

02 de Junio 2022

El Semanario

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Digital Edition

Incalculable Grief

Dolor Incalculable

8

Photo/Foto: Sergio Flores for The Texas Tribune

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Chris M. Fresquez
President / CEO - Publisher

Toni C. Fresquez
Editor

Juan Carlos Uribe
Translator / Web Services

Raya Tkachenko
Layout/Production

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Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 460428, Glendale CO 80246

Colorado:
8400 East Crescent Parkway
Greenwood Village CO 80111

New Mexico:
500 Marquette Ave. NW,
Albuquerque NM 87102



800-886-4054
303-672-0800
720-368-5387 Fax



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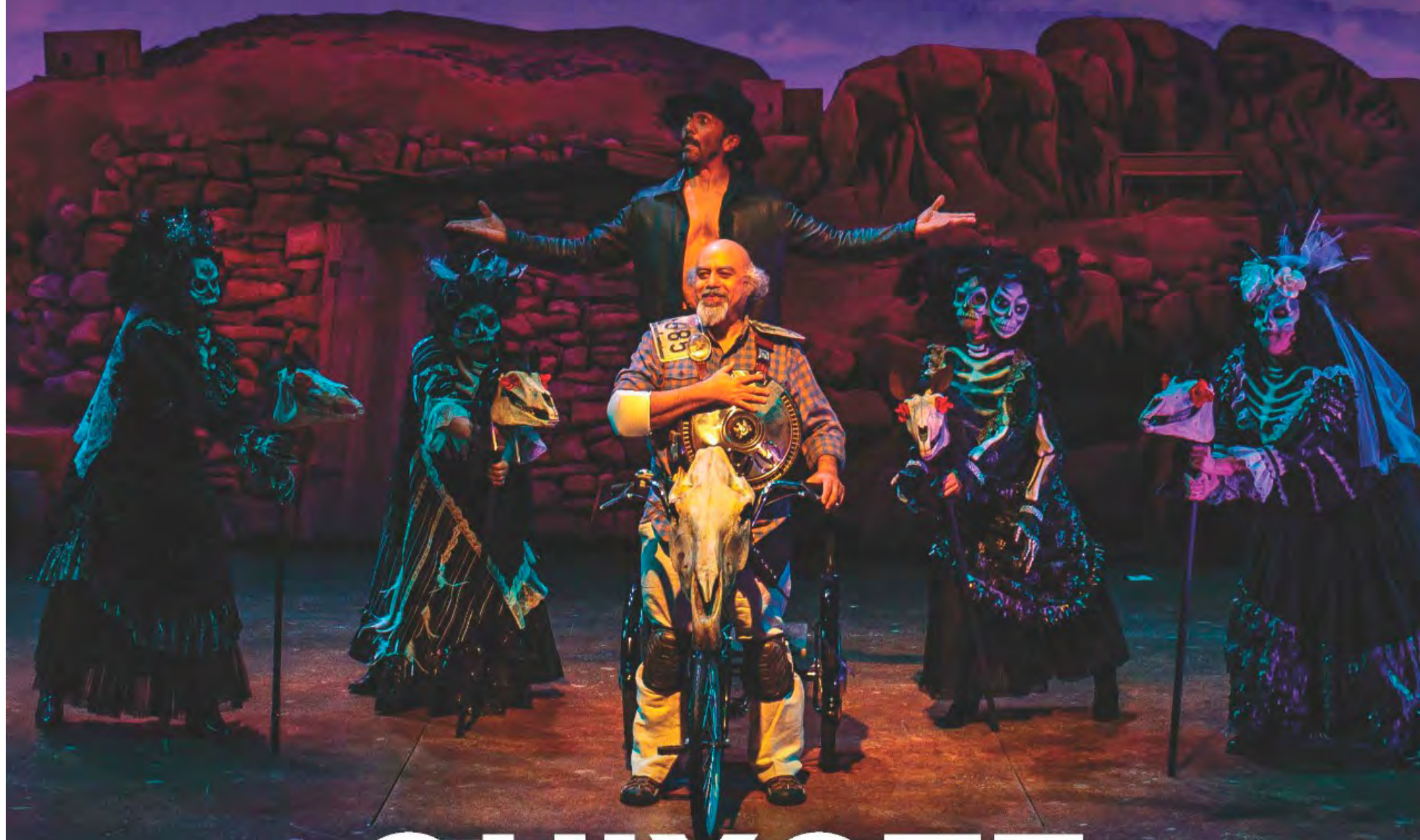
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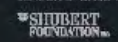


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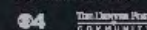
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Commentary/Comentario

With Or Without Title 42, Migrants Continue to Risk It All

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

Following the federal judge's ruling that prevents the Biden administration from ending implementation of Title 42, which the White House assures it will appeal, there is a common denominator in press reports. That is, with or without the measure in place, migrants will continue to arrive at the border with the hope of seeking asylum at some point in time.

This seems to be the logic of basic survival that anti-immigrant people—including politicians, officials, and a part of U.S. society—will never understand nor accept. There could be thousands of obstacles along the way, but for someone who is trying to leave behind what threatens their very existence, and that of their loved ones, there is no barrier that will keep them from at least trying.

Essentially, thousands of migrants are waiting in various border cities because, with or without Title 42, they will continue to come. In fact, one of the fallacies that Republicans and some moderate Democrats brandish is that

the elimination of Title 42 would generate "chaos at the border," in the mass arrival of migrants. From there they insist on latching on to this health measure, activated by the COVID-19 pandemic, to deal with migration challenges, without any sort of real debate in Congress about approving or rejecting legislation.

“

If they survive the crossings and are then deported, they will try once again. With or without Title 42.

It is, plain and simple, a sort of legislative "give and take" in which thousands of human lives, completely vulnerable, are part of a perverse game of political convenience, where what's most "important" is beating your opponent, whether that be the court or the press, putting these migrants in the middle like an ideological stragem, whether they are defending or attacking them. Meanwhile, those migrants unfortunately remain, as always, in migratory limbo.

In other words, Title 42 has been like a weapon for those politicians who have dedicated decades to blocking broad immigration reform that, in addition to legalizing undocumented immigrants, would address the obsolete asylum laws that govern in this country. What's more, Title 42 has allowed these asylum laws to be undermined even more, impeding entry especially to foreign born people from Latin American, Caribbean, and African countries, among others—a phenomenon that began during the Trump administration, also revealing the xenophobic part that goes along with this policy of evident exclusion.

In that way, these politicians' cynicism has no limit. The end date of Title 42—this past May 23—had not even arrived, yet they began to argue that there was a "border crisis." If there was a "crisis" with Title 42, then why cling to this health measure to confront the disaster that is this country's immigration laws, in the supposedly most powerful nation on the planet? Why not legislate?

The answer is simple. Because it's easier to exploit the issue for political ends than "put on your big boy

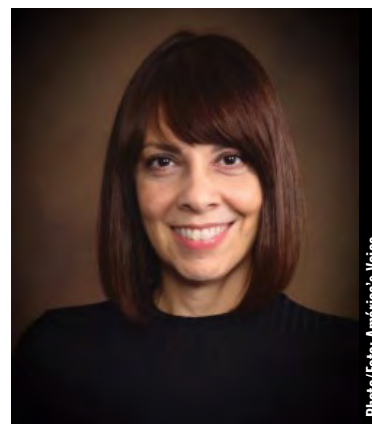


Photo: Foto-América's Voice



Photo: Foto-América's Voice

and big girl pants" to make difficult decisions and reform a migration system that does not correspond to the reality of this 21st century. It's easier to turn to demagoguery than to do the work for which they were supposedly elected.

"They should put themselves in our shoes one day," is the message from an undocumented immigrant to U.S. legislators, when she is interviewed by Noticias Telemundo in a shelter in the Mexican city of Reynosa, where she awaits the opportunity to solicit asylum. "Hopefully they will help us because we are humble people with a heart ready to work."

Her words encapsulate the true and profound feelings of a real mi-

grant who only wants the opportunity to demonstrate what each generation of migrants has, not only for this country, but for any that have done so throughout human history.

But the lack of guts of these legislators is so much so that, in the talk about the border and managing thousands of asylum seekers daily, it would seem like this is an underdeveloped nation, incapable of dealing with an increase in the number of migrants.

This contrasts with the petulance they always show in Congress, where the United States is "top dog," fully in charge, capable

See [Title 42](#) on page 17



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Con Título 42 o Sin Él, los Migrantes Seguirán Arriesgándolo Todo

Maribel Hastings y David Torres

Tras el fallo de un juez federal que impide al gobierno de Joe Biden dejar de implementar el Título 42, y que la Casa Blanca asegura que apelará, un común denominador recorre los reportes de prensa en estos días: con la medida o sin ella, los migrantes seguirán llegando a la frontera, con la esperanza de solicitar asilo en algún momento.

Esa parece ser una lógica de sobrevivencia pura que los antiinmigrantes —entre políticos, funcionarios y parte de la sociedad estadounidense— nunca lograrán ni entender, ni aceptar. Porque puede haber miles de obstáculos en el camino, pero para alguien que busca dejar atrás aquello que martiriza su existencia y la de sus seres queridos no hay barrera que le impida, al menos, intentarlo.

En efecto, en varias ciudades fronterizas son miles los migrantes que aguardan porque, con Título 42 o sin él, ellos seguirán llegando. De hecho, una de las falacias que republicanos y algunos demócra-

tas moderados esgrimen es que la eliminación del Título 42 generaría un "caos en la frontera" ante el masivo arribo de migrantes. De ahí que insistan en asirse a esta medida sanitaria, activada por la pandemia del Covid-19, para lidiar con los retos migratorios, sin que medie un debate de altura en el Congreso para aprobar o rechazar una legislación.

“

Si sobreviven las travesías y luego los deportan, ellos vuelven a intentarlo. Con Título 42 o sin él.

Es, simple y llanamente, una especie de toma y daca a nivel legislativo, en el que miles de vidas humanas en total vulnerabilidad son utilizadas como parte de ese juego perverso de conveniencias políticas, donde lo más "importante" es

Vea [Título 42](#), página 17

Yes, We Should Control Who Gets to Own a Gun and How They Use It

James E. García

As I sat down to write about the mass shooting that left 19 children and three adults dead in Uvalde, Texas, it occurred to me that they hadn't even finished burying the 13 people killed by a white supremacist in the gun massacre a week before in Buffalo, N.Y.

That's how good we've gotten at slaughtering each other.

It's not that we're any smarter or tougher or more mentally disturbed than the rest of the world. What makes us No. 1 at committing mass murder at the point of a gun is just that we have more guns. A lot more guns. About 400 million guns at last count.

In 2018, there were enough guns in the United States for every man, woman and child to possess at least one, and still have 67 million guns left over. The U.S. has more guns per capita than any other country in the world.

It's a shameful and increasingly fatal distinction.

According to an FBI report released just 24 hours before the elementary school massacre in Uvalde, there were "61 active shooter incidents" in 2021 that left 103 peo-



Photo: Courtesy Arizona Mirror

ple dead and 140 wounded (excluding the shooters). That was a 52% increase over 2020 and 97% increase over 2017.

I can't help but lament the fact that, even as we're starting to leave the horror of the global pandemic behind, our country's pre-COVID epidemic of mass shootings seems to have accelerated.

More than 42,000 people a year — about 125 people a day — die from gunshots in the U.S. (about half of them are suicides), and firearms are now the leading cause of death for children, according to a study in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Let me repeat that last point: firearms are now the leading cause

of death for children — and the slaughter in Uvalde has only added to that macabre statistic.

Why does this keep happening?

It's not a mystery. We not only have too many guns, but too much hate.

There's a sickness that's infected America's soul, psyche and politics. It's rooted in anger and resentment, part of a dark mentality that regards cultural and demographic change as a threat to the until now unchallenged white power base in this country.

For a major swath of Americans, this is "the greatest country on earth" — and that includes, ironically, the folks who insist we need to "make America great again." For them, the implication is that America got to be great because white people made it that way, even if they won't say so out loud.

Two points: Not all white people agree with that racist attitude and it's an attitude that isn't confined to white people. Plenty of Brown and Black people I know think the same way, even if people of color have often been excluded from the spoils of that so-called greatness.

It's a perspective that some of us on the browner side have ac-

quired by osmosis, because, frankly, for most of our lives most of our role models were white. Call it colorblind nativism.

What does this have to do with America's perverse attraction to guns and the mayhem they cause?

Today's unfettered proliferation of guns in our communities is a manifestation of the belief — the fear, really — by many in America's still predominantly white, male power base that our God-given "greatness" is under attack by pretty much anyone who isn't straight, white and Christian.

“

Congress needs to pass legislation that does a much better job of controlling who gets to own a gun and how they get to use it.

To make matters worse, a growing number of the people who think that way are also actively working to dismantle our democracy. That's what last year's assault on the U.S.

See García on page 12

ICE Probably Spied on You



Photo: Outwords

Farrah Hassen

Growing up in the Southern California suburbs, government surveillance never worried me. But my Syrian-American parents were more cautious. They would often warn me against talking about politics over the phone — in case Big Brother was snooping.

As a teenager, I dismissed their concerns. "Listen, we're not in the Middle East," I would counter.

My parents knew better though. I soon received a rude awakening in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks.

Almost 1,200 people, mostly Muslims, were rounded up and detained after the attacks, often for months without charges. Arabs and South Asians were racially profiled and deported for minor immigration violations. The FBI began surveilling mosques across America.

As part of the homeland security reforms following 9/11, Congress created the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency in 2003 to ostensibly fight terrorism and enforce immigration law. But the truth is, ICE went on to use its newly established authority to spy on nearly everyone in the United States.

An independent, two-year investigation has now revealed that ICE collected data on hundreds of millions of Americans under a legally — and ethically — questionable surveillance system largely outside of public oversight.

Georgetown Law's Center on Privacy and Technology uncovered this dragnet after filing over 200 Freedom of Information Act requests and reviewing ICE's contracting records from 2008 to 2021.

In its report, released May 10, the Center found that ICE has

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From these sources, ICE gained access to driver's license data for 3 in 4 adults living in the United States, and scanned a third of the license photos with facial recognition technology.

spied on most Americans without a warrant and circumvented many state privacy laws, such as those in California. The authors conclude: "ICE now operates as a domestic surveillance agency."

ICE has carried out this surveillance by turning to third parties like state Departments of Motor Vehicles, large utility companies, and private data brokers like LexisNexis Risk Solutions.

From these sources, ICE gained access to driver's license data for 3 in 4 adults living in the United States, and scanned a third of the license photos with facial recognition technology. ICE is also able to view over 218 million utility customers' records across the country.

See Hassen on page 19



Commentary / Comentario

Climate Change Is Wreaking Havoc on Our Mental Health

Amanda Rebel

From apocalyptic disasters like the Marshall Fire, which destroyed over 1,000 homes, to soaring temperatures and high ozone levels making comfortable summer days a distant memory, to Colorado's rapidly deteriorating air quality leaving us wondering whether it's safe to be outside, it is clear that the effects of climate change are a threat to our health and safety.

