

7 de Octubre 2021

THE WEEKLY ISSUE

El Semanario

Digital Edition

SEMENARIO.us



Reclaiming Karankawa History
Recuperarando la Historia de Karankawa

8

7 de Octubre 2021
Volume No. XXXI Issue 48

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THE WEEKLY ISSUE / El Semanario

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The Emergency Broadband Benefit Program



The program, created by the FCC, will provide a discount of up to **\$50 per month towards broadband service** for eligible households and up to \$75 per month for households on Tribal lands. Eligible households can also receive a one-time discount of up to **\$100 to purchase a laptop, desktop computer, or tablet** from participating providers if they contribute \$10-\$50 toward the purchase price.

The Emergency Broadband Benefit is limited to one monthly service discount and one device discount per household.

Who Is Eligible for the Program?



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on the program.

- People who qualify for the Lifeline program;
- Receive benefits under the free and reduced-price school lunch program or the school breakfast program, including through the USDA Community Eligibility Provision, or did so in the 2019-2020 school year;
- Received a Federal Pell Grant during the current award year;
- Experienced a substantial loss of income since February 29, 2020 and the household had a total income in 2020 below \$99,000 for single filers and \$198,000 for joint filers; or
- Meets the eligibility criteria for a participating providers' existing low-income or COVID-19 program.

Commentary/Comentario

Immigrants Always Have a Plan B

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

For a second time, the Senate Parliamentarian rejected the Democrats' so-called Plan B to try to legalize millions of undocumented immigrants. It seems the Parliamentarian will not give a green light to any language that involves the conferral of green cards to the undocumented population.

That's how strict the criteria of just one person is, whose presence and role in a democracy is out of step with the goals of the majority, something that now raises doubts about the reaches of an electoral system like the United States'. How to explain to voters—who, among other things, show majority support for a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants—that their opinion doesn't matter, compared to the "legal criteria" of one lone Senate aide?

The second vital question is: what happens now? If there is no way to include legalization language in the budget reconciliation



Photo/Foto: America's Voice

plan, since the Parliamentarian has already been more than clear that she will not approve anything that bestows green cards; and if the Democrats believe that an immigration reform bill doesn't have sufficient votes to be approved, it's safe to assume that—as in so many prior occasions—the undocumented immigrants will have to implement their own plans B, C, D... Z, and those to come, to continue surviving in this country, taking care of their families, always with the specter of potential deportation hanging over them.



Photo/Foto: America's Voice

Basically, on top of all of the laboral, economic, health, food, housing, and tax-paying juggling, areas in which they fully comply, undocumented immigrants have had to learn to circumvent the ongoing threat of deportation. And even then, they have found a way to resist and continue, despite all of the threats on the one hand, and promises on the other, that they have had to absorb as a community, while the political class talks incessantly about a reality that they do not know, much less understand.

But it is also predictable that they are beginning to look at alternatives that do not include green cards; that is, temporary measures that protect certain groups from deportation, whether it be Dreamers, farmworkers, TPS beneficiaries, and other essential workers. In fact, the Department of Homeland Security is about to announce the language reinforcing protections for Dreamers with DACA, the executive order signed by Barack Obama in 2012 that protects this group from deportation and gives access to work permits.

However, while there seem to be many "options" to momentarily save the situation of undocumented people, they are not permanent; and this migratory limbo continues to become even larger, as time passes and families become more entrenched in this country—without the security of being able to stay here legitimately. This peril is what the U.S. political class does not appreciate or understand, much less alone legal advisor in the Senate.



Basically, on top of all of the laboral, economic, health, food, housing, and tax-paying juggling, areas in which they fully comply, undocumented immigrants have had to learn to circumvent the ongoing threat of deportation.

The issue of immigration reform, of course, has been exploited by both political parties, especially in recent history.

The Republicans use it to stir up prejudice, racism, and a false nationalism among their base; and the Democrats use it, for their side, to accuse Republicans of being obstructionist and racist.

The Democrats, for their part, promise the sun, moon, and stars, and in each election claim they will

See Hastings/Torres on page 16

Los Inmigrantes Siempre Tienen Listo Su Plan B

Maribel Hastings and David Torres

Por segunda ocasión, la asesora legal del Senado (Parlamentaria) rechazó el llamado Plan B de los demócratas para tratar de legalizar a millones de indocumentados. De la decisión se desprende que no dará luz verde a ningún lenguaje que suponga el otorgamiento de tarje-

tas de residencia a la población sin papeles.

Así de tajante es el criterio de una sola persona, cuya presencia y rol en una democracia desentonan de inmediato en relación con los objetivos que dicta toda mayoría, concepto que ahora mismo pone en duda los alcances de un sistema electoral como el estadounidense. ¿Cómo se le explica a los votantes —que entre otras cosas

respaldan en su mayoría la vía a la ciudadanía para los inmigrantes indocumentados— que su opinión no cuenta frente al "criterio legal" de una sola asesora del Senado?

La segunda pregunta obligada es: ¿qué sigue? Si no hay forma de incluir lenguaje de legalización en el plan de conciliación presupuestaria, pues ya la Parlamentaria ha sido más que clara en que no recomendará nada que otorgue tarjetas de residencia; y si los demócratas consideran que un proyecto de ley de reforma migratoria no cuenta con los votos requeridos para su aprobación, es de asumir que como en tantas

ocasiones previas, los indocumentados son los que implementarán sus propios planes B, C, D... Z y los que vengán para seguir subsistiendo en este país, velando por sus familiares, siempre con el espectro de una potencial deportación acechándolos.

Es decir, además de todos los malabares laborales, económicos, de salud, alimentación, vivienda, educación o pago de impuestos, rubros en los que sí cumplen cabalmente, los inmigrantes indocumentados han tenido que aprender a sortear la permanente amenaza de la deportación. Y aun así, han encontrado la manera de



Es decir, además de todos los malabares laborales, económicos, de salud, alimentación, vivienda, educación o pago de impuestos, rubros en los que sí cumplen cabalmente, los inmigrantes indocumentados han tenido que aprender a sortear la permanente amenaza de la deportación.

resistir y continuar, a pesar de todas las amenazas, por un lado, y promesas, por otro, que han tenido que absorber como comunidad, mientras la clase política se llena la boca de una realidad que no conoce, ni entiende.

Pero es también predecible que comiencen a buscarse alternativas que no supongan tarjetas de residencia; es decir, medidas temporales que protejan de la deportación a ciertos grupos, ya sean Dreamers, trabajadores agrícolas, beneficiarios de TPS y algunos trabajadores esenciales. De hecho, el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) está a punto de

Vea Hastings/Torres/Esp, página 16

El Semanario
THE WEEKLY ISSUE

We Speak Your Language

A series of conversations with local and national influencers, that will engage with our communities and reflect on our responsibilities to create positive dialogue with decades of The Weekly Issue El Semanario's multi-generational leadership.

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With Health Care At Stake, Our Voices Should Count

Tammy Rojas

My life has been hard, but I've always worked even harder. I want to share a bit about where it's gotten me — and what it might mean for you if you struggle like I have.

