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Walking in Courage
Caminando con Valor 8

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The End of Title 42: Forewarned is Forearmed

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

The countdown has begun to the end of Title 42 this coming May 11. The occasion has generated fears within the Democratic administration in the face of an anticipated increase in migrants who present themselves at the southern border to seek asylum. Meanwhile, their Republican counterparts are rubbing their hands in anticipation of being able to exploit these images politically, to reinforce their narrative that the border region is in "chaos" and that the "blame" belongs to President Joe Biden and the Democrats.

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This is a grotesque panorama in which political gamesmanship reigns, instead of treating this as a humanitarian problem—one in which thousands of migrants who have lost everything have been stranded, physically and psychologically, in a geographic region so far from their places of origin, and where it would be difficult for them to return on their own. The idea, at any rate, is to press forward until the objective is reached, regardless of the obstacles in the realm of U.S. policy. If they were really worried about the "crisis" at the border, one would hope that Republicans appropriate the funds needed to manage the thousands of asylum applications



that are expected per day, now that Title 42 is being eliminated, since they control the House of Representatives. But that is not the case. Their plan is to generate alarm among the people and activate their most recalcitrant base in order to take advantage of the situation for political ends. That won't be very hard for them, as they have been laying the groundwork for this even during the era of the Donald Trump presidency—who, despite losing decisively at the polls,

maintains support from this sector of society that believes in conspiracy theories based on ignorance, racism, and xenophobia that have resulted in tragic acts of violence against minorities. That is what the Republicans have done, time and time again throughout the previous decades, whether they were in the majority or the minority, occupying the White House or not, because solving the issues with a migration reform that addresses all of the various broken pieces of our migration system would

“

This is a grotesque panorama in which political gamesmanship reigns.

in order to turn it into the anachronism that the white supremacy, with all of its "privileges," has become. Because a nation as rich and powerful as the United States should have the capacity to process migrants who seek asylum in an effec-

See **Hastings & Torres** on page 20

Fin del Título 42: en guerra avisada no muere gente

Maribel Hastings y David Torres

Y a inició el conteo regresivo para el fin del Título 42 el próximo 11 de mayo, ocasión que genera temores en la administración demócrata ante la anticipada alza de migrantes que se presenten en la frontera sur para solicitar asilo. Mientras, la contraparte republicana se frota las manos ante el prospecto de explotar políticamente las imágenes para reforzar su discurso de que la franja fronteriza es un "caos" y que la "culpa" es del presidente Joe Biden y los demócratas.

El anterior es un grotesco panorama en el que impera el juego político, antes que la atención a un problema humanitario, en el que han venido perdi-

endo todo miles de migrantes que han quedado varados, física y psicológicamente, en una región geográfica tan lejana de sus lugares de origen y a los que difícilmente regresarán por voluntad propia. La idea, en todo caso, es avanzar hasta lograr el objetivo, independientemente de los obstáculos en el ámbito político estadounidense.

Es decir, si realmente estuvieran preocupados por la "crisis" en la frontera, uno esperaría que los republicanos legislaran para destinar los fondos que se requieren para manejar las miles de peticiones de asilo diarias que se prevén ahora que se elimine el Título 42, considerando que controlan la mayoría en la Cámara de Representantes. Pero no es el caso, porque su plan es sacar ventaja con fines politiqueros para generar

alarma entre la población y activar a su base más recalcitrante.

“

El anterior es un grotesco panorama en el que impera el juego político, antes que la atención a un problema humanitario.

No les costará mucho trabajo, puesto que han venido preparando el terreno incluso desde la era de Donald

Vea **Hastings & Torres/Esp**, página 17

Trans Rights Are Women's Rights

Ria Tabacco Mar

March is Women's History Month, which means I'm often asked to name the most pressing issue facing women in America. Answers spring to mind, sometimes faster than I can form the words. The fall of *Roe* and the Black maternal mortality crisis. The persistence of the gender wage gap and on-the-job sexual harassment, more than five years after #MeToo. Barriers to safe, affordable housing. Policing of Black and Brown mothers, leading to needless family separation. The lack of universal paid family leave coupled with the skyrocketing cost of childcare. The list goes on.



None of these ills, however, is the subject of so-called "Women's Bill of Rights" laws being introduced in a growing list of states including Kansas, Arizona, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Montana. Instead, this legislation would create a legal definition of womanhood based on the capacity to produce ova, or human eggs. This

definition of "woman," which is gerrymandered to exclude trans women and girls, would then apply throughout state law — and could make it impossible for trans people to live openly at work, at school, or anywhere in the states they call home.

That should set off alarm bells for all of us, not just those engaged directly in the struggle for LGBTQ rights. The "Women's Bill of Rights" is only a sliver of the cruel campaign to deny basic rights to trans people currently underway across the country. And despite its misleading label, it shares a through-line with a long and ugly history of gender-based subjugation in the name of

See **Tabacco Mar** on page 17



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THE WEEKLY ISSUE
El Semanario

Why I Support Debbie Ortega for Mayor

Polly Baca

Denver needs an experienced Mayor who knows how to meet the challenges facing our amazing city. Debbie Ortega is that proven independent community leader who has the skills and knowledge to lead Denver into the future with vision and action.

Debbie knows Denver. During her service on City Council, Debbie has worked to make Denver safer and more prosperous for all its residents. She has advocated for meaningful policies to address the issues that matter most to our neighbors and local businesses. Before the development of LoDo, Debbie brokered a compromise that brought

the preservation community and property owners together that eventually supported removal of a sunset on the creation of the Lower Downtown Historic District.

Debbie is an independent voice. Debbie has stood up to powerful special interests on behalf of working families. From increasing the minimum wage, to environmental justice, to passing the city's first equal protection ordinance, to protecting the safety and well-being of public employees, Debbie has never been afraid to fight for the people of Denver. Debbie successfully co-sponsored Denver's Equal Protection Ordinance that was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. During COVID, Debbie

“

Debbie Ortega knows, understands, and has a proven record of delivering for Denver residents.

played a pivotal role in demanding and pushing out critical resource information to Denver residents.

Debbie is a proven winner. Debbie has been an independent voice for Denver's neighborhoods, serving on City Council for 7 terms – being elected citywide for three terms. She is the only candidate for mayor who has been elected citywide. In 2019, Debbie was re-elected by an historic citywide margin – receiving 23,000 more votes than the incumbent mayor.

Among Debbie's many accomplishments are:

- the cleanup of the ASARCO Superfund Site in north Denver,
- groundbreaking mitigation measures along the I-70 corridor,
- employment opportunities for the residents living near Central 70,
- the creation of the Lower Downtown (LoDo) Historic District,
- doubling fines for speeding in school zones, and
- designation of over 1,000 acres of parkland.

Debbie is a coal miner's daughter whose father was tragically killed in a mine accident when Debbie was five years old. Her family moved to Denver from New Mexico when Debbie was 13 years old. Born to a working-class family, Debbie attended and graduated from Denver public schools. She



then attended Barnes Business College and did an internship with DU Law School's Clinical Education Program.

Debbie Ortega knows, understands, and has a proven record of delivering for Denver residents. She has worked for us and now is the time for Denver to elect her as Mayor.

Vote For Debbie Ortega!

Polly Baca is a Former Colorado State Senator.

Read More Commentary:
[ElSemanarioOnline.com](#)

Por Qué Apoyo a Debbie Ortega Como Alcaldesa

Polly Baca

Denver necesita un alcalde con experiencia que sepa cómo afrontar los retos a los que se enfrenta nuestra increíble ciudad. Debbie Ortega es esa líder comunitaria independiente de probada eficacia que cuenta con las habilidades y los conocimientos necesarios para dirigir Denver hacia el futuro con visión y acción.

Debbie conoce a Denver. Durante su servicio en el Ayuntamiento, Debbie ha trabajado para hacer de Denver una ciudad más segura y próspera para todos sus residentes. Ha defendido políticas significativas para abordar las cuestiones que más importan a nuestros vecinos y empresas locales. Antes del desarrollo de LoDo, Debbie negoció un

compromiso que reunió a la comunidad conservacionista y a los propietarios de inmuebles, que finalmente apoyaron la eliminación de una fecha límite para la creación del Distrito Histórico del Lower Downtown.

Debbie es una voz independiente. Debbie se ha enfrentado a poderosos intereses especiales en nombre de las familias trabajadoras. Desde el aumento del salario mínimo hasta la justicia medioambiental, pasando por la aprobación de la primera ordenanza de protección igualitaria de la ciudad y la protección de la seguridad y el bienestar de los empleados públicos, Debbie nunca ha tenido miedo de luchar por los ciudadanos de Denver. Debbie copatrocino con éxito la Ordenanza de Igualdad de Protección de Denver,

que fue ratificada por el Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos. Durante el COVID, Debbie desempeñó un papel fundamental a la hora de exigir y difundir información sobre recursos críticos a los residentes de Denver.

“

Debbie Ortega conoce, entiende, y tiene un historial probado de entrega para los residentes de Denver.

Debbie es una ganadora probada. Debbie ha sido una voz independiente para los barrios de Denver, sirviendo en el Ayuntamiento durante 7 mandatos – siendo elegida por toda la ciudad durante tres mandatos. Ella es la única candidata a la alcaldía que ha sido elegida en toda la ciudad. En 2019, Debbie fue reelegida por un margen histórico

Vea [Baca/Esp](#), página 17

My Son is Not a Talking Point or a Political Strategy

Lizette Trujillo

The story of my family — myself, my husband José, and our 15-year-old son Daniel — is the classic story of a family who has intentionally created roots in Arizona.

I was born in Arizona, José came to Arizona as a child, and we had our son Daniel in Arizona because we decided to build our life here in Tucson. We are proud that Arizona is our home. We love going to events at the Rialto Theater, getting fresh tortillas from La Estrella, and spending time with our friends and family who live nearby.

But because Daniel is transgender,

some Arizona politicians have decided our family isn't right for this state, and they're trying to force us out.

“
There is a lot of misinformation about what it means to be transgender, and what it means for a family to have a transgender kid.

Like any kid, Daniel is many things. He's a good student with a solid GPA. He plays guitar, bass, drums and is trying to learn piano. He's excited about



See [Trujillo](#) on page 16

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Colorado Emerges as a Refuge for Transgender Children and Their Families

By Kristin Jones

When Grayson Cowan came out as transgender in 2015, when he was around 12, his parents were supportive. The family of five, who were living in the Phoenix area at the time, sought and found a community of like-minded peers for support.

But the family became uncomfortable with a political environment in Arizona that at times felt hostile to their beliefs, or even their existence. A neighbor offered them a pamphlet on conversion therapy; Grayson switched schools several times because of bullying.

When an opportunity emerged for the family to move in 2021, the Cowans sought out a place that would be welcoming for all their children. They landed in Boulder County, Colorado. The kids marveled at the “love is love” signs and the rainbow flags that seemed to be everywhere—even adorning churches.

“It was a whole different culture. We knew this was the place we wanted to be,” said Amanda Cowan, Grayson’s mother. On his first day of school, Grayson (featured on cover page) connected with gender queer friends. Their neighbors have been welcoming. “It’s been overwhelmingly positive.”

Months after they left, Doug Ducey, then governor of Arizona, signed one law that restricts trans students from participating in school sports consistent with their gender identity, and another that limits minors’ access to gender-affirming care.

“I’m so glad we moved when we did,” said Amanda.

In the past few years, what was initially a trickle of legislation restricting the rights of transgender children and their families has become a torrent. During just the current state legislative sessions, state lawmakers across the country have introduced more than 400 bills nationwide that the American Civil Liberties Union considers to



Photo/Foto: Eli Imadali / Special to The Colorado Trust

Brittany, her partner Orlando, and their children MJ and Naomi on their porch in Denver, Colorado. / Brittany, su pareja Orlando, y sus hijas MJ y Naomi en el pórtico de su hogar en Denver, Colorado.

be anti-LGBTQ. They include bills that take aim at gender-affirming care for young people, transgender children’s participation in sports, and their access to bathrooms and books.

Newly passed laws include restrictions on transition-related medical care for minors in Tennessee, South Dakota, Mississippi and Utah. The laws contradict guidance from the American Academy of Pediatrics and other medical groups.

Colorado appears to be moving in the opposite direction. Democratic lawmakers recently unveiled legislation intended to protect access to gender-affirming care, as well as abortion, from out-of-state threats. A bill introduced by Republican lawmakers, which would have banned students from participating in sports teams that didn’t correspond with their sex assigned at birth, failed easily in the state’s Democratic-controlled legislature.

Colorado’s anti-discrimination policies and access to care have already made it a refuge for some families who feel targeted elsewhere. A place that was once boycotted as the “Hate State” for its anti-LGBTQIA+ policies has become a bright spot on the map for the families of transgender children who are seeking care and safety.

“We have a tendency to talk about the negative side of this, but the beauty of this community—there’s so much love and joy and connection,” said Nadine Bridges, executive director of One Colorado, an organization that advocates for LGBTQIA+ equality. “There are a lot of folks in community who are doing wonderful things—check-ins, get-togethers, making sure our young people are seeing positive messages and kindness.”

“

“We have a tendency to talk about the negative side of this, but the beauty of this community—there’s so much love and joy and connection.”

Nadine Bridges, One Colorado

On vacation, Bridges ran into another family who had just moved from Texas to Colorado for more or less the same reasons the Cowans did, and have found the difference to be “night and day.”