Worse yet, there seems to be no end in sight, as experts are predicting further drought, polluted air, and wildfire conditions in every corner of the state that look like a tinderbox ready to ignite and cause devastation with even the smallest spark.

But beneath the visible impacts such as wildfires, which force people to take immediate action for their safety, lies a danger that is invisible yet no less insidious to the well-being of Coloradans — climate change is wreaking havoc on our mental health.

Every day, in every corner of the state, people are confronted with the terror of not knowing whether today is the day that a fire destroys

their home, leaving behind cherished memories and permanently dismantling the sense of safety that a home represents. Given the existential dread that climate change forces us to confront, it's no wonder that our mental health is deteriorating at the thought of this crisis that threatens our way of life.

Research about the impacts of climate change on mental health has yielded some unsettling data. In a 2021 report, the American Psychological Association found that over 75% of Americans "are concerned about climate change, and those who are most 'Alarmed' (about 25% of the U.S. population) nearly doubled from 2017 to 2021."

As a licensed therapist who specializes in treating climate anxiety, I've seen an increase in the amount of stress my patients express about the state of our climate and its impact on them, their families, and their communities. It's impossible to overstate how dire these impacts are on our mental well-being.

Communities that experience traumatic climate conditions, such as the Marshall Fire in Boulder County last December can see their mental health suffer greatly.

Patients who have directly experienced climate-related disasters often show symptoms associated with PTSD, including flashbacks, triggers, nightmares, avoidance, depression and numbness. This affects their ability to function day to day — to parent, to work, to develop relationships, to thrive.

“

Every day, in every corner of the state, people are confronted with the terror of not knowing whether today is the day that a fire destroys their home.

Some patients I see are parents grappling with a myriad of complex emotions and concerns: guilt, immobilizing anxiety, grief, anger, and themes around privilege. The uncertainty parents feel about the future of the planet that their children will inherit along with the hopelessness of not knowing whether a disaster will threaten their kids' health and safety manifests in numerous mental health issues.

Climate change is having an impact on the mental health of all Coloradans, but poorer communities and communities of color in Colorado are more exposed to climate impacts like high heat, threat of wildfire, and high ozone. Studies show that climate impacts like heat and drought can contribute to anxiety disorder, schizophrenia, violence, suicide, and depression. It's important that people in these communities be provided with increased access to mental health services to address the disproportionate impacts they face.

While the research shows that Americans are stressed out about climate change, it also shows that we can resolve some of this climate anxiety through therapy and investing in creating resilient communities.

Many pieces of legislation to help communities become more resilient against climate change and its impacts passed the state Legislature this year, including wildfire mitigation and disaster preparedness programs that will make communities safer when climate disasters occur. Providing communities with the funding to adequately prepare for wildfires,



high heat, and drought is a great start to addressing anxiety around potential disasters and other climate impacts.

Colorado also made unprecedented investments in mental health this year. The Behavioral Health administration, which will help coordinate care and funding streams for that care, was created and hundreds of millions of dollars were directed towards all levels and kinds of treatment.

Though progress has been made, Colorado needs to continue the work to give people access to mental health services and improve the resiliency of their communities. Our leaders at the local, state, and federal level need to tackle this challenge head on both

See Rebel on page 12

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Cancel Student Loan Debt, Bail Out Regular People

Robert P. Álvarez

I borrowed money to pay for college. Like 45 million other Americans who did the same, I owe student loan debt.

My generation was sold a pipe dream about what a degree could mean for our future. I wanted so badly for this dream to come true that I leapt at the opportunity to take out loans.

What I didn't know then was just how much the cost of higher education was soaring — and that colleges were hiking prices to take advantage of the federal government's willingness to help poor and low-income students like me cover tuition.

I remember talking to my college counselor about how she paid \$240 a year to attend one of the best universities in my home state. Since my counselor attended college, inflation has risen 645 percent. Meanwhile, tuition at the college she attended has risen 11,820 percent.

If you ask earlier generations how they paid for college, they say things like "I worked a part-time job

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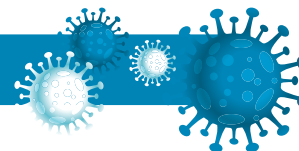
The \$1.7 trillion student loan borrowers owe is a massive policy problem affecting everything from housing to the job market to retirement savings and so much more.

after school." Yeah, I did that, too. You know what that money went toward? Rent, gas, and bills. My McDonald's job was barely enough to keep me afloat, let alone pay for my tuition and other expenses.

It was either take out student loans or drop out of college. I chose not to drop out.

I graduated and eventually got a job in my field. But with the rising cost of housing and everything else, that loan debt, which is already inflated by skyrocketing college costs, now feels suffocating. It prevents me from qualifying for

See Álvarez on page 12



How Better Ventilation Can Help 'Covid-Proof' Your Home

By Liz Szabo

For two years, you beat the odds. You masked, kept your distance, got your shots.

Now, despite those efforts, you, your child, or someone else in your home has come down with covid-19. And the last thing you want is for the virus to spread to everyone in the family or household. But how do you prevent it from circulating when you live in close quarters?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends isolating covid patients for at least five days, preferably in a separate room with access to their own bathroom, as well as diligent mask-wearing for both patient and caregiver. But for many families, those aren't easy options. Not everyone has an extra bedroom to spare, let alone a free bathroom. Young children should not be left alone, and the youngest can't tolerate masks.

"For parents of a young child, it's pretty difficult not to be exposed,"

said Dr. Preeti Malani, chief health officer at the University of Michigan. "You have to work back from the perfect to the possible and manage your risk the best you can."

But take heart. Scientists say there is still a lot people can do to protect their families, chief among them improving ventilation and filtration of the air.



"Ventilation matters a lot. If you're taking care of someone at home, it's really important to maximize all the interventions that work."

Dr. Amy Barczak,
Harvard Medical School

"Ventilation matters a lot," said Dr. Amy Barczak, an assistant professor of medicine at Harvard

Medical School. "If you're taking care of someone at home, it's really important to maximize all the interventions that work."

To understand why good ventilation can make a difference, it helps to understand how the novel coronavirus spreads. Scientists have learned a lot in two years about its infectious mechanisms.

Viral particles float through the air like invisible secondhand smoke, diffusing as they travel. Outside the home, viruses are quickly dispersed by the wind. Inside, germs can build up, like clouds of thick cigarette smoke, increasing the risk of inhaling the virus.

The best strategy for avoiding the virus is to make your indoor environment as much like the outdoors as possible.

Start by opening as many windows as the weather allows, said Joseph Fox, a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning engineer for a large school district in Ontario, Canada. If possible, open windows



Photo/Foto: AdobeStock

The best strategy for avoiding the Covid virus is to make your indoor environment as much like the outdoors as possible. / La mejor estrategia para evitar el virus de Covid, es hacer que el ambiente interior sea lo más parecido posible al exterior.

on opposite sides of the home to create a cross breeze, which can help sweep viruses outside and bring fresh air inside.

For extra protection, place a box fan in the patient's window, facing outward, to draw germ air outside. Seal any openings around the sides of the fan, said Jim Rosenthal, CEO of Tex-Air Filters,

a company that manufactures air filtration products in Fort Worth, Texas.

"It's real simple, and it's cheap," Rosenthal said.

To prevent infected air from seeping out of the sickroom, Fox suggests wedging towels in the

See Covid on page 22

Cómo una Mejor Ventilación Puede Ayudar a Que tu Hogar Sea 'A Prueba De Covid'

Por Liz Szabo

Durante dos años, las personas usaron máscaras, mantuvieron la distancia física, recibieron sus vacunas.

Y ahora, a pesar de todo el esfuerzo, alguien de la familia, o toda, terminó teniendo COVID-19. ¿Cómo evitar que el virus circule cuando vives en espacios reducidos?

Los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) recomiendan aislar a los pacientes con COVID durante al menos cinco días, preferiblemente en una habitación separada con acceso a un baño individual, y usar máscaras dentro del hogar.

Pero, para muchas familias, esas no son opciones fáciles. No todo el mundo tiene una habitación adicional, y mucho menos un baño extra. No se debe dejar solos a los niños pequeños, que suelen no tolerar los cubrebocas.

"Para los padres de un niño pequeño, es bastante difícil no exponerse", dijo la doctora Preeti Malani, directora de salud de la Universidad de Michigan. "Tienes que ir de lo perfecto a lo posible y gestionar tu riesgo lo mejor que puedas".

Pero, ánimo. Los científicos dicen que todavía la gente puede hacer mucho para proteger a sus familias, por ejemplo, mejorar la ventilación y la filtración del aire.

"La ventilación es muy importante", dijo la doctora Amy Barczak, profesora asistente de medicina en la Escuela de Medicina de Harvard. "Si estás cuidando a alguien en casa, es esencial maximizar todas las intervenciones que funcionan".

Para comprender por qué una buena ventilación puede marcar la diferencia, es útil entender cómo se propaga el nuevo coronavirus. Los científicos han aprendido mucho en dos años sobre su forma de infectar.

Las partículas virales flotan en el aire como humo de segunda mano invisible, diseminándose a medida que viajan. Fuera de casa, el viento dispersa rápidamente los virus. En interiores, los gérmenes pueden acumularse, como nubes de humo espeso de cigarrillo, lo que aumenta el riesgo de inhalarlo.

La mejor estrategia para evitar el virus es hacer que el ambiente interior sea lo más parecido posible al exterior.

Comienza abriendo tantas ventanas como permita el clima, dijo Joseph Fox, ingeniero de calefacción, ventilación y aire acondicionado de un gran distrito escolar en Ontario, Canadá. Si es posible, abre ventanas en lados opuestos de la casa para que haya brisa, que puede ayudar a expulsar los virus fuera y traer aire fresco.

Para protección adicional, coloca un ventilador de caja en la ventana del paciente, mirando hacia afuera, para sacar el aire lleno de

gérmenes hacia el exterior. Sella todas las aberturas alrededor de los lados del ventilador, dijo Jim Rosenthal, director ejecutivo de Tex-Air Filters, una empresa que fabrica productos de filtración de aire en Fort Worth, Texas.

"Es muy simple y es barato", explicó Rosenthal.



"La ventilación es muy importante. Si estás cuidando a alguien en casa, es esencial maximizar todas las intervenciones que funcionan".

Dra. Amy Barczak,
Escuela de Medicina de
Harvard

Para evitar que el aire infectado se filtre fuera de la habitación del enfermo, Fox sugiere colocar

toallas en el espacio debajo de la puerta del dormitorio. Las personas también deben cubrir las rejillas de aire de retorno con plástico. Estas rejillas cubren las rejillas de ventilación que extraen el aire de la habitación y lo reciclan a través del sistema de calefacción o refrigeración.

Fox también sugiere encender los extractores de aire del baño o la cocina, que pueden expulsar el aire lleno de gérmenes al exterior. Aunque hacer funcionar los ventiladores de escape mientras se ducha es relativamente seguro, dijo Fox, es importante abrir las ventanas cuando los ventiladores estén funcionando durante más de 10 minutos.

Eso es para evitar despresurizar la casa, una circunstancia que podría provocar que el monóxido de carbono ingrese a la casa desde el horno o el calentador de agua.

Vea Covid/Esp, página 19

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'This Is Not Us': The Town of Uvalde Navigates Incalculable Grief

By Erin Douglas and Jason Beeferman

In the heart of this Texas town, where U.S. Highway 83 and U.S. Route 90 meet, there's a courthouse, a city hall, a post office — and 21 white wooden crosses.

The intersection of two of the nation's longest highways gave the town the moniker "The Crossroads of America." Now, it marks an American tragedy.

The crosses are a few feet tall. They face out in four directions

from the pool and fountain in town square. Bouquets are piled high at the foot of each. They stand together, day and night, receiving grieving loved ones and anguished Uvalde residents.

"Good times playing baseball with you," one note in a child's handwriting said on 10-year-old José Flores' cross. A baseball was perched on its left branch. A snack bag of Flipz white fudge-covered pretzels sat on top.

Blue hearts in the middle of each cross — one for each victim of the May 24th massacre, when a



A woman prays at a memorial last Friday in honor of the 21 victims killed at a school shooting in Uvalde, Texas. / Una mujer reza en un acto conmemorativo el pasado viernes en honor a las 21 víctimas que murieron en un tiroteo en una escuela de Uvalde, Texas.

gunman shot and killed 19 children and two teachers at Robb Elementary School — contain messages from dozens of loved ones.

"In our last time together we were happy," said a note to 11-year-old Maranda Mathis.

Uvalde is a predominantly Latino city of about 15,000 people east of the border town Eagle Pass and west of San Antonio, the state's second-largest city. The Leona River flows through town, and live oak trees dominate the landscape that serves as a gateway between two vastly different regions — storied South Texas and the state's famed Hill Country.

Many residents say they are the descendants of people who were here before Texas was a state — or an independent country.

"We've been here since it was México, and we stayed here when it became the United States," Maricela Sánchez, 33, said of her ancestors.

The town's surrounding farms produce onions, melons and more, an industry born by the many streams and rivers that crisscross Uvalde County. It's onion planting season now, which is why the air smells a bit pungent and sour along the roads outside of town, residents said.

And the same cool waters and lush landscape that support the agriculture industry turn many South Texans into frequent vacationers here. They hunt, swim and sit under the stars that shine clear and bright beneath an expansive sky. It's a blue-collar area where the median income is about \$42,000. The population hasn't dramatical-

ly increased the way many Texas cities and suburbs have. Still, residents young and old say there's been new places to shop and eat pop up along the main thoroughfare through the years.

"We didn't have half the stuff when I was growing up," said Mari-belle Zamora, 28.

It's a good place to raise a family, parents say. It's a good place to grow up, high school students say. On a typical weekend, laughing teens roam about the 5.47-square-

"Then I thought, 'It's safe here.' If it is safe here for my kids, why would I leave?" Rodríguez said. "My biggest fear was exposing my children to any kind of gun violence."

Now, the unfathomable loss and immeasurable grief of so many families feels like an affront to a generations-long sense of familiarity and security, residents said.

"This is not us," said 72-year-old Fidencio Rivera. "This is unbelievable for a little, small community like ours."



"Anything can happen anywhere at any time, and we never, we never had that feeling [before]. We're not going to be comfortable sending our kids to school moving forward."

Kimberly Rodríguez

The land of trees and honey

Uvalde was originally named Encina, or live oak in Spanish, for the trees that still shade residential streets, rise from the middle of the roadways and ask drivers to swerve around them to get into the parking lot of El Progreso Memorial Library.

Mendell Morgan, the town's 81-year-old library director, has been in Uvalde since the age of 4. He said the layout of the library and its parking lot is "so cattywampus" because the man who donated the land for the library told them: "Don't touch a single tree," so they built around them.

Encina was renamed in 1856 when the county was organized; the new namesake was for the 1778 governor of Coahuila Juan de Ugalde (white settlers wrongly knew him as Uvalde).

In the 1800s on the Western frontier, skirmishes between the army, settlers and Indigenous people were common as white colonizers sought to take the land for

mile town from the backs of pickup trucks. Uvalde is young: About 40% of the households here have one or more children under 18.