I grew up in a family without much money. When I dropped out of high school, my options were limited to minimum wage jobs.

That wasn't enough to pay the bills to begin with, but things got worse when a dishonest employer shorted me on hours and wages. When I took \$9 that was owed to me — just so I could eat — I ended up with a criminal record. That killed my dream of going to nursing school.

These things happen all the time when you're poor. But growing up struggling can also instill a fighting spirit.

I became a home health aide, the closest thing to nursing I could get. I liked the work, but the wages were very low. I worked 60 hour weeks just to scrape by, which took a toll on my body.



Photo: OtherWords

Eventually my mobility was compromised, and I needed surgery that I couldn't afford. As more health challenges piled on, I was forced to quit my health care job and try to get by on odd jobs.

Fortunately, in 2015, Pennsylvania finally expanded Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act. The promise of much-needed foot surgery was so close. But Pennsylvania's complex, partially privatized system created more barriers. Complicating matters, I was married to an undocumented person, so I was scared to access services.

Eventually I realized that the system wasn't just failing me and my family — it was rigged against everyone like us: poor people working low-wage jobs, regardless of where we came from.

That's when I got involved in Put People First PA, which organizes struggling people across the state. Through my work there, I got to be involved in health care again, this time as a community organizer and advocate.

Around the same time, I got involved with the Poor People's Campaign, a national moral movement that links the issues I was living with to many others. I learned more about the disenfranchisement of poor people like me, of people of Mexican origin like my family members, of people in rural Pennsylvania, and beyond.

Getting involved with other people was so empowering. It also opened my eyes to all the ways our education, health, legal, and voting systems functioned to favor those with money and political clout — and leave the rest of us out.

For example, we had two hos-

pitals serving us in our city, Lancaster. One of them, St. Joseph's, closed, leaving residents reliant on the other hospital — which was badly over capacity, especially during the pandemic. In St. Joseph's place, developers want to build townhouses and boutiques.

County officials say we have to choose between health care and housing, but what kind of choice is that? My partner and I were among the many affected by the resulting lack of access to testing and COVID-19 care. We survived, but many others didn't.

There are more than 800 hospitals that are set to close this year because they aren't making enough money, even though the people in those communities need them. It's not right. It's not what this country is supposed to be.

Poor people work hard. We have ideas for quality health care, housing, and justice. But our voices are often silenced by the corporate interests that have undue influence over lawmakers.

If you're as fed up as I was, you can join your state chapter of the



Poor people work hard. We have ideas for quality health care, housing, and justice. But our voices are often silenced by the corporate interests that have undue influence over lawmakers.

Poor People's Campaign. Get involved in fights over health care and voting rights. Show up at planning board meetings, city council meetings, and school boards. Be active with us.

Let's raise our voices together and transform the systems that don't serve us into those that will.

Tammy Rojas is a coordinator with Put People First! PA, a board member of the National Union of the Homeless, and a member of the Poor People's Campaign.

This op-ed was distributed by OtherWords.org.

Read More Commentary:
ELSEMANARIO.US

Please Listen to Us. The Time Has Come to Fund Education, Not Incarceration

Desiree Rodríguez and Alex Sosa

As doctors think about the havoc the global pandemic may cause in a classroom and education experts discuss learning loss, they need to hear from students — particularly from Black and Brown students.

In short, we are all dealing with some form of trauma or anxiety. For the last year and a half, we have been in and out of school buildings, scared for our lives. The pandemic had a particularly tragic impact on our communities.

We've also witnessed state-sanctioned violence on young teenagers who look like us.

So, as the country grapples with going back to school this year, the

first people school leaders should be talking to are students and our families — from all communities, not just those that are predominantly white or wealthy.

School leaders need to ask us — students of color, students who are differently abled and students from communities where investment in education is low and resources are few — how we feel about going back to school.

If they do ask us, they will learn that we feel scared and sad. We are fearful because the schools we left caused us harm.

We don't feel safe returning. And it's not only because of the pandemic. Many of us are in schools that feel like jails. We are surrounded by police and under constant surveillance.

Right now, some of us aren't free to learn, explore and make mistakes in our schools. Instead, in our middle schools, we are seeing police handcuff our friends and slam them into cop cars. In our high schools, we are watching students get pepper-sprayed in common areas between their classes.

Safety goes beyond masks and social distancing, which are critically important at the moment. We believe that having police in our schools is a threat to our health and well-being. We want an education system in which we can freely laugh and learn.

So, as policymakers decide how and when to reopen schools, they should also ask students like us what our vision is for a better classroom experience.

If they do, they will learn that we demand police-free schools. We need to fund education, not incarceration. We deserve better than to go back to the same underfunded and overpoliced schools many of us left during the pandemic last year.

The Youth Mandate for Education and Liberation maps out how schools can become safe spaces for young people — not places of punishment. All communities should apply its recommendations.

School budgets are a reflection of values, and what the school systems in our communities have been telling us is that we are not their priority.

For example, the Clark County School District in Nevada has been spending more than \$18 million

per year on their school police department, and the federal government has given the district mon-



We believe that having police in our schools is a threat to our health and well-being. We want an education system in which we can freely laugh and learn.

ey for bulletproof vests. Yet when Desiree volunteered at a school supply giveaway in Clark County, hundreds of families showed up,

See Rodríguez/Sosa on page 17

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Commentary / Comentario

President Biden, as a Leader of Faith, Do Better on Immigration

Serene Jones and Kelly Brown Douglas

President Biden is facing a pivotal moment on immigration policy—one that will define América's image on its treatment of migrants in desperate need of help. It's not going well.

Last month, the nation watched in horror as the government brutalized thousands of Haitian migrants at the U.S.-México border. These migrants—who risked their lives to travel to the United States due to a devastating earthquake, presidential assassination, and deep economic despair in their home country—were whipped by mounted U.S. border patrol agents and accosted with racist, derogatory slurs. While many immigrants gained entry to the United States, thousands were deported back to Haiti, some in chains. Now, there are reports that thousands more Haitian migrants are on their way to the United States.

All of this chaos is happening during the presidency of Joe Biden, who has made his deeply-felt Catholicism a centerpiece of his political career and carries rosary beads with him wherever he



Serene Jones



Kelly Brown Douglas

goes.

As leaders of a progressive seminary that uses faith to fuel social justice and frequently visits the border with students, we are appalled that a president who has defined himself by his faith is acting so diametrically opposed to its most basic tenets. He isn't welcoming the poor, marginalized, and vulnerable; he's turning them away. He isn't getting rid of the Trump administration's abuses; he's continuing them. And he isn't evincing any empathy for those risking their lives to reach the United States; he's responding to them with anger and force.

That leaves us with a blunt message for the president: do better. Live up to the best and most deeply humane aspects of the Catholic tradition, which has spent centuries doing vital social justice work around the world. Let your faith—which has shaped your political career and policy beliefs for the better in so many ways—now also lead you to treat immigrants with respect and compassion.