At the same time, though, transgender young people and their families in Colorado say they’re unsettled by the rhetoric that has propped up the wave of anti-trans laws in other states. The talking points that paint health care providers and parents of transgender children as child abusers, and transgender people as threats, have impacts here, too.

“The national rhetoric has trickled down to all states,” said Bridges. She pointed to the Archdiocese of Denver’s memorandum to Catholic schools guiding them not to accept transgender students or teachers as one example of local harm. The firing of a librarian in Weld County after she planned programs that taught LGBTQIA+ history to teens was another, Bridges said.

It trickles down in other ways too, families say. Brittany lives in Denver with her husband and two kids. Her 6-year-old daughter Naomi loves My Little Pony comic books, her little sister and making art with markers and scrap paper. Brittany says she thinks a lot about how she will talk to Naomi, who is transgender, as she gets older.

“To have to explain to her that some people hate her for simply being who she is, for simply existing—it’s heartbreaking,” says Brittany, who asked to use only her first name to protect her family’s privacy. “Our kids aren’t a threat to anyone.”

In the short term, Brittany worries about traveling to other states. In Texas, where some of her relatives live, Gov. Greg Abbott last year directed child welfare agencies to investigate the parents of some transgender children for child abuse. In the long term, she thinks about the limits that might be placed on her daughter when she reaches adulthood, in terms of where she can study, live and work.

For some children who are old enough to pay attention, the current climate is a source of anxiety. Even

See Transgender on page 20

DESCUBRA LOS VERDADEROS COSTOS DE LA ENERGÍA SUCIA

The background of the image shows the front of a dark-colored car with its headlights illuminated.



Colorado Surge Como un Refugio para Niñxs Transgénero y Sus Familias

Por Kristin Jones

Cuando Grayson Cowan se dio a conocer como transgénero en 2015, cuando tenía alrededor de 12 años, sus padres lo apoyaron. La familia de cinco integrantes, quienes estaban viviendo en el área de Phoenix en ese entonces, buscó y encontró una comunidad de personas con valores comunes para obtener apoyo.

Pero la familia empezó a sentirse incómoda con un entorno político en Arizona que a veces parecía ir en contra de sus creencias o hasta de su existencia. Un vecino les ofreció un folleto sobre la terapia de la conversión; Grayson se cambió de escuela varias veces debido al acoso escolar.

“Tenemos la tendencia de hablar sobre el lado negativo de esto, pero la belleza de esta comunidad... Hay tanto amor y alegría y conexión”.

Nadine Bridges, One Colorado

Cuando surgió la oportunidad de que la familia se mudara en 2021, los Cowan buscaron un lugar acogedor para todos sus hijos. Terminaron en Boulder, Colorado. Los niños quedaron maravillados con los carteles de “el amor es amor” y las banderas de arcoíris que parecían estar en todas partes—hasta adornando las iglesias.

“Era una cultura totalmente diferente. Supimos que este era el lugar donde queríamos estar,” dijo Amanda Cowan, la mamá de Grayson. En su primer día en la escuela, Grayson (foto en la portada) conectó con amigxs de género queer. Sus vecinos también los acogieron. “Ha sido extremadamente positivo”.

Meses después de que se fueron de Arizona, Doug Ducey, el entonces gobernador del estado, firmó una ley que limita que lxs estudiantes transgénero participen en deportes escolares según su identidad de género, y otra que limita el acceso de personas menores de edad a la atención para afirmar el género.

“Estoy tan contenta de que nos hayamos mudado cuando lo hicimos”, Amanda dijo.

En los últimos años, lo que inicialmente fue un goteo de leyes limitando los derechos de lxs niñxs transgénero y sus familias se ha convertido en una

torrente. Durante solo las sesiones legislativas actuales, legisladores estatales por todo el país han presentado más que 400 propuestas legislativas que la Unión Estadounidense de Libertades Civiles considera anti-LGBTQ. Incluyen propuestas legislativas contra la atención para afirmar el género de las personas jóvenes, la participación de lxs niñxs transgénero en deportes, y su acceso a los baños y libros.

Las leyes recientemente aprobadas incluyen restricciones en atención médica relacionada con la transición de menores en Tennessee, Dakota del Sur, Misisipi y Utah. Las leyes contradicen pautas establecidas por la Academia Americana de Pediatría y otros grupos médicos.

Colorado parece estar moviéndose en dirección opuesta. Los legisladores demócratas recientemente presentaron legislación diseñada para proteger el acceso a la atención para afirmar el género, al igual que al aborto, contra amenazas externas al estado. Una propuesta legislativa que los legisladores republicanos iniciaron, la cual hubiera prohibido que estudiantes participaran en deportes en equipo que no correspondieran con el sexo que les asignaron al nacer, fracasó fácilmente en la legislatura estatal controlada por el partido demócrata.

Las políticas antidiscriminación y de acceso a la atención médica en Colorado ya resultaron en que sea un refugio para algunas familias impactadas en otros lugares. Un lugar que en su momento fuera boicoteado como el “Estado del odio” por sus políticas anti-LGBTQIA+ se ha convertido en un sitio brillante en el mapa para las familias de niñxs transgénero que buscan atención y seguridad.

“Tenemos la tendencia de hablar sobre el lado negativo de esto, pero la belleza de esta comunidad... Hay tanto amor y alegría y conexión”, dijo Nadine Bridges, directora ejecutiva de One Colorado, una organización que aboga a favor de la igualdad LGBTQIA+. “Hay muchas personas en comunidad que están haciendo cosas maravillosas—conectando, reuniéndose, asegurándose de que nuestra gente joven esté viendo mensajes positivos y bondad”.

De vacaciones, Bridges se encontró con otra familia que acababa de mudarse de Texas a Colorado por más o menos las mismas razones que la familia Cowan, y encontró que la diferencia era como entre “la noche y el día”.

Sin embargo, al mismo tiempo, la gente joven transgénero y sus familias en Colorado dicen que se sienten intranquilas debido a la retórica que ha impulsado la ola de leyes antitransgénero.



Brittany juega con Naomi afuera de su hogar. / Brittany plays with Naomi outside their home.

ro en otros estados. Las palabras que describen a los proveedores de salud y a los padres de niñxs transgénero como abusadores infantiles, y a las personas transgénero como amenazas, también tienen su impacto aquí.

“La retórica nacional se ha filtrado en todos los estados”, Bridges dijo. Señala el memorándum de la Arquidiócesis de Denver a escuelas católicas guiándolas para que no acepten estudiantes ni maestrxs transgénero como un ejemplo del daño local. El despidos de una

bibliotecaria en el Condado de Weld después de que planeó programas que enseñaban sobre la historia LGBTQIA+ a adolescentes es otro, Bridges dijo.

Se filtra también de otras maneras, las familias dicen. Brittany vive en Denver con su esposo y dos hijas. Su hija de 6 años, Naomi, ama los libros de My Little Pony, su hermana pequeña y hacer arte con marcadores y sobras de papel. Brittany dice que piensa mucho sobre cómo hablará con Naomi, quien es transgénero, conforme vaya creciendo.

“Tener que explicarle que algunas personas la odian simplemente por ser quien es, por simplemente existir—me parte el corazón”, dice Brittany, quien pidió que usáramos solo su nombre de pila para proteger la privacidad de su familia. “Nuestras hijas no son una amenaza para nadie”.

A corto plazo, a Brittany le preocupa viajar a otros estados. En Texas, donde algunos de sus parientes viven, el año

Vea Transgénero, página 19

Sea parte de los Jardines

DENVER BOTANIC GARDENS

Community Advocates Gather in Denver for 17th Annual Latino Advocacy Day

COLORADO

By Victoria Acuña

Over the weekend and into Monday, Latinos from across the state gathered in Denver for the 17th annual Latino/a Advocacy Day.

Organized by COLOR (Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights) and Voces Unidas de las Montañas, with supporting partner Protégete, Latino/a Advocacy Day (LAD) is a way for Colorado Latinos to align themselves with issues important to the community as highlighted by the Colorado Latino Policy Agenda, and lobby directly with state and local leaders.

This year, the focus was on air pollution and water, inclusive language in emergencies, housing and rent control, and health and reproductive justice.

Rural representation was strong, with over 150 people from outside the Denver metro area in attendance. A few Latino elected officials were also in attendance, including State Representatives Serena Gonzales-Gutiérrez, Lorena García, Javier Mabrey.

Beatriz Soto, director of Protégete, emceed the event along with Dusti Gurule, President and CEO of COLOR, and Alex Sánchez, President and CEO of Voces Unidas de las Montañas. Soto opened the event with a land acknowledgement, and Gurule shared the history of the annual LAD event and the importance of Latinx representation in the state of Colorado.

“It’s important to use your voice to keep our representatives accountable. If they don’t hear from us and our communities, I feel like we are left in the shadows.”

Junior Ortega, Asociación de Jóvenes Unidos en Acción

“We make up 22% of the state as Latinos,” said Rep. Gonzales-Gutiérrez, then proceeded to list off all members of the Colorado Latino Caucus.

“Why I’m wanting to list all these out is because I want you to hear their names. Also, I want you to know that we have representation in leadership, which is incredibly important in the House and Senate because that can make or break whether or not certain policies get through the [legislative] process.”

Rep. Gonzales-Gutiérrez further explained: “We need you all on the outside pushing us on the inside. We also have to have people on the inside, pushing our leadership and governor to do the right thing. I told a bunch of students this morning, ‘Look, you can kind of talk to all of us. But 99% of the time, we’re going to be with you on these issues. The people you need to talk to are going to be the governor, they’re going to be our colleagues, and not just Republicans either. There are Democrats—our white colleagues—that don’t always align with us.’”

Following her remarks, Rep. Gonzales-Gutiérrez introduced recently elected Reps. Mabrey and García for the first panel of the day. Rep. Mabrey, who is an eviction defense attorney, is a sponsor for one of the bills the event focused on: HB23-1115, which seeks to



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

Hundreds gathered for the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day conference and rally at the State Capitol. / Cientos de personas se reunieron el 20 de marzo en el Capitolio para asistir a la 17^a conferencia anual del Día de la Abogacía Latina.



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

Attendees of the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day conference marched to the State Capitol for a rally on March 20. / Los asistentes a la 17^a conferencia anual del Día de la Abogacía Latina marcharon al Capitolio del Estado para celebrar una concentración el 20 de marzo.



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

State Rep. Javier Mabrey speaks at the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day conference. / El representante estatal Javier Mabrey pronuncia un discurso en la 17^a conferencia anual del Día de la Abogacía Latina.

repeal the rent control ban. “These are essential anti-displacement policies, as we are thinking about how we are going to deal with the housing crisis in Colorado,” he said.

Rep. García is a sponsor for SB23-189. Supported by Planned Parenthood of the Rocky Mountains, the bill seeks to expand insurance coverage for reproductive healthcare and close access gaps related to STIs and abortion care. “I didn’t run for this seat. I didn’t campaign for this seat. The reason why I’m sitting here is because the representative who was in this seat before [Rep. Adrienne Benavidez] recognized her

work was done...She knew when a new generation needed to come into this seat. So, she asked me if I wanted to step into those shoes, and I said yes.”

Another panel was introduced that included Rep. Mabrey, Gurule, Sánchez, and Junior Ortega, who is a member of the Asociación de Jóvenes Unidos en Acción (AJUA).

Gurule spoke on the need for organizations such as COLOR, “If we didn’t have inequities and racism in our infrastructure, we wouldn’t need direct service organizations. We wouldn’t

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ONE
COLORADO

Defensores de la Comunidad Se Reúnen para el 17º Día Anual de la Defensa Latina



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

Dusti Gurule, Presidenta y Directora Ejecutiva de COLOR con la Representante Estatal Serena Gonzales-Gutiérrez en la 17^a Jornada Anual de Defensa de la Mujer Latina en el Capitolio Estatal. / Dusti Gurule, President and CEO of COLOR with State Rep. Serena Gonzales-Gutiérrez at the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day at the State Capitol.



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

Los asistentes a la 17^a edición de las Jornadas de Defensa de los Derechos de las Latinas marcharon al Capitolio para celebrar una concentración el 20 de marzo. / Attendees of the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Days marched to the State Capitol for a rally on March 20.

COLORADO

Por Victoria Acuña

La concejala de Denver Candi CdeBaca y otros dos candidatos que compiten por el escaño del distrito 9 de Denver se reunieron en la ceremonia Mobcraft para un debate nocturno el 9 de marzo, organizado por el Grupo Holleran y Curtis Park RNO. Asistieron miembros de la comunidad del barrio de Curtis Park, así como otros electores del D9.

“

“Es importante usar tu voz para que nuestros representantes rindan cuentas. Si no nos escuchan a nosotros y a nuestras comunidades, siento que nos dejan en la sombra.

Junior Ortega, Asociación de Jóvenes Unidos en Acción

The Weekly Issue/El Semanario entrevistó a CdeBaca después del debate, y habló de su pasión por la política y la justicia para sus electores.

“Me involucré en la política antes de reconocer que era política”, dijo CdeBaca. Habiendo crecido en el barrio de Swansea, en uno de los códigos postales más contaminados de Estados Unidos, estuvo expuesta a la organización política de la gente de su comunidad. “Tenía un vecino que se organizaba en nuestra comunidad para presentar demandas contra

ASARCO e intentaba implicar a la comunidad”. El vecino daba a los chavales un par de pavos para que fueran a repartir su boletín, así que la joven CdeBaca aprovechó la oportunidad.