Kimberly Rodríguez, 33, said her family has now had at least six generations in Uvalde that she knows of, and probably more. As a teenager, she wanted to leave and go to a big city. Maybe San Antonio or maybe Austin. She's always loved Corpus Christi.

"As soon as I got pregnant, my complete mentality changed," she said.

She heard stories about the gun violence in larger cities.

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'Esto No Somos': El Pueblo de Uvalde Navega por un Dolor Incalculable



Alejandro Rodríguez habla de la comunidad unida en su ciudad natal de Uvalde el sábado. Rodríguez asistió a la Escuela Primaria Robb cuando era niño en Uvalde, Texas. / Alejandro Rodríguez speaks about the tight-knit community in his hometown of Uvalde on Saturday. Rodríguez attended Robb Elementary School as a child in Uvalde, Texas.

Por Erin Douglas y Jason Beeferman

En el corazón de esta ciudad de Texas, donde confluyen la carretera 83 y la 90, hay un juzgado, un ayuntamiento, una oficina de correos y 21 cruces blancas de madera.

La intersección de dos de las carreteras más largas del país dio a la ciudad el apodo de "La encrucijada de América". Ahora, marca una tragedia americana.

Las cruces tienen unos pocos metros de altura. Están orientadas en cuatro direcciones desde la piscina y la fuente de la plaza del pueblo. Los ramos de flores se apilan al pie de cada una. Permanecen juntas, día y noche, recibiendo a los seres queridos en duelo y a los angustiados residentes de Uvalde.

"Buenos tiempos jugando al béisbol contigo", decía una nota con letra de niño en la cruz de José Flores, de 10 años. Una pelota de béisbol estaba posada en su rama izquierda. Encima había una bolsa de galletas Flipz cubiertas de caramelo blanco.

Los corazones azules en el centro de cada cruz -uno por cada víctima de la masacre del 24 de mayo, cuando un hombre armado disparó y mató a 19 niños y dos profesores en la Escuela Primaria Robb- contienen mensajes de docenas de seres queridos.

"En nuestro último tiempo juntos fuimos felices", decía una nota dirigida a Maranda Mathis, de 11 años.

Uvalde es una ciudad predominantemente latina de unos 15,000

habitantes al este de la ciudad fronteriza Eagle Pass y al oeste de San Antonio, la segunda ciudad más grande del estado. El río Leona atraviesa la ciudad, y los robles vivos dominan el paisaje que sirve de puerta de entrada entre dos regiones enormemente diferentes: el histórico sur de Texas y el famoso Hill Country del estado.

Muchos residentes dicen que son descendientes de personas que estaban aquí antes de que Texas fuera un estado, o un país independiente.

"Hemos estado aquí desde que era México, y nos quedamos aquí cuando se convirtió en Estados Unidos", dice Maricela Sánchez, de 33 años, refiriéndose a sus antepasados.

Las granjas de los alrededores del pueblo producen cebollas, melones y otros productos, una industria nacida gracias a los numerosos arroyos y ríos que atraviesan el condado de Uvalde. Ahora es la temporada de plantación de cebollas, por lo que el aire huele un poco picante y agrio en las carreteras de las afueras del pueblo, dicen los residentes.

Y las mismas aguas frescas y el exuberante paisaje que sustentan la industria agrícola hacen que muchos habitantes del sur de Texas pasen aquí sus vacaciones con frecuencia. Cazan, nadan y se sientan bajo las estrellas que brillan claras y luminosas bajo un cielo extenso. Es una zona de cuello azul donde la renta media es de unos 42,000 dólares. La población no ha aumentado drásticamente como lo han hecho muchas ciudades y

suburbios de Texas. Sin embargo, los residentes, tanto jóvenes como mayores, dicen que a lo largo de los años han aparecido nuevos lugares para comprar y comer a lo largo de la calle principal.

"No teníamos ni la mitad de las cosas cuando yo crecía", dijo Mari-belle Zamora, de 28 años.

Es un buen lugar para criar una familia, dicen los padres. Es un buen lugar para crecer, dicen los estudiantes de secundaria. En un fin de semana normal, los adolescentes ríen y recorren los 8 kilómetros cuadrados de la ciudad desde la parte trasera de las camionetas. Uvalde es joven: Alrededor del 40% de los hogares tienen uno o más hijos menores de 18 años.

Kimberly Rodríguez, de 33 años, dice que su familia lleva ya al menos seis generaciones en Uvalde, que ella conozca, y probablemente más. Cuando era adolescente, quería irse a una gran ciudad. Quizá a San Antonio o a Austin. Siempre le ha gustado Corpus Christi.

"En cuanto me quedé embarazada, mi mentalidad cambió por completo", dijo.

Escuchó historias sobre la violencia de las armas en las grandes ciudades.

"Entonces pensé: 'Aquí es seguro'. Si aquí es seguro para mis hijos, ¿por qué iba a irme?", dijo Rodríguez. "Mi mayor temor era exponer a mis hijos a cualquier tipo de violencia armada".

Ahora, la insondable pérdida y el inconmensurable dolor de tantas familias se siente como una afrenta a una sensación de familiaridad y seguridad de varias generaciones, dijeron los residentes.

"Esto no es lo nuestro", dijo Fidencio Rivera, de 72 años. "Esto es increíble para una pequeña comunidad como la nuestra".

La tierra de los árboles y la miel

Uvalde recibió originalmente el nombre de Encina, o roble vivo en español, por los árboles que todavía dan sombra a las calles residenciales, se levantan en medio de las calzadas y piden a los conductores que den un volantazo para entrar en el aparcamiento de la Biblioteca Memorial El Progreso.

Mendell Morgan, el director de la biblioteca del pueblo, de 81 años, lleva en Uvalde desde los 4. Dice que la disposición de la bib-

“

"Cualquier cosa, puede suceder en cualquier lugar y en cualquier momento, y nunca, nunca tuvimos esa sensación [antes]. No vamos a estar cómodos enviando a nuestros hijos a la escuela en adelante".

Kimberly Rodríguez

lioteca y su aparcamiento es diferente porque el hombre que donó el terreno para la biblioteca les dijo: "No toquen ni un solo árbol", así que construyeron alrededor de ellos.

Encina fue rebautizada en 1856 cuando se organizó el condado; el nuevo nombre era para el gobernador de Coahuila de 1778 Juan de Ugalde (los colonos blancos lo conocían erróneamente como Uvalde).

En el siglo XIX, en la frontera occidental, eran frecuentes las escaramuzas entre el ejército, los colonos y los indígenas, ya que los colonizadores blancos intentaban hacerse con las tierras para cultivarlas y criarlas. Con el tiempo, el ferrocarril trajo más colonos y más colonización.

La ciudad se incorporó en 1888. Su economía se basó históricamente en la agricultura y la ganadería. En 1905, fue honrada en la Feria Mundial como la "capital mundial de la miel". Es conocida

Vea Uvalde/Esp, página 22

State News / Noticias del Estado

Colorado Congressional Candidates Discuss Issues Ahead of June Primary

COLORADO

By Sharon Sullivan

Unseating U.S. Rep. Lauren Boebert, a Republican from Silt who represents Colorado's 3rd Congressional District, is a strong motivator for three Democratic primary candidates who spoke at a candidate forum in Grand Junction last Wednesday.

Boebert will first have to beat her primary challenger, Don Coram, a Republican state senator

and former state representative from Montrose.

"I'm running as a father, businessman, local community activist, former city council member, and to make sure Lauren Boebert doesn't win a second term," said Aspen businessman Adam Frisch. "She's an embarrassment and not fighting for the people who voted her in."

"She did not win her home county," he added.

The candidate forum held at Colorado Mesa University also included Sol Sandoval, a community organizer from Pueblo, and Alex

Walker, who runs a tech business in Grand Junction.

Approximately 140 people attended the event.

Sandoval shared that she didn't sleep well the night before, with the recent school massacre in Uvalde, Texas, on her mind, and concern for own children attending school.

"I'm here today as a mother, and a daughter of courageous immigrants," Sandoval said. "I'm from a pro-union working family. I've worked as a social worker and community organizer" and have been trained to listen to people's issues, she said.

Sandoval, who announced her candidacy within a month after Boebert took office, has spent the last year-and-a-half traveling around Colorado visiting with both Republicans and Democrats who are struggling to make ends meet.

"We have to work across party lines," she said. "As an organizer, my friends throughout the district will make a difference. I'm here because know I know we can win this district. I have \$800,000 from voters in the district — that demonstrates my grassroots campaign."

Walker, expressed anger at the Democratic Party for being too "polite" and occasionally used expletives as he conveyed his frustration with Democrats playing too nice.

"I'm running for my survival," Walker said. "Since Lauren Boebert and Donald Trump were elected, I can't tell you the number of times I've been called a (slur for 'gay'). They've emboldened a hateful streak in people. I'm here to work like hell for my survival. And for a future of clean jobs, real wages, basic human rights and accessible health care. We need people to stand up to Lauren Boebert."

After mentioning "the two horrific acts in the past two weeks," the forum moderator asked each candidate if they would support a ban on assault rifles. On May 14, a man killed 10 people in a Buffalo, N.Y. supermarket in an apparent racist attack.

The Second Amendment topic comes up a lot during his visits with people in the district, and there needs to be a respect for gun ownership, Frisch said. He said he's not sure what the answer is to stopping America's all-too-common mass shootings but that certain people should be restricted from accessing firearms.

Sandoval said she's a gun owner and recognizes the importance



Sol Sandoval, a Democratic primary candidate for Colorado's 3rd Congressional District, speaks with attendees at a debate among Democrats on May 25, 2022, in Grand Junction. / Sol Sandoval, candidato a las primarias demócratas para el tercer distrito del Congreso de Colorado, en un debate entre demócratas el 25 de mayo de 2022, en Grand Junction, Colorado.

of the Second Amendment for rural Coloradans. However, "there are practical things we can support in the bill in the Senate that addresses background checks," she added.



"I'm running as a father, businessman, local community activist, former city council member, and to make sure Lauren Boebert doesn't win a second term."

Adam Frisch, Congressional Candidate

The Bipartisan Background Checks Act would expand federal background checks required for gun purchases and ensure that individuals experiencing a mental health crisis would not be able to access guns, she said.

Walker said he would close the loophole for background checks, ban assault rifles, and send to prison people who bring guns to schools.

Wildfire protection

Candidates were also asked if they've considered the fate of oil and gas, as well as coal industry workers as Colorado moves toward achieving 100% renewable energy by 2040.

Walker responded that there's a demand for clean energy and that people will actually earn more money in the renewable energy industry.

"Embracing clean technology is an incredible opportunity for Colorado's future," he said.

Sandoval, who mentioned growing up in poverty and is sympathetic to people's fears about job losses, said she would support the training needed to transition away from fossil fuel development and into renewable energy.

Frisch said a lot of people working in the fossil fuel industry are aware of changes in weather, implying that workers are aware that the future will require learning new skills.

When asked about current federal legislation that would protect employees' rights to organize and collectively bargain in the workplace, Frisch agreed that there must be protections for wages and benefits and that he would not stand in the way of workers who want to organize.

Sandoval contended that an entire region improves when there's a union employer in the area.

"Pueblo is a union town," she said. "Everyone's lives improve. I know the importance of collective power and standing up to corporations."

Candidates were also asked how they would protect Colorado during an era of unprecedented wildfires. Walker said he would protect Colorado with carbon tax incentives and reforestation. He also emphasized the importance of renegotiating the Colorado River Compact guidelines for sharing water with downstream users.

Sandoval mentioned the need for conserving water and protecting the water that originates in Colorado's 3rd Congressional District, while Frisch added that Coloradans should not turn down funding that would help states deal with

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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Los Candidatos al Congreso Discuten Temas Antes de las Primarias de Junio

COLORADO

Por Sharon Sullivan

Desbancar a la congresista Lauren Boebert, una republicana de Silt que representa el tercer distrito del Congreso de Colorado, es una fuerte motivación para los tres candidatos demócratas a las primarias que hablaron en un foro de candidatos en Grand Junction el pasado miércoles.

Boebert tendrá que vencer primero a su contrincante en las primarias, Don Coram, senador estatal republicano y ex representante estatal de Montrose.

"Me presento como padre, empresario, activista de la comunidad local, antiguo miembro del consejo municipal, y para asegurarme de que Lauren Boebert no gane un segundo mandato", dijo el empresario de Aspen Adam Frisch. "Ella es una vergüenza y no lucha por la gente que la votó".

"Ella no ganó en su condado", añadió.

En el foro de candidatos celebrado en la Universidad de Colorado Mesa también participaron Sol Sandoval, una organizadora comunitaria de Pueblo, y Alex Walker, que dirige un negocio de tecnología en Grand Junction.

Alrededor de 140 personas asistieron al evento.

Sandoval compartió que no durmió bien la noche anterior, con la reciente masacre escolar en Uvalde, Texas, en su mente, y la preocupación por sus propios hijos que asisten a la escuela.

"Estoy aquí hoy como madre, y como hija de inmigrantes valientes", dijo Sandoval. "Vengo de una familia trabajadora pro-sindical. He trabajado como trabajadora social y organizadora comunitaria" y he sido entrenada para escuchar los problemas de la gente, dijo.

Sandoval, que anunció su candidatura un mes después de que Boebert tomara posesión de su cargo, ha pasado el último año y medio viajando por Colorado para visitar a republicanos y demócratas que luchan por llegar a fin de mes.

"Tenemos que trabajar en todos los partidos", dijo. "Como organizadora, mis amigos de todo el distrito marcarán la diferencia. Estoy aquí porque sé que podemos ganar este distrito. Tengo 800.000 dólares de los votantes del distrito - eso demuestra mi campaña de base".

Walker, expresó su enfado con el Partido Demócrata por ser de-



Adam Frisch, a la derecha, candidato a las primarias demócratas para el tercer distrito del Congreso de Colorado, en un debate entre demócratas el 25 de mayo de 2022, en Grand Junction, Colorado. / Adam Frisch, right, a Democratic primary candidate for Colorado's 3rd Congressional District, at a debate among Democrats on May 25, 2022, in Grand Junction.

masiado "educado" y ocasionalmente utilizó impropiedades al transmitir su frustración por el hecho de que los demócratas jueguen demasiado bien.

"Me presento por mi supervivencia", dijo Walker. "Desde que Lauren Boebert y Donald Trump fueron elegidos, no puedo decir el número de veces que me han llamado (insulto por 'gay'). Han envalentonado una vena de odio en

la gente. Estoy aquí para trabajar como un demonio por mi supervivencia. Y por un futuro de trabajos limpios, salarios reales, derechos humanos básicos y atención sanitaria accesible. Necesitamos que la gente se enfrente a Lauren Boebert".

Tras mencionar "los dos actos horribles de las últimas dos semanas", el moderador del foro preguntó a cada candidato si apoyaría

la prohibición de los rifles de asalto. El 14 de mayo, un hombre mató a 10 personas en un supermercado de Buffalo (Nueva York) en un aparente ataque racista.

