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THE WEEKLY El Sema

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Farmworkers Lack Protections **8** *Los Trabajadores Agrícolas Carecen de Protección*

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Commentary/Comentario

Biden-AMLO and the Elusive Immigration Reform

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

While the Presidents of the United States and México, Joe Biden and Andrés Manuel López Obrador, respectively, held their second White House meeting to discuss vital topics in bilateral relations, some things remained unresolved. And they will continue to be, as in previous administrations and despite the meetings that come and go, like the presidents of both nations. One of those central and inconclusive topics is immigration reform, which continues to lie dormant.

It's true that during the working meeting between Biden and AMLO—in which both leaders made themselves out to be colleagues and friends, and highlighted both their trust and respect for sovereignty—they took on concrete and flashy topics for news headlines, like the \$3.4 billion already dedicated to reinforcing the border, decreasing undocumented immigration, and combating drug trafficking; or the 300,000 H-2 visas that the U.S. president highlighted as a record number. But the essence of what really worries

the Latino community was only touched upon, like a distant hope that has never been realized, outside of speeches.

“Mexicans’ imprint on the history, culture, economy, and soul of the United States is indelible.”

This time, it was López Obrador's turn to push the matter, saying that “It is indispensable for us to regularize and give certainty to migrants that have for years lived and worked in a very honest manner, and who are also contributing to the development of this great nation.” This is something as true as it is ascertainable, in practice, but which the U.S. political class prefers to neither see, nor accept—never mind legislate.

Therefore, owing to the historic relationship between México and the United States, and the large part of U.S. territory that once belonged to the Mexicans, the immigration issue between the two nations has always been thorny. A

majority of the 11 million undocumented people in the United States are Mexican, and they constitute the main group of immigrants to this country, almost 25% of the 45 million residents born abroad. Moreover, Mexicans' imprint on the history, culture, economy, and soul of the United States is indelible. And their contributions, in these and other ways, are invaluable.

Referring only to commercial trade, the value reached \$248.4 billion in the first quarter of this year, some 14.6% of total U.S. trade in the United States, according to Commerce Department data. That makes México the second-largest trading partner of the United States, behind Canada and ahead of China.

If we add to that the amount of remittances that Mexicans send to their country, the panorama expands and, at the same time, reinforces the economic importance of this migration. In 2021 alone, funds sent to México reached a record high of \$51.594 billion, an increase of 27.1% from the previous year, which reached \$40.605 billion, according to the Bank of Mexico (Banxico). This figure is likely to



increase, as we know that in April of 2022, according to this same institution, \$4,718 billion remittances were sent.

However, immigration reform that would legalize those Mexicans and other undocumented people has never moved from talk into action. And we're not even talking about some of the darkest chapters of our shared history, like the Bracero program. Let's go to the moment in 2001 when another Mexican president, Vicente Fox Quesada, the first in 71 years to come from outside the Institutional Revolutionary Party (or PRI, in its Spanish acronym), arrived in Washington, D.C. for his state visit with President George W. Bush.

Fox was the star of the moment at the international level, for ascending to the presidency of México from the National Action Party (or PAN). It was September 5, 2001. The climate, it seemed, could not have been more favorable. A Republican president—Bush, pro-immigration reform—had a close relationship with Fox. On the other side, the Democratic Congress was believed to be inclined to negotiate this reform, led by giants such as Senator Edward Kennedy. The issue of the moment was the “whole enchilada” that comprehensive immigration reform aspired to be.

See [Hastings & Torres](#) on page 20

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Biden-AMLO y la Lejana Reforma Migratoria

Maribel Hastings y David Torres

Mientras los presidentes de Estados Unidos y México, Joe Biden y Andrés Manuel López Obrador, respectivamente, sostenían su segunda reunión en la Casa Blanca para discutir temas vitales de las relaciones bilaterales, hay asuntos que siguen en el tintero. Y seguirán ahí, tal como en administraciones previas y a pesar de que los encuentros van y vienen, como van y vienen los presidentes de ambas naciones. Uno de esos temas centrales e inconclusos es la reforma migratoria, que sigue durmiendo el sueño de los justos.

Es cierto que durante la nueva reunión de trabajo entre Biden y AMLO —en la que los mandatarios se trataron como socios y amigos, y en la que se destacó la confianza y el respeto a la soberanía— se abordaron temas concretos y vistosos para los titulares de prensa, como esos \$3,400 millones ya destinados para reforzar la frontera, disminuir la migración indocumentada y combatir el tráfico de estu-

pefacientes; o las 300 mil visas H-2 que el presidente estadounidense destacó como cifra record. Pero la esencia de lo que realmente ansía la comunidad inmigrante solo se tocó como una anhelada esperanza que nunca ha podido ser aterrizada, salvo en el discurso.

En esta ocasión, correspondió a López Obrador impulsar esa petición al decir que “es indispensable para nosotros regularizar y dar certeza a los migrantes que durante años han vivido y trabajado de manera muy honesta y tam-

“La huella de los mexicanos en la historia, la cultura, la economía, el alma de Estados Unidos es indeleble.”

bién están contribuyendo al desarrollo de esta gran nación”. Algo tan cierto como tan comprobable en la práctica, pero ante lo que la

Vea [Hastings/Torres/Esp](#), página 18

New Records Detail DHS Purchase and Use of Cell Phone Location Data

Shreya Tewari and Fikayo Walter-Johnson

On July 18, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) published thousands of pages of previously unreleased records about how Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and other parts of the Department of Homeland Security are sidestepping our Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable government searches and seizures by buying access to, and using, huge volumes of people's cell phone location information quietly extracted from smartphone apps.

The records, which the ACLU obtained over the course of the last year through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit, shed new light on the government's ability to obtain our most private information by simply opening the federal wallet. These documents are further proof that Congress needs to pass the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act, which would end law enforcement agencies' practice of buying their way around the Fourth Amendment's warrant requirement.

ICE's and CBP's warrantless purchase of access to people's sensitive location information was first reported by The Wall Street Journal in early 2020. After the news broke, we submitted a FOIA request to DHS, ICE, and CBP, and we sued to force the agencies to respond to the request in December 2020. Although the litigation is ongoing, we are now making public the records that CBP, ICE, the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, and several offices within DHS Headquarters have provided us to date.

The released records shine a light on the millions of taxpayer dollars DHS used to buy access to cell phone location information being aggregated and sold by two shadowy data brokers, Venntel and Babel Street. The documents expose those companies' — and the government's — attempts to rationalize this unfettered sale of massive quantities of data in the face of U.S. Supreme Court precedent protecting similar cell phone location data against warrantless government access.

Four years ago, in Carpenter v. United States, the Supreme Court ruled that the government needs a warrant to access a person's cell-

phone location history from cellular service providers because of the "privacies of life" those records can reveal. That case hinged on a request for one suspect's historical location information over a several-month period. In the documents we received over the past year, we found Venntel marketing materials sent to DHS explaining how the company collects more than 15 billion location points from over 250 million cell phones and other mobile devices *every day*.

With this data, law enforcement can "identify devices observed at places of interest," and "identify repeat visitors, frequented locations, pinpoint known associates, and discover pattern of life," according to a Venntel marketing brochure. The documents belabor how precise and illuminating this data is, allowing "pattern of life analysis to identify persons of interest." By searching through this massive trove of location information at their whim, government investigators can identify and track specific individuals or everyone in a particular area, learning details of our private activities and associations.

In the face of the obvious privacy implications of warrantless

access to this information, these companies and agencies go to great lengths to rationalize their actions. Throughout the documents, the cell phone location information is variously characterized as mere "digital exhaust" and as containing no "PII" (personally identifying information) because it is associated with a cell phone's numerical identifier rather than a name — even though the entire purpose of this data is to be able to identify and track people. The records also assert that this data is "100 percent opt-in," that cell phone users "voluntarily" share the location information, and that it is collected with consent of the app user and "permission of the individual." Of course, that consent is a fiction: Many cell phone users don't realize how many apps on their phones are collecting GPS information, and certainly don't expect that data to be sold to the government in bulk.

In scattered emails, some DHS employees raised concerns, with internal briefing documents even acknowledging that "Illegal, policy, and privacy reviews have not always kept pace with the new and evolving technologies." Indeed, in one internal email, a se-

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Lawmakers must seize the opportunity to end this massive privacy invasion without delay.

nior director of privacy compliance flagged that the DHS Office of Science & Technology appeared to have purchased access to Venntel even though a required Privacy Threshold Assessment was never approved. Several email threads highlight internal confusion in the agency's privacy office and potential oversight gaps in the use of this data — to the extent that all projects involving Venntel data were temporarily halted because of unanswered privacy and legal questions.

Nonetheless, DHS has pressed on with these bulk location data purchases. And the volume of people's sensitive location information obtained by the agency is staggering. Among the records released to us by CBP were seven spreadsheets containing a small subset of the raw location data purchased by the agency from Venntel. (Although

See [Tewari/Johnson](#) on page 21

Six Judges Shouldn't Get to Overturn the Will of Voters

Mitchell Zimmerman

Barely a month ago we lived in a world where all Americans had the right to decide for themselves whether to continue a pregnancy. For much of the country, that's now history.

Just weeks ago, states could implement at least some common-sense limits on carrying guns. Public school employees couldn't impose their religious practices on students. And the EPA could hold back our climate disaster by regulating planet-heating carbon emissions from coal plants.

Thanks to an appalling power grab by the Supreme Court's

conservatives, all that's been demolished too. And they've hinted that the right to take contraception, marry someone regardless of your sexual orientation, and even to choose your own elected representatives could be next.

How did we get to this place? Because Republicans spent decades cheating their way to a right-wing Supreme Court majority that enacts an extremist agenda, rather than interpreting the law.

When the very close presidential election in 2000 turned on Florida, five GOP justices halted the vote count, stealing the election for the man most voters rejected, George W. Bush. In return, Bush

appointed right-wing judges John Roberts and Samuel Alito.

In 2016, the Republican Senate defied the Constitution by refusing to let President Obama fill a Supreme Court vacancy. Instead, they let another voter-rejected president, Donald Trump, install right-winger Neil Gorsuch. Finally, even as voting was underway in the 2020 election, Republicans rush-approved Amy Coney Barrett's appointment.

So we now have a hard-right Supreme Court drunk on its own power.

We need a fair balance — and we don't have decades to set things right. We need to expand

the Supreme Court to 13 justices right now, so we have judges who believe in privacy, who allow our government to protect our children from gun massacres, and

See [Zimmerman](#) on page 19

“

We can and must act to restore balance to protect our rights, our lives, and our planet.



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Commentary/Comentario

SB 911 Would Drive a Stake in the Heart of California's Ethnic Media

Sandy Close and Regina Brown Wilson

The California legislature is considering a bill – SB 911 by Sen. Steve Glazer (D-Contra Costa) – that would dedicate \$25 million in state surplus funds to local and ethnic journalism. It would also stab the independent ethnic media sector in the heart.

That's why, despite the financial pressures that have disrupted the entire news industry, our two organizations – which have worked for decades to support and advocate for the ethnic media sector – oppose SB 911.

Ethnic media pride themselves on being rooted in their communities and serving as an independent advocacy voice. "We wish to plead our own cause; too long have others spoken for us," was the mission statement of Freedom Journal way back in 1827. It captures ethnic media's mission today, regardless of what language they publish in or which community they serve.

Among our top concerns – echoed in numerous conversations with practitioners across the sector – is that the bill promotes a non-profit model as a one size fits



Photo: Ethnic Media Services



Photo: California Black Media

all solution to the problems of local and ethnic journalism.

But for decades most ethnic media have operated as for-profit businesses and that model has allowed them to operate as an advocacy sector for their communities. You hear it in their titles – Sentinel, Informer, Voice, Guardian, Crusader – and that is precisely why mainstream media has often disparaged their reporting without understanding the unique role they play.

Adopting the nonprofit model would expressly forbid ethnic media from regularly endorsing political candidates or lobbying on behalf of proposed legislation. It would cripple their advocacy voice.

Nor are most ethnic media outlets prepared to shift their revenue

base from advertising to foundation and government grants, especially if overseen by a board of political appointees as SB 911 proposes. Ethnic media create a synergy with the small and micro businesses and community-based organizations that is crucial for neighborhood economies to thrive – ethnic media expand the customer base of local businesses and agencies, while local businesses provide the majority of ad revenues that support ethnic media.

For the sector to become dependent on grants from foundations or government agencies would disempower both ethnic media and their communities.

Finally, we are concerned about how SB 911 proposes to administer funds through a board of political

appointees that would be costly and time consuming to set up and would wind up determining the criteria for how government doles out support for local journalism for years to come. Ethnic media might have two representatives on that board. But the majority would have no direct knowledge of the unique role of ethnic media nor how it works.

The last thing ethnic media need are people with little experience in their communities determining what kind of media those communities need.

And we are concerned that the bill as currently written would allow media startups – including many in the nonprofit space – that have operated for only one year to qualify for support. This puts them in direct competition with media that have worked for decades to serve their communities and sustain themselves.

SB 911 got its name to spotlight the dire straits many ethnic media find themselves in, especially following the business shutdowns from the pandemic, inflation, and a possible recession, let alone the demands of adapting to the digital world.



The last thing ethnic media need are people with little experience in their communities determining what kind of media those communities need.

But we're not prepared to greenlight the bill as currently written for the sake of whatever share the board bestows to individual outlets after their own admin costs are met. We urge the legislature to consider far more productive ways of supporting the ethnic news sector much as you did in the 2020 Census when you increased the advertising dollars earmarked for ethnic media from \$15 million to over \$85 million, recognizing that only ethnic media could deliver truly inclusive outreach to the diverse communities that now make up the state.

Redirect the \$25 million to advertising or outreach on the many issues these communities now face. Create mandates that steer a fairer share of marketing dollars

See [Close/Wilson](#) on page 18

mi hogar: sitio en español sobre la compra de vivienda

CHFA le acompaña a cada paso del camino

colorado housing and finance authority

Inaction Today Wastes Time We Don't Have

Johanna Chao Kreilick

I am frustrated and primed to fight because failure is not an option. When it comes to climate, when it comes to environmental justice, what must be done hasn't changed. Immediate action is crucial for getting our nation on track. But instead, Congress is waffling about whether to set those changes in motion. We need policies now to put the nation on course to reach net-zero carbon emissions before 2050 while addressing the historic injustices that have sacrificed Black, Brown and Indigenous neighborhoods to oil and gas pollution zones.



Photo: Union of Concerned Scientists

Inaction today wastes time we don't have. Delay increases the costs of reducing emissions and the toll that climate change takes. Devastating wildfires, heat, hurricanes and flooding have become commonplace. The harm will continue to be borne inequitably by low-income people and communities of color.

Failure here would not be due to one person's decision on one bill. It shouldn't be lost on the public that an entire party has refused to take any action on climate change. This is not about a short-term political fight, it's about a willful decision to impose



We must also hold accountable the fossil fuel industry, which has intentionally worked to confuse the public for decades about the causes of climate change and is still blocking action.

See [Chao Kreilick](#) on page 21

Vaccine, Testing Delays for Monkeypox Echo Failures in Early Covid Response

By Michelle Andrews

Andy Stone is one of the lucky ones. The New York City resident saw a tweet from a local AIDS activist saying that monkeypox vaccines would be available that day at a clinic in Manhattan. Stone, 35, and his husband booked appointments online right away and got their shots last month.

"I want to do what I can to protect myself and others," said Stone, a marketing consultant living in Brooklyn, who said his primary care doctor advised him to get the vaccine as soon as possible.

Hundreds of men who showed up without appointments and waited in a snaking line around the Chelsea Sexual Health Clinic that day weren't as fortunate. The 200 shots available went quickly, and many people were turned away, according to New York City Council member Erik Bottcher, whose district includes the neighborhood of Chelsea. When people tried to make online appointments for subsequent days, none were available, he said in a letter to state officials urgently requesting addi-

tional doses of the vaccine.