Como estudiante de secundaria, CdeBaca fue testigo de cómo su escuela

cambiaba de muchas maneras ante sus ojos, cuando se acabó el transporte en autobús y la Escuela Secundaria Manual se convirtió en un experimento de escuelas pequeñas. “Teníamos una escuela en cada piso de nuestra escuela secundaria a partir de mi segundo año. No participé en ninguna conversación al respecto en mi primer año... Nos fuimos a casa durante el verano y volvimos a una nueva configuración en la que nadie había participado.” Esta experiencia motivó a CdeBaca a formar parte de la conversación, abogando por oportunidades educativas como clases de Advanced Placement/Honors y optativas. “Perdimos todo eso en la transición a tres escuelas pequeñas”, explicó CdeBaca.

Durante el debate del 9 de marzo, los tres candidatos al Consejo del Distrito 9 -la concejala Candi CdeBaca, Darrell Watson y Kwon Atlas- compartieron sus posturas sobre temas relacionados con las personas sin hogar, la vitalidad económica, el transporte y más en el barrio de Five Points. Después de que los candidatos se presentaran y respondieran a algunas preguntas iniciales, la intervención de Watson se centró en comentarios negativos sobre la concejala CdeBaca.

La concejala CdeBaca se dirigió al moderador y, en un momento que parecía presagiar el resto de la velada, preguntó: “¿Habrá refutaciones?”. La sala se rió y sí, habría tiempo al final para dar refutaciones.

Watson intentó minimizar los logros de CdeBaca como concejal del Distrito 9 en los últimos cuatro años y la pintó como divisiva.

En un momento dado, Watson preguntó: “¿Qué ha hecho la concejala?”.

Desde 2019, la concejal CdeBaca ha superado numerosos logros y comparte su plataforma sobre los planes actuales y futuros para el Distrito 9.

El tema de la vivienda y las situaciones sin vivienda de la zona fueron los siguientes en ser discutidos en el debate.

“Necesitamos dedicar más del 2% de nuestro presupuesto a la vivienda [en Denver]”, afirmó CdeBaca, al tiempo que esbozaba numerosas soluciones definitivas para las poblaciones sin vivienda de Denver.

La concejal CdeBaca aprovechó la oportunidad para explicar sus logros y esfuerzos sobre el tema después de que Watson y Atlas ofrecieran soluciones vagas sobre cómo abordarían la vivien-

da y la falta de hogar, en el Distrito 9.

“Agradezco las propuestas obvias, pero muy superficiales que acabamos de escuchar, creo que lo que tenemos que reconocer es que la concentración de pobreza y de personas sin hogar en esta zona no es accidental. Es una función de la zonificación que no permite que el resto de la ciudad comparta la carga de varios tipos de vivienda, como la vivienda de transición, como

los refugios, como la atención residencial; pero adivinen qué, hemos dado un pequeño paso en la dirección correcta y de ninguna manera hemos llegado a donde necesitamos, pero esa es una medida de vida en grupo a nuestro código - ¿quién fue la punta de la lanza en eso? Fui yo”, respondió el concejal CdeBaca.

Watson y Atlas se rieron y abuchearon a CdeBaca, tratando de restar importancia a su declaración, mientras alguien les decía que la dejaran hablar.

La concejala CdeBaca continuó: “Hubo dos partes en eso, y [parte] de eso fui yo. Tratamos de cambiar cuántas personas podían vivir en un hogar y dije que también necesitamos permitir refugios, atención residencial, casas de medio camino en todas partes de la ciudad, para que no se concentre aquí - está documentado.”

Watson continuó, jactándose de sus respaldos de miembros actuales y anteriores del consejo de la ciudad; pero no definió soluciones detalladas con respecto a los problemas que enfrentan los residentes del Distrito 9.

El concejal CdeBaca aprovechó la oportunidad para responder a los comentarios de Watson.

“El apoyo del statu quo probablemente signifique que perpetuará el statu quo”, dijo en referencia a los apoyos de Watson.

“He votado casi 6.000 proyectos de ley en los últimos cuatro años. La persona divisiva que usted describe no votaría 95% en alineación con mis colegas

Vea Advocacy/Esp, página 20

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colorado housing and finance authority

Denver Hosts National Assoc. Chicana/o Studies Conference

COLORADO

The Colorado Foco, the state coordinating committee of the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies (NACCS), is pleased and honored to announce in *El Semanario* the upcoming national NACCS conference in Denver. The NACCS Conference will be held March 29-April 1, and Denver during the meeting will therefore be the national epicenter of the academic field of Chicana and Chicano Studies (CHS). The Conference will offer attendees the rare opportunity to learn from the major national scholars in the field about their latest research in a myriad of academic areas about the history, culture, and social circumstances of the Chicana/o communities.

The NACCS conference will be held at the DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel, 3203 Quebec Street, Denver, CO. It will begin with a Welcome reception Wednesday evening, March 29, and from Thursday, March 30 through Saturday, April 1, numerous panel and roundtable presentations, plus Plenary sessions. There will be an educational and entertaining Noche de Cultura at the Colorado History Museum, 1200 Broadway (Denver), the evening of Friday, March 31. Among other events, it will include a brief presentation and

film clip of Betty Aragon-Metotes' "Los Betabeleros: The BeetWorkers."

Attendance at the Conference requires registration, with fees depending on whether one is a student, college or university professor or other employee, or community member. Read more information about the Conference [here](#) and registration details [here](#). Access the draft of the program here to review the breadth of subjects of the presentations.

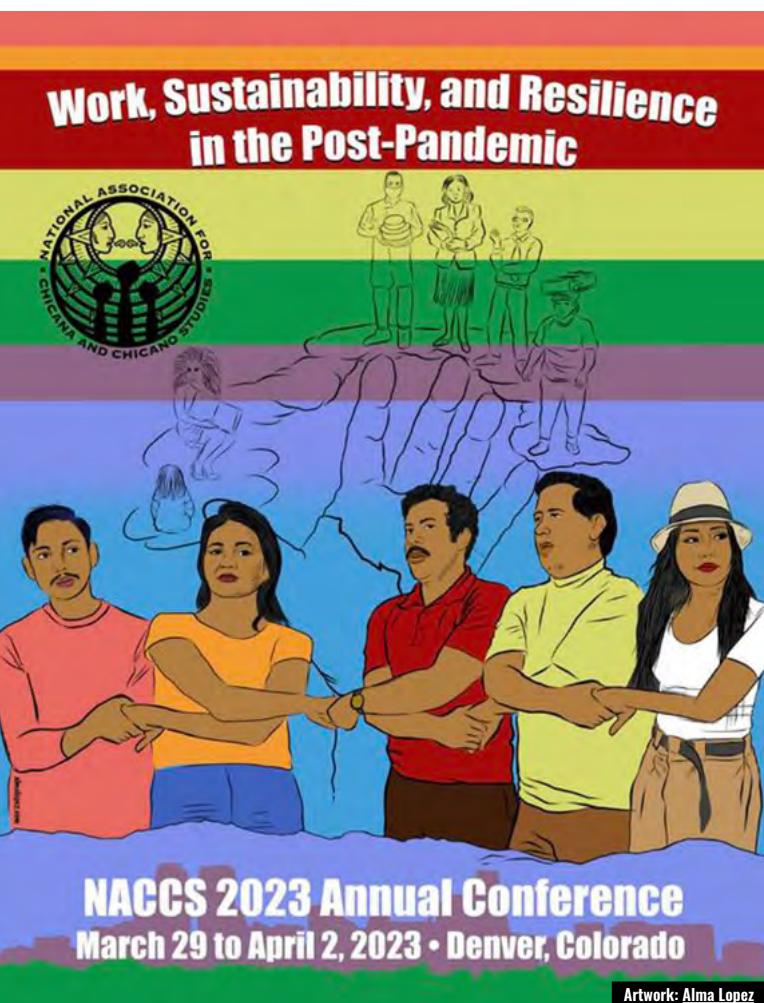
While the Colorado Foco presentations are not yet listed in the program draft, there will be several by faculty and students from throughout Colorado, including the History and Development of CHS in Colorado; Aquetza: Youth Leadership, Education, and Empowerment Summer Program at CU Boulder; a presentation by Dr. Priscilla Falcon of her book, "Mexican Foreign Policy 1934-1992"; a screening of the film "These Storied Walls: Chicano Community Murals of Colorado"; and on the development of CHS in Northern Colorado. Renowned Colorado artist Leo Tanguma will receive the prestigious 2023 NACCS Community Award for his outstanding artistic contributions.

Colorado is an especially appropriate site for the NACCS 2023 Conference as our community has a long and active history of struggle for education. As early as 1913, our people in the San Luis

Valley filed a lawsuit against Alamosa's school district due to discrimination, which forced Chicana/o students to attend "the Mexican school," segregated and under-resourced. The District alleged the segregation was based on language, not race, but many Chicana/o students were proficient in English. The "Francisco Maestas et. al. vs. George H. Shone et. al." case proved successful, as the court ruled against the District.

In the 1960s, with the increasing attendance by Chicana/o students in higher education, the struggle for what would become Chicana/o Studies intensified. The Crusade for Justice by 1965 began an incessant fight for education and other civil rights, creating an independent school, Escuela Tlatelolco, emphasizing Chicana/o Studies courses in K-12. The landmark, student-led 1969 West High School Walkout was pivotal for Chicana/o education. Among the ten student demands were the teaching of "our people's history, culture, language, and contributions."

Also in Denver, in the late 1960s, resulting at least in part from the "redlining" residential segregation, the Keyes family, who were Black, filed a lawsuit against Denver Public Schools. Chicana/o students had been segregated with Black students, which the District asserted demonstrated integration, but



with under-resourced schools. The case went to the U.S. Supreme Court, which in 1974 ruled in favor of the Keyes family and the Black and Chicana/o families in the district, a significant ruling nationally, with progress reverberating to today.

NACCS Colorado Foco members have been advocates for our students' education, including efforts in K-12 in Denver and throughout Colorado. The Metropolitan State University of Denver (MSU) Department of Chicana/o Studies, from 1997–2005, engaged in a partnership with Denver Public Schools in the *Alma de la Raza* Curriculum and Teacher Development Project. It created 85 curriculum units for K-12, mostly Chicana/o but including Black, Indigenous, and Asian Americans. More recently, Foco members helped in drafting and advocating for a Colorado State Legislative Bill, HB19-1192, passed in 2019, an infusion as well as a high school graduation-class requirement model. It calls for including in K-12 "the history, culture, and social contributions of American Indians, Latinos, African Americans, and Asian Americans, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals within these minority groups... and the intersectionality of significant social and cultural features within these communities..."

These few examples, among numerous others, demonstrate progress within our Colorado community and influence by and support of NACCS. If your schedule permits, please join us at this NACCS Conference to welcome our colleagues from throughout the country to Denver and Colorado. For information contact Dr. Chalane Lechuga at clechug3@msudenver.edu.

For More Colorado News:
ElSemanarioOnline.com

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

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

Mujeres de COLOR Cor Gira

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter:
@colorlatina
Instagram: @color_latina
Contact us at (303) 393-0382 for more information.
Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights P.O. Box 40991 Denver, CO 80204

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El Semanario

THE WEEKLY ISSUE

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Denver Will Gather for 22nd Annual César Chávez Celebration

COLORADO

The César Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver (CCPJC) began a tradition honoring César Estrada Chávez in 2002. The memory of the late labor leader and humanitarian continues in Colorado on Saturday, April 1st, with an in-person celebration at Cesar Chavez Park in north Denver. The theme of the 22nd Annual celebration is "Reclaiming Male Responsibility Through Nonviolence".

This year's celebration will begin with a traditional Catholic mass at 8:30am, St. John Francis Regis Chapel, 3333 Regis Boulevard, Denver, CO 80221. The traditional *Marcha* will begin after the Mass at 10am, starting from the Regis Chapel to César E. Chávez Park, on 4131 N. Tennyson St., Denver, CO 80212. There will be a water station on 46th Ave. at Lowell.

The program and awards ceremony will begin at 11:15am at César Chávez

Park. Each year, the CCPJC of Denver honors individuals and organizations who embody the ideals and vision of César Chávez. The event will present the awards to the following recipients: Aubrey N. Valencia will be honored with the Adult Female Leadership Award; Manuel Almaguer will receive the Adult Male Leadership Award; José Lara will be presented with the Anciano Leadership Award; and Angela García will receive the Anciana Leadership Award. The Community Awards will be presented to the Storytellers Project and special recognition to Marguerite Salazar. The celebration will feature food and entertainment.

In the late 60's and early 70's, Chávez led a nation of support for the country's farmworkers who continually faced abuse, low pay and sometimes no pay, and inhumane working conditions. He created awareness for the people who had no voice, and was instrumental in creating the United Farm Workers (UFW) union, de-

manding rights for the people of the fields.

In 2001, former Colorado State Representatives Frana Mace and Rob Hernández sponsored a bill to create a state holiday, and former Denver City Councilwoman Ramona Martínez initiated a City holiday in Denver recognizing Chávez and his accomplishments.

Over the past two decades, the committee has worked with the City and County of Denver Parks and Recreation to rebuild the César E. Chávez Park in northwest Denver, which in 2015 included the unveiling of a bust featuring the park's namesake. The park was rebuilt to increase access and include cultural icons important to the struggle for equal rights of all people.