El tema de la Segunda Enmienda surge mucho durante sus visitas a la gente del distrito, y es necesario que se respete la posesión de armas, dijo Frisch. Dijo que no está seguro de cuál es la respuesta para detener los tiroteos masivos tan comunes en Estados Unidos, pero que se debería restringir el acceso de ciertas personas a las armas de fuego.

Sandoval dijo que es propietaria de un arma y reconoce la importancia de la Segunda Enmienda para los habitantes de las zonas rurales de Colorado. Sin embargo, "hay cosas prácticas que podemos apoyar en el proyecto de ley en el Senado que aborda los controles de antecedentes", agregó.

La Ley Bipartidista de Comprobación de Antecedentes ampliaría las comprobaciones de antecedentes federales requeridas para la compra de armas y garantizaría que las personas que sufren una crisis de salud mental no puedan acceder a las armas, dijo.



"Me presento como padre, empresario, activista de la comunidad local, antiguo miembro del consejo municipal, y para asegurarme de que Lauren Boebert no gane un segundo mandato".

Adam Frisch, Candidato al Congreso

Walker dijo que cerraría la laguna en la comprobación de antecedentes, prohibiría los rifles de asalto y enviaría a prisión a las personas que lleven armas a las escuelas.

Protección contra los incendios forestales

También se preguntó a los candidatos si han considerado el destino de los trabajadores de la industria del petróleo y el gas, así como de la industria del carbón, a medida que Colorado avanza hacia la consecución de un 100% de energía renovable para 2040.

Vea [Candidatos](#), página 18

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

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



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El Semanario



State News / Noticias del Estado

BallotTrax Available for Every Colorado Voter During the 2022 Primary

COLORADO

Colorado voters in all 64 counties will have the opportunity to track their ballot for the 2022 Primary Election using BallotTrax, a program that was implemented statewide by Secretary of State Jena Griswold in 2020.

"Initiatives like BallotTrax increase transparency and confidence in our elections by allowing Colorado voters to track their

ballot from when they are sent, received, and counted," said Secretary Griswold. "I encourage all Colorado voters to take advantage of this easy to use service during the Primary Election this June."

BallotTrax enables voters to receive notifications by phone, email, or text about the status of their mail ballot, from the time it is mailed to the voter, to when it is received, and counted. In 2020, over 1.6 million voters used BallotTrax to follow their ballots.

This year, nearly 2 million active voters are enrolled in the program.

This year, messages about the status of voter ballots will begin after ballots are mailed out by counties. Ballots were mailed to military and overseas voters on Friday, May 14th and the earliest date ballots can be mailed to other voters is June 6th.

While previously the City and County of Denver used BallotTrace, a separate but similar sys-

tem, this year all voters including Denver voters will use BallotTrax.

Colorado voters can enroll themselves in BallotTrax by going to www.GoVoteColorado.gov and clicking on "Sign up for BallotTrax."

For more information on Colorado's 2022 Primary Election, to register to vote, or update your voter registration, please visit www.GoVoteColorado.gov.

For More Colorado News:
ELSEMANARIO.US



Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold.

DPL Accepting Nominations for 20th Annual Latino Community Service Awards

COLORADO

The Denver Public Library (DPL) is accepting nominations for its 20th annual Latino Community Service Awards. The awards honor individuals who have made a deep and lasting impact in our community. Each year, the library honors

Latino leaders with three awards named after Lena L. Archuleta, Eric J. Duran and César Chávez. Winners are selected by a committee of library commissioners, community members and library staff.

This year, the library is celebrating the 20th year anniversary of the awards. The event is part

of the Denver Public Library's celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month. This month-long celebration (Sept.15 - Oct. 15), honors and celebrates the history, the many contributions, and the rich culture of Latinos.

Nominations are due by 5 p.m. Friday, July 8, 2022, and may be submitted online at denverlibrary.org/latino-awards, or sent via U.S. mail to: Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales Branch Library, c/o Nadia Rendón, 1498 N. Irving Street, Denver, CO 80204

Award recipients will be notified in July. A community celebration will be held on Saturday, Sept. 24, 2022, at 10 a.m., location to be determined.

For more information about the awards, questions or assistance with the nomination form, please email community@denverlibrary.org.

For More Colorado News:
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Álvarez

a good mortgage loan and makes me second guess whether I can afford to have children.

My loan is just a tiny fraction of the national student loan debt. The \$1.7 trillion student loan borrowers owe is a massive policy problem affecting everything from housing to the job market to retirement savings and so much more.

That's why there's a growing movement calling on the federal government to cancel some or all of this debt.

If the federal government canceled \$50,000 worth of student loans, it would give 36 million borrowers a new lease on life. It could enable them to buy a house, start a family, or open a business.

I know it sounds like a radical idea to cancel up to \$50,000 worth of student loan debt. It's not.

If you'll remember, former president Donald Trump and the Republican Party passed a \$1.9 trillion, high-end tax cut in 2017 that's been called "socialism for the rich." It led to billionaires paying a lower average tax rate than the working class for the first time in U.S. history, and is directly responsible for corporate tax revenues plunging to near record lows.

That sounds a lot more radical to me than helping regular people. Even writing off every penny of student debt would cost less than Trump's tax cuts for corporations and the rich.

President Biden has expressed interest in forgiving some student loan debt, although he's indicated he may not cancel more than \$10,000.

I'd welcome any amount being knocked off my loan. But I fear if Biden cancels only \$10,000, he would fumble an enormous opportunity to improve millions of lives and give the economy a desperately needed shot in the arm.

The precedent is there. The U.S. has a long history of economic bailouts dating back to 1792.

The benefits are there. Studies show forgiving student loan debt would create jobs, grow the economy, and have the added benefits of helping to narrow the racial and gender wealth gaps.

And, importantly, student debt forgiveness has broad public support, including among people without a college degree and without student loan debt, as well as young people.

It's time for the federal government to bail the people out. It's time to cancel student loans.

Robert P. Álvarez is a media relations associate at the Institute for Policy Studies. This op-ed was distributed by OtherWords.

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García

Capitol and ongoing voter suppression efforts are all about.

These are also the same folks who think the only way to curb the growing wave of gun violence is to ensure that every red-blooded, law-abiding citizen (and they *must* be citizens) owns a gun, or two, or three.

These are also the same folks you'll see in droves last week at the National Rifle Association (NRA) convention in Houston cheering on gun ownership, just days after the most deadly school massacre in Texas history.

The message at the NRA convention will be "guns are good," even though 19 children are dead.

At the other end of the political spectrum, meanwhile, the Democrats' latest gun reform proposals are probably too little and too late.

Tragically, the killing train has left the station.

All of this is to say that Congress must act now and it must act boldly. The American people are tired of piece-meal proposals that purport to promote "gun safety."

Polls show a clear majority of Americans support legislation that better regulates who gets to own guns and how they get to use them.

And we should start by outlawing the possession of assault weapons, like the ones used in Buffalo, Uvalde, San Diego, El Paso, Las Vegas, Pittsburgh, Orlando and

the countless other sites of horrific mass shootings we've experienced in recent years.

And, yes, that means some people will lose the right to keep their guns, and others may have their guns taken away.

It's time to acknowledge that we kill each other as much as we do with guns because we can, because guns are so freely available to almost anyone who wants one.

What about the Second Amendment?

Can we also get off the fantasy that the Founding Fathers had a clue that Americans one day would walk around packing weapons powerful enough to massacre dozens of people in a matter of seconds. The authors of the Constitution, who owned weapons that fired a single shot and took at least 20 seconds to reload, didn't envision AR-15s or fighter jets or tanks or killer drones. But a strict "originalist" and, frankly, dishonest reading of the Second Amendment could argue that I should have a right to own any one of those weapons.

If that argument seems absurd, it's because it is. But it's no less absurd than the argument being propagated today by the right-wing, pro-gun lobby that says the man in Uvalde who slaughtered those 19 children had an absolute right to possess the weapon of war he used to commit that unimaginable atrocity.

Congress needs to pass legislation that does a much better job of controlling who gets to own a gun and how they get to use it.

Because if we don't, Americans will just keep finding themselves staring down the wrong end of a gun barrel, slaughtered in the name of the right to wield weapons of war.

James E. García is a Phoenix-based journalist, playwright and communications consultant. This article is republished from Arizona Mirror under a Creative Commons license.

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Rebel

by combating climate change with aggressive action and ensuring that all Coloradans have access to the mental health resources needed to deal with the increased stress brought on by the climate disasters threatening our communities.

Amanda Rebel is a licensed marriage and family therapist currently practicing in Wheat Ridge. She is an advocate for Healthy Air & Water Colorado.

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Denver Art Museum Presents Fashion Designs of Carla Fernández

COLORADO

The Denver Art Museum (DAM) presents the first exhibition to fully explore the career of Mexican artist and fashion designer Carla Fernández, founder of the eponymous fashion brand in May 2002. The acclaimed México City-based fashion brand, Carla Fernández, established in 2000, is a couture house that aims to bring new meaning to the luxury world as an agent of social and ethical change and innovation. *Carla Fernández Casa de Moda: A Mexican Fashion Manifesto* will run through Sept. 5, 2022, in the Martin Building's Level 6 Textile Art and Fashion galleries. The exhibition will be included in general museum admission.

Taller Flora mobile laboratory—Carla Fernández's traveling studio—meets with Indigenous communities throughout México at the invitation of artisan cooperatives that create handmade textiles and crafts. Over time, Fernández has learned and witnessed how



The Denver Art Museum features exhibit, "Carla Fernández Casa de Moda: A Mexican Fashion Manifesto" and is open through Sept. 5.

Photo: © of Ben Lambert/Courtesy Carla Fernández

these master artisans draw upon oral history and transmission of techniques. She collaborates with the artisans in the creative and production processes, creating contemporary designs for the global market.

Carla Fernández Casa de Moda explores how the design house links ancient and contemporary techniques.

Mexican artist, architect, sculptor and activist Pedro Reyes designed the gallery for the exhibition using sculpture, architecture, video and photography.

"There are strong and clear connections between the past, present and future of the immensely rich and complex cultural heritage of México," said Christoph Heinrich, Frederick and Jan Mayer Director of the DAM. "Carla Fernández and her husband, artist Pedro Reyes, are both represented in the museum's permanent collection. We are proud to be able to support a collaboration between the two with Carla's fashion and Pedro's gallery design for this special exhibition."

“

There are strong and clear connections between the past, present and future of the immensely rich and complex cultural heritage of México." Christoph Heinrich, Denver Art Museum

"This is the first exhibition that fully presents Carla Fernández's entire career trajectory, which emphasizes the collaboration between the fashion house and the master artisans," said Florence Müller, Avenir Foundation Curator of Textile Art and Fashion at the DAM. "The concepts and ideas proposed in Carla's designs and creations are contemporary and edgy, with warm and thoughtful touches. She works with ancient patterns which are based on the use of squares and rectangles to create contemporary designs

See [Fernández](#) on page 22

Dear Evan Hansen in Denver Through June 5

COLORADO

A letter that was never meant to be seen, a lie that was never meant to be told, a life he never dreamed he could have. Evan Hansen is about to get the one thing he's always wanted: a chance to finally fit in. *Dear Evan Hansen* is the deeply personal and profoundly contemporary musical about life and the way we live it.

Dear Evan Hansen runs through June 5, at the Buell Theatre, 1350 Curtis Street, Denver, CO 80202 at the Denver Performing Arts Complex.

Dear Evan Hansen launched its first national tour in Denver in 2018. Cast as the alternate Evan Hansen, Stephen Christopher Anthony performed the groundbreaking,

Tony Award® winning musical for rapt audiences. As the current tour makes its way through the country, audiences will see Anthony again as the full-time Evan Hansen. The Denver Center for the Performing Arts had the chance to sit down with Anthony and ask about his experience.

DCPA: You opened the first national tour of Dear Evan Hansen as the alternate Evan Hansen in Denver. What was that experience like?

Anthony: Playing Denver for the first time was a dream and such a whirlwind. Nobody outside of NYC or DC had ever seen the show. We couldn't believe we got to take those first steps out on this journey to bring it to new audiences.

What are you looking forward to in returning to Denver as the full-time Evan Hansen?

Denver audiences were so enthusiastic and lovely to perform for. It was my first few weeks performing the role, so I was still very much figuring out what worked for me. It's very exciting to go back to where we first launched with all this experience under my belt.

Apart from the pandemic, you've been a part of Dear Evan Hansen in some capacity since 2018. What is it about the show or Evan Hansen as a character that appeals to you?

The world of the story is so rich, and the words so layered with subtext, that there's always something new to explore and re-examine. The heart of it stays the same, but



Stephen Christopher Anthony as Evan Hansen and the North American touring company of "Dear Evan Hansen".

there's room for my Evan to grow from night to night, or from 2018 to now. Also, in life so many of us are taught to bury our "difficult" feelings, push them aside, so it's very affirming and freeing to share them in a way that brings us all together every night.

You've been teaching and coaching outside of your own theatre work. How do you think performing on Broadway and touring has helped inform your teaching?

I've learned that my personal relationship to the nightly experience

See [Hansen](#) on page 23

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State News / Noticias del Estado

State Launches Infant Formula Website and Crowdsourcing Campaign

NEW MEXICO

By Austin Fisher

As the United States continues to experience a shortage of infant formula, New México officials last Friday launched a new website where parents and caregivers of infants can find infant formula supplies.

NMformula.com is meant to provide medically reliable information for families with questions about how to ensure their children receive proper nutrition, acting Department of Health Secretary David Scrase said in a news release.

"We are committed to assist families in New México during this national formula shortage until it is resolved and want to remind anyone caring for an infant to understand the necessity of assuring formula is used in ways that are both accurate and safe for the child," Scrase said.



New México officials recently launched a new website where parents and caregivers of infants can find infant formula supplies. / Las autoridades de Nuevo México lanzaron recientemente un nuevo sitio web en el que los padres y cuidadores de bebés pueden encontrar suministros de fórmula infantil.

The head of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration told a Senate committee last Thursday the U.S. government should consider creating a stockpile of infant formula to avoid the possibility of future shortages.

FDA Commissioner Robert Califf said in about two months, he expects manufacturers to start

to produce a surplus of infant formula, and when they do, the federal government will need to decide if it wants to "maintain that surplus as a government activity for the foreseeable future."

The New México website first asks parents and caregivers to contact their local Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Office,

and provides an interactive map of WIC offices throughout the state.

If they can't find formula that way, the state site instructs them to call their baby's pediatrician or provider to see if they have in-office samples or any similar formula that may be more readily available in stores and is nutritionally similar to their infant's typical formula, and to check smaller stores and drug stores that have formula when larger stores do not.

The website says parents and caregivers should not: give toddler formula to infants, nor dilute formula to make it last longer, nor make their own formula.

The site also links to the NM Infant Formula Support Network, a Facebook group created by the Early Childhood Department, where people spread info about where specific formula brands and types are in stock, and share surplus formula they may have, along with other resources.

NMformula.com also links to the Human Milk Repository of New Mexico, a nonprofit accredited milk bank that sells human breast milk for \$4.50 per ounce, before taxes.

