could thrive academically. The report compiled by the foundation said many respondents felt that going to college was not something that they could achieve.

Those who never finished college often made decisions based on bad advice from an early age, the report found. Some attended schools far from home, didn't connect to the campus community, and didn't get the information, money, or mental health services they needed to finish school.

Hispanic men who did graduate reported having family support. Or they decided to continue with college despite the costs, and had teachers or mentors who saw their potential. They benefited from encouragement from an early age.

Cadena said respondents knew that college provided access to a better life.

Those who went to college talked about expanding their network and job prospects. Those who never went to college said they want to push their kids to attend to have more opportunities. That group predominantly became entrepreneurs in labor-intensive jobs, but at a cost to their body and their time.

Cadena said the fact that all groups recognize the value of college argues for offering help tailored to individuals. He said the survey indicated the possibility of lifting people out of their norms.

“There was an acknowledgment that college breaks cycles,” Cadena said, “and it breaks generational cycles.”

Jason Gonzales is a Reporter with Chalkbeat Colorado. Chalkbeat Colorado partners with Open Campus on higher education coverage.

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por ejemplo, casi un 25 por ciento de los niños viven por debajo del nivel de la pobreza, según datos reunidos por la [Encuesta sobre la Comunidad Estadounidense](#). Un promedio de más del 23 por ciento de los habitantes en la Región 6 de las Estadísticas de la Salud en Colorado (la cual incluye los condados de Baca, Bent, Crowley, Huerfano, Kiowa, Las Animas, Otero y Prowers) tienen asma, en comparación con la más acaudalada Región 12 (condados de Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Pitkin y Summit), la cual tiene una tasa promedio de asma del 16 por ciento.

"No es un secreto que aquí, en Colorado, nuestro aire no es tan limpio como debería ser", dijo la senadora estatal Julie Gonzales (demócrata de Denver), quien también habló en el Capitolio el pasado mes de marzo. "Con demasiada frecuencia, es mi comunidad—la gente con bajos ingresos, las personas de color—quienes pagan el precio".

Las temperaturas en aumento dañan más que la habilidad de un niño para respirar. Los niños también absorben más calor debido a que sus cuerpos más pequeños tienen una [mayor proporción entre su superficie y volumen](#), lo cual causa que sean especialmente sensibles a la deshidratación, el estrés por calor y la muerte relacionada con el color. También es más probable que sufran enfermedades renales, desbalance de electrolitos y fiebre [durante episodios de calor persistente](#).

En un estudio publicado en enero, científicos analizaron 3.8 millones de visitas a salas de emergencia en 47 hospitales infantiles entre 2016 y 2018. Descubrieron que el calor extremo a finales de la primavera y durante el verano estuvo asociado con más [visitas de emergencia entre los niños y adolescentes](#). De hecho, el 12 por ciento de estas visitas al hospital, las cuales incluyeron enfermedades y muertes relacionadas con el calor, podrían atribuirse a las temperaturas más altas.

Colorado no cuenta con datos claros sobre las visitas infantiles a salas de emergencia debido al calor, pero no parece haber demasiados niños que visitan un hospital por esta razón, dijo Lalit Bajaj, doctor en medicina de emergencia y director de calidad y resultados en el Hospital de Niños de Colorado. Esto probablemente sea así debido a que el clima de Colorado, a diferencia del clima en estados como Texas o Louisiana, es mucho más árido.

La humedad hace que las personas corran un riesgo mucho

mayor de desarrollar enfermedades debido al calor porque dificulta que el sudor se evapore, lo cual previene que el cuerpo se refresque, Bajaj dijo. Según la Clínica Mayo, un alto índice de calor o sensación térmica (una medida del efecto combinado de la temperatura real y humedad) aumenta la sensibilidad de las personas al calor. Por lo tanto, 85 grados Fahrenheit en Colorado se sienten muy diferentes a 85 grados en Texas.



"Estos niños están creciendo en una época, en la que el cambio climático está sucediendo ahora mismo".

Chrissy Esposito,
Instituto de Salud de Colorado

Esto no significa que las enfermedades relacionadas con el calor no ocurran en Colorado. Por todo el estado, la tasa de visitas relacionadas con el calor a la sala de emergencia es de [5.2 por cada 100,000 personas](#), y algunos condados en el sudeste de Colorado tienen una tasa mucho mayor. Por ejemplo, el Condado de Prowers, tuvo una tasa de 33 por cada 100,000 personas en 2020.