This year's sponsors include Regis University, the César E. Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver, Teocalli Sacred Heart of the Mountain, UFCW Local 7, International Broth-



Photo: Belén Pizarro for El Semanario

The César Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver celebrates their 22nd annual event honoring the late labor leader on April 1.

erhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 68, Councilwoman Amanda P. Sandoval, *The Weekly Issue/El Semanario*, Sociedad Protección Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos (SPMDTU), Charlene Barrientos, Carpenters Union 555, AGIF 5281, Lisa Williams LLC, American Family, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), Estevan Flores, Gene Lucero, Jim García, Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights (COLOR), Diana, Noah, Ezra & Noah

Jr López-Atencio, Denver Classroom Teachers Association (DCTA), Niagara Bottling and Blazing Cloud LLC.

For further information visit the César Chávez Peace and Justice Committee of Denver's [facebook](#) page. For park vendor information, contact Manuel Lopez del Rio at mlopezdelrio10@gmail.com or 909-270-6969 to reserve your space.

For More Colorado News:
ElSemanarioOnline.com

Denver Se Reunirá para la 22^a Celebración Anual de César Chávez

COLORADO

El Comité de Paz y Justicia César Chávez de Denver (CCPJC) inició una tradición en honor a César Estrada Chávez en 2002. La memoria del difunto líder laboral y humanitario continúa en Colorado el sábado 1 de abril, con una celebración en persona en el Parque César Chávez en el norte de Denver. El tema de la 22^a celebración anual es "Reclamar la responsabilidad masculina a través de la no violencia".

La celebración de este año comenzará con una misa católica tradicional a las 8:30 de la mañana, en la capilla St. John Francis Regis, 3333 Regis Boulevard, Denver, CO 80221.

La tradicional Marcha comenzará

después de la Misa a las 10am, partiendo de la Capilla Regis hacia el Parque César E. Chávez, en 4131 N. Tennyson St., Denver, CO 80212. Habrá un puesto de agua en la 46th Ave. con Lowell.

A finales de los años 60 y principios de los 70, Chávez lideró una nación de apoyo a los trabajadores agrícolas del país, que se enfrentaban continuamente a abusos, salarios bajos y a veces inexistentes, y condiciones de trabajo inhumanas. Creó conciencia para la gente que no tenía voz, y fue fundamental en la creación del sindicato United Farm Workers (UFW), exigiendo derechos para la gente del campo.

En 2001, los ex representantes del estado de Colorado Frana Mace y Rob Hernández patrocinaron un proyecto de ley para crear un día festivo en el estado, y la ex concejala de Denver Ramona Martínez inició un día festi-

tivo en Denver en reconocimiento de Chávez y sus logros.

Durante las últimas dos décadas, el comité ha trabajado con el Departamento de Parques y Recreación de la Ciudad y el Condado de Denver para reconstruir el Parque César E. Chávez en el noroeste de Denver, lo que en 2015 incluyó la inauguración de un busto con el nombre del parque. El parque se reconstruyó para aumentar el acceso e incluir iconos culturales importantes para la lucha por la igualdad de derechos de todas las personas.

Los patrocinadores de este año son la Universidad Regis, el Comité de Paz y Justicia César E. Chávez de Denver, Teocalli Sagrado Corazón de la Montaña, UFCW Local 7, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 68, la concejala Amanda P. Sandoval, *The Weekly Issue/El Semanario*, Sociedad Protección Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos (SPMDTU), Charlene Barrientos, Carpenters Union 555, AGIF 5281, Lisa Williams



Foto: Chanel Ward for El Semanario
El Comité de Paz y Justicia César Chávez de Denver celebra su 22^a edición en honor al fallecido líder sindical el 1 de abril.

LLC, American Family, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), Estevan Flores, Gene Lucero, Jim García, Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights (COLOR), Diana, Noah, Ezra & Noah Jr López-Atencio, Denver Classroom Teachers Association (DCTA), Niagara Bottling y Blazing Cloud LLC.

Para más información visite la página de [facebook](#) del Comité de Paz y Justicia César Chávez de Denver. Para ob-

tener información sobre los vendedores del parque, póngase en contacto con Manuel López del Río en mlopezdelrio10@gmail.com o 909-270-6969 para reservar su espacio.

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

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State Plans to Replace Online Program with In-Person Tutoring

NEW MÉXICO

By Kalyn Belsha

In a swift reversal, New Mexico will no longer offer students virtual tutoring through Paper after state education officials said the company had failed to get enough students the academic help they needed.

New Mexico hired Paper last fall to provide on-demand virtual tutoring to students who attend high-poverty elementary and middle schools across the state. But Chalkbeat has learned that top officials at the Public Education Department, or PED, canceled the state's contract after just three months, citing issues with how quickly Paper was able to enroll students in tutoring and how often students used those services.

"It is clear to the PED that this service is not providing the results in terms of engagement, support, or delivery of service to the State's students," New Mexico's then-interim secretary

of education, Mariana Padilla, wrote to Paper in a Feb. 20 letter terminating the state's contract.

It's unclear how many students Paper enrolled in tutoring, and the company did not respond to multiple requests for comment.

New Mexico plans to replace the company with in-person tutoring, but has yet to get that up and running — leaving many students with a gap in support at a critical time for academic recovery. The about-face marks one of the highest-profile examples yet of a retreat from on-demand virtual tutoring, a model that exploded in popularity during the pandemic as schools found it challenging to staff and schedule tutoring sessions in person.

Paper, in particular, became a go-to provider for many of the nation's largest school districts, including in Los Angeles, Boston, and the Las Vegas area, as well as the states of Mississippi and Tennessee. But reporting by Chalkbeat and other news outlets

has raised questions about the utility of Paper's virtual tutoring — which is primarily conducted over text-based chat and does not include video or live audio — especially for younger children, English language learners, and struggling readers.

In earlier interviews with Chalkbeat, Paper's CEO Philip Cutler said his company was aware of some districts' concerns and had stepped up outreach and added ways for students to communicate with tutors. Paper's promise, he argued, remained its ability to serve large numbers of students.

New Mexico's decision suggests that hadn't yet happened. Allison Socol, a vice president at The Education Trust, an education civil rights group, said it's commendable that officials made a change if they realized the on-demand virtual help wasn't working.

"That doesn't always happen," Socol said. "This is a good moment to take stock of the interventions that districts and schools put in place in a moment



Photo/Foto: Sebastián Hidalgo for Chalkbeat

New Mexico will no longer offer virtual tutoring through Paper, which became a go-to provider for online extra help during the pandemic. / Nuevo México dejará de ofrecer tutorías virtuales a través de Paper, que se convirtió en el proveedor de ayuda extra en línea durante la pandemia.

of crisis and urgency and whether those are the right things."

As COVID relief funds dwindle, education leaders should be looking at what's working, Socol said, as well as "what isn't working and what should we disinvest from so that those dollars can be allocated to things that will actually make a difference for kids."

New Mexico signed a contract in late November with Paper worth up to \$3.3 million funded by federal COVID relief funds. The state asked Paper to focus on the some 220,000 students in

preschool to eighth grade who attend Title I schools, which serve higher concentrations of children from low-income families.

The contract set modest goals for the company, asking Paper to enroll at least 2,200 students in tutoring by the end of this month and to tutor at least 11,000 students by the end of the contract in September 2024. The state wanted each of those students to receive at least 20 hours of tutoring.

See **Tutoring** on page 21

El Estado Planea Sustituir el Programa en Línea por Tutorías Presenciales

NEW MÉXICO

Por Kalyn Belsha

En un rápido cambio de rumbo, Nuevo México ya no ofrecerá a los estudiantes tutoría virtual a través de Paper, después de que los funcionarios de educación del estado dijeron que la empresa no había conseguido que suficientes estudiantes recibieran la ayuda académica que necesitaban.

El pasado otoño, Nuevo México contrató a Paper para que ofreciera tu-

tutorías virtuales a demanda a los alumnos de escuelas primarias y secundarias con un alto índice de pobreza de todo el estado. Pero Chalkbeat ha sabido que altos funcionarios del Departamento de Educación Pública, o PED, cancelaron el contrato del estado después de sólo tres meses, citando problemas con la rapidez con Paper fue capaz de inscribir a los estudiantes en la tutoría y la frecuencia con que los estudiantes utilizan esos servicios.

"Está claro para el PED que este servicio no está proporcionando los

resultados en términos de compromiso, apoyo o prestación de servicios a los estudiantes del Estado", escribió la entonces secretaria interina de Educación de Nuevo México, Mariana Padilla, a Paper en una carta del 20 de febrero rescindiendo el contrato del estado.

No está claro el número de estudiantes que Paper matriculó en clases particulares, y la empresa no respondió a las múltiples solicitudes de comentarios.

Nuevo México planea reemplazar la empresa con tutoría en persona, pero

aún no ha puesto en marcha - dejando a muchos estudiantes con un vacío en el apoyo en un momento crítico para la recuperación académica. Este cambio de rumbo es uno de los ejemplos más notorios de abandono de la tutoría virtual a demanda, un modelo que se hizo muy popular durante la pandemia, ya que las escuelas se encontraron con dificultades para contratar y programar sesiones de tutoría presenciales.

Paper, en particular, se convirtió en un proveedor de referencia para muchos de los distritos escolares más grandes del país, como Los Ángeles, Boston y la zona de Las Vegas, así como los estados de Mississippi y Tennessee. Pero los reportajes de Chalkbeat y otros medios de comunicación han planteado dudas sobre la utilidad de la tutoría virtual de Paper - que se lleva a cabo principalmente a través de un chat de texto y no incluye video ni audio en directo-, especialmente para los niños más pequeños, los estudiantes de inglés y los lectores con dificultades.

En entrevistas anteriores con Chalkbeat, Philip Cutler, consejero delegado de Paper, dijo que su empresa era consciente de las preocupaciones de algunos distritos y que había intensificado la divulgación y añadido medios para que los estudiantes se comunicaran con los tutores. La promesa de Paper, argumentó, seguía siendo su capacidad para atender a un gran número de estudiantes.

La decisión de Nuevo México sugiere que eso aún no ha sucedido. Allison Socol, vicepresidenta de The Education Trust, un grupo de derechos civiles en la educación, dijo que es encomiable que los funcionarios hicieran un cambio si se daban cuenta de que la ayuda virtual a demanda no estaba funcionando.

"Eso no ocurre siempre", dijo Socol. "Este es un buen momento para hacer balance de las intervenciones que los distritos y las escuelas ponen en marcha en un momento de crisis y urgencia y si esas son las cosas correctas".

A medida que los fondos de socorro COVID disminuyen, los líderes de la educación deben mirar lo que está funcionando, dijo Socol, así como "lo que no está funcionando y de lo que debemos desinvertir para que esos dólares puedan ser asignados a cosas que realmente harán una diferencia para los niños."

Nuevo México firmó a finales de noviembre un contrato con Paper por valor de hasta 3,3 millones de dólares financiados con fondos federales de ayuda COVID. El estado pidió a Paper que se centrara en los cerca de 220.000 alumnos de preescolar a octavo grado que asisten a escuelas de Título I, que atienden a mayores concentraciones de niños de familias con bajos ingresos.

El contrato establecía unos objetivos modestos para la empresa, pidiendo a Paper que matriculase al menos a 2.200 estudiantes en tutorías para finales de este mes y que tutorizase al menos a 11.000 estudiantes para el final del contrato, en septiembre de

Vea **Tutorías**, página 22



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Resolution to Honor 50th Anniversary of Bilingual Multicultural Education Act

NEW MÉXICO

Congresswoman Teresa Leger Fernández last week introduced a H.RES resolution recognizing the significance of the 1973 New Mexico Bilingual Multicultural Act on its 50th Anniversary. The resolution highlights the importance of cultivating education in both the mother tongue as well as English for the preservation of culture, identity, and indigenous knowledge.

New Mexico is a pioneer and the first state in the United States to have a bilingual multicultural education law with the Bilingual Multicultural Education Act of 1973. This law is the only state legislation that acknowledged culture as an important part of language acquisition. The Bilingual Multicultural Education Act of 1973 was later expanded in 2004 and is a national model for state legislation.

"Fifty years ago, my parents helped write and pass the Bilingual Multicultural Education Act so Keres, Tiwa, Tewa, Towa, Navajo, Apache, Zuñi, Spanish, and ASL would be taught in our schools. Today, I introduce this resolution in Congress to honor their work and recognize that language and culture are inseparable. Our students learn better if they take the language they speak in the living room, into their classroom," said Rep. Leger Fernández.

"New Mexicans understand the importance of culturally relevant content. Today, 70% of our school districts have bilingual multicultural instruction. Nearly 22% of the U.S. speaks a language other than English at home and roughly 245 indigenous languages are spoken across the country. Bilingualism is a treasure. There is a saying in Spanish which reads, "No hay lengua sin cultura, ni cultura sin lengua." without language we don't have

culture and there is no culture without language. The wisdom in that saying is visible in every corner of our state, with our strong ties to land and family. Let's honor our herencia, cultura, and our traditions and protect everything that we love and hold dear," concluded Leger Fernández.