For parents and caregivers able to afford child care, the state also uses federal funding to pay for the Child and Adult Food Program, which provides infant formula for both home-based child care and child care centers.

The state's efforts to crowdfund infant formula come two weeks after a mother in Massachusetts launched the Free Formula Exchange, a national mutual aid network aimed at connecting people who need formula with people who have formula to donate.

Austin Fisher is a Reporter with Source New Mexico. This article is republished from Source New Mexico under a Creative Commons license.

For More New México News: [ELSEMANARIO.US](https://elsemanario.us)

El Estado Lanza un Sitio Web Sobre Fórmulas Infantiles

NEW MEXICO

Por Austin Fisher

Mientras Estados Unidos sigue experimentando una escasez de fórmula infantil, las autoridades de Nuevo México lanzaron el viernes pasado un nuevo sitio web donde los padres y cuidadores de bebés pueden encontrar suministros de fórmula infantil.

NMformula.com tiene por objeto proporcionar información médicamente fiable a las familias que

tengan dudas sobre cómo garantizar que sus hijos reciban una nutrición adecuada, dijo el secretario interino del Departamento de Salud, David Scrase, en un comunicado de prensa.

"Estamos comprometidos a ayudar a las familias de Nuevo México durante esta escasez nacional de fórmula hasta que se resuelva y queremos recordar a cualquier persona que cuide a un bebé que comprenda la necesidad de asegurar que la fórmula se utilice de manera precisa y segura para el niño", dijo Scrase.

El jueves pasado, el director de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de EE.UU. declaró ante una comisión del Senado que el gobierno estadounidense debería considerar la posibilidad de crear una reserva de leche de fórmula infantil para evitar la posibilidad de futuros desabastecimientos.

El comisionado de la FDA, Robert Califf, dijo que en unos dos meses espera que los fabricantes comiencen a producir un excedente de fórmula infantil, y cuando lo hagan, el gobierno federal

tendrá que decidir si quiere "mantener ese excedente como una actividad gubernamental en el futuro previsible".

El sitio web de Nuevo México pide en primer lugar a los padres y cuidadores que se pongan en contacto con su Oficina local de Mujeres, Bebés y Niños (WIC), y ofrece un mapa interactivo de las oficinas de WIC en todo el estado.

Si no pueden encontrar la fórmula de esa manera, el sitio estatal les indica que llamen al pediatra o al proveedor de su bebé para ver si tienen muestras en el consultorio o

alguna fórmula similar que pueda estar más fácilmente disponible en las tiendas y que sea nutricionalmente similar a la fórmula típica de su bebé, y que busquen en tiendas más pequeñas y farmacias que tengan fórmula cuando las tiendas más grandes no la tengan.

El sitio web dice que los padres y cuidadores no deben: dar fórmula para niños pequeños a los bebés, ni diluir la fórmula para que dure más tiempo, ni hacer su propia fórmula.

Vea [Formula/Esp](#), página 23

What the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Means for the LGBTQ Community

NEW MEXICO

By Susan Dunlap

Expansions in the Violence Against Women Act, signed by President Joe Biden this spring, recognize the LGBTQ community for the first time.

Initially enacted in 1994, VAWA improves responses to gender-based violence through federal dollars to various state and local programs and agencies, including the courts. Congress last reauthorized the legislation in 2013. This spring, Biden signed the 2022 reauthorization, which is expected to help with such issues as sex

trafficking, missing and murdered Indigenous women and relatives, sexual assault and housing and it expands programming to include the LGBTQ community for the first time.

Marshall Martínez, executive director of Equality New Mexico, called the inclusion in VAWA funding "a big victory."

"The first thing that is important to know is this is the first time LGBTQ folks specifically are included in VAWA. Some of the programs overlapped and had impact in the past but this is the first time the bill explicitly mentions attacks on LGBTQ people. It's a big deal," Martínez said.

According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, domestic violence is often considered an heteronormative issue but intimate partner violence exists in the LGBTQ community as well.

Alexandria Taylor, director of Sexual Assault Services at the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, said the expansion "further recognizes the way gender-based violence exists within the LGBTQ community and deploys resources."

Martínez said this means "more visibility and understanding that queer folks face unique barriers and situations. It feels like a really big win for us."

Martínez said one barrier LGBTQ individuals face when seeking services is that individuals serving them "can have the best of intentions," but may fail to understand "how to best serve" the population. He gave one example:



"The first thing that is important to know is this is the first time LGBTQ folks specifically are included in VAWA."

Marshall Martínez, Equality New Mexico

"In the violence world, there are women domestic violence shelters. Some may be safe

for trans women and some may not," he said.

He said this leaves some trans women, literally, "left out in the cold," when trying to escape a violent situation.

Another example is when two women in a same sex relationship file a domestic violence report, questions can arise, he said.

"So having a queer attorney is helpful and provides understanding," Martínez said.

Michelle García, an attorney

See [LGBTQ](#) on page 18

From School of Hard Knocks to Academic Advisor at UNM-Taos

NEW MEXICO

By Scott Gerdes

There are fall-down, drag-out hard knocks stories, and then there are stories about rising from ashes. This story is full of both.

Juan Juárez, 42, who was hired

“

“That was the coolest thing — getting to walk across the stage for my HSE and associate degree.”

Juan Juárez, UNM-Taos

last December as a University of New Mexico (UNM)-Taos academic advisor, is living a life he never dreamed possible. He's eager to start helping current and prospective students get the most out of their lives — especially for young people who find themselves under the weight of questions such as, “What am I doing?” “Where am I going?” “Who do I want to be?” When it comes to exiting a dark, uncertain road and taking a positive, life-changing course, Juárez knows what's he talking about.

He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1979. To escape from an abusive husband and absent father to her children in the early 1980s, Juárez's mother packed up the car and took Juan (the “middle boy”) and his seven siblings (brothers and sisters — a pair are twin sisters) to Riverside, California.

In true Golden State fashion, Juárez wanted to be a surfer when he was a little kid. But as he got older, one of his sisters started hanging around gang members and bringing them to the house. While in middle school, Juárez didn't know any different and thought they were “cool.” He followed them down their path.

Getting in a lot of trouble started for Juárez at age 16. After repeating four years of 9th grade, he gave up and dropped out. “I didn't care about education. I didn't think I could make a good life for myself,” he admits.

Life went downhill faster from there. At 17, Juárez found himself stuck in a revolving jail door.

“I was always running. I got beat up by the cops. So, I just ran from them every time they wanted to talk to me. I'd get stopped by cops all the time who were looking to



Juan Juárez found hope, support, and a prideful future at University of New Mexico (UNM)-Taos.

Photo/Foto: UNM-Taos

bust me for probation violations,” he shared with a strained look on his face. “I was a problem child. I spent so much time in court.”

A judge familiar with Juárez said he would give him three years “off the bat” if he showed up in his courtroom one more time.

“When I was 24, I got fed up with the court system, being on probation ... with the path in general. And I didn't want to climb the gang hierarchy in prison,” he said. A new direction was on his mind.

Juárez's mother was born in Taos. Intending to free him from bad choices, she tried convincing her son to move back to her hometown.

“I grew up without a father. No father figure at all. I just ran around and did whatever I wanted, and I think that's why,” Juárez expressed.

One day he looked in a mirror — not metaphorically — and didn't like what he saw. His friends were dying violent deaths or going to prison. Some relatives were on trial for murder and other serious crimes. In a moment of clarity, he decided, “OK, let's move.” Two of his sisters left for Taos at the same time. Other sisters followed later. His little brother had already left California for Taos, so Juárez moved to be with him as well.

Juárez laid low in his new home — wanting no trouble. Two years after arriving in Taos, he became a father. That's the event that forever turned his attitude around. His days of feeling sad, angry, and depressed were over. The last thing he would ever allow was for his son to grow up without a father. Juárez didn't want to see his son make the same mistakes.

His mother was acutely aware that not much was going well yet for her son or “boy,” as she calls him. He wasn't getting into trouble but, he wasn't moving forward. One day in 2005, without saying where they were going, she drove him to Our

Lady of Guadalupe Parish where the High School Equivalency Program (HEP) was held. HEP was provided by Northern New México College at that time. She dropped him off and drove away. He didn't run. He didn't complain.

For two years, he worked hard and became close with instructor Frank Jaramillo — the father figure and mentor Juárez never had. “I could read and I could write, but Frank taught me more. He pushed me to be there and stay there until it was finally done,” he recalled. “I did it. I remember passing all my tests. I was in shock when I passed

the math test. It gave me a sense of pride I never felt before.”

Miriam Foronda, a teacher, UNM-Taos academic advisor, and a former chair of the Computer Technology/Science program met Juárez while he was working on his HSE. Like Jaramillo, “She saw a spark in me and made it a point to keep me on this path.” Before he took his final tests, she told him to come and see her when he passed. Foronda gave no more detail about her request. When Juárez passed in October 2007, he went to see her.

Foronda congratulated him while she typed on her computer. Keyboard clicks were the only sounds in the room for a few minutes. She stopped typing, looked up and said, “You're going to college.”

“I was shocked. I thought, oh man, I didn't plan on doing any of this.” Foronda had enrolled him at UNM-Taos. “This is where it all began. I always had a good experience here,” Juárez said. “No one treated me bad. I always got the support I needed.”

Core classes were conquered first. Then in 2012, he earned an Associate Degree in General Stud-

ies. He had a work-study job in IT. Juárez even served on the Student Government Association. He was volunteering at graduation in 2013 but didn't realize he was officially getting his associate degree that day until Thomas Duran, graduation reader and UNM-Taos business manager, called out “Juan Juárez.”

“I was shocked ... again. That was the coolest thing — getting to walk across the stage for my HSE (at Northern Community College in Española) and associate degree,” he said with the same grin that was probably on his face that day.

Juárez, however, wasn't done with school. He enrolled at UNM in Albuquerque where he earned a Bachelor of Arts in Art Studio in December 2015. “I thought I might be an art instructor or work in a museum,” he said.

His path, however, had other things in mind. When he left Albuquerque during breaks, he would always get a short-term job at Klauer Campus. Once those days were over, he couldn't find another job elsewhere — he doesn't know for sure, but believes some of that

See Juárez on page 23

REPORT ILLEGAL FIREWORKS

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MAY-JUNE 2022

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If applicable, please bring your Medicare Part B Identification Card.

Location	Date (May 2022)	Time
North Domingo Baca Multi-Gen 7521 Carmel Ave. NE 87113	Wed. May 25, 2022	1-4pm
Highland Senior Center 131 Monroe NE 87108	Thurs. May 26, 2022	1-4pm
Manzano Mesa Multi-Gen 501 Elizabeth SE 87123	Fri. May 27, 2022	1-4pm
Location	Date (June 2022)	Time
Palo Duro Sports & Fitness Center 3351 Monroe NE 87110	Tues. June 21, 2022	1-4pm
Manzano Mesa Multi-Gen 501 Elizabeth SE 87123	Wed. June 22, 2022	9am-12noon
Los Volcanes Senior Center 6500 Los Volcanes NW 87121	Thurs. June 23, 2022	9am-12noon
Bear Canyon Senior Center 4645 Pitt NE 87111	Fri. June 24, 2022	1-4pm
Palo Duro Senior Center 5221 Palo Duro NE 87110	Mon. June 27, 2022	1-4pm
Barelas Senior Center 714 7 th St. SW 87102	Tues. June 28, 2022	9am-12noon
North Domingo Baca Multi-Gen 7521 Carmel Ave. NE 87113	Wed. June 29, 2022	9am-12noon
Highland Senior Center 131 Monroe NE 87108	Thurs. June 30, 2022	9am-12noon
North Valley Senior Center 3825 4th St. NW 87107	Thurs. June 30, 2022	1-4pm

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Título 42

vencer al opositor en turno, ya sea en la tribuna o en la prensa, poniendo en medio a esos migrantes como estratagema ideológica, lo mismo para defenderlos que para atacarlos. Y mientras tanto, esos migrantes siempre quedan, lamentablemente, en el limbo migratorio.

En otras palabras, el Título 42 le ha servido de arma a esos políticos, quienes durante décadas se han dedicado a entorpecer una reforma migratoria amplia que, además de legalizar a indocumentados, atienda las obsoletas leyes de asilo que rigen en este país. Es más, el Título 42 ha permitido minar todavía más esas leyes de asilo, impidiendo el ingreso sobre todo de extranjeros de países latinoamericanos, caribeños y africanos, entre otros, tal como se empezó a dar ese fenómeno durante la administración Trump, dejando ver además ese lado xenófobo que conlleva desde el principio la aplicación de dicha política de exclusión evidente.

Así, el cinismo de estos políticos no tiene límites. Todavía no entraba en vigor la fecha límite para eliminar el Título 42, este pasado 23 de mayo, cuando ellos ya argumentaban que había una "crisis en la frontera". Si con el Título 42 ya había una "crisis", entonces ¿por qué aferrarse a una medida sanitaria para hacer frente al desastre que son las leyes de inmigración en la nación supuestamente más poderosa del planeta? ¿Por qué no legislar?

La respuesta es sencilla. Porque es más fácil explotar el tema para fines políticos, que tener los pantalones y las faldas bien puestos para tomar decisiones difíciles y reformar un sistema migratorio que no corresponde a la realidad de este Siglo 21. Es más fácil recurrir a la demagogia que hacer el trabajo para el cual supuestamente fueron electos.

"Que se pongan un día en nuestros zapatos", dice como mensaje a los legisladores estadounidenses una inmigrante indocumentada entrevistada por la cadena Telemundo en un albergue de la ciudad mexicana de Reynosa, donde aguarda una oportunidad para solicitar asilo. "Que nos ayuden porque somos personas humildes con un corazón dispuesto para trabajar".

Y en sus palabras encierra precisamente el verdadero y profundo sentir del migrante auténtico que solamente desea una oportunidad para demostrar lo que cada generación de migrantes ha hecho no solo por esta país, sino por el que los ha acogido de tanto en tanto, a lo largo de toda la historia de la humanidad.

Pero incluso la falta de agallas de esos legisladores es tal que, al hablar de la frontera y de manejar a miles de solicitantes de asilo diariamente, pareciera que esta es una nación no desarrollada, incapaz de lidiar con un alza en la cifra de migrantes.

Esto contrasta con la petulancia que suelen demostrar en el Con-

greso, donde Estados Unidos es el "mandamás" capaz de manejar lo que sea. Ahora mismo, con la crisis de la escasez de fórmula para bebés, una congresista comentaba en uno de los programas por cable que ver los estantes vacíos en supermercados y farmacias era inconcebible porque "este es Estados Unidos de América".

Bueno, pues si esto es Estados Unidos de América, deberían comportarse como parte de una nación desarrollada y ser capaces de enfrentar los retos que verdaderamente importan desde el punto de vista de las urgencias hu-

manitarias. Por ejemplo, acaban de aprobar el envío de 140 mil millones de dólares! para el conflicto bélico en Ucrania, pero aparentemente no pueden atender un alza de migrantes en la frontera con México.