The first monkeypox case in the United States was confirmed in mid-May. As the number of monkeypox cases reached 605 nationwide as of July 6, some public health experts saw echoes of covid-19 in the government's halting response.

"We're six weeks in, and we're still having problems with availability of testing and vaccine supply, all these issues that we saw with covid," said Gregg Gonsalves, an associate professor of epidemiology at the Yale School of Public Health. "Now, the prospects for containment are receding quickly."

Monkeypox is not covid. Covid has killed more than 1 million Americans, but no one has died from a monkeypox infection in the United States during the current outbreak. People can't get monkeypox by simply walking into a room and breathing the same air as an infected person.

The monkeypox virus, which belongs to the same family as smallpox, typically causes painful, pimple-like sores on people's face, hands, feet, chest, or genitals, along with fever and swollen lymph nodes. Until the lesions

scab over and heal, people can infect others through close physical contact or by touching things like bedding that were in contact with the rash. People generally recover from monkeypox in two to four weeks.

Most infections identified so far have been in men who have sex with men, and many of the cases are in Europe. But the World Health Organization reported July 1 that cases are emerging among other groups — in some cases, among people such as household members, heterosexual contacts, and children. Up to 10% of patients have been hospitalized, according to the WHO.

Two vaccines are available to protect people against monkeypox, Jynneos and ACAM2000. Federal officials are focused on prioritizing providing Jynneos, given in two doses 28 days apart, because it has fewer side effects and can be administered to people who are immunocompromised, which ACAM2000 cannot. The federal government has distributed more than 800 doses of the ACAM2000 vaccine to date.

At the moment, however, vaccine distribution is barely a trickle,

and health care providers on the front lines say they need more doses now.

In recent days, federal officials have announced a three-pronged response to the monkeypox outbreak that includes expanded deployment of vaccines, easier access to testing, and a campaign to educate the public and providers about the disease and promote vaccinations among people most at risk, particularly those in the LGBTQ+ community.

"While monkeypox poses minimal risk to most Americans, we are doing everything we can to offer vaccines to those at high-risk of contracting the virus," Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra said in a statement. "This new strategy allows us to maximize the supply of currently available vaccines and reach those who are most vulnerable to the current outbreak."

Initially, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended that people get vaccinated only if they were exposed to someone with monkeypox. The federal guidance has been expanded to a much larger group, including men who



Andy Stone got a monkeypox vaccine last month at a clinic in New York City. / Andy Stone, residente de Nueva York, vio en un tweet que ofrecían la vacuna contra la viruela del simio en una clínica ese mismo día.

have sex with men who have recently had multiple sex partners in a place where monkeypox has been reported.

On July 1, the CDC said it had purchased additional doses of the Jynneos vaccine, made by Bavarian Nordic A/S, bringing to 4 million the total number of doses that will be available in 2022 and 2023. On July 6, the federal government said that it had distributed 41,520 "patient courses" of the vaccine to 42 jurisdictions.

See Monkeypox on page 22

Igual Que Con Covid, Atraso en Pruebas y Vacunas para la Viruela del Simio

By Michelle Andrews

Andy Stone es uno de los afortunados. El residente de la ciudad de Nueva York vio un tweet de un activista local del sida que decía que las vacunas contra la viruela del simio estarían disponibles ese día en una clínica de Manhattan. Stone, de 35 años, y su esposo, hicieron citas en línea de inmediato y se vacunaron el mes pasado.

"Quiero hacer lo que pueda para protegerme a mí mismo y a los demás", dijo Stone, un consultor de marketing que vive en Brooklyn, quien dijo que su médico de atención primaria le aconsejó que se vacunara lo antes posible.

Cientos de hombres que se presentaron sin cita y esperaron en una fila serpenteante alrededor de

la Chelsea Sexual Health Clinic ese día no tuvieron la misma suerte. Las 200 dosis disponibles se acabaron rápidamente, según el concejal de la ciudad de Nueva York, Erik Bottcher, cuyo distrito incluye el barrio de Chelsea, quien ha estado pidiendo con urgencia más vacunas.

El primer caso de viruela del simio en los Estados Unidos se confirmó a mediados de mayo. Mientras los casos aumentaban hasta 767 en todo el país para 9 de julio, expertos en salud pública vieron semejanzas con la respuesta vacilante del gobierno ante covid-19.

"Llevamos seis semanas y todavía tenemos problemas con la disponibilidad de pruebas y el suministro de vacunas, todos problemas que vimos con covid", dijo Gregg Gonsalves, profesor asocia-

do de epidemiología en la Escuela de Salud Pública de Yale.

La viruela del simio (o símica) no es covid. Covid ha matado a más de 1 millón de estadounidenses, pero nadie ha muerto por una infección de viruela del simio en los Estados Unidos durante el brote actual. Las personas no pueden contraerla simplemente entrando a una habitación y respirando el mismo aire que una persona infectada.

El virus de la viruela del simio, que pertenece a la misma familia que la viruela, generalmente causa llagas dolorosas parecidas a granos en la cara, las manos, los pies, el pecho o los genitales, junto con fiebre e inflamación de los ganglios linfáticos. Hasta que las lesiones formen costras y sanen, las personas pueden infectar a

otros a través del contacto físico cercano o al tocar cosas como la ropa de cama que estuvo en contacto con la erupción.

Las personas generalmente se recuperan de la viruela del simio en dos a cuatro semanas.

La mayoría de las infecciones identificadas hasta ahora han sido en hombres que tienen sexo con hombres, y muchos de los casos están en Europa. Pero la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) informó el 1 de julio que están surgiendo casos entre otros grupos, en algunos casos, entre personas como miembros del hogar, contactos heterosexuales y niños. Hasta el 10% de los pacientes han sido hospitalizados, según la OMS.

Hay dos vacunas disponibles para proteger a las personas contra la viruela del simio, Jynneos y

ACAM2000. Los funcionarios federales se concentran en priorizar el suministro de Jynneos, administrada en dos dosis con 28 días de diferencia, porque tiene menos efectos secundarios y se puede usar en personas inmunocomprometidas; ACAM2000 no.

Sin embargo, por el momento, la distribución de vacunas es con cuentagotas, y los proveedores en el frente de batalla dicen que es ahora cuando las necesitan.

En los últimos días, funcionarios federales han anunciado una respuesta triple al brote de viruela del simio que incluye un mayor despliegue de vacunas, un acceso más fácil a las pruebas y una campaña para educar al público y a los proveedores sobre la enfermedad

Vea Monkeypox/, página 22

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As Heat Rises, Who Will Protect Farmworkers?

By Bridget Huber, Nancy Averett and Teresa Cotsirilos

This story was produced by the Food & Environment Reporting Network

Last June, as a record-breaking heatwave baked Oregon's Willamette Valley, Sebastian Francisco Pérez was moving irrigation lines at a large plant nursery in 104-degree-heat. When he didn't appear at the end of his shift, his co-workers went looking for him, and found him collapsed between rows of trees.

Investigators from the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division determined that Pérez died of heat-related hyperthermia and dehydration.

They also found that Pérez had not been provided with basic information about how to protect himself from the heat. It wasn't the farm's first brush with regulators; it had previously been cited for failing to provide water and toilets to its workers. Later, in a closed conference with Oregon OSHA, an Ernst Nursery & Farms official blamed Pérez for his own death,



As climate change drives increasingly brutal heat waves, farmworkers lack protection. / Mientras el cambio climático provoca olas de calor cada vez más brutales, los trabajadores agrícolas carecen de protección.

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claiming that employees should "be accountable for how they push their bodies."

This year, in a move to avert similar deaths — and force employers to take responsibility for protecting workers during hot weather — Oregon adopted the most stringent heat protections for outdoor workers in the country. The rule kicks in when temperatures reach 80 degrees and requires employers to provide cool water, rest breaks and shade, as well as to make plans for how to acclimatize workers to heat, prevent heat illness and seek help in case of an emergency.

The new standard has been praised by advocates, but industry is already pushing back. On June 15, the day the rule took effect, a coalition of Oregon business groups representing more than 1,000 companies filed a lawsuit seeking an injunction against the heat standard and another new rule governing workers' exposure to wildfire smoke, arguing that they are unconstitutional. But the rules stand for now, making Oregon the third state to enact such standards for outdoor workers, after California and Washington.

In the rest of the country, as climate change drives increasingly brutal heat waves, farmworkers lack protection. How they fare will largely depend on whether their employers voluntarily decide to provide the access to water, shade and rest breaks that are critical when working in extreme heat. There are currently no nationwide regulations that spell out what employers must do to protect workers from heat and, while efforts to draft

a federal rule recently began, it will likely be years before the standards are in place.

Farmworkers are up to 35 times more likely to die from heat-related illness than workers in general, according to an analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data. And the risk will only grow as the climate crisis intensifies, and particularly if swift action to cut emissions is not taken. Already, 21 days per season in U.S. crop-growing counties are considered unsafe because of the heat, according to a 2020 study. By 2050, if global average temperatures rise by 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius), that number is projected to reach 39 days per season. By 2100, if the current emissions trajectory continues, average temperatures are projected to rise more than 7.2 degrees Fahrenheit (4 degrees Celsius), which would make 62 days per year unsafe for workers in crop-growing regions, and render the southernmost parts of the U.S. unsafe for the entire growing season.

Agricultural workers are doubly vulnerable to the hazards of heat. The nature of their jobs means they spend long hours outside in hot weather. But a number of other factors exacerbate this risk. Labor laws in the U.S. prevent most farmworkers from unionizing, so they lack leverage in negotiations with employers. Most farmworkers are either undocumented or in the country on H-2A temporary work visas, which are tied to a single employer — if workers complain or otherwise cause problems for employers, they risk deportation.

Many farmworkers don't speak English and lack access to affordable healthcare. Workers often aren't paid an hourly wage but on a piece-rate basis; getting paid by the bucket, bundle or pound can disincentivize workers from taking a break, advocates say. And crew leaders, who are employed by farms to oversee workers, often get paid bonuses based on how much their crews harvest.



"When it comes to agricultural workers, the lack of climate change policies, worker protection policies, immigration policies, and public health policies all collide, and that makes them quite a vulnerable population."

Roxana Chicas, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing

"When it comes to agricultural workers, the lack of climate change policies, worker protection policies, immigration policies, and public health policies all collide, and that makes them quite a vulnerable population," said Roxana Chicas, a nurse and professor at Emory University's Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, who researches the effects of climate change and heat on farmworkers.

A Medida que Aumenta el Calor, ¿Quién Protegerá a los Trabajadores Agrícolas?



Foto/Photo: Adhara Steink

Los trabajadores agrícolas tienen hasta 35 veces más probabilidades de morir por enfermedades relacionadas con el calor que los trabajadores en general. / Farmworkers are up to 35 times more likely to die from heat-related illness than workers in general.

Por Bridget Huber, Nancy Averett y Teresa Cotsirilos

Esta historia fue producida por Food & Environment Reporting Network.

El pasado mes de junio, cuando una ola de calor sin precedentes horneaba el valle de Willamette en Oregón, Sebastián Francisco Pérez estaba moviendo líneas de riego en un gran vivero con un calor de 40 grados. Cuando no apareció al final de su turno, sus compañeros de trabajo fueron a buscarlo y lo encontraron desplomado entre las hileras de árboles. Los investigadores de la División de Seguridad y Salud Laboral de Oregón determinaron que Pérez murió de hipertermia y deshidratación relacionadas con el calor.

También descubrieron que a Pérez no se le había proporcionado información básica sobre cómo protegerse del calor. No era el primer roce de la granja con los reguladores; ya había sido citada anteriormente por no proporcionar agua y aseos a sus trabajadores. Más tarde, en una conferencia a puerta cerrada con la OSHA de Oregón, un funcionario de Ernst Nursery & Farms culpó a Pérez de su propia muerte, afirmando que los empleados deberían "ser responsables de cómo empujan sus cuerpos".

Este año, en un movimiento para evitar muertes similares -y obligar a los empleadores a asumir la responsabilidad de proteger a los trabajadores cuando hace

calor- Oregón adoptó las protecciones más estrictas del país contra el calor para los trabajadores al aire libre. La norma entra en vigor cuando las temperaturas alcanzan los 80 grados y exige a los empresarios que proporcionen agua fresca, descansos y sombra, así como que elaboren planes para aclimatar a los trabajadores al calor, prevenir las enfermedades por calor y buscar ayuda en caso de emergencia.

“

"Cuando se trata de trabajadores agrícolas, la falta de políticas de cambio climático, de protección de los trabajadores, de inmigración y de salud pública, chocan entre sí, y eso los convierte en una población bastante vulnerable".

Roxana Chicas, Escuela de Enfermería, Nell Hodgson Woodruff

La nueva norma ha sido alabada por sus defensores, pero el sector ya se está oponiendo. El 15 de junio, el día en que la norma entró en vigor, una coalición de grupos empresariales de Oregón que representan a más de 1.000 empresas presentó una demanda solicitando una orden judicial contra la norma sobre el calor y otra nueva norma que regula la exposición de los trabajadores al humo de los in-

cenidios forestales, argumentando que son inconstitucionales. Pero las normas se mantienen por ahora, lo que convierte a Oregón en el tercer estado en promulgar tales normas para los trabajadores al aire libre, después de California y Washington.

En el resto del país, mientras el cambio climático provoca olas de calor cada vez más brutales, los trabajadores agrícolas carecen de protección. La suerte que corran dependerá en gran medida de si sus empleadores deciden voluntariamente proporcionarles el acceso al agua, la sombra y las pausas de descanso que son fundamentales cuando se trabaja en condiciones de calor extremo. En la actualidad, no existe una normativa nacional que establezca lo que los empresarios deben hacer para proteger a los trabajadores del calor y, aunque recientemente se ha comenzado a redactar una norma federal, es probable que pasen años antes de que las normas entren en vigor.

Según un análisis de los datos de la Oficina de Estadísticas Laborales, los trabajadores agrícolas tienen hasta 35 veces más probabilidades de morir por enfermedades relacionadas con el calor que los trabajadores en general. Y el riesgo no hará más que aumentar a medida que se intensifique la crisis climática, sobre todo si no se toman medidas rápidas para reducir las emisiones. Según un estudio realizado en 2020, ya se consideran inseguros 21 días por temporada en los condados de cultivo de

Estados Unidos a causa del calor. Para 2050, si la temperatura media mundial aumenta en 3,6 grados Fahrenheit (2 grados Celsius), se prevé que esa cifra alcance los 39 días por temporada. Para 2100, si se mantiene la trayectoria actual de las emisiones, se prevé que las temperaturas medias aumenten más de 4 grados centígrados, lo que haría que 62 días al año fueran inseguros para los trabajadores de las regiones de cultivo, y que las zonas más meridionales de EE.UU. fueran inseguras durante toda la temporada de cultivo.

Los trabajadores agrícolas son doblemente vulnerables a los peligros del calor. La naturaleza de su trabajo hace que pasen muchas horas al aire libre cuando hace calor. Pero hay otros factores que agravan este riesgo. Las leyes laborales de Estados Unidos impiden a la mayoría de los trabajadores agrícolas sindicarse, por lo que carecen de influencia en las negociaciones con los empleadores. La mayoría de los trabajadores agrícolas están indocumentados

Vea **Trabajadores**, página 24



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Colorado's Efforts Are Not Enough to Solve Its Ozone Problem

COLORADO

By Jim Robbins

A year after health officials issued a record number of alerts for high ozone levels on Colorado's Front Range, federal and state officials are trying to rein in the gas that can make outdoor activities a health risk.

But new Colorado laws aimed at improving air quality along that urban corridor east of the Rocky Mountains aren't expected to do much to directly reduce ozone, ac-

ording to experts charged with bringing down the levels. "These are not the magic bullets that will bring us into compliance, but they will be helpful in reducing emissions," said Michael Silverstein, executive director of the Regional Air Quality Council, the lead air-quality planning organization for nine counties of the Front Range.