We're under no illusions that will be an easy step to take. We live in an age of profound xenophobia, anti-immigrant rhetoric, and overt racism. We understand that Biden's current position is the safer one to take politically, especially with Republicans already racing to paint him as soft on immigration. But that's no excuse for betraying his faith and all that it demands of its adherents.

This isn't an abstract criticism: Biden has spent decades explicitly linking his politics with his faith. In a November 2020 interview

with *America Magazine*, he stated, "Everything Jesus did was sort of consistent with what generically we were supposed to do: treat people with dignity." His "Vision for America" platform during the Democratic National Convention explained that "The first obligation we all have is, 'Love your God,' the second one is, 'Love your neighbor as yourself.'" And his entire presidential campaign was framed as a "battle for the soul of the nation."

Unfortunately, his presidency hasn't lived up to this, particularly on immigration. For months, he has continued to use the inhumane practices put in place by former President Trump, arguably the most anti-immigration president in modern history. That came to a head late last month at the border crossing near Del Rio, Texas, where an influx of Haitian migrants had taken refuge.

Biden, to his credit, harshly condemned the border patrol agents seen whipping Haitian migrants, saying the behavior was "outrageous." But he said nothing about abandoning the decades-old policy—used aggressively by the Trump administration—that allows for the detention and deportation of migrants on public health grounds without giving them the normal opportunity to file asylum claims.

White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki even had the gall to say that flying Haitians back doesn't constitute deportation since they didn't legally enter the country. U.S. special envoy to Haiti Daniel Foote angrily resigned, calling the Biden administration's deportations "inhumane."

It's important to understand that many migrants to the United States only make the difficult, treacherous journey because they feel their life depends on it.



Let your faith—which has shaped your political career and policy beliefs for the better in so many ways—now also lead you to treat immigrants with respect and compassion.

Our students and faculty have seen their desperation firsthand. In 2019, Union Theological Seminary visited a facility in El Paso, Texas that provides food and shelter for immigrants released from ICE after crossing the border. There, workers support thousands of migrants—babies, young children, mothers, and more—who wish for a better tomorrow. Most arrive with the few personal belongings they have in pillowcases. We also visited a fence surrounding a tent encampment where we knew that, inside, thousands of children were detained in squalid, heartbreaking conditions.

The Bible tells us that when Jesus was a child, he was in grave danger from the wrath of King Herod. So, Mary and Joseph took their child across borders from Bethlehem to Egypt for protection. Flash forward to today, when thousands of migrants simply want the same for themselves and their families. President Biden, we commend you for your deep sense of faith and lifelong commitment to your church. Now you just need to live up to its teachings.

Serene Jones is president of Union Theological Seminary and Kelly Brown Douglas is dean of the Episcopal Divinity School at Union.

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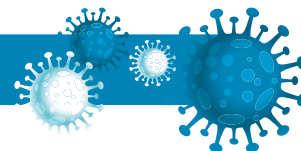
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A Daily Pill to Treat Covid Could Be Just Months Away

By JoNel Aleccia

Within a day of testing positive for covid-19 in June, Miranda Kelly was sick enough to be scared. At 44, with diabetes and high blood pressure, Kelly, a certified nursing assistant, was having trouble breathing, symptoms serious enough to send her to the emergency room.

When her husband, Joe, 46, fell ill with the virus, too, she really got worried, especially about their five teenagers at home: "I thought, 'I hope to God we don't wind up on ventilators. We have children. Who's going to raise these kids?'"

But the Kellys, who live in Seattle, Washington, had agreed just after their diagnoses to join a clinical trial at the nearby Fred Hutch cancer research center that's part of an [international effort](#) to test an antiviral treatment that could halt covid early in its course.

By the next day, the couple were taking four pills, twice a day. Though they weren't told whether

they had received an active medication or placebo, within a week, they said, their symptoms were better. Within two weeks, they had recovered.

"I don't know if we got the treatment, but I kind of feel like we did," Miranda Kelly said. "To have all these underlying conditions, I felt like the recovery was very quick."

The Kellys have a role in developing what could be the world's next chance to thwart covid: a short-term regimen of daily pills that can fight the virus early after diagnosis and conceivably prevent symptoms from developing after exposure.

"Oral antivirals have the potential to not only curtail the duration of one's covid-19 syndrome, but also have the potential to limit transmission to people in your household if you are sick," said Timothy Sheahan, a virologist at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill who has helped pioneer these therapies.

Antivirals are already essential treatments for other viral infec-

tions, including hepatitis C and HIV. One of the best known is Tamiflu, the widely prescribed pill that can shorten the duration of influenza and reduce the risk of hospitalization if given quickly.

The medications, developed to treat and prevent viral infections in people and animals, work differently depending on the type. But they can be engineered to boost the immune system to fight infection, block receptors so viruses can't enter healthy cells, or lower the amount of active virus in the body.

At least three promising antivirals for covid are being tested in clinical trials, with results expected as soon as late fall or winter, said Carl Dieffenbach, director of the Division of AIDS at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, who is overseeing antiviral development.

"I think that we will have answers as to what these pills are capable of within the next several months," Dieffenbach said.

The top contender is a medication from Merck & Co. and Ridgeback Biotherapeutics called molnupiravir, Dieffenbach said. This is the product being tested in the Kellys' Seattle trial. Two others include a candidate from Pfizer, known as PF-07321332, and AT-527, an antiviral produced by Roche and Atea Pharmaceuticals.

virus can't reproduce. That, in turn, reduces the patient's viral load, shortening infection time and preventing the kind of dangerous immune response that can cause serious illness or death.

So far, only one antiviral drug, remdesivir, [has been approved to treat covid](#). But it is given intravenously to patients ill enough to be hospitalized, and is not intended for early, widespread use. By contrast, the top contenders under study can be packaged as pills.

Sheahan, who also performed preclinical work on remdesivir, led an [early study in mice](#) that showed that molnupiravir could prevent early disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes covid. The formula was discovered at Emory University and later acquired by Ridgeback and Merck.

Clinical trials have followed, including an [early trial](#) of 202 participants last spring that showed that molnupiravir rapidly reduced the



"Think about that. You could give it to everyone in a household, or everyone in a school. Then we're talking about a return to, maybe, normal life."

Dr. Elizabeth Duke

They work by interfering with the virus's ability to replicate in human cells. In the case of molnupiravir, the enzyme that copies the viral genetic material is forced to make so many mistakes that the

See [Covid](#) on page 17

Una Pildora para Tratar el Covid Podría Estar a Punto de Llegar

By JoNel Aleccia

Un día después de dar positivo para covid-19 en junio, Miranda Kelly estaba lo suficientemente enferma como para asustarse. Con 44 años, hipertensión y diabetes, la asistente de enfermería tenía problemas para respirar, síntoma lo suficientemente grave como para terminar en la sala de emergencias.

Cuando su esposo, Joe, de 46, también se enfermó con el virus, realmente se preocupó, especialmente por sus cinco hijos adolescentes: "Pensé, 'Espero por Dios que no terminemos con ventiladores. ¿Quién va a criar a estos niños?'"