“*There is a saying in Spanish which reads, “No hay lengua sin cultura, ni cultura sin lengua.” without language we don't have culture and there is no culture without language.*”

Congresswoman Teresa Leger Fernández

"The New Mexico Association for Bilingual Education (NMABE) expresses its firm support of the proposed congressional Bilingual Multicultural Education Act Resolution to recognize the 50th anniversary of New Mexico's 1973 Bilingual Multicultural Education Act (BMEA). NMABE has been an advocate for bilingual education in New Mexico for the past 52 years. We believe that Bilingual Education benefits all students—those learning English as well as those who are learning other languages. NMABE embraces the rich cultural and linguistic diversity within our state and promotes its inclusion in the education of all students. We stand on the shoulders of those bilingual educators/advocates that came before us, such as Mela Leger and Senator Ray Leger, Congresswomen Leger Fernández's parents, who along with many other leaders helped inform the



Photo: U.S. Rep. Leger Fernández
U.S. Congresswoman Teresa Leger Fernández

legislation that led to this historic act," added Elisabeth Valenzuela, Executive Director of the New Mexico Association for Bilingual Education.

Watch Rep. Leger Fernández's floor speech honoring the New Mexico Bilingual Multicultural Education Act here.

For More New México News:
[ElSemanarioOnline.com](#)

Rep. Stansbury Highlights New PACT Act Health Care Benefits



Photo: U.S. Rep. Stansbury
U.S. Representative Melanie Stansbury recently organized a Veterans Resource Fair alongside the New Mexico Department of Veterans Services.

NEW MÉXICO

Rep. Stansbury Highlights New PACT Act Health Care Benefits U.S. Representative Melanie Stansbury (N.M.-01) convened a Veterans Resource Fair alongside the New Mexico Department of Veterans Services and local veterans' organizations to highlight the benefits of the PACT Act for New Mexico and connect veterans with vital resources including health care enrollment, housing assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and VA home loans.

During the resource fair, attendees had the opportunity to seek assistance

with their veterans' benefits and other issues with federal agencies, learn about how the PACT Act will benefit veterans across New Mexico in a presentation from Larry Campos, Congressional Liaison for the VA Medical Center and VA Regional Office Director Cesar Romero, and connect with local organizations offering resources and support.

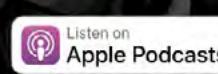
"From the Navajo Code Talkers to the heroes of Bataan, to the veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan, New Mexicans have a long and proud tradition of service that extends throughout our

See Stansbury on page 16

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senior affairs



Stansbury

communities," said Rep. Stansbury. "Every day, I am humbled to serve our veterans and our families in Congress. Honoring your service means action to fulfill our sacred obligation to ensure that you and your families have the resources and support you need to thrive."

The Veterans Resource Fair builds on Rep. Stansbury's work to honor the service of New Mexico veterans through action. In Congress, Rep. Stansbury voted to pass the landmark

Honoring our PACT Act to expand access to health care and earned benefits for 3.5 million veterans. In December, Rep. Stansbury secured \$300,000 for New Mexico's first veterans transitional housing campus in New Mexico to support veterans and their families facing housing insecurity.

Read further details on the Honoring Our PACT Act [here](#).

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Advocacy



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

State Rep. Lorena Garcia and (to her right, State Rep. Said Sharbini) addresses attendees of the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day conference at the State Capitol. / La representante estatal Lorena García y el representante estatal Said Sharbini se dirigen a los asistentes a la 17^a conferencia anual del Día de la Defensa de las Latinas que marcharon al Capitolio del Estado.

need people providing food or housing stipends...We need to be changing the faces of those making decisions."

Ortega discussed his involvement in AJUA and lobbying, and his experience with an unsupportive legislator. "It's important to use your voice to keep our representatives accountable. If they don't hear from us and our communities, I feel like we are left in the shad-

ows. And so I'm grateful that Voces, Protégete, and COLOR create these spaces for us to be able to be here, and to encourage us to have that voice at the capitol."

Soto asked Sánchez how Voces identifies legislative priorities. "We spend time in our community hearing from Latinas and Latinos up and down the central mountain region, and have

Trujillo

getting his driver's license when he turns 16. He's into Legos, video games and Jurassic Park.

And Daniel is transgender.

From a very young age, Daniel knew he was a boy, even though we thought he was a girl when he was born. It took time for José and I to understand what it meant for Daniel to be transgender, but the underlying need to love and support our child has never changed.

And it's okay if you don't understand what it means to have a transgender child. Every child is different, and my lived experience with my child is not the same as you or your family. But that doesn't give me the right to infringe on the rights of your child, and my family needs the same respect in return.

Unfortunately, too many Arizona politicians are refusing to respect Daniel and our family. Right now, there are Republican-backed bills in the Arizona Legislature that would come between our family and Daniel's doctors, cutting off options for life-saving medical care ([Senate Bill 1702](#)), bills that would interfere with Daniel's schooling and potentially require teachers to disrespect my son ([House Bill 2711](#), [Senate Bill 1700](#), [Senate Bill 1040](#) and [Senate Bill 1001](#)), and more.

My son is not a talking point or a political strategy, he's just a kid. These legislative attacks make him — and all kids like him — less safe, and make Arizona a hostile place for me and my family.

There is a lot of misinformation about what it means to be transgender, and what it means for a family to have

a transgender kid. Some of the same bad actors who were pushing child separation policies and who push racist white-supremacist views are now attacking trans kids, too. It's painful to live in a state that sometimes sees my family's ethnicity and cultural background as something bad or scary, and now sees my trans son as something bad and scary and wrong, too.

But these tactics to control us aren't new. When my parents went to school, kids got in trouble for speaking Spanish in class. Now, legislators are threatening kids who have decided to go by a different name or pronoun. These legislative bullies are savvy — they know that when you limit language and limit what can be talked about, you're effectively erasing diverse people.

I worry about the future, too. What will the impact of this anti-trans rhetoric be 10 or 20 years down the road? What will happen when my husband and I are no longer around to protect our only child? Will he be safe? What will the impact of this type of legislation be on youth who don't feel safe sharing the truth about who they really are with their parents?

And, perhaps above all, why do anti-trans forces continue to spend millions of dollars to target some of the most vulnerable people in our communities? Why distract us instead of focusing on issues that truly affect all Arizonans every day, like public safety or improving our schools?

There is so much bias and misinformation around trans people, but you don't need to be an expert to know that my family should be able to make

them identify something they're interested in," explained Sánchez. "And that's something that should be the driving force of our political agenda... We can't win on our issue if we don't understand the whole picture and how it's all interconnected, and so in partnership with COLOR, we launched some of the largest polling that has ever been done in the state of Colorado that informs some of our reports. And we do it in time for the legislative session, in September...to give the community time to have these conversations before the lawmakers do."

On Monday, attendees gathered to begin their lobbying efforts at the State Capitol and members of the Latino Caucus stepped out from the House and Senate chambers to join the rally. After remarks from Gurule and others, and a chant of "¡Si se puede!" attendees gathered in groups and proceeded to find the legislators they wanted to lobby.

You can read more about the Colorado Latino Policy Agenda and the 2022 report [here](#).

Victoria Acuña is an Independent Reporter for The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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decisions about what's best for us. Having a trans child isn't a scary or negative experience — it has expanded my heart and my world in a way that has changed me for the better. I am honored to be Daniel's mom, and anyone else would be so lucky to be his parent.

In the end, freedom means we don't have to prove who we are, we just get to exist in this world on our own terms. Our family is no different than anyone else's who loves their child, sees them fully, wants to do what's best for them.

I'm doing what's best for my child, but the state keeps threatening our ability to keep him safe and healthy — threatening our ability to stay in this beautiful state that we've grown up in and love, among our family and our community. And our Arizona family shouldn't have to look to states for safety. We should be able to stay right here.

Lizette Trujillo is a Tucson, AZ, small business owner and community advocate for transgender youth and families. This commentary is republished from *Arizona Mirror* under a Creative Commons license.

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EXPANSIÓN DE LA MESA POR LA JUSTICIA
ACLU Colorado

Tabacco Mar

"biology." For centuries, laws and policies premised on women's biological capacities and "delicate" nature were used to shut women out of educational, economic, and civic opportunities. On these grounds, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld laws barring women from becoming attorneys — or bartenders. Similar "biological" arguments were used to exclude Black women from "the fairer sex" in order to justify extraction of Black women's labor under the institution of slavery and beyond.

As feminists, we reject efforts to appropriate the rhetoric of "women's rights" to inflict life-threatening harm on trans people, men or women. Attacking trans people does nothing to address the real problems women face. To the contrary, limiting freedom for trans people worsens conditions for all women by re-entrenching the very gender stereotypes that have underpinned centuries of women's oppression and that the ACLU Women's Rights Project has worked for more than half a century to dismantle. After all, the very notion that a person should identify with the sex they were assigned at birth for their entire life is a stereotype, as the more

than 1.5 million trans people living in the United States attest to every day.

Formed in 1972, the Women's Rights Project's earliest cases focused on establishing rigorous judicial review of laws that classified people on gender lines, often based on long-held stereotypes about men's and women's capacities and without regard to individual abilities, needs, and wants. That work, led by Ruth Bader Ginsburg for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), included challenging a probate rule that preferred men to women based on the stereotype that any man is more capable of settling an estate than every woman; a housing allowance offered to servicemen, but not servicewomen, based on the stereotype that men should be primary breadwinners; and an income tax deduction available to women, but not men, based on the stereotype that only women should be caregivers.

The plaintiffs in these cases included men as well as women. What they had in common was that each defied gender stereotypes, out of desire or necessity. And all fought to live fully and authentically, without laws and policies that constrained them based on gender

or their ability to bear children. To live openly as transgender is to seek that same freedom.

Not only is there no conflict between demanding rights for women and for all transgender people, advances in trans rights hold a specific promise for women's liberation. By tearing down laws and policies based on gender stereotypes, we can create the opportunity for each of us to determine our own life story. That's why the Women's Rights Project strives to represent people of all genders, transgender, nonbinary, and cisgender, who face barriers based on their sex.

Today's avalanche of attacks on trans people, with over 400 anti-LGBTQ bills introduced in state legislatures in 2023 so far, makes plain that the gender discrimination of the past is all too present today. Defending trans people is not only a moral duty for the feminist movement; it is central to it.

Ria Tabacco Mar is the Director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Women's Rights Project.

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Hastings & Torres/Esp

Trump como presidente, que si bien perdió en las urnas de manera contundente, conserva aún el apoyo de ese segmento social que cree en teorías conspirativas basadas en la ignorancia, el racismo y la xenofobia, y que han llevado a trágicos actos de violencia en contra de las minorías.

Es lo que los republicanos han hecho una y otra vez durante las pasadas décadas, sean mayoría o minoría, ocupen o no la Casa Blanca, porque solucionar el tema mediante una reforma migratoria que aborde todos los asuntos resquebrajados de nuestro sistema migratorio supondría quitarles su carta favorita en el juego político: utilizar a los inmigrantes como chivos expiatorios y la inmigración como sinónimo de descontrol.

Es ahí precisamente donde radica la esencia republicana, cuya simulación es ya inocultable, lo mismo que su intención de desvanecer la idea de Estados Unidos como nación de inmigrantes para convertirla en ese anacronismo en que se ha convertido la supremacía blanca con todos sus "privilegios".

Porque una nación rica y poderosa como Estados Unidos debería tener la capacidad de procesar migrantes que

solicitan asilo de manera efectiva y ordenada. De eso vive y de eso ha presumido a lo largo de su historia.

Es cierto que el Departamento de Seguridad Interna (DHS) estima que entre 9,000 y 14,000 migrantes llegarán a la frontera a diario cuando se levante el Título 42. De hecho, el DHS solicitó \$3.4 mil millones en fondos del Congreso para implementar el plan y administrar la frontera entre Estados Unidos y México después de que finalice el Título 42.

Estados Unidos tiene la capacidad de enfrentar este momento y el prospecto de procesar miles de peticiones de asilo diariamente no debería tornarse en una pesadilla. Da la impresión de que es más el temor a la percepción que a la realidad, considerando sobre todo que al fin y al cabo es la frontera: siempre hay movimiento, está viva, las cifras de detenidos suben y bajan y no dependen únicamente del Título 42.

Por ello, insistimos en que este país, que ha podido procesar a miles de refugiados de Ucrania, podría hacer lo mismo con quienes provienen de América Latina logrando que el proceso sea un acto de dignidad y no un circo mediático que puedan explotar los extremis-

tas republicanos. Esa sería una prueba de fuego tanto para la administración Biden como para sus opositores, pero sobre todo para la sociedad estadounidense en su conjunto, que estaría una vez más ante la disyuntiva de continuar defendiendo sus valores y principios, o echar por la borda su calidad humanitaria como nación de bienvenida.

Debe haber fondos para tener más agentes y jueces en los puertos de entrada que procesen las peticiones de manera expedita, del mismo modo que debe haber recursos para albergar a esos solicitantes sin que tengan que cobijarse bajo puentes o en las calles de las ciudades fronterizas. Eso no habla bien de la que se dice la "nación más poderosa" del mundo.

Después de todo, el fin del Título 42 es algo que se viene anticipando desde que se implementó hace tres años y, como bien dice el refrán, en guerra avisada no muere gente.

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

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[ElSemanarioOnline.com](#)

Baca/Esp

en toda la ciudad - recibiendo 23,000 votos más que el alcalde titular.