In the most recent legislative session, Colorado lawmakers passed three bills aimed at improving air quality: One replaces highly polluting diesel buses with electric buses, another provides fund-

“At some point, you are just putting band-aids on, and this feels like that. Better to have the band-aids than not, but it's not going to solve the problem.”
James Crooks, National Jewish Health



Ozone is created when chemicals emitted into the atmosphere via vehicle exhaust, oil and gas development, and wildfires are baked by the sun. / El ozono se crea cuando las sustancias químicas que se emiten a la atmósfera a través de los tubos de escape de los vehículos, la explotación de petróleo y gas y los incendios forestales se calientan con el sol.

ing so residents can access public transportation free of charge for a month during the high-ozone season, and the third creates a system to alert the public to toxic emissions released from industrial sources.

The Environmental Protection Agency's proposal to reclassify nine counties of the Front Range, including Denver, from "serious" violators of federal ozone standards to "severe" violators would bring more significant change, Silverstein said. (The EPA's "nonattainment" classifications begin with "serious" and then move to "severe" and "extreme.")

But other health experts say neither the federal nor the state

actions will be enough to truly safeguard public health.

"At some point, you are just putting band-aids on, and this feels like that," said James Crooks, an air pollution researcher at National Jewish Health, a Denver hospital that specializes in respiratory disorders. "Better to have the band-aids than not, but it's not going to solve the problem."

Ozone is created when chemicals emitted into the atmosphere

via vehicle exhaust, oil and gas development, and wildfires are baked by the sun. Ozone pollution that exceeds federal limits is a stubborn problem in Mountain West valleys, especially in Phoenix, Arizona; Albuquerque, New México; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Denver, Colorado.

The Front Range has one of the worst ozone problems in the country. Last year, health officials

See Ozone on page 26



Los Esfuerzos de Colorado No Son Suficientes para Resolver el Problema del Ozono

COLORADO

Por Jim Robbins

Un año después de que las autoridades sanitarias emitieran un número récord de alertas por altos niveles de ozono en el Front Range de Colorado, funcionarios federales y estatales tratan de controlar el gas que puede convertir las actividades al aire libre en un riesgo para la salud.

Pero las nuevas leyes de Colorado destinadas a mejorar la calidad del aire a lo largo de ese corredor urbano, al este de las Montañas Rocosas, no se espera que hagan mucho para reducir el ozono, según los expertos encargados de bajar los niveles. "No son las balas mágicas que necesitamos para cumplir la normativa, pero serán útiles para reducir las emisiones", dijo Michael Silverstein, director ejecutivo del Consejo Regional de Calidad del Aire, la principal organización responsable de este tema para nueve condados del Front Range.

En la última sesión legislativa, los legisladores de Colorado aprobaron tres proyectos de ley destinados a mejorar la calidad del aire. Uno de ellos sustituye los autobuses diésel, altamente contaminantes, por autobuses eléctricos. Otro proporciona financiación para que los residentes puedan acceder al transporte público de forma gratuita, durante un mes, en la temporada de ozono alto. Y el tercer proyecto de ley crea un sistema para alertar al público de las emisiones tóxicas emitidas por la industria.

La propuesta de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) de reclasificar a nueve condados de Front Range, incluido Denver, pasándolos de infractores "graves" de las normas federales sobre el ozono a infractores "severos", supondría un cambio más significativo, según Silverstein. (Las clasificaciones de "incumplimiento" de la EPA comienzan con "grave" y luego pasan a "severo" y "extremo").

Pero otros expertos en salud afirman que ni las medidas federales ni las estatales serán suficientes para proteger la salud pública.

"Llega un momento en que solo se ponen curitas, y eso es lo que esto parece", señaló James

“Llega un momento en que solo se ponen curitas, y eso es lo que esto parece. Es mejor tener las curitas que no tenerlas, pero no va a resolver el problema.”
James Crooks, National Jewish Health

Crooks, investigador de la contaminación del aire en el National Jewish Health, un hospital de Denver especializado en trastornos respiratorios. "Es mejor tener las curitas que no tenerlas, pero no va a resolver el problema".

El ozono se crea cuando las sustancias químicas que se emiten a la atmósfera a través de los tubos de escape de los vehículos, la explotación de petróleo y gas y los

Vea Ozono, página 19



AGE OF Armor

TREASURES from the
HIGGINS COLLECTION at the
WORCESTER ART MUSEUM

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Pompeo della Cesa, Armadura de combate de una guarnición, alrededor de 1595. Acero, hierro, latón, oro, plata, cuero, tela; 56.6 x 10.5 cm (22 1/4 x 4 1/4 in), 47 lb, 15 oz (peso). Colección John Woodman Higgins Armory, 2014.112. Imagen ©2021 Worcester Art Museum, todos los derechos reservados.

La era de la armadura: Tesoros de la Colección Higgins en el Worcester Art Museum está organizada por el Worcester Art Museum. Recibe el apoyo de los donantes a la campaña benéfica Annual Fund Leadership Campaign y de los residentes que brindan su apoyo al Distrito de Organizaciones Científicas y Culturales (SCFD, por sus siglas en inglés). Patrocinio promocional proporcionado por 5280 Magazine y CBS4.



State News / Noticias del Estado

More Gun Reform Needed, Rep. Crow Says on Eve of Aurora Shooting Anniversary

COLORADO

By Sara Wilson

On the eve of the 10th anniversary on the Aurora movie theater shooting that claimed 12 lives and injured dozens more, Rep. Jason Crow said a recently passed firearm safety bill is only the start of what he wants to see done in Congress.

"It will save lives, but it's not the last step. It's the first step, and there's much more to be done,"



Rep. Jason Crow speaks during a virtual press event commemorating the anniversary of the Aurora theater shooting.

the Aurora Democrat said during a Tuesday press conference, referring to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

That legislation, passed in response to the Uvalde shooting in May, increases background checks for gun buyers under the age of 21, provides funding for states to implement red flag laws and provides funding for school security and mental health.

Crow said that while the House of Representatives will likely pass an assault weapons ban soon, it

will take the removal of the Senate filibuster to ever get that legislation to the president's desk.

"I wouldn't have taken a deer hunting rifle with me to Iraq or Afghanistan. And I wouldn't have taken my assault weapon with me to go deer hunting, because they are different weapons designed to do different things," Crow, a former Army ranger, said. "That is why the assault weapons ban absolutely needs to be reinstated."

See Reform on page 22

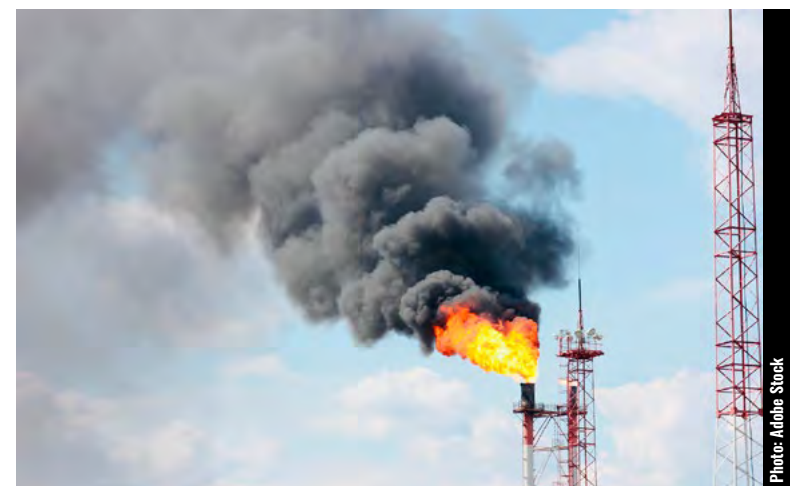
EPA Sued for OK'ing Colorado Smog-Reduction Plan

By Eric Galatas

The Center for Biological Diversity has filed a lawsuit aimed at forcing the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to reject Colorado's plan to bring down air pollution to safe levels because of a loophole allowing oil and gas operators to pollute at will. Robert Ukeiley, senior attorney at the Center, said smog causes a lot of health problems, and the state's record number of high ozone level

days has led to increased emergency-room visits for people with asthma and other respiratory illness. "The people most susceptible to injury from smog are children, older adults, people that work or exercise outside," Ukeiley outlined. Oil and gas groups told the Colorado Sun the majority of emissions in the region come from natural biogenic matter or blow in from outside the state, and claimed the lawsuit would lead to higher fuel prices. The EPA does not

comment on pending litigation. Ukeiley pointed out the science shows the oil and methane-gas industry is one of the biggest contributors to smog in Colorado, especially on days when ozone levels reach dangerous levels. He believes Colorado will not be able to solve its smog problems until the EPA cracks down on the state for allowing unlimited air pollution from drilling and fracking. "The state needs to close this loophole and hold oil and gas



The oil and methane gas industry is one of the biggest contributors to smog in Colorado.

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"The state needs to close this loophole and hold oil and gas companies accountable, just like folks have to get their tailpipes tested."

Robert Ukeiley, Center for Biological Diversity

companies accountable, just like folks have to get their tailpipes tested," Ukeiley asserted. The Front Range has long faced ozone levels far above EPA standards set to protect public health. Gov. Jared Polis has touted efforts to improve air quality, including one month of free public transit, adding electric school buses, and increasing permitting and enforcement staff within the air-pollution division. Ukeiley pointed out the measures ignore the 800-pound oil and gas gorilla in the room, and worries additional staff will simply speed up the administration's approval of drilling permits.

Eric Galatas is a Producer with Public News Service.

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Return of Oñate Pageantry Inflames Debate Over Colonial Memory

NEW MEXICO

By Austin Fisher

Despite years of pushback and protests, the depiction of genocidal Spanish conquistador and war criminal Juan de Oñate returned to the Fiesta del Valle de Española over the weekend with a re-enactment that attempted to downplay his crimes and polish his legacy.

At the Bond House Museum in downtown Española recently, Ray Griego, the man chosen to portray Oñate for the 51st annual event, took part in a 15-minute re-enactment titled "Juan de Oñate Replies to Accusations."

He was joined by Roberto Valdez, chairman of the Fiesta Corpo-



An empty space remains in the middle of the sculpture "La Jornada" where the statue of genocidal conquistador Juan de Oñate once stood in Albuquerque, New Mexico. / En el centro de la escultura "La Jornada" queda un espacio vacío donde antes se encontraba la estatua del conquistador genocida Juan de Oñate en Albuquerque, Nuevo México.

Photo/Foto: Shelby Kleinmans / Source NM

ration's speaker's committee.

In character and costume, Valdez started the presentation by

saying that Oñate was "absolved" of 18 of the 30 criminal charges filed against him by his own gov-

ernment and that the remaining charges were "difficult to prove."

In historical fact, Oñate was exiled in 1614 by the Spanish government and found guilty of cruelty and excessive force, according to Spanish journals and testimonials, and a tradition of oral histories maintained by the people of Acoma Pueblo.

Historical consensus states Oñate's siege of Acoma killed about 800 people in retaliation for the Pueblo's prior killing of about a dozen of Oñate's men, who forcefully demanded supplies and raped a woman. After murdering hundreds, Oñate's forces then cut off a foot of every man over the age of 25 and enslaved much of the Pueblo.

"We can't negate such basic historical facts," said Matthew Martínez, a former lieutenant governor of Ohkay Owingeh and former professor of Pueblo Indian studies at Northern New Mexico College.

The historical presentations on July 9, included no women, no Pueblo historians, nor any of the numerous local scholars critical of the pageantry.

"You're having this conversation right in the center of Tewa homeland without anybody from those communities at the table to be a participant," Martínez said. "And so it's a very insular conversation, and it's really based on half-truths and half-perspectives."

There are local scholars who have dedicated their entire lives to understanding this part of history, he said, who are excluded from these conversations.

"It seems like the folks that were chosen to speak were very much along the same theoretical practices of really idolizing a particular figurehead that his own people ostracized and exiled," Martínez said.

He said New Mexicans owe it to their ancestors, both Native and Hispano, to recognize the real history and the struggles.

"Fiestas should be more than just dressing up in colonial garb, but serve as community-driven events that recognize both the historical atrocities and the resilience that make up who we are as people from the valley," Martínez said.

Another speaker at the event, former state historian Robert Torrez, said when people form opinions about European colonization, they should be informed by "at least what the available sources are — and not on contemporary newspaper reports, many of which

seem based on imagery and emotionally charged sources."

Torrez also criticized the anonymous protester who cut off the foot of the Oñate statue in Alcalde in January 1998 because, in his view, it is unfair to judge the actions of 16th and 17th century people using the morals and ethics of a person living in the 21st century.

“

"That the Oñate or De Vargas or Spanish colonial parades date from that period to me is pretty clear proof that it was a part of that national Jim Crow culture."

Amado Guzman,
Historian

"The tact assumes, of course, that our contemporary morals and ethics are higher and more honorable than those of our ancestors," he said. "You just have to look at the news nowadays and see what this society allows to take place, at the risk of being political, with unborn children — that kind of thing."

Decades of protest

The pageantry of these annual events — not just in Española but in towns across New México — and the historical perspective they promote pushed scholars, community activists and Norteños to call for a rethinking of what it means to celebrate genocide and conquest.

The events drew outcry from activists and community members again in 2017 because they glorify Oñate's expedition to Tewa lands in northern New México and the Spanish conquest of the Americas.

Calls for change prompted the city of Española to take the portrayal of Oñate out of the 50th annual event in 2019 following public pressure from Native and non-Native activists.

But speakers at the festival three years ago denied historical Spanish atrocities against local Pueblo peoples.

Mayor John Ramon Vigil, then a city council member, distanced the festivities from one of the speakers, Al Borrego, who denied Oñate's 1599 massacre of the Acoma Pueblo. Borrego was not present at the conference.

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El Regreso de las Fiestas de Oñate Inflama el Debate Sobre la Memoria Colonial

NEW MEXICO

Por Austin Fisher

A pesar de años de rechazo y protestas, la representación del genocida conquistador español y criminal de guerra Juan de Oñate regresó a la Fiesta del Valle de Española el fin de semana con una recreación que intentó restar importancia a sus crímenes y pulir su legado.

“

Que los desfiles de Oñate o De Vargas o los desfiles coloniales españoles sean de esa época, para mí es una prueba bastante clara de que formaba parte de esa cultura nacional de Jim Crow”.

Amado Guzman,
Historiador

En la Casa Museo Bond, en el centro de Española, Ray Griego, el hombre elegido para representar a Oñate en la 51ª edición del evento, participó en una representación de 15 minutos titulada “Juan de Oñate responde a las acusaciones”.

Le acompañó Roberto Valdez, presidente del comité de oradores de la Corporación de la Fiesta.

En personaje y disfrazado, Valdez comenzó la presentación diciendo que Oñate fue “absuelto” de 18 de los 30 cargos criminales presentados contra él por su propio gobierno y que los cargos restantes eran “difíciles de probar”.

En los hechos históricos, Oñate fue desterrado en 1614 por el gobierno español y encontrado culpable de crueldad y fuerza excesiva, según los diarios y testimonios españoles, y una tradición de historias orales mantenidas por la gente de Acoma Pueblo.

El consenso histórico afirma que el asedio de Oñate a Acoma causó la muerte de unas 800 personas en represalia por el asesinato previo de una docena de hombres de Oñate, que exigieron por la fuerza suministros y violaron a una mujer. Tras asesinar a cientos de personas, las fuerzas de Oñate cortaron un pie a cada hombre mayor de 25 años y esclavizaron a gran parte del Pueblo.

“No podemos negar unos hechos históricos tan básicos”, dijo Matthew Martínez, ex vicegober-

nador de Ohkay Owingeh y ex profesor de estudios sobre los indios Pueblo en el Northern New Mexico College.

Las presentaciones históricas del 9 de julio no incluyeron a ninguna mujer, ni a ningún historiador Pueblo, ni a ninguno de los numerosos eruditos locales que critican el desfile.