Pero los Kelly, que viven en Seattle, Washington, acordaron justo después de sus diagnósticos unirse a un ensayo clínico en el cercano centro de investigación del cáncer Fred Hutch que es par-

te de un [esfuerzo internacional](#) para probar un tratamiento antiviral que podría detener a covid en una etapa temprana de la infección.

Al día siguiente, la pareja estaba tomando cuatro pastillas, dos veces al día. Aunque no se les dijo si habían recibido un medicamento activo o un placebo, en una semana, dijeron, sus síntomas mejoraron.

En dos semanas, se habían recuperado.

"No sé si recibimos el tratamiento, pero siento que sí", dijo Miranda Kelly. "Por tener todas estas condiciones subyacentes, sentí que la recuperación fue muy rápida".

Los Kelly juegan un papel en el desarrollo de lo que podría ser la próxima oportunidad del mundo para frustrar a covid: un régimen a corto plazo de píldoras diarias que pueden combatir el virus temprano después del diagnóstico y, posiblemente, prevenir el desar-

rollo de síntomas después de la exposición.

"Los antivirales orales no solo tienen el potencial de reducir la duración del síndrome de covid-19, sino también de limitar la transmisión a las personas en el hogar si estás enfermo", dijo Timothy Sheahan, virólogo de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte-Chapel Hill, quien ha ayudado a promover estas investigaciones.

Los antivirales ya son tratamientos esenciales para otras infecciones virales, incluidas la hepatitis C y el VIH. Una de las más conocidas es Tamiflu, la píldora ampliamente recetada que puede acortar la duración de la gripe y reducir el riesgo de hospitalización si se administra rápidamente.

Estos medicamentos, desarrollados para tratar y prevenir infecciones virales en personas y animales, funcionan de manera diferente según el tipo. Pero

pueden diseñarse para estimular el sistema inmunológico para combatir infecciones, bloquear los receptores para que los virus no puedan ingresar a las células sanas o reducir la cantidad de virus activo en el cuerpo.

Se están probando al menos tres antivirales prometedores para covid en ensayos clínicos, y los resultados se esperan para fines del otoño o el invierno, dijo Carl Dieffenbach, director de la División de SIDA del Instituto Nacional de Alergias y Enfermedades Infecciosas, que supervisa el desarrollo de estos fármacos.

"Creo que tendremos respuestas sobre lo que estas píldoras son capaces de hacer en los próximos meses", dijo Dieffenbach.

El principal contendiente en esta carrera es un medicamento de Merck & Co. y Ridgeback Biotherapeutics llamado molnupiravir, dijo Dieffenbach. Este es el produc-

to que se está probando en el ensayo de los Kelly en Seattle. Otros dos incluyen un candidato de Pfizer, conocido como PF-07321332; y AT-527, un antiviral producido por Roche y Atea Pharmaceuticals.

Actúan interfiriendo con la capacidad del virus para replicarse en las células humanas. En el caso del molnupiravir, la enzima que copia el material genético viral se ve obligada a cometer tantos errores que el virus no puede reproducirse. Eso, a su vez, reduce la carga

Vea [Covid/Esp](#), página 18

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Karankawa Fighting to Protect Their Ancestor's Land

By Erin Douglas

On the sandy shore of the Gulf in Corpus Christi, Texas, a small group formed a circle and began to sing through the August heat. Some played ceremonial drums, and two others held a large painted canvas that read, "Save Corpus Christi Bay."

Of the dozen people who prayed, sang and spoke in the circle that day, three women were representing a people that most Texas history books claim are extinct.

They're part of a small but growing group of Indigenous people who call themselves Karankawa Kadla — "kadla" means culturally mixed, and Karankawa is the name of a people who, for several centuries, controlled a more than 300-mile stretch of the Gulf Coast shore from approximately present-day Galveston Bay south to Corpus Christi Bay.

After finding one another through social media and the internet, they've come together just as an oil company is moving to expand its facility on a patch



Photo/Photo: Chris Stokes for The Texas Tribune

Love Sánchez, a Karankawa Kadla woman who co-founded the nonprofit group Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend, participates in a ceremony on McGee Beach to protest industrial expansion in Corpus Christi Bay, Texas. / Love Sánchez, una mujer Karankawa Kadla que cofundó el grupo sin ánimo de lucro Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend, participa en una ceremonia en McGee Beach para protestar contra la expansión industrial en la bahía de Corpus Christi, Texas

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of coastal land in an area where their ancestors lived — and where thousands of Karankawa artifacts still lie. The result is a new fight in the old battle to defend their history, customs and land.

That's why, on the beach in late August, Love Sánchez and others prayed for a halt to industrial development on the Texas coast where the Karankawa people lived before plagues, wars and colonization came. Most history sources claim that the Karankawa people disappeared from the Texas coast around 1860, although such estimates vary widely.

"It's an emotional journey, what we're going through," said Sánchez, a 37-year-old woman who grew up in Corpus Christi and co-founded a nonprofit group, the Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend.

Unlike some Native American tribes, the Karankawa Kadla don't have tribal lands, treaties, or an official recognition from the state or federal government. They are surrounded by the dominant narrative that they don't exist, a fog so thick and so potent that until relatively recently, some of them believed that they and their immediate family were the last Karankawa descendants.

Like many others who claim Karankawa ancestry, Sánchez has had to piece together her identity through family oral history. A long history of intense persecution by the Spanish, Anglo Texans and Mexicans forced many Karankawa people to go into hiding, as-

similate with Mexican or American culture, or flee to survive.

Sánchez, for example, knows from her great grandmother that her ancestors were at the Spanish mission *Nuestra Señora de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga* in Goliad, which was established to convert Karankawa people to Christianity in the 1700s. She is also, according to family oral history, descended from the Lipan Apache.

"We have our oral history, what we have passed down through our family, which is valid," she said. "People went into hiding and intermarried because they didn't want to go extinct."

Some families are certain they are Karankawa and say their history and culture have been diligently passed down from generation to generation. But most have to piece together their heritage from family oral history, DNA tests and what little documentation exists in historical archives, such as those from Spanish missions.

The Karankawa Kadla community — more than 100 people who have connected through a Facebook group and a smaller council that leads community organization — is now fighting to protect a stretch of undeveloped land that juts into the east side of Corpus Christi Bay, sandwiched between a residential community and an oil company's export terminal.

The area was once a busy village where hundreds of Karankawa people gathered each year during the cooler months to live and fish. Those ancestors left be-

hind tens of thousands of pottery sherds, arrowheads, tools fashioned from shells, and more.

Pending Litigation

Fifteen years ago, one of the state's most respected archaeologists said that one stabled sand dune in the area called McGloin's Bluff contained so many important artifacts that it was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places — a designation that would have protected the dune from development.

“I didn't know anyone else of my people besides my immediate family. People would ask me questions, like, 'Where's the rest of your tribe?' and I didn't know.”