Entre los muchos logros de Debbie se encuentran:

- la limpieza del sitio ASARCO Superfund en el norte de Denver,
- medidas pioneras de mitigación a lo largo del corredor de la I-70,
- oportunidades de empleo para los residentes que viven cerca de Central 70,
- la creación del distrito histórico de Lower Downtown (LoDo),
- duplicación de las multas por exceso de velocidad en zonas escolares, y
- la designación de más de 1.000 acres de zonas verdes.

Debbie es hija de un minero del carbón cuyo padre murió trágicamente en un accidente en la mina cuando Debbie tenía cinco años. Su familia se trasladó a Denver desde Nuevo México cuando Debbie tenía 13 años. Nacida en el

seno de una familia de clase trabajadora, Debbie asistió y se graduó en las escuelas públicas de Denver. Después asistió al Barnes Business College y realizó unas prácticas en el Programa de Educación Clínica de la Facultad de Derecho de DU.

Debbie Ortega conoce, entiende, y tiene un historial probado de entrega para los residentes de Denver. Ha trabajado para nosotros y ahora es el momento de que Denver la elija como alcaldesa.

¡Vote por Debbie Ortega!

Polly Baca es una ex senadora del estado de Colorado.

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

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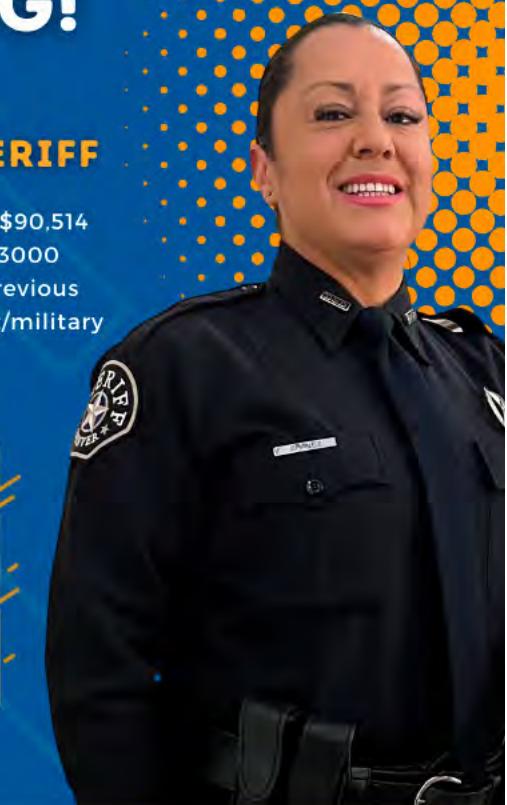
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Transgender



Photo/Foto: One Colorado

Nadine Bridges is the executive director of One Colorado, an organization that advocates for LGBTQIA+ equality. / Nadine Bridges, directora ejecutiva de One Colorado, una organización que aboga a favor de la igualdad LGBTQIA+.

within the state, they perceive some places to be safer than others.

"The Boulder bubble is real," said Grayson Cowan, who lives in it.

The November 2022 mass shooting at Club Q, a former sanctuary for LGBTQIA+ young people in Colorado Springs, was a reminder of the risk of violent attacks targeting trans people.

Leslie is the mother of two non-binary kids. Like Brittany, she only wanted her first name used in order to protect her family's privacy. Leslie said the uptick in anti-trans rhetoric nationally has contributed to a hum of fear and anxiety that accompanies her 16-year-old.

"They're constantly worried about being hate-crimed wherever they go," said Leslie of her teenage child. "Whenever there's an attack on trans kids, my kiddo tends to globalize it."

A few years ago, the family went on a road trip from Colorado to Maine. Leslie's older child was terrified to get out of the car to use the bathroom.

"At the time, they were 14," said Leslie. And yet they had received the message that "they are a target, enough to think, 'Someone at a Cabela's in Ohio might jump out and grab me.'"

Some transgender young people say they consider state and local policies and overall safety—both outside of the state and within it—when they are making plans for travel, school or relocation in the future.

Sammy Berman, a junior at North-

field High School in Denver, is a cross-country runner and a strong student. When they think about applying to colleges next year, the policies and environment for non-binary students like them is top of mind. Brigham Young University in Utah is out, despite its strong running program; the institution came under federal investigation last year for its policies toward LGBTQIA+ students. Colorado College in Colorado Springs is a question mark.

"Colorado College is known to be LGBTQ-inclusive," said Berman. "But it's also in Colorado Springs, and after [the shooting at] Club Q, I don't know if I would want to go there."

Parents of transgender children in Colorado are taking stock of local environments in their job decisions, too.

Leah, the mother of a non-binary 9-year-old in Denver, said she was recently contacted by a recruiter about a job in Georgia, where legislators are advancing a bill that would restrict gender-affirming care for minors. It was a non-starter, she said.

"I cannot live in a place where I could be charged with a felony for giving my kid the care they need," said Leah, who asked that her last name not be shared because of her child's privacy concerns. "I hope employers are taking note."

Colorado families also say that a national panic about transition-related health care, in particular, is fueling misinformation and suspicion in their

communities, even from people who might otherwise be supportive.

Brittany, the mother of kindergartener Naomi, said she was asked by an acquaintance at a recent birthday party whether her daughter had had gender-affirming surgery.

"Surgery? For a 6-year-old? No!" she said. "I was so surprised."

For young children like Brittany's daughter, the [American Academy of Pediatrics recommends](#) that parents support children who want to transition socially; it's mostly about hair, clothes, names and pronouns, in other words.

In some cases, misinformation can be traced directly to Republican lawmakers who are seeking support for their causes. In Florida, Gov. Ron DeSantis [falsely asserted](#) last year, for instance, that "they are literally chopping off the private parts of young kids." DeSantis signed a law last year that bans Florida schools from teaching young kids about gender identity and sexual orientation; opponents called it "Don't Say Gay or Trans." Republican lawmakers in the state have [recently introduced](#) bills that would expand that law, limit transition-related care for minors, and even provide for courts to take [emergency custody](#) of children "at risk of" receiving gender-affirming care, even if they live in other states.

Many transgender young people don't seek medical treatment, or have any plans to. For 16-year-old Berman, for instance, transitioning meant the ability to look and dress as they like and use they/them pronouns.

"It was so uncomfortable not being myself, and knowing that the perceptions that people had of me were wrong was so frustrating and painful," said Berman. Coming out "felt so freeing. Really incredible."

For some children who experience [gender dysphoria](#)—defined as significant distress related to a gender identity that is different than a person's sex assigned at birth—physicians recommend puberty blockers. That medication is typically prescribed at the age of 10 or 12 in order to delay the onset of secondary sex characteristics like breasts or a protruding Adam's apple. Hormone therapy like estrogen or testosterone is sometimes prescribed to teenagers. Gender-affirming surgeries are typically reserved for adults, though some case-by-case exceptions are made for older teens.

An [investigation](#) by the national news agency Reuters found that fewer than 1,400 children nationwide started puberty blockers in 2021. Around 4,200 minors started hormone therapy. Fewer than 300 received "top surgery" or breast removal, and genital surgeries were much less common.

Transgender young people, their families and advocates say the decision to seek medical treatment is a complex one, and access can be difficult. It often involves multiple assessments, care for other mental and physical health issues and consideration of side effects. In

Colorado and elsewhere, families have to navigate lengthy wait lists and sometimes considerable travel time to access gender-affirming care.

"We didn't go in on a Monday and get testosterone on a Tuesday," said Amanda Cowan, of her family's experience seeking care for Grayson in Phoenix. Their insurance covered a lot of the medical treatment Grayson eventually received, but that isn't always the case. "We definitely recognized that we were lucky."

Grayson, who is now 17, said that people who don't know transgender children don't understand the hoops they have to jump through to get gender-affirming care, or how it affects them when access is under threat. Ahead of the 2020 election, the teenager started stockpiling expired vials of testosterone in fear that he might be deprived of it.

The top surgery he had in Phoenix was later banned.

"When you're in the state where your rights are in play, you start to realize how little control you have over your body, as a child," said Grayson. He's glad to be growing up. "I'm about to turn 18, so I'm about to age out of this danger zone, where you're constantly at risk of losing your access to health care, your access to sports, your access to bathrooms."

Leslie said the gender-affirming care that her child has received in Colorado has been critical to their well-being.

"We are extremely grateful knowing we can address their dysphoria," said Leslie. "If we were in Texas or Tennessee, we would probably be in the camp of a family that had to move."

Still, families express concern that the disappearance of care options in other states could threaten access here and make wait times longer for care that is often time-sensitive. Some providers that provide transition-related care for children in Colorado have stopped publicizing it, which could make it harder for families to access care when they need it.

Rep. Brianna Titone, a Democrat who represents Jefferson County in the state legislature, is co-sponsoring a bill aimed at shielding providers of gender-affirming care and their patients from being criminally charged or otherwise penalized by laws restricting care in other states.

The surge of anti-trans policies is a concern for Coloradans on a number of levels, said Titone, who is the state's first openly transgender legislator.

"Just because we have good policies here in Colorado doesn't mean that people feel safe seeing these policies pass in other states," she said in an interview. "There are just so many [such policies] right now, and some of them are just really, really egregiously dangerous."

Titone said she personally worries about having to travel to other states where she couldn't use the bathroom, and about anti-drag legislation so broadly written that it could be inter-

preted as banning transgender people from existing publicly. "There's a lot of nervous anxiety about this wave of hateful stuff that is coming down now," she said. "Where is it going to stop?"

That's particularly true as civil rights for transgender people face threats on the federal level as well, said Titone. "A lot of people understand that the final say is the Supreme Court."

For Sammy Berman, all of this is a reason to raise their voice. In February, the high school cross-country runner testified against the Colorado legislation that would have restricted transgender students from playing on teams that align with their gender identity.

"Trans kids should have the right to participate in school sports as who they are," they told the committee.

There aren't that many opportunities for transgender and non-binary students to play sports and be welcomed doing it. As a result, according to a [Human Rights Campaign Foundation report](#) Berman cited for the committee, only 12% to 14% of transgender and gender-expansive youth participate in sports, compared with

“

“Our kids aren’t a threat to anyone.”
Brittany, Parent

68% of youth in general.

"This statistic is devastating, because this means that so many trans and gender-expansive youth miss out on the incredible experience of participating in school sports," the high schooler told legislators.

Berman said they specifically sought out cross country because the boys and girls are on the same team; most other sports don't work like that. Their coaches and teammates were supportive when Berman came out, creating an environment for them to thrive, build friendships, persevere and work towards goals.

"When you run as a team, you are all working really, really hard together for months on end," said Berman. "And then you do something great."

They'd like to see their activism accomplish similar goals.

Grayson Cowan is now a senior in high school. He's busy with classes and with drum line, a winter marching band activity that only includes percussion. Grayson said moving here was a huge relief. Nobody has called him an anti-queer slur since moving here; he used to hear them every day. Nobody bothers him when he uses the bathroom; he used to get intrusive questions every day.

"If I hadn't left Arizona when I did, I don't think I would have survived high school," said Grayson.

See **Transgender1** on page 21

Transgénero

pasado el gobernador Greg Abbott dirigió a las agencias de bienestar infantil para que investigaran a los padres de algunos niñxs transgénero por abuso infantil. A largo plazo, piensa sobre los límites que su hija enfrentará cuando sea adulta, en relación con dónde podrá estudiar, vivir y trabajar.

Para algunos niñxs lo suficientemente mayores como para poner atención, el entorno actual es una fuente de ansiedad. Hasta adentro del estado, perciben algunos lugares como más seguros que otros.

"La burbuja de Boulder es real", dijo Grayson Cowan, quien vive en ella.

El tiroteo masivo en noviembre de 2022 en Club Q, un antiguo santuario para la gente joven LGBTQIA+ en Colorado Springs, fue un recordatorio del riesgo a los ataques violentos contra las personas transgénero.

Leslie es la madre de dos niñxs de género no binario. Como Brittany, solo quiere que usemos su nombre de pila para proteger la privacidad de su familia. Leslie dijo que el aumento en la retórica antitransgénero a nivel nacional ha contribuido a un zumbido de temor y ansiedad que acompaña a su adolescente de 16 años.

"Está constantemente preocupada de [sufrir un crimen de odio] dondequiera que va", dijo Leslie sobre su adolescente. "Siempre que hay un ataque contra niñxs transgénero, mi hijx suele globalizarlo".

Hace un par de años, la familia hizo un viaje en automóvil de Colorado a Maine. Al hijx mayor de Leslie le daba terror bajarse del automóvil para usar el baño.

"En ese entonces, tenía 14 años", Leslie dijo. Y sin embargo ya había recibido el mensaje de que "era un blanco, lo suficientemente como para pensar: 'alguien en un Cabela's en Ohio quizás salte y me agarre'".

Algunas personas jóvenes transgénero dicen que toman en cuenta las políticas estatales y locales y la seguridad en general—tanto afuera como adentro del estado—cuando están haciendo planes para viajar, ir a la escuela o mudarse en el futuro.

Sammy Berman, unx estudiante de tercer año en Northfield High School en Denver, es corredorx a campo traviesa y buenx estudiante. Cuando piensa sobre las universidades a las que aplicará el próximo año, siempre piensa sobre las políticas y el entorno de lxs estudiantes de género no binario. La Universidad Brigham Young en Utah no es una opción, a pesar de que tiene un sólido programa de atletismo; la institución fue investigada por el gobierno federal el año pasado por sus políticas hacia lxs estudiantes LGBTQIA+. Colorado College en Colorado Springs está en veremos.