“Se está manteniendo esta conversación justo en el centro de la tierra natal de los Tewa sin que haya nadie de esas comunidades en la mesa para participar”, dijo Martínez. “Así que es una conversación muy insular, y realmente se basa en medias verdades y medias perspectivas”.

Hay estudiosos locales que han dedicado toda su vida a entender esta parte de la historia, dijo, que son excluidos de estas conversaciones.

“Parece que la gente que fue elegida para hablar estaba muy de acuerdo con las mismas prácticas teóricas de realmente idolatrar a una figura particular que su propia gente condenó al ostracismo y al exilio”, dijo Martínez.

Dijo que los nuevos mexicanos le deben a sus ancestros, tanto nativos como hispanos, reconocer la verdadera historia y las luchas.

“Las fiestas deberían ser algo más que vestirse con atuendos coloniales, sino servir como eventos impulsados por la comunidad que reconozcan tanto las atrocidades históricas como la resiliencia que conforman lo que somos como gente del valle”, dijo Martínez.

Otro de los oradores en el acto, el ex historiador estatal Robert Torrez, dijo que cuando la gente se forma opiniones sobre la colonización europea, debería informarse “al menos de las fuentes disponibles, y no de los informes de los periódicos contemporáneos, muchos de los cuales parecen basarse en imágenes y fuentes cargadas de emoción”.

Torrez también criticó al manifestante anónimo que cortó el pie de la estatua de Oñate en Alcalde en enero de 1998 porque, en su opinión, es injusto juzgar las acciones de personas de los siglos XVI y XVII utilizando la moral y la ética de una persona que vive en el siglo XXI.

“El tacto supone, por supuesto, que nuestra moral y ética contemporáneas son más elevadas y honorables que las de nuestros antepasados”, dijo. “Sólo hay que mirar las noticias de hoy en día y ver lo que esta sociedad permite que ocurra, a riesgo de ser político,

con los niños no nacidos, ese tipo de cosas”.

Décadas de protesta

La pompa de estos eventos anuales—no sólo en Española, sino en pueblos de todo Nuevo México—y la perspectiva histórica que promueven empujaron a académicos, activistas comunitarios y norteños a pedir un replanteamiento de lo que significa celebrar el genocidio y la conquista.

Los eventos volvieron a provocar la protesta de activistas y miembros de la comunidad en 2017 porque glorifican la expedición de Oñate a las tierras Tewa en el norte de Nuevo México y la conquista española de las Américas.

Las peticiones de cambio llevaron a la ciudad de Española a

retirar la representación de Oñate del 50º evento anual en 2019 tras la presión pública de activistas nativos y no nativos.

Pero los oradores del festival de hace tres años negaron las atrocidades históricas de los españoles contra los pueblos locales.

El alcalde John Ramon Vigil, entonces miembro del consejo de la ciudad, distanció las festividades de uno de los oradores, Al Borrego, quien negó la masacre de Oñate contra el Pueblo Acoma en 1599. Borrego no estuvo presente en la conferencia.

Desde entonces, las Fiestas ya no son gestionadas por el ayuntamiento de Española. Ha pasado a depender de una empresa privada, lo que la aísla de los lla-

mamientos para hacerla menos ofensiva y más inclusiva, dijo Luis Peña, que inició una petición para retirar la estatua que representa a Oñate en Alcalde.

Monumentos y extremistas

El regreso de Oñate es especialmente preocupante para Peña porque se produce después de un profundo malestar social en 2020: las protestas de George Floyd, las críticas a la violencia policial y la destrucción o retirada de más de 160 monumentos a la Confederación, incluida la retirada de las estatuas coloniales españolas en Alcalde, Santa Fe y Albuquerque después de que Steven Baca Jr. disparara a un manifestante.

Vea Debate/Esp, página 27

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Members of Congress Arrested After Protest for Abortion Rights in Front of Supreme Court

By Jennifer Shutt

More than a dozen members of Congress were arrested Tuesday alongside abortion rights activists after they sat down and blocked an intersection between the U.S. Capitol building and the Supreme Court to protest conservative justices' decision to overturn *Roe v. Wade*.

The act of civil disobedience came as backers of abortion rights urge more bold action from President Joe Biden to protect abortion access and Republican-led states ban or severely limit abortion services.

The 17 members of the U.S. House of Representatives and abortion rights advocates began walking together from the steps of the Capitol toward the Supreme Court building around 1 p.m.

Fifteen minutes later, they sat down in an intersection in front of the fenced-off Supreme Court building as a U.S. Capitol Police officer warned they were involved in illegal demonstration activity and would be arrested if they didn't move.

A few minutes later, as lawmakers and protesters chanted

in support of abortion rights, U.S. Capitol Police officers began leading them away to a shaded, grassy area nearby where they would be charged with crowding, obstructing or incommoding under District of Columbia law and told they needed to pay a \$50 fine.

Thirty-five people were charged, including 17 Members of Congress, according to the Capitol Police. Those arrested included Democratic Reps. Alma Adams of North Carolina, Madeleine Dean of Pennsylvania, Cori Bush of Missouri, Rashida Tlaib and Andy Levin of Michigan, Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey and Ilhan Omar of Minnesota.

'A signal to my daughters and granddaughters'

Dean told States Newsroom in a brief interview after being detained by police for about an hour that she joined the demonstration to "provide civil disobedience to stand up against unjust laws."

"I wanted to send a signal to my daughters and granddaughters. I will stand up for their rights," she said.

Dean said she expected Democrats will keep holding events

and debating legislation that protects reproductive rights, including abortion access, though she wasn't sure if members would hold other demonstrations that could lead to arrest.

"You'll see us taking legislative action or talking to the media, doing everything we possibly can to say the stripping of rights of half of our citizens, putting us in a second-class position, that will not stand," Dean said.

Bush told reporters while detained by police that she decided to attend the protest to continue the advocacy she's been part of for years.

"I co-organized and co-led an occupation of Sen. Roy Blunt's office — and he talks about it — back years ago during the Brett Kavanaugh hearings, because we saw this coming," Bush said, referring to the Republican senator from Missouri and the Supreme Court justice. "We knew that if he was able to be confirmed, and some other things took place, that this could happen."

Bush said that as a member of Congress now, she now has a voice and power in a different way and wants to use that to defend reproductive rights, including access to safe abortions.

"I have to do everything I can to be able to raise this issue and to make sure people know we will not stop fighting," Bush said. "And this is not just for us now. This is for our legacy. This is our children's children."

Levin said while detained and a band played upbeat music in the background that the U.S. Senate needs to eliminate the 60-vote legislative filibuster that's stopped abortion bills from advancing.

"The filibuster is a vestige of Jim Crow," he said. "Our founding fathers didn't want it. It's just a simple



Members of Congress protest in support of abortion rights prior to arrest at the U.S. Capitol on July 19, 2022. From left to right: Cori Bush of Missouri (in black shirt), Nydia Velazquez of New York, Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, Jackie Speier of California, Carolyn Maloney of New York, Alma Adams of North Carolina and Barbara Lee of California.

Senate rule that a majority of senators should get rid of."

Just because the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that abortion isn't a constitutional right doesn't mean Congress can't make it a statutory right, Levin said.

“

"I wanted to send a signal to my daughters and granddaughters. I will stand up for their rights."

U.S. Rep. Madeleine Dean

Votes in House

The U.S. House voted last week to approve legislation that would once again make abortion legal nationwide and a bill that would ensure patients who need to travel out of state for abortions can do so without interference.

Neither measure is expected to make it past the Senate's 60-vote legislative filibuster.

The House is set to vote later this week on a bill that would ensure access to contraception, amid concerns from activists that the Supreme Court may undo other cases, including the ones that guarantee people the ability to decide how to use contraception.

Associate Justice Clarence Thomas wrote in his opinion overturning the constitutional right to abortion that he believes the Supreme Court should revisit the contraception case as well as the case that legalized same-sex marriage and the case that barred the government from interfering in consensual adult private sexual relationships.

Jennifer is a senior reporter for States Newsroom. This article is republished from States Newsroom under a Creative Commons license.

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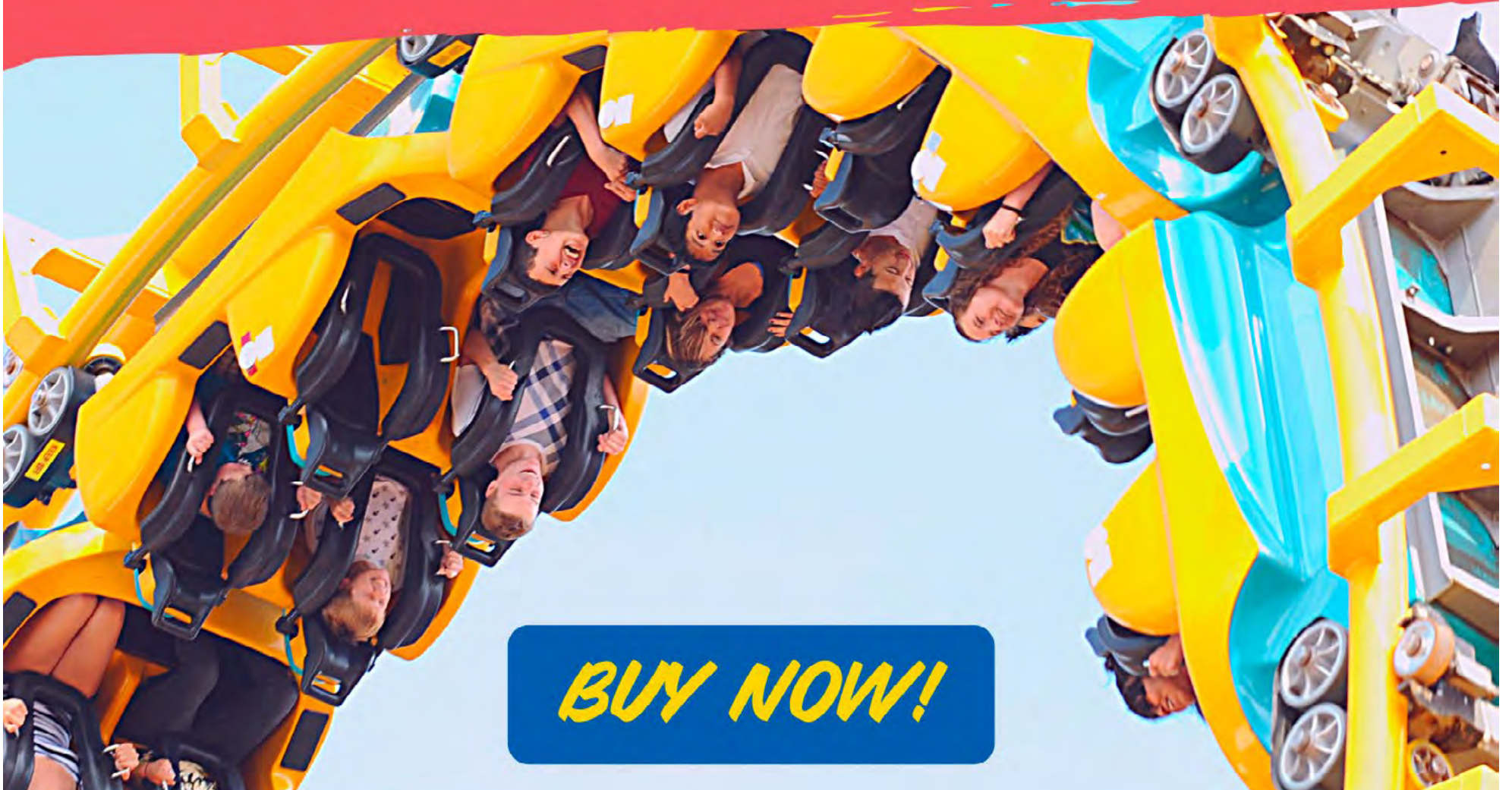
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clase política estadounidense prefiere no mirar, ni aceptar, ni mucho menos legislar.

Y así, dada la relación histórica entre México y Estados Unidos, y que gran parte del territorio estadounidense perteneció a los mexicanos, el tema migratorio entre las dos naciones siempre ha sido espinoso. La mayoría de los 11 millones de indocumentados en Estados Unidos son mexicanos y constituyen el principal grupo de inmigrantes en este país, casi 25% de los 45 millones de residentes nacidos en el extranjero. Además, la huella de los mexicanos en la historia, la cultura, la economía, el alma de Estados Unidos es indeleble. Y sus aportaciones en todos estos y otros rubros es invaluable.

Tan solo en cuanto a intercambio comercial se refiere, su valor alcanzó los \$248,400 millones, el 14.6% del comercio total en Estados Unidos, de acuerdo con cifras del Departamento de Comercio, correspondientes al primer trimestre de este año. Ello coloca a México como segundo socio comercial de Estados Unidos, debajo de Canadá y encima de China.

Si a ello sumamos el monto de las remesas que los mexicanos envían a su país, el panorama se amplía y refuerza al mismo tiempo la importancia económica de esta migración: tan solo en 2021 los envíos de dinero a México llegaron a la cifra récord de \$51,594 millones, un aumento anual de 27.1% respecto al año anterior, que llegó a los \$40,605 millones, según el Banco de México (Banxico). Esa cifra tiende a aumentar, cuando se sabe que en abril de este 2022 fueron enviadas remesas por \$4,718 millones, según la misma institución.

No obstante, la reforma migratoria que legalizaría a esos mexicanos y otros indocumentados no ha pasado del intento. No nos

vamos a transportar a algunos de los capítulos más oscuros de esa historia común, como fue el programa Bracero. Pero vayamos un momento al año 2001, cuando otro presidente mexicano, Vicente Fox Quesada, el primero en 71 años en no pertenecer al Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), llegó a Washington, D.C., para su visita de Estado con el presidente George W. Bush.

Fox era la estrella del momento a nivel internacional por alzarse con la presidencia mexicana por el Partido Acción Nacional (PAN). Era el 5 de septiembre de 2001. El ambiente, se pensaba, no podía ser más favorable. Un presidente republicano, Bush, pro reforma migratoria, con una estrecha relación con Fox. Por otro lado, un Congreso demócrata dispuesto, se creía, a negociar esa reforma, liderados por gigantes como el senador Edward Kennedy. El tema del momento era la "enchilada completa" a la que se aspiraba con una reforma migratoria amplia.

Nada podía salir mal. Pero 6 días después, el 11 de septiembre de 2001, los ataques terroristas en Nueva York, Washington y Pennsylvania, redujeron esa reforma migratoria a cenizas. Los terroristas eran en su mayoría saudíes, pero eso poco importó a la hora de pintar de un brochazo a todos los inmigrantes como "criminales" o "terroristas".

Esa nueva "cultura" de rechazo entre una buena parte de la sociedad estadounidense se ha venido reforzando desde entonces, hasta lograr su quintaesencia con la llegada de Donald Trump al poder en 2016, desatando una fiebre antiinmigrante, racista y xenófoba que será difícil erradicar en el corto plazo.

De este modo, de la estocada que recibió en 2001, la refor-

ma migratoria no se recuperó del todo hasta el sol de hoy. Es cierto que ha habido intentonas como en 2013, cuando el Senado demócrata aprobó una reforma amplia que no vio la luz del día en la Cámara Baja republicana, en tanto que el posterior ascenso del Trumpismo y la escasa voluntad política demócrata no han sido terreno fértil para una reforma migratoria que abarque todo lo que se requiere, aparte de la legalización de millones y de cambios sustanciales a las leyes de asilo, entre otras cosas.

Todo este trasfondo para decir que casi 21 años después tenemos a otro presidente, López Obrador, del Movimiento de Regeneración Nacional (Morena), con un alto nivel de aprobación que rebasa el 60% y que viene a negociar algunos acuerdos con un presidente estadounidense con niveles bajísimos de aceptación, que apenas sobrepasan el 30%, ya sea por traspies de su propia creación o porque el mandatario de turno paga por los platos rotos, aunque sean circunstancias ajenas a su control.