Chiara Sunshine
Beaumont

"This site should be avoided in any future impacts or alterations to the property," Robert Ricklis, the archaeologist, wrote in a 2006 report obtained by *The Texas Tribune* through public records. The Texas Historical Commission agreed, according to a subsequent letter to the Port of Corpus Christi Authority obtained by *The Texas Tribune*.

But the port authority, which owned the land and the former naval base that sat upon it, opted to

Los Karankawa Luchan por Proteger la Tierra de sus Antepasados



Wally Flores, miembro de los Pueblos Indígenas del Recodo Costero, participa en un círculo de oración en la playa McGee de Corpus Christi, Texas. / Wally Flores, a member of the Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend, participates in a prayer circle at McGee Beach in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Foto/Photo: Chris Stokes para The Texas Tribune

mexicana o estadounidense o huir para sobrevivir.

Sánchez, por ejemplo, sabe por su bisabuela que sus antepasados estuvieron en la misión española Nuestra Señora de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga, en Goliad, que se estableció para convertir a los Karankawa al cristianismo en el siglo XVIII. Además, según la historia oral de la familia, desciende de los apaches lipanes.

"Tenemos nuestra historia oral, lo que hemos transmitido a través de nuestra familia, que es válido", dijo. "La gente se escondió y se casó entre sí porque no quería extinguirse".

Algunas familias están seguras de ser Karankawa y dicen que su historia y su cultura se han transmitido diligentemente de gen-

eración en generación. Pero la mayoría tiene que reconstruir su herencia a partir de la historia oral de la familia, las pruebas de ADN y la poca documentación que existe en los archivos históricos, como los de las misiones españolas.

La comunidad Karankawa Kadla - más de 100 personas que se han conectado a través de un grupo de Facebook y un consejo más pequeño que dirige la organización comunitaria- lucha ahora por proteger una franja de tierra no urbanizada que se adentra en el lado este de la bahía de Corpus Christi, intercalada entre una comunidad residencial y una terminal de exportación de una empresa petrolera.

Ve [Karankawa/Esp](#), página 20

Por Erin Douglas

En la orilla arenosa del Golfo, en Corpus Christi (Texas), un pequeño grupo formó un círculo y empezó a cantar en medio del calor de agosto. Algunos tocaban tambores ceremoniales y otros dos sostenían un gran lienzo pintado en el que se leía "Salvemos la bahía de Corpus Christi".

De la docena de personas que rezaron, cantaron y hablaron en el círculo ese día, tres mujeres representaban a un pueblo que, según la mayoría de los libros de historia de Texas, está extinguido.

Forman parte de un pequeño pero creciente grupo de indígenas que se autodenominan Karankawa Kadla - "Kadla" significa mezcla cultural, y Karankawa es el nombre de un pueblo que, durante varios siglos, controló un tramo de más de 300 millas de la costa del Golfo, desde aproximadamente la actual bahía de Galveston hacia el sur hasta la bahía de Corpus Christi.

Tras encontrarse a través de las redes sociales y de Internet, se han reunido justo cuando una empresa petrolera se dispone a ampliar sus instalaciones en una zona costera en la que vivían sus antepasados y donde aún se conservan miles de artefactos Karankawa. El resultado es una nueva lucha en la vieja batalla por defender su historia, sus costumbres y su tierra.

Por eso, en la playa a finales de agosto, Love Sánchez y otros rezaron para que se detenga el desarrollo industrial en la costa de Texas, donde el pueblo Karankawa vivía antes de que llegaran las plagas, las guerras y la colonización. La mayoría de las fuentes históricas afirman que el pueblo Karankawa

desapareció de la costa de Texas en torno a 1860, aunque estas estimaciones varían mucho.

"Es un viaje emocional el que estamos viviendo", dice Sánchez, una mujer de 37 años que creció en Corpus Christi y cofundó un grupo sin ánimo de lucro, los Pueblos Indígenas del Recodo Costero.

A diferencia de algunas tribus nativas americanas, los Karankawa Kadla no tienen tierras tribales, ni tratados, ni un reconocimiento oficial del gobierno estatal o federal. Están rodeados por la narrativa dominante de que no existen, una niebla tan espesa y potente que hasta hace relativamente poco, algunos de ellos creían que ellos y su familia inmediata eran los últimos descendientes de los Karankawa.

“

"No conocía a nadie más de mi pueblo aparte de mi familia inmediata. La gente me preguntaba cosas como '¿Dónde está el resto de tu tribu?' y yo no lo sabía."

Chiara Sunshine
Beaumont

Como muchos otros que afirman tener ascendencia Karankawa, Sánchez ha tenido que reconstruir su identidad a través de la historia oral de su familia. Una larga historia de intensa persecución por parte de los españoles, los tejanos anglosajones y los mexicanos obligó a muchos Karankawa a esconderse, asimilarse a la cultura

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State News / Noticias del Estado

DPS Superintendent Pauses Efforts to Close Schools

COLORADO

By Melanie Asmar

Denver Public School Superintendent Alex Marrero is pressing pause on addressing one of the district's most significant challenges: whether to close or consolidate schools with so few students that they struggle to pay for a full teaching staff and robust programming.

Denver Public Schools was about to launch a monthslong community brainstorming pro-

cess involving 19 schools. But after meeting with parents and community groups, Marrero said the district's attention needs to be on pandemic recovery right now.

"My attention and the attention of the leadership of our district need to be on listening, learning from, and being responsive to our community, and it needs to be on recovery from the pandemic," Marrero wrote in a letter to families at the affected schools.

Conversations about closing some under-enrolled schools "would be a major obstacle" in the

way of accomplishing that pandemic recovery, Marrero said.

Enrollment in Denver Public Schools is declining, and elementary schools in the southwest, northwest, and central parts of the city have been hard hit. Denver schools are funded per student, and fewer students means less funding to pay for teachers and programming.



"My attention and the attention of the leadership of our district need to be on listening, learning from, and being responsive to our community, and it needs to be on recovery from the pandemic."

Alex Marrero, DPS Superintendent

The school board passed a resolution in June that directed district staff to engage parents, educators, and neighbors in figuring out how to reduce the number of schools with fewer than 300 students. To



Denver Public School Superintendent Alex Marrero greeted students on the first day of school at Garden Place Elementary.

do that, the district would have to close some schools.

Earlier this month, the district released a list of 19 schools that would participate in the process (see box). The schools were split into four regional groups. Representatives from each of the 19 schools would volunteer to be part of the groups and come up with recommendations for consolidating schools in their region, said Grant Guyer, the district's chief of strategy and portfolio services.

That work was set to start next month, and the school board was expected to vote on any school closures in the spring, Guyer said. The changes were to go into effect in fall 2023.

But Marrero has placed the process on hold. He did not specify in his letter when it would resume, saying only that he would talk to the school board about it "once we are farther along in the recovery from the pandemic, and once I have concluded my full 'listening and learning tour' that has been planned as a critical part of my first school year as superintendent."