Más allá de los daños documentados de la mala calidad del aire, se necesitan muchos más estudios sobre cómo el cambio climático afecta a los niños, Esposito dijo: "Estos niños están creciendo en una época en la que el cambio climático está sucediendo ahora mismo".

Sin embargo, en más de la mitad de los 64 condados de Colorado, las agencias locales gubernamentales y de salud pública no han desarrollado planes para abordar el cambio climático, según un [informe sobre la salud y el clima](#) producido por el Instituto de Salud de Colorado.

"Muchos planes suelen existir en condados adinerados y ciudades adineradas", dijo Esposito, una de las autoras del informe del instituto. "No queremos decir solamente: 'el Condado de Yuma no tiene un plan'. Bueno, el Condado de Yuma no tiene los recursos ni la infraestructura para crear un plan y mantenerlo". En 2021, los ingresos promedio por persona en el Condado de Yuma, ubicado en el noreste de Colorado en la frontera con Kansas y Nebraska, era de [\\$28,791](#), comparado con el promedio estatal de [\\$39,545](#).

Algunos gobiernos locales en zonas más adineradas están implementando medidas. Carbonale creó un plan en 2017, [Plan de Acción para la Energía Climática](#), el cual describe los objetivos y medidas específicas para que el uso energético de la ciudad haga la transición de centrales eléctricas de carbón a la energía renovable. El pueblo montañoso de Telluride también está trabajando para reducir sus emisiones de gases de invernadero y [alcanzar la neutralidad de carbono](#).

También se ha observado un avance a nivel estatal además del paquete de propuestas legislativas medioambientales para 2022. El año pasado, Polis [firmó como ley una nueva propuesta legislativa sobre el cambio climático](#) que fortaleció las regulaciones de las emisiones de gases de invernadero, especialmente en los sectores eléctricos, de petróleo y gas y otros sectores industriales. La ley también requiere un recorte de emisiones y la reducción de contaminación en "comunidades afectadas desproporcionadamente" donde hay más altos porcentajes de personas con bajos ingresos y personas de color.

Sin embargo, la ley no incluye las regulaciones agresivas que algunos legisladores demócratas y ecologistas querían. Reportes indican que Colorado [no alcanzará por mucho sus objetivos de emisiones](#) si no implementa tácticas y estrategias más atrevidas.

Queda mucho más por hacer para proteger a los niños en Colorado conforme avanza el cambio climático, dicen los defensores comunitarios.

"Igual que aquellas personas lucharon antes por la supervivencia y justicia, yo lucho por un futuro saludable para las próximas siete generaciones", Shaina Oliver dijo durante la reunión sobre la contaminación del aire realizada en el Capitolio en marzo. Oliver es una madre indígena con seis hijos que vive en Denver y coordinadora de la organización Moms Clean Air Force of Colorado. "Las próximas generaciones dependen de nuestra fortaleza el día de hoy".

Helen Santoro es periodista independiente en Gunnison, Colorado. Este artículo fue producido por Collective Colorado, una iniciativa de The Colorado Trust. Reproducido con permiso de The Colorado Trust.

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choice. These leaders are content to talk about the importance of better mental health services until the news crews get enough quotes and move on, and then our leaders return to their governing paralysis.

People are incensed because "pro-life" seems to have taken a backseat to pro-gun. The National Rifle Association and Second Amendment absolutists wrap themselves in the words "right of the people to keep and bear arms" and skip over the other part about "a well regulated militia."

The "solution," in their view, is more guns.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Alito has recently been in the news with his reminder about the importance of what is not said in the Constitution. Although he was writing about abortion, I am sure he would want to remind us, too, that there is no language in the Second Amendment that mentions unfettered access to high-capacity ammo magazines or weapons that

can fire as rapidly as a shooter can pull the trigger.

Yes, there is no magic solution that will end all mass killings. It is foolish to expect 100% perfection from every step that is proposed.

And it is even more foolish to do nothing, knowing full well that within a week or two the tragedy of another mass killing will visit another community after another deranged person decides to settle some perceived score by gunning down innocent people who are shopping for strawberries, sitting in a classroom, or enjoying a concert.

How much longer must we wait before our "leaders" actually lead on this problem?

Randy Evans is executive director of the Iowa Freedom of Information Council. This article is republished from [Iowa Capital Dispatch](#) under a Creative Commons license.

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FEMA

reviewing status updates, clarifying any written correspondence they get, understanding disaster recovery and eligibility, and collecting and scanning info or documents needed for case files.