Ese diferendo en cuanto a aprobación se refiere también cuenta a la hora de negociar, sobre todo entre dos mandatarios que han tenido que enfrentar una crisis migratoria que parecía ya lejana para este Siglo XXI, pero cuyo desenvolvimiento nos regresa a las catacumbas de la cuestión migratoria, con un sistema de inmigración completamente dañado y anacrónico, pero el que nadie quiere componer. Ni con leyes, ni con voluntad política.

También ha sido un encuentro que se da en un momento terrible con una crisis en el sistema de asilo de Estados Unidos, con un Partido Republicano y gobernadores republicanos de estados fronterizos como Texas, propagando desinfor-

mación y una retórica racista y antiinmigrante que lamentablemente es bien recibida por un amplio sector del electorado estadounidense, incluyendo a muchos latinos. A eso hay que sumar un Partido Demócrata más que tibio que no ha sabido enfrentar la narrativa republicana y no ha hecho uso adecuado del control, al menos por lo que resta de este año, de las ramas

Ejecutiva y Legislativa.

¿Y la reforma migratoria? Esa sigue siendo una esquivada ilusión.

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

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Close/Wilson

for issues like the drought, housing, wildfires, climate change, or health care to our media sector and that will reach the underserved audiences the state needs to reach, rather than wasting time and money on a costly administrative process in the name of ethnic media.

The non-profit model works well for a small number of ethnic media news agencies, including such veteran nonprofits as Radio Bilingue and India Currents; they are convenors and informers of community, they fit the category of mission driven journalism, we applaud them for their work.

But one size does not fit all media, especially the vast majority of

ethnic news outlets. Don't ask ethnic media to transform themselves into a model that reduces their interdependence with community. "Too long have others spoken for us." That's what SB 911 does and why we oppose it.

Sandy Close, director of Ethnic Media Services, was founder and former director of New America Media and Pacific News Service. Regina Brown Wilson is the Executive Director of California Black Media.

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Ozono

incendios forestales se calientan con el sol. La contaminación por ozono, que supera los límites federales, es un problema persistente en los valles de las Montañas del Oeste, especialmente en Phoenix, Albuquerque (Nuevo México), Salt Lake City y Denver.

El Front Range sufre uno de los peores problemas de ozono del país. El año pasado, las autoridades sanitarias de los condados al este de las Montañas Rocosas emitieron "alertas de acción por ozono" en 65 días, entre el 31 de mayo y el 31 de agosto, la temporada alta de ozono. Es el número más alto desde que se empezó a llevar un registro en 2011.

La EPA determinó que durante el periodo de tres años, que va de 2018 a 2020, los niveles promedio de ozono durante ocho horas en el Front Range fueron de 81 partes por mil millones (ppb). El límite federal establecido en 2008 era de 75 ppb, pero el actual, fijado en 2015, es de 70 ppb. Según la propuesta de cambiar a nueve condados de Front Range de infractor "grave" a "severo", la región tendría que cumplir esa norma para 2026.

Se espera que la EPA tome una decisión final sobre la propuesta este otoño.

"El ozono troposférico, a nivel de suelo, sigue siendo uno de los

problemas de salud pública más graves a los que nos enfrentamos, ya que afecta a un gran número de habitantes de Colorado y a sus familias", expresó el administrador regional de la EPA, KC Becker, en un comunicado de prensa, en abril, en el que se anunciaba el cambio propuesto.

Crooks dijo que 70 ppb es un objetivo difícil de alcanzar y que no es lo suficientemente bajo para proteger la salud pública. De hecho, ningún nivel de ozono es seguro, indicó. "Puede que nos las arreglemos para llegar a 75", añadió Crooks. "Pero 70 va a ser realmente difícil de conseguir sin la descarbonización", lo que significa sustituir los vehículos de gasolina y diésel por vehículos eléctricos.

Uno de los retos para reducir el ozono es tratar de controlar la emisión de precursores del ozono procedentes de innumerables fuentes. Hay miles de pozos de petróleo y gas a lo largo de Front Range, algunos en barrios suburbanos, y sus emisiones, junto con las de los vehículos, son las principales fuentes de ozono.

Lo que complica el asunto es que entre la mitad y dos tercios del ozono que afecta a Front Range procede de fuera del estado, en algunos casos de lugares tan lejanos como Asia. Los niveles de ozono

de segundo plano —ozono natural o creado por el hombre que se origina fuera de la región— pueden ser de hasta 60 ppb.

Otro problema es el humo de los incendios forestales que cubre el estado cada verano. Y el aumento de las temperaturas, resultado del cambio climático, está provocando una mayor producción de ozono.

El ozono a nivel del suelo o troposférico (en la capa de la atmósfera más próxima a la superficie terrestre) es la misma sustancia química que el ozono que se encuentra en la parte alta de la atmósfera, pero allí arriba proporciona un escudo crucial que protege a la Tierra de los dañinos rayos ultravioleta.

A nivel del suelo, este gas inodoro puede provocar dificultad para respirar y escozor en los ojos y puede desencadenar ataques de asma. Además, predispone a la inflamación pulmonar y al daño coronario. Según un estudio, más de un millón de muertes prematuras en todo el mundo fueron causadas por los altos niveles de ozono en 2010. Un estudio reciente encontró que el ozono y otros contaminantes también pueden aumentar el riesgo de hospitalización y muerte de las personas infectadas con covid-19.

La contaminación del aire afecta más a los niños, a los adultos mayores y a las personas que trabajan fuera de casa, y sus efectos recaen de forma desproporcionada en las zonas desfavorecidas, cuyos residentes carecen a menudo de recursos para trasladarse a vecindarios más limpios.

Los altos niveles de ozono también causan graves daños y la muerte de la vegetación.

Según algunos expertos, el cambio de estatus de infractor "grave" a "severo" en Front Range podría tener algún impacto. Una de las consecuencias sería que las refinerías tendrían que producir una mezcla especial de gasolina para los vehículos de los nueve condados de Front Range, que sería menos volátil y aportaría menos gases precursores de ozono a la atmósfera. Esto podría aumentar el precio de la gasolina entre un 5% y un 10%.

"Vamos a pasar de tener una de las gasolinas con más emisiones a la gasolina con menos emisiones" del país, explicó Silverstein. "No se evaporará cuando se derrame en el suelo y se quemará con menos contaminantes. Veremos los beneficios de las emisiones de ozono en cuanto llegue a las gasolineras". Puede que eso no ocurra hasta el año que viene o hasta 2024.

Otra consecuencia es que cientos de empresas, que no están reguladas por la normativa actual, pasarían a estar bajo el escrutinio de los reguladores y se verían obligadas a dar cuenta de sus emisiones.

El Centro para la Diversidad Biológica y otros grupos de defensa del medio ambiente demandaron a la EPA en un intento de forzar la inclusión en la lista de infractor "severo" para el Front Range y otras regiones del país. La demanda se presentó antes de la propuesta de reclasificación de la EPA.

Robert Ukeiley, abogado del Centro para la Diversidad Biológica, cree que el cambio de estatus marcará la diferencia.

"Al pasar de 'grave' a 'severo', se reduce el umbral de contaminación de lo que se considera una fuente principal", señaló. "El Estado debería expedir permisos de fuente principal, y eso empezará a reducir la contaminación".

Jim Robbins es periodista. 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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Zimmerman

who allow common sense steps to protect our future from climate change.

Republican politicians will say that changing the number of justices represents "politicizing" the Court. But it is the Republican-appointed justices who have entered politics, unleashing gun lovers to run wild, vetoing climate change regulations, canceling abortion rights, and threatening other personal freedoms.

The danger from the Republican judges is only growing.

Their latest project is destroying the power of regulatory agencies. We will be left with a government that cannot protect babies from dangerous cribs and hazardous toys, cannot prohibit unsafe drugs and contaminated food, cannot protect workers from dangerous workplaces, and cannot limit climate-ravaging carbon emissions.

If we allow this to continue, our political system will look a good deal more like Iran's theocracy. Like the United States, Iran has elections. But reactionary, fundamentalist religious leaders there set election rules, decide who can run, and often override the deci-

sions of the elected government.

The Supreme Court's six conservative justices seem dead-set on playing this role here in our system. So the best way to curtail the power of our own black-robed fundamentalists is to increase the size of the Supreme Court.

Under the Constitution, it is for Congress to decide how many justices there will be. Over the years Congress has changed the number six times. It's time to change them again.

For much of American history, there's been one justice for each judicial circuit. Today we have 13 circuits, so we should have 13 justices. We cannot simply accept the unfairness of the Republican judicial takeover. We can and must act to restore balance to protect our rights, our lives, and our planet.

Mitchell Zimmerman is an attorney, longtime social activist, and author of the anti-racism thriller Mississippi Reckoning. This op-ed was distributed by OtherWords.org.

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Nothing could go wrong. But six days later, September 11, 2001, the terrorist attacks in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania turned this immigration reform to dust. The terrorists were mostly from Saudi Arabia, but that mattered little when it came time to painting all immigrants with the broad brush of "criminal" and "terrorist."

This new "culture" of rejection among a large swath of U.S. soci-

ety has been reinforcing itself ever since, finally achieving its quintessence with Donald Trump's arrival to power in 2016, unleashing an anti-immigrant, racist, and xenophobic fever that will be difficult to eradicate in the short term.

Therefore, since the setback it received in 2001, immigration reform has not recuperated fully to this day. It's true that there have been attempts as in 2013, when

the Democratic Senate approved a broad reform bill that did not see the light of day in the Republican House of Representatives. But the subsequent rise of Trumpism and the lack of Democratic political will has not been fertile ground for an immigration reform that would do everything needed, from the legalization of millions of people to substantial changes to asylum law, among other matters.

All of this to say that almost 21 years later we have another president, López Obrador, from the National Regeneration Movement (Morena), with a high approval rating—more than 60%—coming to negotiate deals with a U.S. president with very low approval ratings, barely above 30%—whether due to his own missteps or because the next person to bat always pays for the previous mistakes, even when

circumstances are out of their control.

This approval difference also matters at the negotiating table, especially between two leaders who have had to confront a migration crisis that seemed far away during this 21st century, but whose development returns us to the catacombs of the immigration question, with a completely damaged and anachronistic immigration system that no one wants to fix. Not through laws, and not through political will.

This meeting has also occurred in a terrible time due to the crisis in the U.S. asylum system, a Republican Party and Republican governors from border states like Texas propagating disinformation and racist and anti-immigrant rhetoric that, unfortunately, is well-received by a wide segment of the U.S. electorate, including many Latinos. To that, add a more-than-timid Democratic Party that has not known how to confront the Republican narrative and has not made appropriate use of their control—at least for the rest of this year—of the Executive and Legislative branches.

So what of immigration reform? It remains an elusive illusion.

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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SNAP SUPPORTS COLORADANS GET HEALTHY FOOD ON YOUR DINNER TABLE

WHAT'S SNAP?

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- Keeps older adults stable and independent
- Supports local farmers, ranchers, producers and business owners
- Improves academic achievement
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Hunger Free Colorado connects families and individuals to food resources and fuels change in policies, systems and social views, so no Coloradan goes hungry.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This project has been funded at least in part with Federal funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

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Tewari/Johnson

the location coordinates for each spreadsheet entry are redacted, the date and time of each location point are not.) The 6,168 pages of location records we reviewed contain approximately 336,000 location points obtained from people's phones. For one three-day span in 2018, the records contain around 113,654 location points — more than 26 location points per minute. And that data appears to come from just one area in the Southwestern United States, meaning it is just a small subset of the total volume of people's location information available to the agency.

The documents also highlight particular privacy concerns for people living near our nation's borders. A 2018 DHS internal document proposed using the location data to identify patterns of illegal immigration, threatening to indiscriminately sweep in information about people going about their daily lives in border communities. There is also the potential for local law enforcement entities to gain access to this large mass of data in ways that they would not usually be able to. This is illustrated by a troubling request to DHS from a local police department in Cincinnati, seeking location data analytics pertaining to opioid overdoses in their jurisdiction.

DHS still owes us more documents, but whatever they show, it is already abundantly clear that law enforcement's practice of buying its way around the core protections of the Fourth Amendment must stop. There is bipartisan legislation in Congress right now that would do exactly that. The Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act would require the government to secure a court order before obtaining Americans' data, such as location information from our smartphones, from data brokers. The principle here is simple: The government should not be allowed to purchase its way around bedrock constitutional protections against unreasonable searches of our private information. There is no end run around the Fourth Amendment.

Lawmakers must seize the opportunity to end this massive privacy invasion without delay. Each day without action only allows the government's covert trove of our personal information to grow.

Shreya Tewari is a Brennan Fellow, American Civil Liberties Union Speech, Privacy, and Technology Project. Fikayo Walter-Johnson is a Paralegal, American Civil Liberties Union's Speech, Privacy, and Technology Project.

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Chao Kreilick

suffering on future generations through a disaster of our making.

We must also hold accountable the fossil fuel industry, which has intentionally worked to confuse the public for decades about the causes of climate change and is still blocking action.

It's not too late to do the right thing. The Senate — specifically the short-sighted senator from

West Virginia and all the Republican members who have refused to act — must pull their heads out of the sand and protect their constituents, not to mention all of our children and grandchildren.

At the same time, the administration must use every tool at its disposal, expediting critical rulemakings for cleaning up vehicles and power plants, driving

down methane emissions, speeding power grid upgrades, and driving investments in the communities that have been forced to bear the brunt of fossil fuel pollution.

Johanna Chao Kreilick is president of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

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SNAP BENEFICIA A COLORADO LLEVA A TU MESA COMIDA SALUDABLE.

¿QUE ES SNAP?

SNAP es la abreviatura en inglés del Programa Federal de Ayuda Suplementaria para Nutrición, para que personas y familias puedan comprar alimentos. Ayuda a familias trabajadoras, niños y adultos mayores a sobreponerse a las tormentas de la vida.

- **SNAP es como el seguro social:** Una parte de tus impuestos se destinan a SNAP ¡que está aquí para ayudarte!
- **SNAP beneficia la economía:** Cuando usas tus dólares de SNAP, apoyas a los dueños de negocios locales y a los comerciantes. En 2018, SNAP contribuyó con más de \$ 1.000 millones a la economía de Colorado.
- **SNAP se puede usar sin culpa:** SNAP existe para ayudarte a sobrevivir en tiempos difíciles. El programa es lo suficientemente grande como para ayudarte a ti, a tu familia y a tus vecinos.

¿COMO FUNCIONA?

SNAP, anteriormente conocido como "cupones de alimentos", es administrado por el Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos (USDA) y proporciona a los hogares que califican fondos mensuales para ayudar a comprar alimentos. La cantidad recibida depende del tamaño de la familia, los ingresos y los gastos.

Cada mes, los fondos se cargan en una tarjeta Quest Electronic Benefit Transfer (o EBT). Las tarjetas EBT luego se usan como una tarjeta de débito*en tiendas de alimentos, tiendas de conveniencia y mercados selectos de agricultores.

*Las tarjetas EBT no se pueden usar para retirar dinero en efectivo.

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Apoya a los agricultores, ganaderos, productores y dueños de negocios locales



Mejora el rendimiento académico



Aumenta la probabilidad de completar la escuela secundaria

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Llama para asistencia inmediata (Lunes a viernes, 8 am – 4:30 pm), no se requieren citas.

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Hunger Free Colorado (Colorado Sin Hambre) conecta a las familias e individuos con los recursos alimentarios e impulsa cambios en las políticas, los sistemas y las opiniones sociales, para que nadie en Colorado pase hambre.

Esta institución es un proveedor de igualdad de oportunidades. Este proyecto ha sido financiado, al menos en parte, con fondos federales del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos. El contenido de esta publicación no refleja necesariamente la opinión o las políticas del Departamento de Agricultura de EE UU., ni la mención de nombres comerciales, productos comerciales u organizaciones implica el respaldo del Gobierno de los EE UU.