"Colorado College se conoce por ser inclusiva de [la comunidad] LGBTQ", Berman dijo. "Pero también está en Colorado Springs, y después [del tiroteo en] Club Q, no sé si quiero ir ahí".

Los padres de niñxs transgénero en Colorado también están evaluando los

entornos locales para tomar decisiones laborales.

Leah, la madre de unx niñx de 9 años en Denver, dijo que recientemente la contactó un cazatalentos sobre la oportunidad de trabajar en Georgia, donde los legisladores están promoviendo una propuesta legislativa que limitaría la atención para afirmar el género de personas menores de edad. Ir a Georgia no es una opción, dijo.

"No puedo vivir en un lugar donde me puedan acusar de un delito grave por darle a mi hijx los cuidados que necesita", dijo Leah, quien pidió que no compartieramos su apellido para proteger la privacidad de su hijx. "Espero que los empleadores estén poniendo atención".

Familias en Colorado también dicen que un pánico nacional sobre la atención médica relacionada con la transición, en particular, está aportando a la desinformación en sus comunidades, hasta entre personas que en otros casos ofrecerían su apoyo.

Brittany, la madre de Naomi, quien está en kindergarten, dijo que una persona conocida le preguntó recientemente durante una fiesta de cumpleaños si su hija había tenido cirugía para afirmar el género.

"¿Cirugía? ¿Para alguien de 6 años? ¡No!" dijo. "Me sorprendió tanto".

Para lxs niñxs pequeñxs como la hija de Brittany, la Academia Americana de Pediatría recomienda que los padres apoyen a sus hijxs que quieran hacer la transición social; es decir, tiene que ver principalmente con el cabello, la ropa, los nombres y los pronombres.

“

Nuestras hijas no son una amenaza para nadie”.
Brittany, Madre

En algunos casos, la desinformación puede conectarse directamente con los legisladores republicanos que están buscando el apoyo para sus causas. En Florida, por ejemplo, el gobernador Ron DeSantis dijo falsamente el año pasado que "están literalmente cortando las partes privadas de los niños pequeños". DeSantis firmó una ley el año pasado que prohíbe que las escuelas en Florida les enseñen a los niños jóvenes sobre la identidad de género y la orientación sexual; oponentes la describen como "No digas gay ni trans".

Legisladores republicanos en el estado recientemente presentaron propuestas legislativas que ampliarían esa ley, limitarían la atención relacionada con la transición para menores de edad, y hasta permitirían que las cortes obtengan custodia de emergencia de niñxs "en riesgo de" recibir atención para afirmar el género, aunque vivan en otros estados.

Mucha gente joven transgénero no busca tratamiento médico, ni tiene planes de hacerlo. Por ejemplo, para Berman, de 16 años, hacer la transición significó tener la habilidad de verse y

vestirse como quería y usar el pronombre elle.

"Era tan incómodo no ser yo mismx, y era muy frustrante y doloroso saber que las percepciones que las personas tenían de mí eran erróneas", Berman dijo. Salir del clóset "se situó tan liberador. [Fue] realmente increíble".

Para algunos niñxs que tienen disforia de género—definida como una angustia significativa relacionada con una identidad de género diferente al sexo que le asignaron a la persona al nacer—los médicos recomiendan bloqueadores de la pubertad. Ese medicamento usualmente se receta entre los 10 y 12 años para retrasar el desarrollo de características sexuales secundarias, como los pechos o una nuez de Adán protuberante. La terapia hormonal como el estrógeno o la testosterona también a veces se receta a lxs adolescentes. Las cirugías para afirmar el género usualmente se reservan para la gente adulta, aunque se realizan algunas excepciones, según sea el caso, para adolescentes mayores.

Una investigación realizada por la agencia noticiosa nacional Reuters encontró que menos de 1,400 niñxs en todo el país iniciaron el uso de bloqueadores de la pubertad en 2021. Alrededor de 4,200 menores de edad iniciaron una terapia hormonal. Menos de 300 recibieron "cirugía superior" o para remover los pechos, y las cirugías genitales fueron aún menos comunes.

La gente joven transgénero, sus familias y quienes abogan a su favor dicen que la decisión de obtener tratamiento médico es una decisión compleja, y el acceso puede ser difícil. Con frecuencia incluye múltiples evaluaciones, atención para otros problemas de salud mental y física y tomar en consideración los efectos secundarios. En Colorado y más allá, las familias tienen que guiarse por largas listas de espera y a veces enfrentar trasladados considerablemente tardados para tener acceso a atención para afirmar el género.

"No fuimos a [una cita] el lunes y obtuvimos testosterona el martes", dijo Amanda Cowan, sobre la experiencia de su familia tratando de obtener atención para Grayson en Phoenix. Su seguro médico cubrió gran parte del tratamiento médico que Grayson terminó por recibir, pero ese no es siempre el caso. "Definitivamente reconocemos que tuvimos suerte".

Grayson, quien ahora tiene 17 años, dijo que las personas que no conocen a niñxs transgénero no entienden los desafíos que tienen que superar para obtener atención para afirmar el género, o cómo les afecta cuando el acceso está en peligro. Antes de las elecciones de 2020, Grayson empezó a guardar ampolletas caducadas de testosterona por temor a quizás no poder obtenerlas.

La cirugía superior que tuvo en Phoenix se prohibió más tarde.

"Cuando estás en el estado donde tus derechos están en juego, empiezas a darte cuenta del poco control que



Foto/Photo: Rep. Brianna Titone

La representante de Colorado, Brianna Titone es la primera legisladora estatal abiertamente transgénero. / Colorado Rep. Brianna Titone is the state's first openly transgender legislator.

tienes sobre tu cuerpo, como niñx", Grayson dijo. Se alegra de estar creciendo. "Estoy cerca de cumplir los 18, así que casi a punto de salir de esta zona de peligro, donde estás en constante riesgo de perder tu acceso a la atención médica, tu acceso a los deportes, tu acceso a los baños".

Leslie dijo que la atención para afirmar el género que su hijo ha recibido en Colorado ha sido crucial para su bienestar.

"Estamos extremadamente agradecidos sabiendo que podemos abordar su disforia", Leslie dijo. "Si estuviéramos en Texas o Tennessee, probablemente estaríamos en el grupo de una familia que tendría que mudarse".

Sin embargo, las familias expresan temor de que la desaparición de opciones para la atención en otros estados pueda amenazar el acceso aquí y hacer que el tiempo de espera sea más largo para obtener cuidados que con frecuencia deben ser oportunos.

Algunos proveedores que ofrecen atención relacionada con la transición a niñxs en Colorado han dejado de anunciarlo, lo cual podría causar que sea más difícil para las familias obtener acceso a la atención cuando la necesitan.

La representante Brianna Titone, una demócrata que representa al Condado de Jefferson en la legislatura estatal, está copatrocinando una propuesta de ley que busca proteger a los proveedores de atención para afirmar el género y a sus pacientes contra cargos criminales u otras multas debido a leyes que limitan la atención en otros estados.

El aumento de las políticas anti-transgénero es una preocupación para

la gente de Colorado por diversas razones, dijo Titone, quien es la primera legisladora estatal abiertamente transgénero.

"Solo porque tenemos buenas políticas aquí en Colorado, eso no significa que la gente se sienta cómoda al ver que esas políticas están aprobándose en otros estados", dijo en una entrevista. "Hay tantas [de esas políticas] en estos momentos, y algunas de ellas realmente son muy peligrosas".

Titone dijo que, en lo personal, le preocupa tener que viajar a otros estados donde no pueda usar el baño, y sobre legislación anti-drag escrita de forma tan generalizada que quizás se interprete como una prohibición a que la gente transgénero exista en público. "Hay mucha ansiedad nerviosa sobre esta ola de cosas de odio que están llegando ahora", dijo. "¿Dónde se detendrá?"

Eso es especialmente verdad a la vez que los derechos civiles de las personas transgénero también enfrentan amenazas a nivel federal, Titone dijo. "Mucha gente entiende que quien tiene la última palabra es la Suprema Corte".

Para Sammy Berman, todo esto es un razón para elevar su voz. En febrero, lxs corredorx a campo traviesa testificó contra la legislación de Colorado que hubiera prohibido que lxs estudiantes transgénero jugaran en equipos que concuerdan con su identidad de género.

"Lxs niñxs trans deben tener el derecho de participar en deportes escolares como son", Berman le dijo al comité.

Vea Transgénero1, página 23

Advocacy/Esp

para aprobar muchas de las ideas más transformadoras que usted apoya", le dijo a Watson.

El primer mandato de CdeBaca en el ayuntamiento no ha estado exento de polémica. A veces se la ha considerado una intrusa, una disidente solitaria durante las votaciones del ayuntamiento y se la ha criticado por las cosas que ha compartido en las redes sociales. Esto la ha enfrentado a algunos de sus compañeros concejales, y aunque a veces ha sido la única que ha votado "no", CdeBaca mantiene que esto no le impide hacer las cosas.

Durante nuestra entrevista, habló de su regreso a Colorado después de pasar un año en la universidad en San Diego. Habló de tomar una clase de historia Chicana, y aprender sobre el movimiento Chicana en Denver y Colorado, sintiéndose enfurecida porque nunca había oído hablar de esto antes. "No querían que supiéramos lo poderosos que somos", comentó CdeBaca.

Tras trasladarse a la Universidad de Denver (DU)—por muchas razones, entre ellas los problemas de salud de su abuela—se involucró en las reformas que se estaban llevando a cabo en el instituto Manual, que estaba experimentando un cierre temporal tras el fracaso del experimento de las escuelas pequeñas. Decidió organizar a la comunidad para entablar una demanda colectiva, que posteriormente fue desestimada. Por desgracia, fue una lección de cómo la voz de las comunidades mar-



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

Junior Ortega, miembro de la Asociación de Jóvenes Unidos en Acción, habla en la 17^a conferencia anual del Día de la Abogacía Latina. / Junior Ortega, a member of the Asociación de Jóvenes Unidos en Acción speaks at the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day conference.

ginadas suele ser ignorada y dejada de lado, ya que el distrito escolar acabó por no cumplir ninguna de sus promesas.

Esta lección llevó a CdeBaca y a otros a crear el Project VOYCE, una organización sin ánimo de lucro con sede en Denver que trabaja con jóvenes para transformarlos en líderes juveniles. Después de que la organización estuviera en marcha, CdeBaca terminó su máster en Trabajo Social en la Universidad de Denver, y en 2009, se trasladó a Washington, DC, como becaria de Nuevos Líderes y Becaria de Nuevos Líderes en el Centro para el Liderazgo Progresista. Una beca de cuatro meses

dio paso a una oportunidad de seis años para formar parte de la historia bajo el liderazgo del Presidente Barack Obama. CdeBaca trabajó en Excelencia in Education, una organización nacional de política educativa, en las Escuelas Públicas del Distrito de Columbia y en la Fundación César Chávez. Su tiempo en DC llegó a su fin, cuando su abuela entró en cuidados paliativos, y una vez fallecida, CdeBaca decidió volver oficialmente a Denver, como Directora Ejecutiva del Proyecto VOYCE y afrontar la lucha contra la ampliación de la I-70 en su barrio.

La idea de formar parte del ayunta-



Photo/Foto: Ryan Jones for COLOR

Latinas de todo el estado asistieron a la 17^a conferencia anual Latina/o Advocacy Day. / Latinas from across the state attended the 17th Annual Latina/o Advocacy Day conference.

miento de Denver surgió cuando la conversación se centró en la necesidad de que alguien se presentara para promover los deseos y necesidades de la comunidad. ¡En un principio, CdeBaca no estaba interesada en presentarse, pero tras las protestas de ink! Coffee, decidió que ya era suficiente y se postuló con éxito para el escaño del Distrito 9 en 2019.

Algo que me llamó la atención fue que la concejala CdeBaca fue la única candidata en el debate que realmente habló sobre el liderazgo juvenil y su trabajo con los jóvenes. Le pregunté sobre esto durante nuestra entrevista, y qué pueden esperar los jóvenes de Denver de ella si gana un segundo mandato. "Me siento muy unida a mis raíces como profesional del desarrollo juvenil. Como adultos, ya hemos perdido la ciudad. Los que tienen la ciudad y la responsabilidad de todas nuestras cargas, y el potencial para toda la transformación, son los jóvenes", dijo. Mencionó su capacidad para construir cosas, tras haber cofundado el Proyecto VOYCE y

otras organizaciones. También se refirió a la pandemia del COVID, que ocupó la mayor parte de su primer mandato.

"Quiero formalizarla [la participación juvenil]: quiero crear un gobierno paralelo en el que haya un consejo municipal juvenil homólogo en cada distrito. Los jóvenes deben firmar las políticas que promovemos, deben entender las políticas que promovemos". Una forma de hacerlo, dice, es dar prioridad a los estudiantes.

Puedes obtener más información sobre la campaña de Candi CdeBaca y el nuevo mapa del D9 en su [página web](#). Los residentes de Denver pueden esperar recibir sus papeletas por correo esta semana. El día de las elecciones, el último día para votar, es el 4 de abril.

Victoria Acuña, Reportera Independiente, The Weekly Issue/El Semanario. Traducido por Juan Carlos Uribe, The Weekly Issue/El Semanario.