Porque la realidad es que con Título 42 o sin él los migrantes seguirán llegando, sobre todo ahora que comienza el verano, cuando las cifras se disparan. Porque no únicamente buscan asilo — pues muchos provienen de países aliados de Estados Unidos y la posibilidad de obtener ese beneficio es remota—, sino también, como tantos otros, huyen de la miseria, de la

violencia en todas sus manifestaciones.

Son esas situaciones las que los llevan a cruzar desiertos y a navegar en aguas infestadas de tiburones en precarias embarcaciones. Si sobreviven las travesías y luego los deportan, ellos vuelven a intentarlo. Con Título 42 o sin él.

*Maribel Hastings es Asesora Ejecutiva de América's Voice.
David Torres es Asesor en Español de América's Voice.*

Leer Más Comentarios:
[ELSEMANARIO.US](https://elsemanario.us)

Title 42

of managing anything. Right now, with the crisis in the scarcity of baby formula, one congressperson commented on a cable TV program that seeing those empty shelves in supermarkets and pharmacies was inconceivable because "this is the United States of America."

Well, if this is the United States of America, they should comport themselves like they are part of a developed nation, capable of confronting challenges that really matter from an urgent, humanitarian point of view. For example, they just approved sending \$40 billion (!) for the war in Ukraine, but apparently cannot tend to an increase in migrants at the border with México.

The reality is that with or without Title 42, migrants will continue to arrive, especially now that summer, when the numbers skyrocket, is starting. Because they are not only seeking asylum—since many of them come from countries allied with the United States and the

possibility of obtaining this status is remote—but also, like so many others, are fleeing misery, and violence in all of its forms.

Those are the situations that compel them to cross deserts and navigate shark-infested waters on rickety boats. If they survive the crossings and are then deported, they will try once again. With or without Title 42.

*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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with New Mexico Legal Aid and manager of the Safe to Be You program, said that for individuals who historically, or sometimes personally, have experienced discrimination from law enforcement, reporting violence can be hard to do. This can affect both the LGBTQ community and also undocumented immigrants, she said. It can lead a victim to remain in a violent situation for far longer due to fear.

Garcia said victims who do report often struggle to navigate the legal system. She said some

states set up hybrid courts in the 1990s as a "one stop shop" with a judge who has authority to pro-

ceed over both civil and criminal matters.

"But the system we have in New México is a series of doors and you have to ask the right

thing. The law presumes people know this. It is frustrating to navigate," she said.

Taylor said she hopes the reauthorization will enable "culturally specific programs that serve the LGBTQ community are funded to serve domestic violence victims."

"In New México we know that LGBTQ are more at risk of experiencing sexual assault than those who are not part of the LGBTQ community. Trans women, specifically Black trans women, are at

astronomically high rates of being sexually assaulted," she said.

Garcia said "violence runs the gamut" for LGBTQ youth. She a school survey conducted in 2018 showed that 80 percent of New México students reported hearing a homophobic remark at school.

"That's a shockingly high number. That's not a good thing," she said.

But Taylor said there is a culture shift around gender norms.

"What is gender, what is the binary, what are the roles we've been assigned and how does that play out in our society? I've been in audiences where I've felt like this is not going to land well and see people lean into those conversations when they've been presented in an accessible way," Taylor said.

Garcia said a trend she sees is more young people identify as LGBTQ than five or ten years ago.

She said that as more safe spaces open up in communities, LGBTQ individuals are "way more likely to come out at an earlier age and be more public."

"We're probably seeing more on the gender identification, way

more kids now identify as gender nonbinary or gender nonconforming," she said.

Garcia said that LGBTQ individuals can receive free services from the Safe to Be You program she oversees but one of the requirements is "that they survive violence."

She said their hotline receives "tons" of calls every single day. She said the farther individuals live from urban centers, "there are way more barriers."

"It's often worse in small, rural communities; there's not the acceptance as in cities. New México has had protections for same sex couples for a really long time. Really good laws for human rights. But it doesn't mean good laws are enforced," she said.

Despite that, Garcia said she is hopeful about the future. She said that in her own lifetime, she has seen significant change happen. Less than 10 years ago, a same sex couple could not marry, adopt or foster a child and LGBTQ individuals lacked protections from employment discrimination.

"I have a lot of optimism about

this. What I have seen New Mexico be capable of as a state, it's a really good thing. We're headed in a good direction," she said.

But Martinez said he worries that a likely federal change in abortion policy and the constitutional right to bodily autonomy this summer, if the U.S. Supreme Court overturns *Roe v. Wade*, could lead to negative outcomes for the LGBTQ community.

Martínez said the decision, if it becomes final, will produce an "atmosphere of fear" because there will be "no enumerated right to bodily autonomy in the constitution."

"Every time there is a public policy debate on LGBTQ, violence around us goes up," Martínez said.

Susan Dunlap is a Reporter with New Mexico Political Report. This story was originally published by New Mexico Political Report.

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Candidatos

Walker respondió que hay una demanda de energía limpia y que la gente ganará más dinero en la industria de las energías renovables.

"Adoptar la tecnología limpia es una oportunidad increíble para el futuro de Colorado", dijo.

Sandoval, que mencionó haber crecido en la pobreza y es comprensiva con los temores de la gente sobre la pérdida de puestos de trabajo, dijo que apoyaría la formación necesaria para la transición del desarrollo de los combustibles fósiles a la energía renovable.

Frisch dijo que mucha gente que trabaja en la industria de los combustibles fósiles es consciente de los cambios en el clima, lo que implica que los trabajadores son conscientes de que el futuro requerirá el aprendizaje de nuevas habilidades.

Cuando se le preguntó por la actual legislación federal que protegería los derechos de los empleados a organizarse y a negociar colectivamente en el lugar de trabajo, Frisch estuvo de acuerdo en que debe haber protecciones para los salarios y las prestaciones y que él no se interpondría en el camino de los trabajadores que quieran organizarse.

Sandoval afirmó que toda una región mejora cuando hay un em- pleador sindicalizado en la zona.

"Pueblo es una ciudad sindicalizada", dijo. "La vida de todos mejora. Conozco la importancia del poder colectivo y de enfrentarse a las empresas".

También se preguntó a los candidatos cómo protegerían Colorado en una época de incendios forestales sin precedentes. Walker dijo que protegería Colorado con incentivos fiscales al carbono y con la reforestación. También destacó la importancia de renegociar las directrices del Pacto del Río Colorado para compartir el agua con los usuarios de aguas abajo.

Sandoval mencionó la necesidad de conservar el agua y de proteger el agua que se origina en el 3er distrito del Congreso de Colorado, mientras que Frisch añadió que los habitantes de Colorado no deberían rechazar la financiación que ayudaría a los estados a hacer frente a los incendios forestales, en referencia a Boebert, que votó

en contra del proyecto de ley bipartidista de infraestructuras y de la ley Build Back Better.

Frisch dijo que los demócratas tienen una oportunidad única para vencer a Boebert, si gana las primarias, pero que los demócratas deben construir una coalición que incluya a los votantes no afiliados.

"Sería una pena que este distrito desperdiciara esta oportunidad", dijo. "Lauren Boebert es más vulnerable de lo que la gente cree".

Sharon Sullivan es una escritora independiente con sede en Grand Junction, Colorado. Este artículo es republicado de Colorado Newsline bajo una licencia Creative Commons.

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

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Covid/Esp

Los coronavirus prosperan en el aire seco y aumentar la cantidad de humedad en el aire puede ayudar a desactivarlos, dijo Linsey Marr, profesora de ingeniería civil y ambiental en Virginia Tech. Marr sugiere aumentar los niveles de humedad entre un 40% y 60%.

El uso de purificadores de aire portátiles puede brindar protección adicional. Las investigaciones muestran que los filtros de aire de partículas de alta eficiencia, o filtros HEPA, pueden eliminar los coronavirus del aire. Si las personas tienen solo un filtro HEPA, es mejor colocarlo en la habitación del enfermo para atrapar cualquier virus que el paciente exhale.

"Se debe colocar el filtro lo más cerca posible de la fuente del virus", dijo Fox.

Si las familias pueden solventarlos, se pueden usar filtros de aire adicionales en otras habitaciones.

Comprar los purificadores de aire en tiendas es caro: algunos modelos cuestan cientos de dólares. Sin embargo, por alrede-

dor de \$100, las personas pueden construir sus propios purificadores portátiles usando un ventilador de caja, cuatro filtros de aire de alta eficiencia y cinta adhesiva.

Estos dispositivos de bricolaje han sido denominados cajas de Corsi-Rosenthal, en honor a sus co-inventores, Rosenthal y Richard Corsi, decano de la Escuela de Ingeniería de la Universidad de California-Davis. Se ha demostrado que las cajas de bajo costo funcionan tan bien como los purificadores de aire comerciales.

Rosenthal dijo que la pandemia lo motivó a ayudar a diseñar estos purificadores. "No estamos indefensos", dijo Rosenthal. "Necesitamos proporcionar herramientas que las personas puedan usar ahora mismo para mejorar las cosas".

Aunque cuidar a un ser querido por covid pone en riesgo al cuidador, el peligro es mucho menor hoy que en el primer año de la pandemia. Se estima que el 95 % de la población tiene algo

de inmunidad al coronavirus, por las vacunas, infecciones previas o ambas, explicó el doctor Paul Offit, director del Centro de Educación sobre Vacunas del Hospital Infantil de Filadelfia.

No obstante, un estudio reciente halló que la mitad de las personas que viven en el hogar de un paciente infectado también contrajeron el virus.

Dado que los adultos mayores y las personas inmunocomprometidas corren un mayor riesgo de desarrollar covid, podrían considerar quedarse con un amigo o vecino, si es posible, hasta que el familiar

enfermo se haya recuperado, dijo Priya Duggal, profesora de epidemiología la Escuela Bloomberg de Salud Pública de Johns Hopkins.

Los pacientes pueden considerarse libres de covid después de una prueba de PCR negativa, dijo Barczak. Debido a que los pacientes con incluso pequeñas cantidades de virus residual pueden continuar dando positivo en las pruebas de PCR durante semanas, mucho después de que desaparezcan los síntomas, los pacientes también pueden usar pruebas rápidas de antígenos para evaluar su progreso.

Si las pruebas de antígeno son negativas dos días seguidos, se considera que es menos probable que una persona sea contagiosa.

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

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Hassen

including for over half of California's residents.

This surveillance network has unsurprisingly hit immigrant communities hardest. The agency has targeted immigrants for deportation by cruelly exploiting their trust in public institutions, such as when undocumented people apply for a driver's license or sign up for essential utilities like water and electricity.

These practices point to an agency that has clearly overstepped its boundaries. ICE does not have the congressional authority to do this kind of bulk data collection on the public. This overreach underscores the need to shift U.S. immigration law away from the deportation-driven status quo.

Unfortunately, this ICE program isn't an isolated case. It's part of a broader domestic surveillance apparatus that spans decades and multiple federal agencies — including the FBI, CIA, and NSA — and ultimately impacts all of us.

During the 1960s and '70s, federal agencies spied on anti-Vietnam War protesters and civil rights leaders. More recently, in 2013 whistleblower Edward Snowden revealed that the National Security Agency created a massive surveillance program that secretly gathered telephone records on millions of Americans, regardless of whether they were suspected of any wrongdoing.

And this February, newly declassified documents exposed the

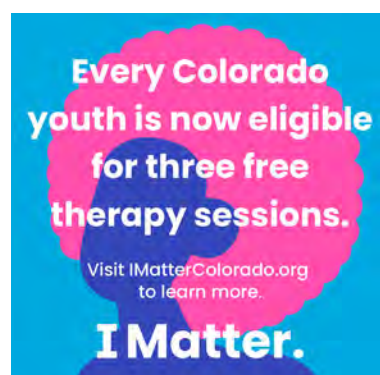
CIA's own secret bulk data collection program to spy on Americans. The type of data remains classified, but Senators Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Martin Heinrich (D-NM) have called for greater transparency on the agency's surveillance of Americans.

We should all be alarmed by this growing domestic surveillance state. Left unchecked, it corrodes public trust in our democratic institutions and undermines our civil liberties, most notably the embattled right to privacy.

The history of government surveillance demonstrates that we can never take this right for granted.

Farrah Hassen, J.D., is a writer, policy analyst, and adjunct professor in the Department of Political Science at Cal Poly Pomona. This op-ed was distributed by OtherWords.org.

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farming and ranching. Eventually, a railroad brought more settlers and more colonization.

The city was incorporated in 1888. Its economy historically relied on agriculture and ranching. In 1905, it was honored at the World's Fair as the "honey capital of the world." It's known for its mild, light-colored huajillo honey, made from a desert bush native to Southwestern Texas and Northern México.

Virginia Davis, an 88-year-old archivist at the town's library, said Uvalde residents are proud of their history.

"And they try to keep it intact," she said as she gestured to several books on local history in the library. Davis moved here in 1948.

She and other Uvalde residents lived during times of racial segregation that endured through the 1960s. When Davis was a child in Uvalde, the town was divided by the railroad. Latino residents generally lived on the west side, and white residents on the east, Davis said.

Morgan, who is white, agreed.

"You had your place in society, and everyone knew what your place was, and you stayed in it," said Morgan, who moved to Uvalde in 1944.

There's a strong conservative bent among many residents in Uvalde. In the GOP gubernatorial primary in March, Uvalde's fourth-term Mayor Don McLaughlin endorsed Don Huffines, a candidate who ran to the right of Republican Gov. Greg Abbott.

Residents boast about the town's family values and faith. There are several churches, and most people are religious, residents said. Most people living in Uvalde also own firearms, residents say. Davis carries a .22-caliber revolver when she leaves the house. The library's modest \$412,000 budget is in part funded through "the fun shoot," a community fundraiser in which residents go shoot skeet at a gun range. The library raises thousands of dollars that way, Davis said.

The gunman, an 18-year-old Latino Uvalde resident, bought two AR platform rifles just days after reaching legal age to do so. Within days, he'd shoot his grandmother in the face, wreck her truck and walk armed toward Robb Elementary in the middle of one of the last school days before summer break.

A family town

Today, the young people of Uvalde — like students in many American cities — grew up practicing the morbidly familiar drill of lock-

downs throughout their lives to prepare for an active shooter. But for Jeyden Gonzales, 17, the lockdown drills felt like they were for situations that happened in other places, not in Uvalde. It's a family town, he said. He knows his friends' siblings, aunts, uncles and all his neighbors.

"[The lockdown drills] would last like five minutes, and we didn't really know how to stay quiet and all that stuff," Gonzales said. "There wasn't a thought in my mind to be afraid like this."

It was a sentiment felt across Uvalde.

"You always think, 'Nah, something like that, that ain't gonna happen here,'" said Rivera, who went to Robb and moved to Uvalde from México at age 9. "A lot of people say that, [but] Columbine, Colorado, in Florida. It's all over, man."

On May 24th, Rodríguez, the 33-year-old member of a longtime Uvalde family, got a call from her father who was pouring concrete about a block from Robb Elementary and heard gunshots. She was nearby, so she immediately went to the school. None of her three children go there, but she began calling and texting every friend she could think of with young children who might.