Still, the fastest and easiest way to get help is by applying at [disasterassistance.gov](#), according to FEMA.

Folks who can't get to one of the centers in person or who do not have internet access can apply by calling 1-800-621-3362 toll-free. The line operates every day from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

For people who don't speak English or who have some other need that makes it difficult to apply, FEMA can provide interpreters, real-time captioning, and information in alternate formats, including large-print, audio and electronic versions.

If someone uses a relay service, such as video relay service (VRS), captioned telephone service or others, you can give FEMA the number for that service so that they can communicate with them.

FEMA also has qualified American Sign Language interpreters, qualified multilingual interpreters

and information written in multiple languages.

Undocumented people can still apply for certain kinds of assistance if another adult household member is a citizen or if the household has a minor child who was born in the United States and has a Social Security number, according to FEMA.

New Mexicans who lost work as a result of the fires can also apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance, the Governor's Office announced Monday.

They can apply at evacuation shelters, at any Workforce Connection Center across the state, or by calling the Unemployment Insurance Operations Center at 1-877-664-6984. The center is open from 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays. The deadline to apply is June 15.

Austin Fisher is a journalist with Source New México. This article is republished from [Source New Mexico](#) under a Creative Commons license.

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address issues around immigration. She was active in the 2009 Comprehensive Immigration Reform and DREAM Act. She has since volunteered or worked on several pro-immigrant bills such as those that resulted in driver's licenses for all, repeal of the "show me your papers" law and the Immigrant Legal Defense Fund.

She started at MSU Denver in 2012 and attended for three years, completing all required courses. While at the University, she also became active in student government and immigration advocacy. She was instrumental in establishing a third-tier tuition rate at MSU Denver for undocumented students before the passage of ASSET (Advancing Students for a Stronger Economy Tomorrow),

which allows eligible undocumented students to pay in-state tuition.

In 2015, with one semester left until graduation, she was offered a position on the advance team for U.S. Sen. Bernie Sanders' 2016 presidential campaign. She knew it was something she couldn't decline, so she made the difficult decision to leave MSU Denver just short of her degree.

"After that, I was offered many great positions and political opportunities that I couldn't pass up," Temu Otting said. One of those opportunities was working on Jared Polis' gubernatorial campaign. Polis won and tapped Temu Otting to serve on the Colorado Commission on Higher Education through July 1, 2025.

While working on Polis' campaign, she was offered a position as the immigration-campaign coordinator at the American Civil Liberties Union of Colorado, a job she said fulfills her life's mission.

As the ACLU's immigration-campaign coordinator, Temu Otting leads several of the organization's immigration campaigns, making sure they are improving the lives of immigrants. Her work also includes making sure ACLU members are aware of their constitutional rights and engaged with organizations across the state.

"There is still a lot to be done for immigrants and their families," said Temu Otting. "Until my family can live without any fear of being separated, there is work for me to do, and I am committed to the change."

She also got married and had a son during her hiatus from MSU Denver. She said she realized in 2021 that she wanted to go back and finish her last few classes for her degree.

"I equate a bachelor's degree to a driver's license," said Otting.

"You're going to need it at one point or another." So she started by taking two classes in last fall while she was pregnant. Now, she's one class away from graduating with a double major in Political Science and Anthropology and will walk at Commencement ceremonies this spring.

She says being from a poor background living paycheck-to-paycheck and her zig-zag college career give her a unique perspective for her role on the Commission on Higher Education.

"I think my life coming from immigrant parents and, really, being a Brown woman helps me to give perspective to the commission," she said.

Temu Otting has been impressed with the Department of Higher Education's commitment to finding solutions to problems that students encounter while pursuing their degrees.

She has a lot on her plate but feels she is at a special moment in her life where she's absorbing

all the knowledge she can. Next on her already-full schedule? She thinks she'll either run for office or start a business. When House District 33 Rep. Matt Gray announced in April he would not seek reelection in the June Democratic primary, Temu Otting asked the vacancy committee to consider her as Gray's replacement on the ballot. The committee ultimately decided on Broomfield City Councilmember William Lindstedt, but it's likely not the last time we'll see Temu Otting's name in Democratic circles.

Her advice to other nontraditional students: "Take it at your own pace. Don't stigmatize or internalize any doubt you have about completing a degree at your own pace. Just do it."

Jill McGranahan is a contributing writer for the Metropolitan State University of Denver RED.

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SEIZE THE AWKWARD   

Data

safety and security of women everywhere."