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Hastings & Torres

tive and orderly way. That is what it has held up to others and presumed about itself throughout history. Certainly, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) estimates that between 9,000 and 14,000 migrants will arrive at the border daily when Title 42 is lifted. In fact, DHS requested \$3.4 billion from Congress to implement its plan to manage the border between the United States and Mexico after Title 42 is over. The United States has the capacity to face this moment, and the prospect of processing thousands of asylum applications per day should not become a nightmare. Instead, decisionmakers give the impression that what they fear the most is the perception, rather than the reality, considering at the end of it all it is the border: it is always moving, alive; detention figures rise and fall, and do not depend on Title 42 alone. That is why we insist that this country, which has been able to process thousands of Ukrainian refugees, could do the same with those who come from Latin America—making the process an act of dignity rather than a media

circus that extremist Republicans can exploit. That would be the litmus test for the Biden administration as well as its opponents, and especially for U.S. society as a whole, which would once again be faced with the dilemma of continuing to defend its principles and values, or discarding its humanitarian image as a welcoming nation. There must be funds to have more agents and judges at the ports of entry to process applications in an expedited fashion, just like there must be resources to house people applying for asylum without them having to find shelter under bridges or in the streets of border towns. That doesn't speak well about the "most powerful nation" in the world. After all, the end of Title 42 is something that has been anticipated since it was implemented and, as the saying goes, forewarned is forearmed.

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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Transgender1

At the same time, he feels guilty for the queer friends he left behind, especially the ones who don't have supportive families—which was most of them, he said. And he feels jealous of his queer friends who grew up here, surrounded by support, with the space to grow, explore their identities and be kids without being thrown into survival mode.

"While moving here comes with a lot of happiness and a lot of celebration, it also comes with a lot of grief,"

said Grayson. "You spend so long being traumatized, in the dark, and then you learn that you could have been on this side the whole time."

Kristin Jones is a freelance writer and editor in Denver, Colo. This article is produced by Collective Colorado, an initiative of The Colorado Trust. Reproduced with permission by The Colorado Trust.

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Tutoring

State officials wouldn't say how far off Paper was from meeting those targets. A spokesperson for New Mexico's education department, Kelly Pearce, said in a statement that the "PED's partnership with Paper did not meet the needs of New Mexico's students. As soon as this was determined, the contract was closed."

It's also unclear how much money the state spent on services it now says were inadequate. Pearce declined to answer questions about how much New Mexico has paid out to Paper. In her termination letter, Padilla indicated that Paper's performance had been an issue since the beginning of the contract and that the state had previously expressed concerns. (Leadership at the education department had also been in flux during that period.)

Elsewhere, school leaders have had similar issues. In Hillsborough County, Florida, for example, the school district got a more than \$500,000 refund from Paper after the company reached only a fraction of the students it had projected.

That hasn't been the case everywhere, though. The Mississippi education department's contract with Paper is still in effect and the state hasn't

had any concerns about the company's performance, spokesperson Jean Cook said in an email.

In New Mexico, Paper beat out 17 other tutoring companies to win the state contract as part of a months-long competitive process. The state said it was open to a range of tutoring providers — including in-person, virtual, or a combination of the two — but Paper edged out its competitors in large part because it said it could do the job for the lowest price.

Some observers question why New Mexico officials thought opt-in online tutoring would be a good fit in a state where internet access has improved but is still limited, and where schools serve large shares of English learners, who often have trouble using Paper's text-based platform.

Emily Wildau, a research and policy analyst at the nonprofit New Mexico Voices for Children, says that after chronic absenteeism shot up in the state during the pandemic, many students would benefit from more consistent tutoring that's part of their school day.

"That kind of opt-in tutoring model is really good for the kids who are already doing pretty well," Wildau said. "It's not going to help the kids that are

the farthest behind, who need the most attention in our state and who need to be re-engaged."

In the meantime, students and families don't have access to any tutoring through the state's initiative.

In January, Lisa-Ashley Dionne signed up to get tutoring through Paper for her two daughters, who attend a Title I elementary school that was eligible for the extra help. But the service went away before her kids could use it.

Dionne wanted her fourth grader, who spent her entire second grade year online, to be able to work with a tutor on her Spanish conversation skills, since she attends a dual language school. She's hoping Paper's replacement will be more interactive.

"I'm just hoping for more of that conversation — just the back and forth interaction where they can engage more with the tutor," she said.

Kalyn Belsha is a national education reporter based in Chicago.

This article was originally published by Chalkbeat.

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11:15 AM Park Opening Ceremony:

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Tutorías

2024. El Estado quería que cada uno de esos estudiantes recibiera al menos 20 horas de tutoría.

Los funcionarios estatales no quisieron decir cuánto le faltaba a Paper para alcanzar esos objetivos. Una portavoz del Departamento de Educación de Nuevo México, Kelly Pearce, dijo en un comunicado que "la asociación del PED con Paper no satisfacía las necesidades de los estudiantes de Nuevo México". Tan pronto como se determinó esto, se cerró el contrato".

Tampoco está claro cuánto dinero gastó el estado en servicios que ahora dice que eran inadecuados. Pearce se negó a responder preguntas sobre cuánto ha pagado Nuevo México a Paper. En su carta de despido, Padilla indicó que el desempeño de Paper había sido un problema desde el inicio del contrato y que el estado había expresado anteriormente su preocupación. (El liderazgo en el departamento de educación también había estado en cambio durante ese período).

En otros lugares, los responsables escolares han tenido problemas similares. En el condado de Hillsborough (Florida), por ejemplo, Paper reembolsó al distrito escolar más de 500.000 dólares después de que la empresa sólo llegara a una parte de los alumnos previstos.

Sin embargo, no ha sido así en todas partes. El contrato del departamento de educación de Mississippi con Paper sigue en vigor y el estado no ha tenido

ningún problema con el rendimiento de la empresa, según declaró la portavoz Jean Cook en un correo electrónico.

En Nuevo México, Paper se impuso a otras 17 empresas de tutoría para hacerse con el contrato estatal en el marco de un proceso competitivo que duró meses. El estado dijo que estaba abierto a una gama de proveedores de tutoría -incluyendo en persona, virtual, o una combinación de los dos-, pero Paper superó a sus competidores en gran parte porque dijo que podía hacer el trabajo por el precio más bajo.

Algunos observadores se preguntan por qué los funcionarios de Nuevo México pensaron que la opción de la tutoría en línea sería una buena opción en un estado donde el acceso a Internet ha mejorado pero sigue siendo limitado, y donde las escuelas atienden a un gran número de estudiantes de inglés, que a menudo tienen problemas para utilizar la plataforma basada en texto de Paper.

Emily Wildau, analista de investigación y política de la organización sin ánimo de lucro New Mexico Voices for Children, afirma que, después de que el absentismo crónico se disparara en el estado durante la pandemia, muchos estudiantes se beneficiarían de una tutoría más constante que formara parte de su jornada escolar.

"Ese tipo de modelo de tutorías optativas es realmente bueno para los niños a los que ya les va bastante bien", afirma Wildau. "No va a ayudar a los niños que

están más atrasados, que necesitan más atención en nuestro estado y que necesitan reengancharse".

Mientras tanto, los estudiantes y las familias no tienen acceso a ninguna tutoría a través de la iniciativa estatal.

En enero, Lisa-Ashley Dionne se inscribió para recibir clases particulares a través de Paper para sus dos hijas, que asisten a una escuela primaria Título I que era elegible para la ayuda adicional. Pero el servicio desapareció antes de que sus hijas pudieran utilizarlo.

Dionne quería que su hija de cuarto, que pasó todo el segundo curso en línea, pudiera trabajar con un tutor en sus habilidades de conversación en español, ya que asiste a una escuela bilingüe. Espera que el sustituto de Paper sea más interactivo.

"Espero que haya más conversación, una interacción de ida y vuelta en la que puedan interactuar más con el tutor", dijo.

Kalyn Belsha es periodista nacional de educación residente en Chicago.

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

Para Más Noticias de New México:
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¡Mejor Juntos!



El reciclaje semanal ya está en marcha a todos los clientes de desechos sólidos de Denver!

La recolección semanal de compost se implementará este verano. Denver está ampliando los servicios para reducir la cantidad de basura que va a los vertederos y proteger el medio ambiente. La Ciudad está facturando a los clientes directamente por los servicios de residuos en función del tamaño del bote de basura. Cuanto más pequeño sea el carrito de basura, menor será la tarifa. Regístrate ahora para crear y administrar su cuenta.



¿Preguntas?

Escanea el código QR para más información, incluyendo detalles sobre descuentos.



Transgénero1

No existen suficientes oportunidades para que lxs estudiantes transgénero y de género no binario jueguen algún deporte y lxs reciban bien. Por lo tanto, según un [informe de la Fundación de la Campaña de Derechos Humanos](#) que Berman citó ante el comité, solo del 12 al 14 por ciento de lxs adolescentes transgénero y de género expansivo participan en deportes, comparado con el 68 por ciento de los adolescentes en general.

"Esta estadística es devastadora, porque eso significa que muchxs adolescentes trans y de género expansivo no tienen la oportunidad de [vivir] la increíble experiencia de participar en deportes escolares", lxs estudiante de *high school* le dijo al grupo de legisladores.

Berman dijo que específicamente buscó correr a campo traviesa porque los niños y las niñas están en el mismo equipo; la mayoría de los otros deportes no funcionan así. Sus entrenadores y compañerxs de equipo apoyaron a Berman cuando salió del closet, lo cual creó un ambiente para que pudiera prosperar, perseverar y trabajar para alcanzar sus metas.

"Cuando corres como equipo, estamos todxs trabajando muy fuerte juntxs por meses y meses", Berman dijo. "Y luego hacemos algo increíble".

Le gustaría que su activismo alcance metas similares.

Ahora Grayson Cowan está en su último año de *high school*. Está ocupado con sus clases y tocando el tambor en la banda escolar, una actividad invernal que solo incluye percusión. Grayson dijo que mudarse a Colorado fue un gran alivio. Nadie le ha dicho groserías anti-queer desde que llegó a vivir aquí; solía oírlas todos los días. Nadie lo molesta cuando usa el baño; usualmente le hacían preguntas entrometidas todos los días.

"Si no me hubiera ido de Arizona cuando lo hice, no creo que hubiera sobrevivido *high school*", Grayson dijo.

Al mismo tiempo, se siente culpable por lxs amigxs queer que dejó atrás, especialmente lxs que no tienen familias que lxs apoyan—la mayoría de ellxs, dijo. Y siente celos de sus amigxs queer que se criaron aquí, rodeadxs de apoyo, con el espacio para crecer, explorar sus identidades y ser niñxs sin tener que arrojarse a un modo de supervivencia.

"Aunque haberme mudado aquí viene con mucha felicidad y mucha celebración, también viene con mucho dolor", Grayson dijo. "Pasas tanto tiempo traumatizado, en la oscuridad, y luego aprendes que hubieras podido estar de este lado todo ese tiempo".

Kristin Jones es escritora y editora independiente, Denver, Colorado. Este artículo ha sido elaborado por Collective Colorado, una iniciativa de The Colorado Trust. Reproducido con permiso de The Colorado Trust.

Traducido por Alejandra X. Castañeda

Lea Mas Noticias de Portada en:
ElSemanarioOnline.com



SNAP SUPPORTS COLORADANS GET HEALTHY FOOD ON YOUR DINNER TABLE

WHAT'S SNAP?

SNAP, federally known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, exists to ensure families and individuals can purchase groceries. It supports working families, children and older adults to help weather life storms.

- **SNAP is like social security:** A portion of your tax dollars funded SNAP, and now it's here to help you!
- **SNAP supports the economy:** When you spend SNAP dollars you support local business owners and grocers. In 2018, SNAP contributed more than \$1 billion to Colorado's economy.
- **SNAP is guilt free:** SNAP exists to help you make ends meet during tough times. The program is large enough to help you, your family & your neighbors!

HOW DOES IT WORK?

SNAP, previously known as food stamps, is run by the USDA and provides qualifying households with monthly funds to help purchase groceries. The amount received depends on household size, income, and expenses.

Every month, funds are loaded onto a Quest Electronic Benefit Transfer (or EBT) card. EBT cards are then used like a debit card* at grocery stores, convenience stores and select farmers markets.

*EBT cards do not allow for cash withdrawals.

SNAP FUELS HAPPIER, HEALTHIER LIVES!

Contact the Food Resource Hotline to speak with a food assistance navigator and get help finding food resources, like food pantries, in your area and assistance with your SNAP application. The hotline is free, bilingual and confidential. Call for immediate assistance (Monday – Friday, 8 am – 4:30 pm), no appointments necessary.



HungerFreeColorado.org

[/HungerFreeColorado](https://www.facebook.com/HungerFreeColorado)

[@HungerFreeCO](https://www.twitter.com/HungerFreeCO)

Hunger Free Colorado connects families and individuals to food resources and fuels change in policies, systems and social views, so no Coloradan goes hungry.

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Únete a Journey Through Our Heritage de Metro State University y a socios comunitarios para aprender cómo un proyecto de ley se convierte en ley, tu capacidad para afectar el cambio sistémico a través de la abogacía en el proceso legislativo, qué proyectos de ley ambientales se están proponiendo actualmente y cuál es tu poder para influir a los políticos. ¡Juntos podemos luchar por la justicia, nuestras familias y nuestro futuro! Talleres, recursos y comida gratuita, ¡además de la oportunidad de reunirte con tus legisladores estatales!



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