Marrero took over as superintendent in July. To date, he said he has spent several hundred hours meeting with 116 groups to ask three critical questions: What is working well? What needs to

See Schools on page 12

DPS Suspende los Esfuerzos para Cerrar Escuelas

COLORADO

Por Melanie Asmar

El superintendente de las escuelas públicas de Denver, Alex Marrero, está haciendo una pausa en el tratamiento de uno de los retos más importantes del distrito: si cerrar o consolidar las escuelas con tan pocos estudiantes que tienen dificultades para pagar un personal docente completo y una programación robusta.

Las Escuelas Públicas de Denver estaban a punto de poner en marcha un proceso de reflexión comunitaria de un mes de duración en el que participarían 19 escuelas. Pero después de reunirse con padres y grupos comunitarios, Marrero dijo que la atención del distrito debe centrarse en la recuperación de la pandemia en este momento.

"Mi atención y la de los dirigentes de nuestro distrito debe centrarse en escuchar, aprender y responder a nuestra comunidad, y debe centrarse en la recuperación de la pandemia", escribió Marrero en una carta a las familias de las escuelas afectadas.

Las conversaciones sobre el cierre de algunas escuelas con poca matrícula "serían un gran obstáculo" en el camino para lograr esa recuperación de la pandemia, dijo Marrero.

La matriculación en las escuelas públicas de Denver está disminuyendo, y las escuelas primarias del suroeste, noroeste y centro de la ciudad se han visto muy afectadas. Las escuelas de Denver se financian por estudiante, y menos estudiantes significan menos fondos para pagar a los profesores y la programación.

El consejo escolar aprobó en junio una resolución en la que se pedía al personal del distrito que involucrara a padres, educadores y vecinos en la búsqueda de la forma de reducir el número de escuelas con menos de 300 alumnos. Para ello, el distrito tendría que cerrar algunas escuelas.

A principios de septiembre, el distrito publicó una lista de 19 escuelas que participarían en el proceso. Las escuelas se dividieron en cuatro grupos regionales. Los representantes de cada una de las 19 escuelas se ofrecerían como voluntarios para formar parte de



"Mi atención y la de los dirigentes de nuestro distrito debe centrarse en escuchar, aprender y responder a nuestra comunidad, y debe centrarse en la recuperación de la pandemia".

Alex Marrero, Superintendente de DPS

los grupos y presentar recomendaciones para consolidar las escuelas de su región, dijo Grant Guyer, jefe de estrategia y servicios de cartera del distrito.

Este trabajo se iniciará este mes, y se espera que el consejo escolar vote sobre el cierre de escuelas en la primavera, dijo Guyer. Los cambios debían entrar en vigor en el otoño de 2023.

Pero Marrero ha puesto el proceso en espera. No especificó en su carta cuándo se reanudaría, diciendo sólo que hablaría con el

Vea Escuelas, página 16

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ACLU of Colorado to Host Virtual Bill of Rights Event



Photo/Foto: ACLU-Colorado

Deborah Richardson, Executive Director for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Colorado. / Deborah Richardson, directora ejecutiva de Unión Americana de Libertades Civiles (ACLU) de Colorado.

COLORADO

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Colorado will host its annual Bill of Rights event virtually with free registration to members, donors, activists and all interested community members on October 7, at 6:00 pm MT. This year's program honors Colorado leaders and commemorates civil rights and civil liberties successes. Hosted by Exec-

utive Director Deborah Richardson, who joined the ACLU of Colorado in March 2021, the event will be an opportunity to hear directly from the organization's accomplished new leader.

"It is a pleasure to be a part of my first Bill of Rights Event as Executive Director of the ACLU of Colorado. "The event is our opportunity to gather as a community with those who align with our mission, change-makers, and part-

ners to reflect on the successes of the past year. We are honored to recognize courageous individuals while raising awareness of our collective fight for civil rights and civil liberties," Richardson said.

The keynote speaker will be Deborah Archer, a prolific civil rights lawyer, scholar, teacher, and the first Black person to lead the National ACLU board of directors. ACLU of Colorado will present Sharletta C. Evans with the Carle Whitehead Memorial Award. The award honors her lifelong commitment to restorative justice and criminal legal reform. Hans Meyer will receive the Edward Sherman Award for his legal work advocating for immigrants' rights at the intersection of immigration law and the criminal legal system. Finally, Lori Lizarraga, Sonia Gutierrez, and Kristen Aguirre will receive the Larry Tajiri Media Award for their activism fighting discrimination in the newsroom, including bravely challenging 9News Denver station leaders on how they cover issues affecting Latinx people in Colorado and advocating for more equitable representation of Colorado com-

munities of color.

The event will close with a special performance from Ecuadorian pop musician, Neoma, who currently lives in Denver, Colorado. Neoma will be joined on stage by Danny Pauta for an acoustic set of their singles "Young" and "FIXX-IÓN."

All funds raised by the event will provide crucial support to sustain and expand ACLU of Colorado's legal, communication, and education work throughout Colorado. Registration is free and Spanish, ASL, and CART interpretation will be

available. At the Freedom League level, the event is sponsored by Susan Stark and Bob Connelly.

All are encouraged to join us for this free event by registering at: https://aclu.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_BRs1mrdSv6emwhDW-wABEA. Also, supporters can make a tax-deductible donation of any size to support the event at: <https://action.aclu.org/give/co-support-2021-bill-rights-event>.

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ACLU Hospedará el Evento Virtual

COLORADO

Unión Americana de Libertades Civiles (ACLU) de Colorado celebrará su evento anual de la Carta de Derechos de forma virtual con inscripción gratuita para miembros, donantes, activistas y todos los miembros de la comunidad interesados el 7 de octubre, a las 6:00 pm MT. El programa de este año honra a los líderes de Colorado y conmemora los éxitos de los derechos civiles y las libertades civiles. Presentado por la directora ejecutiva Deborah Richardson, que se unió a la ACLU de Colorado en marzo de 2021, el evento será una oportunidad para escuchar directamente a la nueva y exitosa líder de la organización.

"Es un placer formar parte de mi primer Evento de la Carta de Derechos como directora ejecutiva de la ACLU de Colorado. El evento es nuestra oportunidad de reunirnos como comunidad con aquellos que se alinean con nuestra misión, los que generan el cambio y los socios para reflexionar sobre los éxitos del año pasado. Nos sentimos honrados de reconocer a individuos valientes al tiempo que aumentamos la conciencia de nuestra lucha col-

ectiva por los derechos civiles y las libertades civiles", dijo Richardson.

La oradora principal será Deborah Archer, una prolífica abogada de derechos civiles, académica, profesora y la primera persona de color en dirigir la junta directiva de la ACLU Nacional. La ACLU de Colorado entregará a Sharletta C. Evans el Premio Memorial Carle Whitehead. El premio honra su compromiso de toda la vida con la justicia reparadora y la reforma legal penal. Hans Meyer recibirá el premio Edward Sherman por su labor jurídica en defensa de los derechos de los inmigrantes en la intersección de la ley de inmigración y el sistema jurídico penal. Por último, Lori Lizarraga, Sonia Gutiérrez y Kristen Aguirre recibirán el Premio Larry Tajiri de los medios de comunicación por su activismo en la lucha contra la discriminación en las salas de noticias, que incluye desafiar con valentía a los líderes de la emisora 9News Denver sobre la forma en que cubren las cuestiones que afectan a las personas Latinx en Colorado y abogar por una representación más equitativa de las comunidades de color de Colorado.