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Monkeypox

New York City received an initial 1,000 doses that were made available at the Chelsea clinic, but then got nothing more for nearly two weeks. In Washington, D.C., 300 vaccine appointments that were made available at the end of June were reportedly taken in minutes. In Los Angeles, 800 vaccine doses had been distributed as of July 1 to people who are close contacts of people who have the disease. In a news release, Los Angeles County's Department of Public Health said it would provide more doses to high-risk groups as the vaccine supply increases.

In early July, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene said it had been approved for nearly 6,000 additional doses of the vaccine, which it would make available at two city clinics. A software glitch halted efforts to make appointments, however. They are scheduled to resume next week. The city

health department's Twitter feed has chronicled its stop-and-go efforts to acquire vaccines and schedule appointments, along with residents' exasperation.

"A sincere apology for the technical difficulties our vendor @medrite_ experienced with today's monkeypox vaccine appointment rollout," tweeted New York City Health Commissioner Ashwin Vasani. "We pledge to do better in the days and weeks ahead."

The city has recorded 141 suspected cases of monkeypox, officials said.

The doses for New York will be a drop in the bucket, advocates said. At three clinics in New York City, the Callen-Lorde Community Health Center serves 20,000 primarily LGBTQ+ patients, many of whom are eager for the vaccine, center officials said.

"We're promoting vaccines and working closely with patients to find access," said Anthony

Fortenberry, chief nursing officer at Callen-Lorde. "But right now, there's a very small amount of vaccine available, and it's much less than the demand is for it." The health center has seen 15 patients with monkeypox so far, he said, up from four a week ago.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services didn't respond to requests for information about vaccine and testing availability.

Epidemiologists said that speed bumps in testing for the disease are also hampering the nation's ability to get in front of the monkeypox outbreak. Without widespread testing and contact tracing, the extent of the outbreak is not clear.

"Right now, we don't have a sense if it is the tip of the iceberg," said Jennifer Nuzzo, an epidemiologist at Brown University's School of Public Health.

To date, monkeypox testing has been handled by a network

of public health laboratories and requires a cumbersome process that many physicians are not familiar with, according to some critics. "If you're an average clinician, you may have never sent a sample to a public health lab," said Dr. James Lawler, executive director for international programs and innovation for the Global Center for Health Security at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

As part of the expanded efforts announced by federal officials, five large commercial labs will begin running tests this month, dramatically increasing capacity.

Systemic improvements offer scant comfort to people at risk right now.

Charles Rockhill said he has nightmares about getting monkeypox. "I'm pretty worried. I work in a gay bar," the Manhattan resident said. "I'm around a lot of people all the time." Rockhill is a bartender at Greenwich Vil-

lage's Stonewall Inn, the site of the Stonewall uprising in 1969, considered the birthplace of gay pride. He has been searching for monkeypox vaccination appointments. Unable to get a vaccine, he wears gloves at work and washes his hands more often on the job. In his personal life, he's erring on the side of caution too.

"I'm just trying to make the best decisions for me and hoping that I don't become infected," he said.

Michelle Andrews is a contributing writer and former columnist for Kaiser Health News, 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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Monkeypox/

y promover las vacunas entre las personas con mayor riesgo, particularmente aquellas en la comunidad LGBTQ+.

"Si bien la viruela del simio representa un riesgo mínimo para la mayoría de los estadounidenses, estamos haciendo todo lo posible para ofrecer vacunas a quienes tienen un alto riesgo de contraer el virus", dijo el secretario de Salud y Servicios Humanos, Xavier Becerra, en un comunicado. "Esta nueva estrategia nos permite maximizar el suministro de vacunas actualmente disponibles y llegar a quienes son más vulnerables al brote actual".

Inicialmente, los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC) recomendaron que las personas se vacunaran solo si habían estado expuestas a alguien con el virus. La guía federal se ha ampliado a un grupo mucho más grande, incluidos los hombres que tienen sexo con hombres, y múltiples parejas en zonas en donde el virus está circulando.

El 1 de julio, los CDC dijeron que habían comprado dosis adicionales de la vacuna Jynneos, fabricada por Bavarian Nordic A/S, elevando a 4 millones el número total de dosis disponibles en 2022 y 2023. El 6 de julio, el gobierno federal dijo que había distribuido 41,520 "cursos para pacientes" de la vacuna en 42 jurisdicciones.

La ciudad de Nueva York recibió 1,000 dosis iniciales que estuvieron disponibles en la clínica

de Chelsea, pero luego no recibió nada más durante casi dos semanas. En Washington, D.C., 300 citas para vacunas que estaban disponibles a fines de junio se cubrieron en minutos.

En Los Ángeles, hasta el 1 de julio se habían distribuido 800 dosis de vacunas a personas cercanas a otras que padecen la enfermedad. En un comunicado de prensa, el Departamento de Salud Pública del condado de Los Ángeles dijo que proporcionaría más dosis a los grupos de alto riesgo a medida que aumentara el suministro de vacunas.

A principios de julio, el Departamento de Salud e Higiene Mental de la Ciudad de Nueva York dijo que había aprobado casi 6,000 dosis adicionales de la vacuna, que estaría disponible en dos clínicas de la ciudad. Sin embargo, una falla en el software impidió hacer citas. Están programados para reanudar la próxima semana. Twitter muestra los esfuerzos por resolver el problema, y la exasperación de los residentes.

La Ciudad ha registrado 160 casos sospechosos de viruela del simio, dijeron las autoridades.

Las dosis para Nueva York serán una gota en el océano, dijeron defensores. Con tres sedes, el Centro de Salud Comunitario Callen-Lorde atiende a 20,000 pacientes principalmente LGBTQ+, muchos de los cuales están ansiosos por recibir la vacuna, dijeron funcionarios del centro.

"Estamos promoviendo vacunas y trabajando en estrecha colaboración con los pacientes para encontrar acceso", dijo Anthony Fortenberry, director de enfermería de Callen-Lorde. "Pero en este momento, hay una cantidad muy pequeña de vacuna disponible, y es mucho menor que la demanda". Han atendido 15 casos, el triple que días atrás.

El Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos no respondió a las solicitudes de información.

Los epidemiólogos dijeron que las brechas en las pruebas de detección de la enfermedad también están obstaculizando la capacidad de la nación para enfrentar este

brote. Sin pruebas generalizadas y rastreo de contactos, el alcance no está claro.

"En este momento, no sabemos si es la punta del iceberg", dijo Jennifer Nuzzo, epidemióloga de la Escuela de Salud Pública de la Universidad Brown.

Hasta la fecha, las pruebas han sido manejadas por una red de laboratorios de salud pública y requieren un proceso engorroso con el que muchos médicos no están familiarizados, según algunos críticos.

Como parte de los esfuerzos ampliados anunciados por los funcionarios federales, cinco grandes laboratorios comerciales comen-

zarán a realizar pruebas este mes, aumentando dramáticamente la capacidad.

Pero estas mejoras sistémicas ofrecen poco consuelo a las personas que están en riesgo ahora.

Michelle Andrews es escritora colaboradora 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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Reform

State Rep. Tom Sullivan, whose son was killed in the Aurora shooting, said he plans to bring forward legislation to raise the minimum age of purchase for assault weapons in Colorado from 18 to 21. The Centennial Democrat was not able to introduce that bill this past legislative session.

"I would suggest anybody hearing this to call your governor right now and let him know that when Senator Sullivan brings this forward next year to get behind it and vote with it," Sullivan said.

Along with Sullivan, Crow was joined by survivor Jenalise Long and Jayla Hemphill, who represents Colorado and Pennsylva-

nia in the gun reform organization Students Demand Action.

Long recounted her last-minute decision to attend the premiere of "The Dark Knight Rises" at the Aurora Century movie theater on July 20, 2012. She noticed the shooter coming through the emergency exit dressed in tactical gear, and then the smell of tear gas, which she recognized from her Air Force basic training. She dropped on the floor in front of her fifth-row seat and made it out of the theater as she listened to gunfire.

"These shootings happen because guns are in the wrong hands," she said.

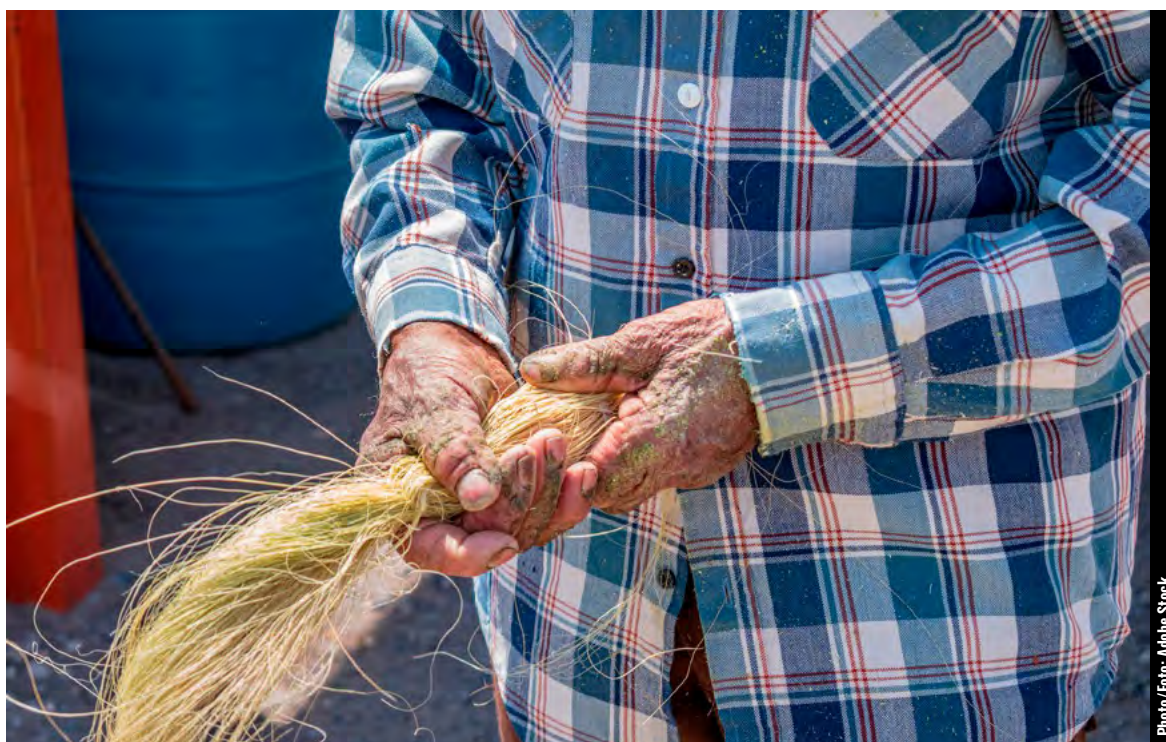
She applauded the federal gun

reform bill as evidence that lawmakers are working on the issue and said she hopes it will close the loopholes that make it "too easy" for an armed person to act on impulse.

"I have regained some sense of hope that there will be far fewer mass shootings due to this bill and that we will have more gun reform in the future," she said.

Sara Wilson is a reporter with Colorado Newline. This article is republished from Colorado Newline under a Creative Commons license.

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Photo/Foto: Adahie Steenk

Elderly farmworkers are particularly vulnerable to heat conditions. / Los trabajadores agrícolas de mayor edad son especialmente vulnerables a las condiciones de calor.

"The conditions are uniquely bad in agriculture," said Juley Fulcher, the worker health and safety advocate at Public Citizen, an advocacy organization that has been petitioning OSHA for a heat standard for more than a decade. "These folks have zero power to complain."

According to a review of records from the federal Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA), at least 22 agricultural workers have died from heat-related illness over the last five years. Among them were three people working in tomato fields in Florida and Georgia; an Indiana worker who was detasseling corn; a California sheep herder; and workers harvesting tobacco in North Carolina and Connecticut.

But these records are incomplete. They don't include, for example, a Washington farmworker who died while harvesting hops last July or the death of a second corn detasseler in Indiana who advocates say died in 2020. And federal statistics often undercount fatalities and injuries, Fulcher said. Some of the federal counts rely on employer-reported information, and certain deaths are never reported while others are attributed to conditions that may have been caused or exacerbated by heat stress, she noted.

Tipu Khan, a doctor in Ventura County, California, who provides care to farmworkers, has seen firsthand the toll that heat takes on their bodies. Heat illness starts with nausea, fatigue and vomiting, he said, and can progress to seizures as the body loses its ability to regulate its temperature. As a person's temperature rises, blood flow to their brain drops, raising the risk

of a stroke or brain damage.

Morgan Raines, an emergency room nurse who has treated farmworkers in Florida and Oregon, said workers exposed to extreme heat come to the emergency room in an altered mental state, often incoherent and confused, with high body temperatures and elevated heart rates. "It's all hands on deck — a massive medical emergency," she said.

In the ER, doctors and nurses scramble to bring patients' temperatures down before their organs start to fail. They cover them with ice packs and run cool saline solution through their veins. "You're essentially trying to cool them off before they cook themselves to death," Raines said.

Mounting research also suggests that chronic exposure to high heat — even when it doesn't result in an urgent medical emergency — can cause lasting damage to the body. Chicas, the Emory University professor, helped conduct a 2021 study that measured Florida farmworkers' creatinine levels — an indicator of how well the kidneys are functioning — during hot weather. On one 10-hour workday when the heat index averaged 89 degrees Fahrenheit, workers' creatinine levels rose to a level consistent with kidney injury. At the same time, four out of five of the workers in the study had body temperatures that exceeded OSHA's recommended limit of 100.4 degrees F.

The researchers also discovered that most of the workers were already dehydrated before beginning their shifts, indicating they were struggling to rehydrate enough in the evening after work. Both Chicas and Raines said constant dehydration stresses the kid-

neys, and may explain anecdotal evidence that U.S. migrant farmworkers are developing chronic kidney disease (CKD) at much



"We stress that they go into the fields with a partner and stay together. Because if they get disoriented and they're alone, they might not come out."

Esperanza Gonzalez,
Illinois Migrant Council

younger ages than most Americans. CKD is typically a disease of the elderly, but Raines says she saw farmworkers in their 30s and 40s in the ER, needing dialysis, adding: "But a lot of farmworkers are undocumented, so how are they going to get that care?"

Pregnant people are more prone to heat exhaustion and heat stroke, and heat increases the risk of stillbirth and preterm delivery. This is especially concerning as more and more farmworkers are women, said Amy Liebman, director of environmental and occupational health at the Migrant Clinicians Network. She said it's a delicate balance between making sure pregnant workers get the protections they need without interfering with their ability to earn a living.

For years, unions, advocates and even governmental agencies like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have tried to get the U.S. Department of Labor to pass an enforceable standard that would protect workers from heat hazards. Finally, last October,

the Biden administration, as part of its response to climate change, signaled that it is inching toward a regulation; OSHA announced that it has begun the process of drafting a rule to protect workers from extreme heat exposure. But it could be as long as seven to 12 years before the regulation is finalized — and even once passed, rules can be tied up in legal challenges. And it will surely face opposition from powerful industry groups in agriculture, oil and gas and the building trades.

Already, in public comments filed in response to OSHA's advance notice of rulemaking, numerous industry groups questioned the premise of the rule. The National Council of Agricultural Employers, for example, wrote that "there is no need for additional regulation" because employers are already protecting workers' health. The Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association expressed "deep concerns" that any moves to mandate "excessive rest" or cut work hours during the harvest season would "have drastic negative impacts on our growers who are already going to great lengths to provide safe conditions for their workers." (Since 2017, at least three farmworkers have died in Georgia from heat-related causes. Only Florida and California reported more deaths, with four each.)

While a heat standard winds its way through the regulatory process, OSHA is making enforcement of heat hazards more of a priority. Under a new "national emphasis" program, for example, OSHA inspectors will inspect job sites if workers complain about heat hazards or when employers report that a worker was hospitalized for heat-related injury. And if OSHA inspectors are investigating a site for non-heat-related reasons and see a potential heat hazard, they will either open a heat investigation or make a referral.