Data brokers across the country use a similar three-step business model. First, companies collect untold amounts of data from Americans when they use websites and mobile applications, oftentimes without the consumer's informed consent or knowledge. Second, data brokers scoop up that information in bulk and repackage that information for sale. Third, purchasers of all stripes buy the data for almost any purpose, reaping massive profits for the \$200 billion data-broker industry.

But the senators noted that SafeGraph and Placer.ai's sale of abortion clinic data is especially pernicious, even by the low standards of the largely unregulated data-broker market. The companies collect incredibly precise location and time data from millions of Americans' phones. The data

can reveal where people who visit abortion clinics came from, where they go afterwards, and even where they live. And anyone can buy the companies' data — or in Placer.ai's case, access some of the data simply by creating a free account — including individuals, corporations, and governments who want to learn who is seeking abortion care and where they are.

The senators further called out the two companies for their lackluster responses to the public outcry over their data collection practices involving people who visit abortion clinics. Neither company provided any information about the number of people impacted, who accessed their data, whether their data removals would be permanent, or other remedial practices.

Given the grave threats to abortion rights and women's and health care providers' safety if Roe v. Wade is gutted, the senators

are calling on the two companies to give detailed answers to their questions about the companies' disturbing practices by May 31, 2022.

In March, Senator Luján, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Communications, Media, and Broadband, sent a letter to internet service providers regarding their use of customer data including location data, and questioning their troubling practices of collecting, sharing, and profiting from Americans' private and sensitive information. The Senator has worked consistently to protect Americans' privacy online by demanding greater transparency from the nation's top tech and telecom firms.

U.S. Senators Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.); Tammy Baldwin (D-Wis.); Patty Murray (D-Wash.), Chair of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee; Tina Smith (D-Minn.); Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.), Chair of the Senate Budget Committee; Ed Markey (D-Mass.); Richard Blumenthal (D-Conn.); Cory Booker (D-N.J.); Amy Klobuchar (D-Minn.), Chair of the Senate Rules Committee; Chris Murphy (D-Conn.); Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), Chair of the Senate Finance Committee; Tammy Duckworth (D-Ill.); and Alex Padilla (D-Calif.), also joined the letter.

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2022 REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE

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Report

sites. From the onset, the schools were, "designed to separate a child from his reservation and family, strip him of his tribal lore and mores, force the complete abandonment of his Native language, and prepare him for never again returning to his people," according to the Interior report.

If you're looking for a more eloquent description of the method, here is what the Indian Affairs Commissioner William A. Jones wrote in 1902:

"The young of the wild bird, though born in captivity, naturally retains the instincts of freedom so strong in the parent and beats the bars to secure it, while after several generations of captivity the young bird will return to the cage after a brief period of freedom. So with the Indian child. The first wild redskin placed in the school chafes at the loss of freedom and longs to return to his wildwood home. His offspring retains some of the habits acquired by the parent. These habits receive fresh development in each successive generation, fixing new rules of conduct, different aspirations, and greater desires to be in touch with the dominant race."

By 1904, the federal government understood the significance of separating families, writing in official documents that, "The love of home and the warm reciprocal affection existing between parents and children are among the strongest characteristics of the Indian nature."

In 1928 the Meriam Report looked at the condition of Native Americans in the U.S. and found that the, "main disruption to the Indian family and tribal relations had come from the Federal Indian boarding school system."

The plan worked.

Erasing the cultural identity of children through abuse was also seen in the conditions of the boarding schools themselves, and studies from the time show the federal government knew how rancid the environments the kids were living in.

Reports of living conditions at schools in 1896 showed, "three children to each bed," at Kickapoo Boarding School, Kansas. At Rainy Mountain Boarding School in Oklahoma, "single beds pushed so closely together to preclude passage between them, and each bed has two or more occupants." Nutrition was nonexistent as the same report concluded, "the outstanding deficiency is in the diet furnished the Indian children, many of whom are below normal health."

When kids stepped out of line, they were often whipped, sometimes at the hands of older students, according to the report.

The 1928 Meriam Report also concluded that boarding schools were acting as de facto children labor camps citing a disproportionate amount of time students were spending doing vocational or labor-intensive work instead of actual schoolwork like math or reading.

Even the youngest of students were forced into manual labor such as lumbering, railroad, carpentering, irrigation, well-digging and construction.

The Interior Department investigation shared the itinerary of a typical school day in 1917 for a first grade student at a boarding school. It shows a required 110 minutes learning English, then 20 minutes of drawing, 10 minutes of breathing exercises that is followed by 240 minutes of "industrial work."