El evento se cerrará con una actuación especial del músico pop

“Mi atención y la de los dirigentes de nuestro distrito debe centrarse en escuchar, aprender y responder a nuestra comunidad, y debe centrarse en la recuperación de la pandemia.”

Alex Marrero,
Superintendente de DPS

ecuatoriana, Neoma, que actualmente vive en Denver, Colorado. A Neoma se le unirá en el escenario Danny Pauta para un set acústico de sus sencillos "Young" y "FIXX-IÓN".

Todos los fondos recaudados por el evento proporcionarán un apoyo crucial para sostener y ampliar el trabajo legal, de comunicación y de educación de la ACLU de Colorado en todo Colorado. La inscripción es gratuita y habrá interpretación en español, subtítulos en tiempo real y lenguaje de señas americano. A nivel de la Liga de la Libertad, el evento está

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Funding to Help Advance Globeville and Elyria-Swansea Equity Goals

COLORADO

The City and County of Denver and the nonprofit National Western Center Authority will provide \$400,000 to Globeville and Elyria-Swansea (GES) neighborhoods to enlist their choice of professional advisors to secure community benefits at the National Western Center redevelopment. The funding, approved by Denver City Council on Monday, Oct. 4, will come from the city's contingency funds and will help neighborhood residents advocate for what they want included in the redevelopment, will help them negotiate a formal community benefits agreement, and will support them in identifying future sources of revenue for a community fund.

Construction is well underway on the first phases of the National Western Center. Future phases of the project will include a 10,000-seat arena, the rehabilitation of the 1909 Stadium Building to house Denver's first public market, and other public assets, as envisioned in the 2015 master plan. They could also include a mix of uses such as office, retail, housing, open

“The GES communities in Denver have advocated for this kind of support for years,” said City Councilwoman Debbie Ortega. “Any major redevelopment project needs community input, but many residents wish they could come to the table with more capacity and expertise, to have a bigger impact by securing greater community benefits.”

Debbie Ortega,
Councilwoman

space and more. City and National Western Center officials want the community's input on those choices.

On Oct. 4, Denver City Council approved a request from the National Western Center Authority for a \$400,000 grant from the City and County of Denver. The funding is earmarked to allow GES to enlist professional support for legal, fi-

nancial and land-use matters, and to build capacity for:

- Advocating for the community's desires in future phases of the redevelopment
- Negotiating a community benefits agreement
- Establishing an entity to accept contributions to the Community Investment Fund
- Identifying new campus-based sources of revenue for the fund

Community benefits agreements often include anti-displacement measures, affordable housing requirements, and land-use and design choices. The agreements can allow for a more constructive and collaborative conversation about meeting a community's needs, especially as it relates to considerations around equity. This grant is the first of its kind in Denver to help empower a community with the capacity and expertise needed to have the biggest impact.

“My priority is delivering equitable outcomes for the residents in these neighborhoods. We want to ensure residents have a meaningful seat at the table and the tools they need to realize the benefits most important to them and their



City and National Western Center Authority funding will offer Globeville and Elyria-Swansea residents an opportunity to participate in the redevelopment of the National Western Center in northeast Denver; a rendering of the National Western Center redevelopment.

communities,” Mayor Michael B. Hancock said.

Brad Buchanan, CEO of the National Western Center Authority, was the applicant for the grant. “Our neighbors in the GES community have had input on the National Western Center since the very beginning,” Buchanan said. “This will amplify their voices and will ensure the neighborhoods succeed as the campus grows and thrives in the coming years.”

“The GES communities in Denver have advocated for this kind of support for years,” said City Councilwoman Debbie Ortega. “Any major redevelopment project needs community input, but many residents wish they could come to the table with more capacity and expertise, to have a bigger impact by securing greater community benefits. I'm pleased to have worked with the community and the city to deliver this important resource.”

The \$400,000 may also be used, in part, to identify or create an organization to accept contributions to the National Western Center Community Investment Fund (CIF). The CIF was established in 2015 and will be funded by customers opting to “round up” to the next dollar on their retail purchases at the National Western Center; contributions will begin in January 2022 with the annual National Western Stock Show and the opening of the first new buildings at the National Western Center. The grant may also be used for the community to identify additional campus-based sources of revenue for the CIF, and to identify ways to distribute CIF funds in the community.

For more about the National Western Center, visit nationalwesterncenter.com.

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Schools

improve? And what key advice do you have for me?

Over several weeks, the subject of school consolidation “has risen in urgency in the community and has begun to dominate the conversations,” Marrero said. While the official process wasn't set to begin until next month, the principals of the 19 schools had been holding meetings to inform families of what lay ahead, Guyer said.

The Denver Classroom Teachers Association praised Marrero's decision to pause the process.

“This is the type of bold leadership that Denver Public Schools needs,” union President Rob Gould said in a statement. “This pandemic has been an extremely trying and challenging time for students, their families, the community, and our educators.”

The 19 schools that were slated to participate in the consolidation process were: Cole Arts and Sciences Academy, Columbine Elementary, International Academy of Denver at Harrington, Whittier ECE-8, Colfax Elementary, Cowell Elementary, Cheltenham Elementary, Fairview Elementary, Eagleton Elementary, Goldrick Elementary, Godsmen Elementary, Math and Science Leadership Academy, Schmitt Elementary, Valverde Elementary, Barnum Elementary, Castro Elementary, Knapp Elementary, Munroe Elementary, and Newlon Elementary.

Melanie Asmar is a Senior Reporter with Chalkbeat Colorado.

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Por desgracia, sus esfuerzos han sido exitosos.

Hoy en día, el 50% de los fumadores latinos usan cigarrillos mentolados, en comparación con el 29% de los fumadores blancos. Casi 1 de cada 4 estudiantes latinos de secundaria usan productos de tabaco, con preferencia por los cigarrillos electrónicos con sabor. No podemos quedarnos de brazos cruzados mientras las compañías tabacaleras continúan beneficiándose de la salud de los jóvenes latinos de Denver.