"Something's better than nothing," said Fulcher, of Public Citizen, though she noted that much of this new focus consists of things the agency is already supposed to be doing, like following up on complaints. While the program is mostly educational, she said it does clarify what employers should be doing to protect workers. But OSHA is underfunded and understaffed, which could undercut its efforts even to put this modest proposal into practice, Fulcher said.

To protect workers right away, Public Citizen on June 28, issued a report calling on OSHA to create an emergency temporary heat standard that would spell out the steps

employers are required to follow — such as ensuring water access and rest breaks, and reporting heat-related illnesses and injuries — until permanent rules take effect.

In the absence of federal regulations, a small handful of states has attempted to pass their own heat standards. California was the first. In the summer of 2005, after at least four farmworkers died in a matter of weeks, the state issued emergency heat regulations that were later made permanent. Under the rule, which was strengthened in 2015, California farmers are required to provide workers with cool drinking water, shade and rest breaks when temperatures hit 95 degrees, and to give workers the option to rest at temperatures of 80 degrees and above.

Since then, Oregon and Washington have instituted heat standards for workers and Minnesota has adopted a heat rule, but only for indoor workers. Nevada, Maryland and Colorado have passed laws requiring state agencies to develop heat standards for workers. But attempts to strengthen heat protections have failed in other states, including North Carolina, Maine and Virginia, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Even if more states manage to pass laws protecting workers from heat, a patchwork of state laws is no substitute for robust federal legislation, advocates say. Only 22 states are authorized to operate their own occupational health and safety agencies. These state agencies have the leeway to institute rules that are much stricter than federal OSHA's, as in the case of Oregon and California. But more than half of U.S. states have no state OSHA, which means they must follow federal rules; they couldn't institute stricter standards even if they wanted to.

Recent research suggests California's regulations are helping: heat is causing fewer workplace injuries since the state adopted its standard. But farmworkers are still being injured and dying from heat-related illness. Roxana Chicas points out that the same kidney injuries found in Florida workers have been identified in California workers, indicating that the state's heat standard still might not be enough in the face of climate change. The state is getting hotter as climate change accelerates, and labor organizers argue the heat standard is often unenforced.

David Hornung, the Heat and Agriculture Program Coordinator



Foto/Photo: Adobe Stock

A pesar del calor agobiante, un trabajador agrícola recoge cerezas de un árbol. /Despite overbearing heat, a farmworker picks cherries from a tree.

o se encuentran en el país con visados de trabajo temporal H-2A, que están vinculados a un único empleador; si los trabajadores se quejan o causan problemas a los empleadores, corren el riesgo de ser deportados. Muchos trabajadores agrícolas no hablan inglés y no tienen acceso a una atención sanitaria asequible. A menudo, los trabajadores no cobran un salario por hora, sino a destajo; el hecho de que se les pague por cubo, fardo o libra puede desincentivar a los trabajadores a tomarse un descanso, dicen los defensores. Y los jefes de cuadrilla, contratados por las explotaciones para supervisar a los trabajadores, suelen recibir primas en función de la cantidad que cosechan sus cuadrillas.

"Cuando se trata de trabajadores agrícolas, la falta de políticas de cambio climático, de protección de los trabajadores, de inmigración y de salud pública chocan entre sí, y eso los convierte en una población bastante vulnerable", afirma Roxana Chicas, enfermera y profesora de la Escuela de Enfermería Nell Hodgson Woodruff de la Universidad de Emory, que investiga los efectos del cambio climático y el calor en los trabajadores agrícolas.

"Las condiciones son especialmente malas en la agricultura", afirma Juley Fulcher, defensor de la salud y la seguridad de los trabajadores de Public Citizen, una organización de defensa que lleva más de una década solicitando a la OSHA una norma sobre el calor. "Esta gente tiene cero poder para quejarse".

Según una revisión de los registros de la Administración Federal de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional

(OSHA), al menos 22 trabajadores agrícolas han muerto por enfermedades relacionadas con el calor en los últimos cinco años. Entre ellos, tres personas que trabajaban en campos de tomates en Florida y Georgia; un trabajador de Indiana que deshojaba maíz; un pastor de ovejas de California; y trabajadores que cosechaban tabaco en Carolina del Norte y Connecticut.

Pero estos registros son incompletos. No incluyen, por ejemplo, a un trabajador agrícola de Washington que murió mientras cosechaba lúpulo el pasado mes de julio o la muerte de un segundo trabajador en Indiana que, según los defensores, murió en 2020. Y las estadísticas federales a menudo subestiman las muertes y lesiones, dijo Fulcher. Algunos de los recuentos federales se basan en la información reportada por los empleadores, y algunas muertes nunca se reportan, mientras que otras se atribuyen a condiciones que pueden haber sido causadas o exacerbadas por el estrés térmico, señaló.

Tipu Khan, un médico del condado de Ventura (California) que atiende a los trabajadores agrícolas, ha visto de primera mano los efectos del calor en sus cuerpos. Las enfermedades causadas por el calor comienzan con náuseas, fatiga y vómitos, y pueden llegar a provocar convulsiones cuando el cuerpo pierde su capacidad de regular la temperatura. A medida que la temperatura de una persona aumenta, el flujo sanguíneo hacia su cerebro disminuye, lo que aumenta el riesgo de sufrir un accidente cerebrovascular o daños cerebrales.

Morgan Raines, una enfermera de urgencias que ha tratado a trabajadores agrícolas en Florida y Oregón, dijo que los trabajadores expuestos al calor extremo llegan a la sala de urgencias en un estado mental alterado, a menudo incoherente y confuso, con temperaturas corporales altas y frecuencias cardíacas elevadas. "Es una emergencia médica masiva", dijo.

En Urgencias, los médicos y las enfermeras se apresuran a bajar la temperatura de los pacientes antes de que sus órganos empiecen a fallar. Los cubren con bolsas de hielo y les hacen pasar una solución salina fría por las venas. "En esencia, intentan enfriarlos antes de que se cocinen hasta morir", afirma Raines.

Las investigaciones también sugieren que la exposición crónica a altas temperaturas -incluso cuando no se produce una emergencia médica- puede causar daños duraderos en el cuerpo. Chicas, el profesor de la Universidad de Emory, ayudó a realizar un estudio en 2021 en el que se midieron los niveles de creatinina -un indicador del funcionamiento de los riñones- de los trabajadores agrícolas de Florida cuando hacía calor. En un día de trabajo de 10 horas, cuando el índice de calor promediaba los 89 grados Fahrenheit, los niveles de creatinina de los trabajadores se elevaron a un nivel consistente con una lesión renal. Al mismo tiempo, cuatro de cada cinco trabajadores del estudio tenían temperaturas corporales que superaban el límite recomendado por la OSHA de 100,4 grados F.

Los investigadores también descubrieron que la mayoría de los

trabajadores ya estaban deshidratados antes de empezar sus turnos, lo que indica que les costaba rehidratarse lo suficiente por la noche después del trabajo. Tanto Chicas como Raines afirmaron que la deshidratación constante somete a los riñones a un estrés, lo que podría explicar la evidencia anecdótica de que los trabajadores agrícolas migrantes de EE.UU. están desarrollando una enfermedad renal crónica (ERC) a edades mucho más tempranas que la mayoría de los estadounidenses. La ERC suele ser una enfermedad de las personas mayores, pero Raines afirma que ha visto en las urgencias a trabajadores agrícolas de 30 y 40 años que necesitaban diálisis, y añade: "Pero muchos trabajadores agrícolas se ven sometidos a una gran presión renal: "Pero muchos trabajadores agrícolas son indocumentados, así que ¿cómo van a conseguir esa atención?".

Las personas embarazadas son más propensas a sufrir un golpe de calor, y el calor aumenta el riesgo de que nazca un bebé muerto o un parto prematuro. Esto es especialmente preocupante ya que cada vez más trabajadores agrícolas son mujeres, dijo Amy Liebman, directora de salud ambiental y ocupacional de la Red de Médicos Migrantes. Según ella, se trata de un delicado equilibrio entre garantizar que las trabajadoras embarazadas reciban la protección que necesitan sin interferir en su capacidad para ganarse la vida.

Durante años, los sindicatos, los defensores de los derechos humanos e incluso organismos gubernamentales como los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades han intentado que el Departamento de Trabajo de EE.UU. apruebe una norma aplicable que proteja a los trabajadores de los riesgos del calor. Finalmente, el pasado mes de octubre, el gobierno de Biden, como parte de su respuesta al cambio climático, señaló que está avanzando hacia una normativa; la OSHA anunció que ha iniciado el proceso de redacción de una norma para proteger a los trabajadores de la exposición al calor extremo. Pero podrían pasar entre siete y doce años antes de que la normativa esté terminada, e incluso una vez aprobada, las normas pueden verse envueltas en desafíos legales. Y seguramente se enfrentará a la oposición de poderosos grupos de la industria de la agricultura, el petróleo y el gas y el sector de la construcción.

Ya en los comentarios públicos presentados en respuesta a la notificación anticipada de la OSHA, numerosos grupos industriales cues-

tionaron la premisa de la norma. El Consejo Nacional de Empleadores Agrícolas, por ejemplo, escribió que "no hay necesidad de una regulación adicional" porque los empleadores ya están protegiendo la salud de los trabajadores. La Asociación de Cultivadores de Frutas y Verduras de Georgia expresó su "profunda preocupación" por el hecho de que cualquier medida que obligue a un "descanso excesivo" o a la reducción de las horas de trabajo durante la temporada de cosecha "tendría drásticos impactos negativos en nuestros cultivadores que ya están haciendo un gran esfuerzo para proporcionar condiciones seguras a sus trabajadores." (Desde 2017, al menos tres trabajadores agrícolas han muerto en Georgia por causas relacionadas con el calor. Solo Florida y California reportaron más muertes, con cuatro cada una).

Mientras una norma sobre el calor se abre camino a través del proceso de regulación, la OSHA está haciendo que la aplicación de los peligros del calor sea más prioritaria. En el marco de un nuevo programa de "énfasis nacional", por ejemplo, los inspectores de la OSHA inspeccionarán los lugares de trabajo si los trabajadores se quejan de los peligros del calor o cuando los empresarios informen de que un trabajador ha sido hospitalizado por una lesión relacionada con el calor. Y si los inspectores de la OSHA están investigando un lugar de trabajo por razones no relacionadas con el calor y ven un posible riesgo de calor, abrirán una investigación sobre el calor o harán una remisión.

"Algo es mejor que nada", dijo Fulcher, de Public Citizen, aunque señaló que gran parte de este nuevo enfoque consiste en cosas que la agencia ya se supone que está haciendo, como el seguimiento de las quejas. Aunque el programa es principalmente educativo, dijo que aclara lo que los empleadores deben hacer para proteger a los trabajadores. Pero la OSHA carece de fondos y de personal, lo que podría socavar sus esfuerzos incluso para poner en práctica esta modesta propuesta, dijo Fulcher.

Para proteger a los trabajadores de inmediato, Public Citizen emitió el 28 de junio un informe en el que pedía a la OSHA que creara una norma temporal de emergencia sobre el calor que detallara los pasos que deben seguir los empresarios -como garantizar el acceso al agua y las pausas de descanso, y notificar las enfermedades y lesiones relacionadas con el calor-

Farmworkers 1

at California's Occupational Health and Safety Administration (Cal/OSHA), acknowledges that enforcement is a problem. "We don't have all the resources we want to address this issue," he says. The agency is chronically understaffed. Cal/OSHA is aggressively hiring, Hornung says, but as it stands now, it has about 200 inspectors — and there are between 19 million and 20 million workers in California.

Investigating a labor violation on a sprawling agricultural operation is tricky, even with a sufficient number of inspectors. According to Armando Elenes, the United Farm Workers' (UFW) secretary treasurer, there can be up to a hundred different field crews working at any given time, many of them employed by different labor contractors. "You're looking for a

needle in a haystack," he says.

To make a law like the heat standard stick, says Elenes, you need to get pretty proactive. UFW members used to conduct "sweeps" past the agricultural fields in California's Central Valley, hunting for operations that weren't following the heat rules. "I used to measure how effective we were by the number of minutes it would take me to find a violation," Elenes says. Back in 2006, he says, he could find a farmer in violation in 10 minutes. Now, he's up to 25 minutes. He says the state's making progress.

Meanwhile in Oregon, Ira Cuello-Martinez, policy manager at the farmworkers' union *Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste* (PCUN), is cautiously optimistic about the state's new standard, which is simi-

lar to California's but more comprehensive and specific. "We're excited to be able to share this information with workers," he says.

But in Virginia, where an attempt to enact a new heat standard failed in December, advocates are watching the weather report with dread. Two weeks ago, Christianne Queiroz, who directs the Virginia Farm Workers Program at the Central Virginia Legal Aid Society, visited migrant camps. Most of the workers she met there complained of having constant muscle cramps, which is a common reaction to heat exposure.

Looking ahead to a week in which the heat index was predicted to hit 96 degrees, she said she felt powerless. "It's terrible," she said. "I'm really at a loss right now. What can I do other than just watch

this disaster of a season coming?"

For now, in the absence of regulations in most states, advocates do what they can to minimize harm. Queiroz's group tries to warn workers about heat via WhatsApp messages. In the Midwest, advocates lead heat stress trainings for migrant workers who come to detassel corn. Among the lessons: pair up when entering the fields, and wear orange so you are easier to spot if you collapse in the vast cornfields, which can span hundreds of acres.

The hope is that these sessions will help workers avoid the fate of other corn detassellers who have died in recent years; it took 50 days to find the body of one worker who collapsed in an Illinois corn field in 2011.

"We stress that they go into the fields with a partner and stay together," said Esperanza Gonzalez, the operations and minority health director at the Illinois Migrant Council. "Because if they get disoriented and they're alone, they might not come out."

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Trabajadores 1

hasta que entren en vigor las normas permanentes.

A falta de normas federales, un pequeño grupo de estados ha intentado aprobar sus propias normas sobre el calor. California fue el primero. En el verano de 2005, después de que al menos cuatro trabajadores agrícolas murieran en cuestión de semanas, el estado emitió una normativa de emergencia sobre el calor que posteriormente se hizo permanente. En virtud de esta norma, que se reforzó en 2015, los agricultores californianos están obligados a proporcionar a los trabajadores agua potable fresca, sombra y descansos cuando las temperaturas alcanzan los 95 grados, y a dar a los trabajadores la opción de descansar a partir de los 80 grados.

Desde entonces, Oregon y Washington han instituido normas sobre el calor para los trabajadores y Minnesota ha adoptado una norma sobre el calor, pero solo para los trabajadores de interior. Nevada, Maryland y Colorado han aprobado leyes que obligan a los organismos estatales a elaborar normas sobre el calor para los trabajadores. Pero los intentos de reforzar las protecciones contra el calor han fracasado en otros estados, como Carolina del Norte, Maine y Virginia, según la Conferencia Nacional de Legislaturas Estatales.

Incluso si más estados consiguen aprobar leyes que protejan a los trabajadores del calor, un mosaico de leyes estatales no sustituye a una sólida legislación federal, dicen los defensores. Sólo 22 estados están autorizados a gestionar sus propias agencias de salud y seguridad en el trabajo. Estas agencias estatales tienen margen

de maniobra para establecer normas mucho más estrictas que las de la OSHA federal, como en el caso de Oregon y California. Pero más de la mitad de los estados de EE.UU. no tienen OSHA estatal, lo que significa que deben seguir las normas federales; no podrían instituir normas más estrictas aunque quisieran.

Investigaciones recientes sugieren que la normativa de California está ayudando: el calor está causando menos lesiones en el lugar de trabajo desde que el estado adoptó su norma. Pero los trabajadores agrícolas siguen sufriendo lesiones y muriendo por enfermedades relacionadas con el calor. Roxana Chicas señala que las mismas lesiones renales encontradas en los trabajadores de Florida se han identificado en los trabajadores de California, lo que indica que la norma estatal sobre el calor podría no ser suficiente ante el cambio climático. El estado es cada vez más caluroso a medida que se acelera el cambio climático, y los organizadores laborales sostienen que la norma sobre el calor no se aplica a menudo.