An example at the Mescale-ro Boarding School in New Mexico shows that in 1903 Mescale-ro Apache, "boys sawed over 70,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles and made upward of 120,000 bricks."

When the federal government noticed low enrollments they went into communities and took children. According to the report, "In 1919 it was discovered that only 2,089 of an estimated 9,613 Navajo children were attending school, and thus the Government initiated a crash program of Navajo education."

Those children were sent to boarding schools without their parents' consent, the Interior Department said.

Church and state

The federal government also circumvented rules regarding separation of church and state by paying schools run by churches to take in Native American students.

A 1908 Supreme Court ruling, *Quick Bear v. Leupp*, allowed the federal government to use money held in Indian treaties and trust accounts to fund children, "induced or compelled to attend Indian boarding schools that were operated by religious institutions or organizations."

The court said paying churches did not violate the Indian Appropriation Acts and "to forbid such expenditures would violate the free exercise clause of the First Amendment."

Further expanding the church's reach on tribes, the federal government also gave these organizations land that was for Native Americans under treaty laws. The report concluded, "The basic approach of subsidizing various religious groups to operate schools for Indians did not come to an end until 1897."

Long reach

The generational impact of boarding schools will be the next development in the historic investigation, but one thing is clear, the outcomes of the attempted genocide did disrupt families and communities.

Research about boarding school survivors shows higher rates of chronic health problems that could be passed down to children. "The increased trauma that men faced in the Indian boarding school system may have produced increased stress, which then may affect the biological systems of the body," according to the report. "These stressors may then introduce epigenetic alterations that are then transferred to their children, also known as epigenetic inheritance."

"Children of the first attendees of [federal Indian] boarding schools went on to attend, as did their grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, leading to an intergenerational pattern of cultural and familial disruption under direct and indirect support by the United States and non-federal entities."

Shaun Griswold is a Senior Reporter with Source New Mexico. This article is republished from Source New Mexico under a Creative Commons license.

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Coalition

tive care or lack thereof has on a person's life.

Colorado has been a leader in protecting abortion access, but that access should not depend on economic circumstances. Abortion is never 'elective.' It is a fundamental right now established in Colorado law through the Reproductive Health Equity Act signed by the Governor.

Our elected leaders must be proactive with their words and actions, especially when millions of people face the reality of losing their reproductive freedoms across the country. The Reproductive Health Equity Act is a beacon of hope for many other states who want to follow suit and do the same as we have — as our community has. To say there are 'nuances' in the policy action we're hoping to enact does a disservice to the millions of Coloradans who seek a leader that not only speaks up about protecting abortion but will do anything in their power to remove any barriers that stand in the

way of self-affirming healthcare.

The Colorado Reproductive Health, Rights, and Justice Coalition (CO RJRH) is a coalition committed to moving policies that ensure that the rights and dignity of every Coloradan are protected. We work to reduce stigma and shift the dynamic of the conversation about reproductive health care and abortion in order to push back on politically motivated attacks, normalize the need for reproductive health care, ensure respect for those who provide and seek abortion, and

center the stories and needs of marginalized people and underserved communities.

CO RJRH is composed of ACLU of Colorado, Cobalt Advocates, Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights (COLOR), Interfaith Alliance of Colorado, New Era Colorado, Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains, and ProgressNow Colorado.

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LEGALS

Stanek Constructors, Inc. is soliciting bids from certified MBE and WBE subcontractors and suppliers for the re-bid of:

City of Salida, Colorado - 2022 Pasquale Springs Improvements Project

Bids, current MBE/WBE certifications, and EPA DBE forms due: **5/23/22** by 5:00 P.M. to estimating@stanekconstructors.com

Scopes of work and materials include but are not limited to: sitework, concrete, masonry, miscellaneous metals, rough carpentry, thermal & moisture protection, doors and windows, protective coatings, fire extinguisher cabinets, equipment, mechanical, electrical, and I&C. For additional information contact Karen Calabro at 719-401-5621 or kcalabro@stanekconstructors.com

Stanek Constructors, Inc. intends to conduct negotiations in good faith with qualified M/WBE subcontracting and supplier firms and is willing to break up scopes of work to better fit the interests of M/WBE companies wishing to participate in this bid. For assistance with bonding, credit, or insurance, please contact Dustin Foss at dfoss@stanekconstructors.com or 303-339-2442.

Stanek Constructors, Inc. is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.



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