As news spread through town, area schools went on lockdown. Parents and students weren't clear which campus was under attack, they said. Rodríguez and Sánchez coordinated as many friends as possible to be outside as many schools as they could cover. If parents couldn't get there fast enough to recognize kids as they were cleared to leave, at least Rodríguez and Sánchez could pass along relieving news to the parents of kids they recognized.

"But not all our friends' kids ran out," Sanchez said. "And that's what hurts."

"He hurt his people"

In the neighborhoods of Uvalde this week, cats lounged on sidewalks, dogs yelped behind fences at passersby and roosters crowded at all hours of the day. Grandmothers took their young children for walks and mom-and-pop drive-thru's served up tacos and shaved ice.

Last Thursday, lifelong friends Alejandro Rodríguez, 72, and Rivera sat in a front lawn in black chairs, each nursing a cold glass bottle of Bud Light. Alejandro Rodríguez said he grew up with the gunman's grandfather and knew his grandmother well. When they were younger, he said, they went to the same parties.



The town of Uvalde, Texas a predominantly Latino city of about 15,000 people west of San Antonio, has seen generations of families grow up there. / El pueblo de Uvalde, Texas, una ciudad predominantemente latina de unos 15,000 habitantes al oeste de San Antonio, ha visto crecer a generaciones de familias.



Virginia Davis, an archivist, and Mendell Morgan, the director at the El Progreso Memorial Library, display collected newspapers with headlines from the day of the recent mass shooting in Uvalde, Texas. / Virginia Davis, archivera, y Mendell Morgan, director de la Biblioteca Conmemorativa de El Progreso, muestran periódicos recopilados con titulares del día del reciente tiroteo masivo en Uvalde, Texas.

From Alejandro Rodríguez's yard, he and Rivera could see Robb Elementary, roped off by caution tape. And at the corner of their street, state troopers stood under a tent blocking anyone from coming within a block of the school's property.

"We went to that school right there, man," Alejandro Rodríguez said. "Graduated and everything."

"I can't understand why," Rivera said.

Alejandro Rodríguez is a Vietnam veteran and a trained welder. Rivera has been a truck driver since the '70s.

Their generation worked hard, for so many decades, to make progress for Uvalde's Latino community: In the 1970s, they recalled, they were punished in school for speaking Spanish. They went to

school during Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District's (UCISD) desegregation. Still, they stuck through school and made careers for themselves working long hours and earning decent pay.

Around the time they graduated UCISD, tensions between white school leaders and Latino students were running high. On April 14, 1970, between 500 and 600 Mexican American students walked out in protest of the school district's refusal to renew a contract for a Latino teacher and the racist treatment of Mexican American students.

In subsequent decades, though, Rodríguez and Rivera had seen Latinos rise in the town. There are Latino county leaders. Latino lawyers and doctors. Latino police officers. Latino teachers. It wasn't giv-

en to them; they had to work for it, the two said. And still, they face occasional prejudice from U.S. Border Patrol or older white residents, they said.

But now, it seemed like the massacre had torn through the fabric of Uvalde's Latino community's history and future.

"He hurt himself. He hurt his people," Alejandro Rodríguez said of the gunman.

Popcorn and soda to share

In the days after the massacre, residents did anything they could think of to help. Zamora donated blood. She's blood type O negative, which can be used for people of any blood type.

por su miel de huajillo, suave y de color claro, elaborada a partir de un arbusto del desierto originario del suroeste de Texas y el norte de México.

Virginia Davis, archivera de 88 años en la biblioteca de la ciudad, dice que los habitantes de Uvalde están orgullosos de su historia.

"Y tratan de mantenerla intacta", dijo mientras señalaba varios libros sobre la historia local en la biblioteca. Davis se mudó aquí en 1948.

Ella y otros residentes de Uvalde vivieron durante la época de segregación racial que perduró hasta la década de 1960. Cuando Davis era una niña en Uvalde, la ciudad estaba dividida por el ferrocarril. Los residentes latinos generalmente vivían en el lado oeste, y los blancos en el este, dijo Davis.

Morgan, que es blanco, está de acuerdo.

"Tenías tu lugar en la sociedad, y todo el mundo sabía cuál era tu lugar, y te quedabas en él", dijo Morgan, que se mudó a Uvalde en 1944.

Hay una fuerte tendencia conservadora entre muchos residentes de Uvalde. En las primarias para gobernador del Partido Republicano celebradas en marzo, el alcalde de Uvalde, Don McLaughlin, que lleva cuatro años en el cargo, apoyó a Don Huffines, un candidato que se presentó a la derecha del gobernador republicano Greg Abbott.

Los residentes presumen de los valores familiares y la fe de la ciudad. Hay varias iglesias y la mayoría de la gente es religiosa, dicen los residentes. La mayoría de las personas que viven en Uvalde también poseen armas de fuego, dicen los residentes. Davis lleva un revólver del calibre 22 cuando sale de casa. El modesto presupuesto de la biblioteca, de 412.000 dólares, se financia en parte con "el tiro divertido", una recaudación de fondos de la comunidad en la que los residentes van a disparar al plato en un campo de tiro. La biblioteca recauda miles de dólares de esta manera, dijo Davis.

El pistolero, un latino de 18 años residente en Uvalde, compró dos rifles de plataforma AR apenas unos días después de alcanzar la edad legal para hacerlo. En pocos días, disparó a su abuela en la cara, destruyó su camioneta y se dirigió armado hacia la escuela primaria Robb en medio de uno de los últimos días de clase antes de las vacaciones de verano.

Una ciudad familiar

Hoy en día, los jóvenes de Uvalde -como los estudiantes de muchas ciudades estadounidenses- cre-

cieron practicando durante toda su vida el morbosamente familiar simulacro de encierro para prepararse ante un tirador activo. Pero para Jeyden Gonzales, de 17 años, los simulacros de encierro parecían ser para situaciones que ocurrían en otros lugares, no en Uvalde. Es una ciudad familiar, dijo. Conoce a los hermanos de sus amigos, a sus tíos y a todos sus vecinos.

"[Los simulacros de encierro] duraban como cinco minutos, y realmente no sabíamos cómo quedarnos quietos y todas esas cosas", dijo Gonzales. "No se me pasó por la cabeza tener miedo así".

Era un sentimiento que se sentía en todo Uvalde.

"Uno siempre piensa, 'Nah, algo así, eso no va a pasar aquí'", dijo Rivera, quien fue a Robb y se mudó a Uvalde desde México a los 9 años. "Mucha gente dice eso, [pero] Columbine, Colorado, en Florida. Todo ha terminado, hombre".

El 24 de mayo, Rodríguez, de 33 años y miembro de una familia de Uvalde desde hace mucho tiempo, recibió una llamada de su padre que estaba vertiendo hormigón a una manzana de la escuela primaria Robb y escuchó disparos. Ella estaba cerca, así que se dirigió inmediatamente a la escuela. Ninguno de sus tres hijos va allí, pero empezó a llamar y a enviar mensajes de texto a todos los amigos en los que había niños pequeños que podrían ir.

Cuando la noticia se extendió por la ciudad, las escuelas de la zona se cerraron. Los padres y los alumnos no tenían claro cuál era el campus atacado, dijeron. Rodríguez y Sánchez coordinaron a todos los amigos posibles para que estuvieran fuera de todas las escuelas que pudieran cubrir. Si los padres no podían llegar lo suficientemente rápido para reconocer a los niños cuando se les autorizaba a salir, al menos Rodríguez y Sánchez podían transmitir las noticias de alivio a los padres de los niños que reconocían.

"Pero no todos los hijos de nuestros amigos salieron corriendo", dijo Sánchez. "Y eso es lo que duele".

"Hizo daño a su gente"

En los barrios de Uvalde, esta semana, los gatos holgazaneaban en las aceras, los perros gritaban detrás de las vallas a los transeúntes y los gallos cantaban a todas horas. Las abuelas llevaban a sus hijos pequeños a pasear y los autoservicios de mamá y papá servían tacos y hielo raspado.

El jueves pasado, los amigos de toda la vida Alejandro Rodríguez, de 72 años, y Rivera se sentaron en el jardín delantero en sillas ne-



Kimberly Rodríguez, de 33 años, sostiene a su hijo de 5 años en el río Nueces, a las afueras de Uvalde, Texas, el pasado sábado. Rodríguez llevó a su familia a una piscina local para alejarse de la tragedia de la semana. / Kimberly Rodríguez, 33, holds her 5-year-old son in the Nueces River outside of Uvalde on Saturday. Rodríguez took her family to a local swimming hole to step away from the week's tragedy.



La plaza de la ciudad de Uvalde mientras los dolientes asistían a un memorial cercano el viernes por la noche por el reciente tiroteo en la escuela. / Uvalde's town square as mourners attended a nearby memorial Friday night for the recent school shooting.

gras, cada uno con una botella de cristal fría de Bud Light. Alejandro Rodríguez dijo que creció con el abuelo del pistolero y que conocía bien a su abuela. Cuando eran más jóvenes, dijo, iban a las mismas fiestas.

Desde el patio de Alejandro Rodríguez, él y Rivera podían ver la escuela primaria Robb, acordonada con cinta adhesiva. Y en la esquina de su calle, los policías estatales estaban bajo una carpa que impedía que nadie se acercara a una cuadra de la propiedad de la escuela.

"Fuimos a esa escuela justo ahí, hombre", dijo Alejandro Rodríguez. "Nos graduamos y todo".

"No puedo entender por qué", dijo Rivera.

Alejandro Rodríguez es un veterano de Vietnam y un soldador

capacitado. Rivera es camionero desde los años 70.

Su generación trabajó duro, durante muchas décadas, para hacer progresar a la comunidad latina de Uvalde: En los años 70, recuerdan, se les castigaba en la escuela por hablar en español. Fueron a la escuela durante la desegregación del Distrito Escolar Independiente Consolidado de Uvalde (UCISD). Aun así, se mantuvieron en la escuela y se hicieron una carrera trabajando muchas horas y ganando un sueldo decente.

En la época en que se graduaron en el UCISD, las tensiones entre los líderes escolares blancos y los estudiantes latinos eran muy fuertes. El 14 de abril de 1970, entre 500 y 600 estudiantes mexicanoamericanos se manifestaron en protesta por la negativa del distrito

escolar a renovar el contrato de un profesor latino y por el trato racista que recibían los estudiantes mexicanoamericanos.

Sin embargo, en las décadas siguientes, Rodríguez y Rivera han visto cómo los latinos han aumentado en la ciudad. Hay líderes latinos del condado. Abogados y médicos latinos. Agentes de policía latinos. Maestros latinos. No se lo han dado; han tenido que trabajar para conseguirlo, dicen los dos. Y aún así, se enfrentan a los prejuicios ocasionales de la Patrulla Fronteriza de Estados Unidos o de los residentes blancos de más edad, dijeron.

Pero ahora, parecía que la masacre había rasgado el tejido de la historia y el futuro de la comunidad latina de Uvalde.

gap under the bedroom door. People should also cover return air grills with plastic. These grills cover vents that suck air out of the room and recycle it through the heating or cooling system.

Fox also suggests turning on bathroom or kitchen exhaust fans, which can shuttle germy air outside. Although running exhaust fans while taking a shower is relatively safe, Fox said, it's important to open windows when running the fans for more than 10 minutes. That's to avoid depressurizing the house, a circumstance that could result in carbon monoxide being pulled into the home from the furnace or water heater.

Coronaviruses thrive in dry air, and increasing the amount of moisture in the air can help deactivate them, said Linsey Marr, a pro-

fessor of civil and environmental engineering at Virginia Tech. Marr suggests increasing humidity levels to somewhere between 40% and 60%.

Using portable air cleaners can provide additional protection. Research shows that high-efficiency particulate air filters, or HEPA filters, can remove coronaviruses from the air. If people have only one HEPA filter, it's best to place it in the sickroom, to trap any virus the patient exhales.

"You want to put the filter as close to the source [of the virus] as possible," Fox said.

If affordable for families, additional air cleaners can be used in other rooms.

Store-bought air purifiers can be expensive, with some models costing hundreds of dollars. Yet

for about \$100, people can build their own portable air cleaners using a box fan, four high-efficiency air filters, and duct tape. These do-it-yourself devices have been dubbed Corsi-Rosenthal boxes, after their co-inventors, Rosenthal and Richard Corsi, dean of the college of engineering at the University of California-Davis. The low-cost boxes have been shown to work just as well as commercial air purifiers.

Rosenthal said the pandemic motivated him to help design the air purifiers. "We're not helpless," Rosenthal said. "We need to provide tools that people can use right now to make things better."

Although nursing a loved one through covid puts the caregiver at risk, the danger is much smaller today than in the first year of

the pandemic. An estimated 95% of the population has some immunity to the coronavirus, due to vaccines, prior infections, or both, said Dr. Paul Offit, director of the Vaccine Education Center at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Nonetheless, a recent study found that half of the people living in an infected patient's household also contracted the virus.

Given that older people and those who are immunocompromised are at higher risk from covid, they might consider staying with a friend or neighbor, if possible, until the sick family member has recovered, said Priya Duggal, a professor of epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health.

Patients can be considered covid-free after a negative PCR

test, Barczak said. Because patients with even tiny amounts of residual virus can continue to test positive on PCR tests for weeks, long after symptoms disappear, patients can also use rapid antigen tests to assess their progress. If antigen tests are negative two days in a row, a person is considered less likely to be contagious.

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

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Fernández

demonstrating—as Fernández says—that tradition is not static."

Carla Fernández Casa de Moda is segmented into eight sections, based on key components of Carla Fernandez's career and the themes of her creativity and inspiration. Jane Burke, Curatorial Fellow, and Courtney Pierce, Curatorial Assistant, worked alongside Carla Fernández and her team to create and conceptualize the presentation alongside Cristina Rangel and Pedro Reyes.

The exhibition begins with "To be Original is to Go Back to the Origin," which introduces the unique vision of the Carla Fernández house, followed by "Fashion as a Collaborative Process," which maps out the communities that Fernández works with throughout México, and highlights the artisans and their crafts through videos.

The third section, "Fashion is not Ephemeral," is about the geometric patterning followed by traditional Mexican garments. Carla Fernández and Pedro Reyes created lamps using traditional amate paper made by Arisbeth González and Zacarías Hernández to illustrate the beauty of these patterns.

The fourth section, "Tradition is Not Static: Fiestas," features some Fernández garments and masks designed in collaboration with artist Leonardo Linares—among others—who is inspired by his grandfather, Pedro Linares, originally commissioned by Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera for many paper-mâché art pieces.

Next, "The Origin of Textile is the Earth" showcases both design and production techniques derived from plants, animals and minerals.

Garments exhibited here include woven details achieved by use of a backstrap loom, a technique practiced by artisans for more than 3,000 years. This section illustrates the rich texture and colors which lend themselves to versatile styling, a signature of the house.

Next, in the section "Tradition is Not Static: Charrería," the iconic Mexican horse riders and their culture—born out of Arab, Spanish and Mestizo influences on Mexican culture—are front and center.