David Hornung, Coordinador del Programa de Calor y Agricultura de la Administración de Salud y Seguridad Laboral de California (Cal/OSHA), reconoce que el cumplimiento de la norma es un problema. "No disponemos de todos los recursos necesarios para abordar esta cuestión", afirma. La agencia carece crónicamente de personal. Cal/OSHA está contratando de forma agresiva, dice Hornung, pero en la actualidad cuenta con unos 200 inspectores, y en California hay entre 19 y 20 millones de trabajadores.

Investigar una infracción laboral en una explotación agrícola de gran tamaño es complicado, incluso con un número suficiente de inspectores. Según Armando Elenes, secretario-tesorero de la Unión de Campesinos, puede haber hasta cien cuadrillas de campo diferentes trabajando en un momento dado, muchas de ellas empleadas por diferentes contratistas laborales. "Estás buscando una aguja en un pajar", dice.

Para que una ley como la norma sobre el calor se cumpla, dice Elenes, hay que ser muy proactivo. Los miembros de la UFW solían realizar "barridos" por los campos agrícolas del Valle Central de California, a la caza de operaciones que no cumplían las normas sobre el calor. "Solía medir nuestra eficacia en función del número de minutos que tardaba en encontrar una infracción", afirma Elenes. En 2006, dice, podía encontrar a un agricultor en infracción en 10 minutos. Ahora, ha llegado a los 25 minutos. Dice que el estado está progresando.

Mientras tanto, en Oregon, Ira Cuello-Martinez, responsable de políticas del sindicato de trabajadores agrícolas *Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste* (PCUN), se muestra cautelosamente optimista sobre la nueva norma del estado, que es similar a la de California pero más completa y específica. "Estamos entusiasmados por poder compartir esta información con los trabajadores", afirma.

Sin embargo, en Virginia, donde el intento de promulgar una nueva norma sobre el calor fracasó en diciembre, los defensores de esta norma observan el informe

meteorológico con temor. Hace dos semanas, Christianne Queiroz, que dirige el Programa de Trabajadores Agrícolas de Virginia en la Sociedad de Ayuda Legal de Virginia Central, visitó los campamentos de inmigrantes. La mayoría de los trabajadores que conoció allí se quejaron de tener constantes calambres musculares, que es una reacción común a la exposición al calor.

Ante una semana en la que se prevé que el índice de calor alcance los 96 grados, dijo que se sentía impotente. "Es terrible", dijo. "Ahora mismo estoy realmente perdida. ¿Qué puedo hacer aparte de ver cómo se acerca este desastre de estación?"

Por ahora, ante la ausencia de normativas en la mayoría de los estados, los defensores hacen lo que pueden para minimizar los daños. El grupo de Queiroz intenta advertir a los trabajadores sobre el calor a través de mensajes de WhatsApp. En el Medio Oeste, los defensores dirigen cursos de formación sobre el estrés térmico para los trabajadores migrantes que vienen a deshojar el maíz. Entre las lecciones que se imparten: ir en parejas al entrar en los campos y vestir de naranja para que sea más fácil verlos si se desploman en los vastos campos de maíz, que pueden

abarcar cientos de hectáreas.

La esperanza es que estas sesiones ayuden a los trabajadores a evitar el destino de otros trabajadores del maíz (detassellers) que han muerto en los últimos años; se necesitaron 50 días para encontrar el cuerpo de un trabajador que se desplomó en un campo de maíz de Illinois en 2011.

"Hacemos hincapié en que vayan a los campos con un compañero y permanezcan juntos", dijo Esperanza González, directora de operaciones y salud de las minorías en el Consejo de Migrantes de Illinois. "Porque si se desorientan y están solos, podrían no salir".

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Ozone

in the counties east of the Rocky Mountains issued "ozone action day alerts" on 65 days from May 31 to Aug. 31, peak season for ozone. That's the highest number since record-keeping began in 2011.

The EPA determined that over the three-year period from 2018 to 2020, average ozone levels over eight hours on the Front Range were 81 parts per billion. The federal limit set in 2008 was 75 ppb, but the current one, set in 2015, is 70 ppb. Under the proposal to change a nine-county area of the Front Range from a "serious" to a "severe" violator, the region would have to meet that standard by 2026.

A final decision on the proposal is expected from the EPA this fall.

"Ground-level ozone remains one of the most challenging public health concerns we face, affecting large numbers of Coloradans and their families," EPA Regional Administrator KC Becker said in an April news release announcing the proposed change.

Crooks said that 70 ppb is a difficult goal to achieve and that it

isn't low enough to protect public health. Indeed, no level of ozone is safe, he said. "We might be able to muddle through and get to 75," said Crooks. "But 70 is going to be really hard to do without decarbonization," which means replacing gas and diesel vehicles with electric vehicles.

One challenge in reducing ozone is trying to control the emission of ozone precursors from myriad sources. Thousands of oil and gas wells are along the Front Range, some in suburban neighborhoods, and their emissions, along with vehicle emissions, are the primary sources of ozone.

Complicating the matter is that one-half to two-thirds of the ozone that plagues the Front Range comes from outside the state, some from as far away as Asia. The background levels of ozone — naturally or human-created ozone that originates from outside the region — can be as high as 60 ppb.

Another problem is the wildfire smoke that blankets the state each summer. And rising tempera-

tures, a result of climate change, are causing more ozone to be produced.

Ground-level ozone is the same chemical as the ozone that is high in the atmosphere, but up there, it provides a crucial shield that protects the Earth from harmful ultraviolet rays.

On the ground, the odorless gas can cause shortness of breath and stinging in the eyes and can trigger asthma attacks. It predisposes people to pulmonary inflammation and coronary damage. Globally, more than 1 million premature deaths were caused by high ozone levels in 2010, a study found. Ozone and other pollutants may also increase the risk of hospitalization and death for people infected with covid-19, according to a recent study.

Air pollution hits children, older adults, and people who work outside the hardest, and the impacts fall disproportionately on disadvantaged areas, whose residents often lack the resources to move to cleaner neighborhoods.

High levels of ozone also cause serious damage and death to vegetation.

Changing the Front Range's ozone violator status from "serious" to "severe" could have some impact, some experts said. One result is that refineries would have to produce a special gasoline blend for cars in the nine counties of the Front Range that would be less volatile and contribute fewer precursors to the atmosphere. That could raise gas prices 5% to 10%.

"We're going to go from some of the highest-emitting gasoline to the lowest-emitting gasoline" in the country, said Silverstein. "It won't evaporate when it's spilled on the ground and burns with fewer emissions. We'll see ozone emissions benefits as soon as it's at the station." That may not be until next year or 2024.

Another consequence is that hundreds of companies that are not regulated under the current rules would come under the scrutiny of regulators and be forced to account for their emissions.

The Center for Biological Diversity and other environmental advocacy groups sued the EPA in an effort to force a "severe" ozone listing for the Front Range and other parts of the U.S. The lawsuit was filed before the EPA's reclassification proposal.

Robert Ukeiley, an attorney for the Center for Biological Diversity, thinks the change in status will make a difference.

"When we get bumped up from 'serious' to 'severe,' it lowers the pollution threshold of what is considered a major source," he said. "The state should have to issue major source permits, and that will start to reduce pollution."

Jim Robbins is a Freelance journalist. 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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Debate

Since then, Fiestas is no longer managed by the Española city government. It has been moved under a private company, effectively insulating it from calls to make it less offensive and more inclusive, said Luis Peña, who started a petition to remove the statue depicting Oñate in Alcalde.

Monuments and extremists

Oñate's return to the event is especially troubling to Peña because it follows deep social unrest in 2020: the George Floyd protests, criticism of police violence, and the destruction or removal of more than 160 monuments to the Confederacy — including the removal of the Spanish colonial statues in Alcalde, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque after Steven Baca Jr. shot a protester.

There have been repeated requests by people from different communities to do away with Oñate, Peña said.

"They're gonna do it anyways," Peña said. "They're not willing to take in any information or consider how this is offensive."

There have been community-wide dialogues initiated by leadership, which weren't perfect, Peña said, though at least it was an attempt.

"But it ended up being a thing where Oñate seemed to embody the entirety of the culture for this fringe group of extremists," Peña said. "These guys do not think that

they are part of the larger community. They think they are insulated from the dynamics of the world around them. They think they're special, that they don't have to look at the things that they do and change anything."

The destruction of monuments is not about erasing history, said Martínez (Ohkay Owingeh), but really about calling into question men who owned slaves and have been proven to have blood on their hands.

"Based on what we learn from the past, how do we regroup as community members?" he asked. "I think Española is really struggling with that. But it's wrapped in a larger fabric of what is happening across the United States and across the world regarding removal of statues."

The Fiestas as we know them today are invented traditions, he said.

"They're really about perpetuating whiteness and performativity," he said. "Native people and Spanish people and anybody else that participates become props. It's about putting people as props, as performance. It's not based in any historical reality."

New México State Historian Robert Martínez said New México is a microcosm of what's been happening nationally as far as statues and monuments. Some argue against taking down monuments while others say they remind them

of a very difficult, painful past, he said.

"That's the conflict that we're dealing with each other and within ourselves," he said. He said it is important to look at history honestly, with open eyes and hearts, and to be sensitive to how historical events impact other people today.

"Pueblo people are our current fellow New Mexicans," he said. "It matters what they think of statues, not just what we think. Their opinion matters, too."

The legacy of Jim Crow

Amado Guzman's family moved from Albuquerque to Española when he was 13, and he lived in Santa Cruz. He considers the decision to bring Oñate back to the Española Fiestas "a step backwards."

He pointed to Fiestas origins: The first Española event was organized in 1933 — during the Jim Crow era — though it did not become an annual event until 1969.

Guzmán, a member of the *Partido Nacional La Raza Unida*, historian and a doctoral candidate at the University of Arizona, said we must understand Jim Crow as both a set of racial segregation laws and as an ideology in mass popular culture.

"That the Oñate or De Vargas or Spanish colonial parades date from that period to me is pretty clear proof that it was a part of that national Jim Crow culture," he said.

While we think about the Jim Crow era as primarily being anti-Black — which it is — Guzmán said it was also anti-Mexican, anti-Indigenous, and anti-Asian.

For Peña, defending Oñate feels out of step.

"We just enacted Juneteenth and Indigenous People's Day as federal holidays," he said, "and here's this historical figure who embodies everything that is anti-Black and anti-Indigenous."

The Oñate family, Peña pointed out, became wealthy in Zacatecas with Indigenous and African en-

slaved labor — wealth they then used to fund the expedition to what would become New México.

Why would we be celebrating this? he asked.

"We can do better," he said.

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

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Ha habido repetidas peticiones de personas de diferentes comunidades para que se elimine a Oñate, dijo Peña.

"Lo van a hacer de todos modos", dijo Peña. "No están dispuestos a aceptar ninguna información ni a considerar que esto es ofensivo".

Ha habido diálogos con la comunidad iniciados por la dirección, que no fueron perfectos, dijo Peña, aunque al menos fue un intento.

"Pero terminó siendo una cosa en la que Oñate parecía encarnar la totalidad de la cultura para este grupo marginal de extremistas", dijo Peña. "Estos chicos no creen que formen parte de la comunidad en general. Creen que están aislados de la dinámica del mundo que les rodea. Creen que son especiales, que no tienen que ver las cosas que hacen y cambiar nada".

La destrucción de los monumentos no consiste en borrar la historia, dijo Martínez (Ohkay Owingeh), sino en poner en tela de juicio a los hombres que fueron dueños de esclavos y que se ha demostrado que tienen las manos manchadas de sangre.

"Basándonos en lo que aprendemos del pasado, ¿cómo nos reagrupamos como miembros de la comunidad?", preguntó. "Creo que Española está luchando realmente con eso. Pero está envuelto en un tejido más amplio de lo que está sucediendo en todo Estados Unidos y en todo el mundo con respecto a la retirada de estatuas."

Las Fiestas, tal y como las conocemos hoy, son tradiciones inventadas, dijo.

"En realidad tratan de perpetuar la blancura y la performatividad", dijo. "Los nativos y los españoles y cualquier otra persona que participe se convierten en atrezzo. Se trata de poner a la gente como atrezzo, como actuación. No se basa en ninguna realidad histórica".

El historiador del Estado de Nuevo México, Robert Martínez, dijo que Nuevo México es un microcosmos de lo que ha estado sucediendo a nivel nacional en cuanto a estatutos y monumentos. Algunos se oponen a retirar los monumentos, mientras que otros dicen que les recuerdan un pasado muy difícil y doloroso, dijo.

"Ese es el conflicto que tenemos entre nosotros y dentro de nosotros mismos", dijo. Dijo que es importante mirar la historia con honestidad, con los ojos y el corazón abiertos, y ser sensibles a cómo los acontecimientos históri-

cos afectan a otras personas hoy en día.

"Los pueblos son nuestros actuales compañeros de Nuevo México", dijo. "Importa lo que ellos piensan de las estatuas, no sólo lo que nosotros pensamos. Su opinión también importa".

El legado de Jim Crow

La familia de Amado Guzmán se trasladó de Albuquerque a Española cuando él tenía 13 años, y vivió en Santa Cruz. Considera que la decisión de traer a Oñate a las Fiestas de Española es "un paso atrás".

Señaló los orígenes de las fiestas: El primer evento de Española se organizó en 1933 -durante la época de Jim Crow- aunque no se convirtió en un evento anual hasta 1969.

Guzmán, miembro del Partido Nacional La Raza Unida, historiador y candidato al doctorado en la Universidad de Arizona, dijo que debemos entender Jim Crow tanto como un conjunto de leyes de segregación racial como una ideología en la cultura popular de masas.

"Que los desfiles de Oñate o De Vargas o los desfiles coloniales españoles sean de esa época para mí es una prueba bastante clara de que formaba parte de esa cultura nacional de Jim Crow", dijo.

Aunque pensamos en la época de Jim Crow como algo principalmente anti-negro -que lo es-, Guzmán dijo que también era anti-Mexicano, anti-Indígena y anti-Asiático.

Para Peña, defender a Oñate se siente fuera de lugar.

"Acabamos de promulgar el Día de Junio y el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas como fiestas federales", dijo, "y aquí está esta figura histórica que encarna todo lo que es anti-negro y anti-indígena".

La familia Oñate, señaló Peña, se enriqueció en Zacatecas con la mano de obra indígena y africana esclavizada, riqueza que luego utilizó para financiar la expedición a lo que sería el Nuevo México.

¿Por qué celebrar esto? preguntó.

"Podemos hacerlo mejor", dijo.

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

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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 Galería Lelong & Co., Nueva York. *Ursula von Rydingsvard: el contorno del sentimiento* está organizado por The Fabric Workshop and Museum, Filadelfia.

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- Reproductive Justice
- Environment
- Immigration
- Education
- LGBTQ+



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.



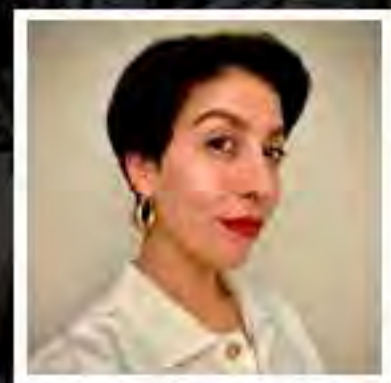
Ivana Farbman

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 everyday more.



Jen Samano

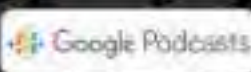
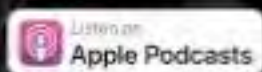
A community organizer and civil rights advocate working with ACLU of Colorado. Worked as a campaign organizer for Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains. Also organized for the 2016 election cycle in the Sixth Congressional District. Served as an intern with SEIU Local 105, fighting for fair wages.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



Aurea Bolaños Perea

Communications Manager 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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