The penultimate section, "Collectors," features long-time collectors of Carla Fernández's work and how they interpret her designs.

The eighth and final section concentrates on protest and political activism, titled "Fashion as Resistance." Here, Fernández's garments were inspired by women's and immigrants' rights, reproductive rights and the anti-nuclear movement. This exhibition shows how "another fashion system is possible," according to Fernández.

Carla Fernández Casa de Moda: A Mexican Fashion Manifesto is organized by the Denver Art Museum. It is presented with generous support from Bridget and John Grier, donors to the Annual Fund Leadership Campaign, and the residents who support the Scientific and Cultural Facilities District (SCFD). Promotional support is provided by 5280 Magazine and CBS4. The Denver Art Museum is located at 100 W 14th Ave. Pkwy., Denver, Colorado. For Denver Art Museum information, visit denverartmuseum.org or call 720-865-5000.

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Uvalde/Esp 2

"Se hizo daño a sí mismo. Hizo daño a su gente", dijo Alejandro Rodríguez sobre el pistolero.

Palomitas y refrescos para compartir

En los días posteriores a la masacre, los residentes hicieron todo lo que se les ocurrió para ayudar. Zamora donó sangre. Ella es del tipo de sangre O negativo, que puede utilizarse para personas de cualquier tipo de sangre.

Creció en Uvalde, pero se trasladó a San Antonio. Sin embargo, después de dar a luz a su hija, empezó a pensar que la vida en el campo sería mejor, más segura. Volvió a Uvalde una semana antes del 24 de mayo.

"Los hijos de muchos amigos estaban allí", dijo Zamora. El 25 de mayo fue la segunda en la cola de una campaña de donación de sangre para las víctimas. En los dos días posteriores al tiroteo, Kimberly Rodríguez, de 33 años y madre de tres hijos, se levantó entre las 5 y las 6 de la mañana para ir a la tienda, comprar donuts y repartir el desayuno a todas las familias de luto que pudo.

Eliahna Torres, de 10 años, y Rojelio Torres, de 10 años, ambos muertos en el tiroteo, eran hijos de dos primos de Kimberly Rodríguez. La hija de Rodríguez también estaba unida a Alexandria "Lexi" Aniyah Rubio, de 10 años, que fue asesinada.

El jueves pasado, ayudó a preparar y entregar ocho bandejas de sándwiches de atún. Pero el viernes por la mañana, dolor cómo su preocupación y su dolor hacían mella en su hijo de 5 años.

"No es justo para él que yo esté tan consumida. Mamá está

preocupada por todo y no hace nada con él". Así que fueron al parque y dieron de comer a los patos y las tortugas. Fueron al cine.

Pero incluso cuando se sentó en las butacas del cine con unas palomitas y un refresco para compartir, sus pensamientos empezaron a dar vueltas: Recordó los informes de un pistolero que mató a niños en un cine de Colorado hace una década este año. ¿Cómo intentaría proteger a su hijo si eso ocurriera aquí?

Solía sentir que sus hijos estaban seguros en Uvalde. Ya no está segura de que eso sea cierto.

"Cualquier cosa puede suceder en cualquier lugar y en cualquier momento, y nunca, nunca tuvimos esa sensación [antes]", dijo. "No vamos a estar cómodos enviando a nuestros hijos a la escuela en adelante".

El sábado por la tarde, Kimberly Rodríguez y Sánchez llevaron a sus hijos a unos 50 kilómetros al noroeste de Uvalde a un pozo de natación en el río Nueces, donde el marido de Sánchez iba a pescar mientras crecía. Mientras él estaba en la parrilla, su hija de 13 años

pescaba pececillos. Este fin de semana, dijeron los padres, ellos y la comunidad necesitaban un momento.

No para pasar página, sino para tener un momento de paz.

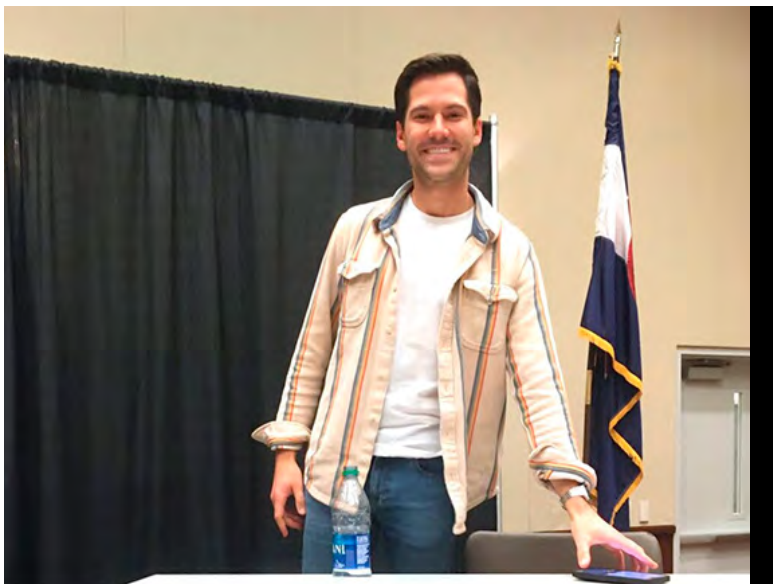
"El resto del mundo olvidará y seguirá adelante", dijo Sánchez días antes. "Pero nosotros no. Vamos a cumplir 90 años y vamos a hacer una suelta de globos todos los años. Porque, ¿cómo vamos a olvidar?"

Erin Douglas es la reportera de medio ambiente de The Texas Tribune. Texas Tribune. Jason Beeferman es becario de primavera de The Texas Tribune y estudiante de tercer año en la Universidad Northwestern, donde estudia Periodismo, Estudios Internacionales y Estudios Latinoamericanos. Evan L'Roy contribuyó a este artículo.

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

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Candidates



Alex Walker, a Democratic primary candidate for Colorado's 3rd Congressional District, at a debate among Democrats on May 25, 2022, in Grand Junction. / Alex Walker, candidato a las primarias demócratas para el tercer distrito del Congreso de Colorado, en un debate entre demócratas el 25 de mayo de 2022, en Grand Junction, Colorado.

forest fires — a reference to Boe-bert, who voted against the bipartisan infrastructure bill and the Build Back Better Act.

Frisch said Democrats have a unique opportunity to beat Boe-bert if she wins the primary but that Democrats must build a coalition that includes unaffiliated voters.

"It would be a shame if this district blows this opportunity," he said. "Lauren Boe-bert is more vulnerable than people realize."

Sharon Sullivan is a Grand Junction-based freelance writer. This article is republished from Colorado Newsline under a Creative Commons license.

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Uvalde 2

She grew up in Uvalde, but had moved to San Antonio. After giving birth to her daughter, though, she began to think country life would be better, safer. She moved back to Uvalde just a week before May 24.

"A lot of friends' kids were in there," Zamora said. She was second in line at a blood drive for the victims on May 25. In the two days after the shooting, Kimberly Rodríguez, the 33-year-old mother of three, woke up between 5 and 6 a.m. to go to the store, buy donuts and deliver breakfast for as many mourning families as she could.

Eliahna Torres, 10, and Rojelio Torres, 10, both killed in the shooting, were the children of two of Kimberly Rodríguez's cousins. Rodríguez's daughter was also close with Alexandria "Lexi" Aniyah Rubio, 10, who was killed.

Last Thursday, she helped prepare and deliver eight platters of tuna sandwiches. But by Friday morning, she saw how her worry and grief took a toll on her 5-year-old son.

"It's not fair to him that I'm so consumed. Mom's worried about everything and not doing anything with him." So, they went to the park and fed the ducks and turtles. They went to the movies.

But even as she sat down in the theater seats with a popcorn and a soda to share, her thoughts began to tumble: She remembered reports of a gunman killing children at a theater in Colorado a decade ago this year. How would she try to protect her son if that happened here?

She used to feel that her children were safe in Uvalde. She's not sure that's true anymore.

"Anything can happen anywhere at any time, and we never, we never had that feeling [before]," she said. "We're not going to be comfortable sending our kids to school moving forward."

On Saturday afternoon, Kimberly Rodríguez and Sánchez took their children about 30 miles northwest of Uvalde to a swimming hole on the Nueces River where

Sánchez's husband went fishing while growing up. While he was at the grill, his 13-year-old daughter caught minnows. This weekend, the parents said, they and the community needed a moment.

Not to move on, but for a moment of peace.

"The rest of the world will forget, and they'll move on," Sánchez said days earlier. "But we're not. We're going to be 90 years old and we're going to do a balloon release every year. Because how are we going to forget?"

Erin Douglas is the environment reporter for The Texas Tribune. Jason Beeferman is a spring reporting fellow at The Texas Tribune and a junior at Northwestern University where he studies Journalism, International Studies and Latin American Studies. Evan L'Roy contributed to this story.

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Massachusetts pusiera en marcha el Intercambio de Fórmula Gratuita, una red nacional de ayuda mutua destinada a poner en contacto a personas que necesitan fórmula con otras que tienen fórmula para donar.

Austin Fisher es reportero de Source New Mexico. Este artículo ha sido publicado por Source New Mexico bajo una licencia Creative Commons.

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Juárez

was due to his many gang-related tattoos.

"Times were a little different. Tats were kind of still taboo back then," he added.

Juárez's employment efforts kept leading him back to UNM-Taos because, "I always got the support I needed." After applying for various campus jobs, he was hired by former Senior Project/Construction Manager Jim Pollard to help with a large campus inventory of products following the renovation of Rio Grande Hall. After 1 ½ years, he completed the task. UNM Inventory Control thought it would take him at least two years. Juárez found himself in need of work after his short-term position ended with Pollard.

“

"When I was 24, I got fed up with the court system, being on probation ... with the path in general. And I didn't want to climb the gang hierarchy in prison."

Juan Juárez, UNM-Taos

lives through higher education. "The entire advising department is very supportive," he added. "I'm hoping I'll start advising this summer."

Juárez still pinches himself thinking of where he was headed in his teens and 20s and where he is today. He credits the birth of his first son for saving his life; "If not for his birth, I don't know where I'd be now."

His family has since grown. He and his fiancé have four kids — three boys and a girl. None of them will have to live without a strong, loving father figure. Juárez now knows who he truly is, what he needs to do to be successful, and is confident in his many abilities. And all of that, he kept repeating, is due to hard work and his positive experience at UNM-Taos.

"I love school. I love UNM-Taos. This will always be my foundation — my home."

Scott Gerdes, University of New Mexico-Taos.

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Hansen

Juárez's hard work had not gone unnoticed. Former IT Services Manager Dave Sooter and Nikki Maes, then-systems network analyst, trained Juárez to serve as IT tech support. "I proved my work ethic and pushed myself to be on top of my job at all times," Juárez said.

"Juan worked with the team and learned technical skills, worked on his communications skills, and became an asset to the IT department team," said Maes, current IT services manager. "He was proven to be focused and dedicated to getting the job done."

While working in IT support, the thought crossed Juárez's mind that his life experiences may be of value to young people who might feel lost like he did. He interviewed for a position as a UNM-Taos academic advisor. The rest is soon to be history.

Since December 2021, Juárez has been delving into the training process — just one more advisors' training left to go in May. His days of helping students can't start fast enough. "I'm really anxious to be where I need to be, to help the students," he said.

There's already a waiting list of young people he knows who want him to help them change their

of the material is equally important to the technical execution of it. Most artists really want to be in control, we fall into this trap of striving for "correctness" in our work, which is understandable; but when you're doing a long run of a show, "correct" ends up kind of machine-like and boring. I've tried to shift my approach to teach students to really let go of that control, surprise themselves, let the work be messy. I'd rather messy and interesting than tidy and dull.

What advice do you have for the Evan Hansens of the world, who feel like they don't belong anywhere?

Talk about it. To a parent, a friend, a teacher, a therapist, anyone. Write it down. Put your feelings into words, into art, movement, something, just share those feelings, because you're not alone in it, and somebody out there does understand you and actually needs your words to help them feel less alone in it too.

Tickets to *Dear Evan Hansen* are available at denvercenter.org. For more information, please visit DearEvanHansen.com

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Formula/Esp

El sitio también enlaza con la Red de Apoyo de la Fórmula Infantil de NM, un grupo de Facebook creado por el Departamento de la Primera Infancia, en el que la gente difunde información sobre dónde hay existencias de marcas y tipos específicos de fórmula, y comparte los excedentes de fórmula que puedan tener, junto con otros recursos.

NMformula.com también enlaza con el Human Milk Repository of New Mexico, un banco de leche acreditado sin ánimo de lucro que vende leche materna humana por

4,50 dólares la onza, antes de impuestos.

Para los padres y cuidadores que pueden permitirse el cuidado de los niños, el estado también utiliza fondos federales para pagar el Programa de Alimentación para Niños y Adultos, que proporciona fórmula infantil tanto para el cuidado de los niños en el hogar como para los centros de cuidado infantil.

Los esfuerzos del estado para financiar en masa la fórmula infantil se producen dos semanas después de que una madre de

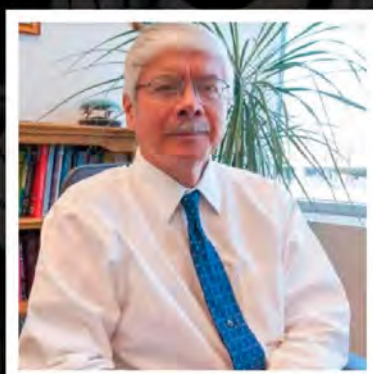
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Luis Torres, Ph.D.

A long-time educator and administrator, having taught in higher education since 1972, first as a graduate student and then as English professor. He later became the Professor and Chair of the Department of Chicana/o Studies at Metropolitan State University of Denver. He became the Deputy Provost for Academic and Student Affairs until retiring in 2017.



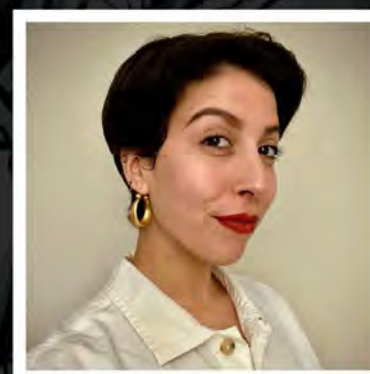
Ivana Farbman

A Professional Broadcaster residing in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Specializing in English and Spanish Literature with a degree in Tourism. Passion to communicate, inform, express opinions and feelings, and to delve into topics that make us grow every day more.



Jen Samano

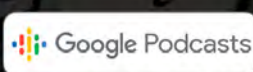
A community organizer and civil rights advocate working with ACLU of Colorado. Worked as a campaign organizer for Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains. Also organized for the 2016 election cycle in the Sixth Congressional District. Served as an intern with SEIU Local 105, fighting for fair wages. Dedicated to Coloradans' voting rights, access to health care, disability rights and independent journalism.



Aurea Bolaños Perea

Strategic Communications Director at the Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights (COLOR). She has worked in advocacy and political organizing for over seven years centering Latinx women at the forefront of social justice and liberation movements.

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