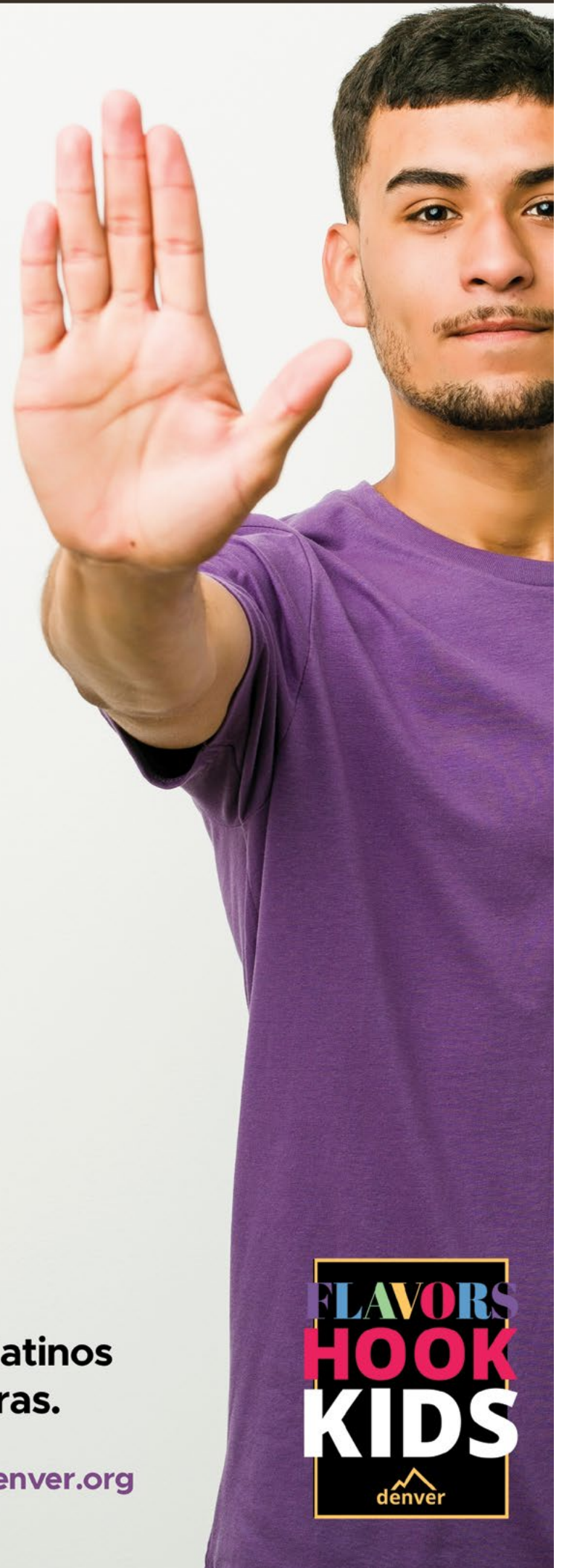
Es por eso por lo que estas organizaciones locales estatales apoyan la acción para poner fin a la venta de productos de tabaco con sabor en Denver:

Tepeyac Community Health Center
Colorado Latino Leadership, Advocacy & Research Organization (CLLARO)
Colorado Organization for Latina Opportunity and Reproductive Rights (COLOR)
Denver Latino Commission
Latina Initiative
National Association of Hispanic Nurses
Servicios de La Raza
La Raza Youth Leadership Institute

Es hora de priorizar la salud y la vida de los latinos sobre las ganancias de las grandes tabacaleras.

Para obtener más información, visite FlavorsHookKidsDenver.org

PAGADO POR AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION



Legislation Introduced to Celebrate Indigenous Peoples' Day



U.S. Senator Ben Ray Luján (D-N.M.) and U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich (D-N.M.). / Los senadores Martin Heinrich (demócrata de Nueva Mexico) y Ben Ray Luján (demócrata de Nueva Mexico).

"I'm proud to help lead the effort in the Senate to recognize Indigenous Peoples' Day – an important recognition of Native Americans' contributions to our society, economy and history," said Luján, a member of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. "New Mexico, which is home to 23 Tribal Nations and Pueblos, made history in 2019 by recognizing Indigenous Peoples' Day as an official holiday, and I'm hopeful that Congress can make this a reality for the entire nation. Let this day serve as a celebration of our country's Tribal Nations and Native communities, and a reminder of the work ahead, to continue to strengthen and improve the federal government's relationship with Tribal governments and Indigenous peoples."

U.S. Representative Norma Torres added, "This legislation helps our federal government move beyond an outdated practice that perpetuates inaccurate teachings, devalues the history of Indigenous people, and honors genocide. This

holiday should be focused on honoring the hardships that Indigenous people endured when they arrived and celebrating our country's real history."

The legislation is supported by the Indigenous People's Day Initiative, the National Council of Urban Indian Health, the National Congress of American Indians, the Association of American Indian Affairs, the Navajo Nation, and the All Pueblo Council of Governors.

"If the United States chooses to recognize Indigenous Peoples' Day, we acknowledge a history marked by broken promises, violence, and deprivation in hopes of creating a brighter future where we can stand by one another with cooperation and mutual respect. By knowing the story of Indigenous Peoples, we understand ourselves and others better. It binds us together and reaffirms that we are all American. The Native American experience is not separate from the American story, but is crucial to that story. It is the hope of my



"I'm proud to stand with New México's Tribes and Pueblos who have led the way to re-frame this national holiday to honor all of the significant contributions and diverse cultures of our Native communities."

U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich

community that this day will help alleviate the effects of oppression and work to create future generations who understand the importance of our shared experiences in hopes of creating a stronger, more unified nation," said Dylan O. Baca, President of the Indigenous Peoples' Initiative.

"Every opportunity we have to share the truth of our collective

See **Indigenous** on page 22

NEW MEXICO

U.S. Senators Martin Heinrich (D-N.M.) and Ben Ray Luján (D-N.M.) and U.S. Representative Norma Torres (D-Calif.) introduced legislation on Sept. 30, to replace the official holiday recognized on the second Monday of October as Indigenous Peoples' Day. The bill would also replace any mention of Columbus Day in all federal laws or regulations with Indigenous Peoples' Day.

At least 13 states and more than 100 cities have recognized this change including New México and Washington, D.C.

"By celebrating Indigenous Peoples' Day, we lift up the strength and resilience of América's Tribal Nations. I'm proud to stand with New México's Tribes and Pueblos who have led the way to re-frame this national holiday to honor all of the significant contributions and diverse cultures of our Native communities," said Heinrich.

Se Presenta una Legislación para Celebrar el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas

NEW MEXICO

Los senadores Martin Heinrich (demócrata de Nueva Mexico) y Ben Ray Luján (demócrata de Nueva Mexico) y la diputada Norma Torres (demócrata de California) presentaron el 30 de septiembre un proyecto de ley para sustituir la fiesta oficial recon-

ocida el segundo lunes de octubre por el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas. El proyecto de ley también sustituiría cualquier mención del Día de la Raza en todas las leyes o reglamentos federales por el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas.

Al menos 13 estados y más de 100 ciudades han reconocido este cambio, incluidos Nuevo México y Washington, D.C.

"Al celebrar el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas, elevamos la fuerza y la resistencia de las naciones tribales de América. Estoy orgulloso de estar con las tribus y pueblos de Nuevo México que han liderado el camino para reformular esta fiesta nacional para honrar todas las contribuciones significativas y las diversas culturas de nuestras comunidades nativas", dijo Heinrich.

"Estoy orgulloso de ayudar a liderar el esfuerzo en el Senado para reconocer el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas - un importante reconocimiento de las contribuciones de los nativos americanos a nuestra sociedad, economía e historia", dijo Luján, miembro del Comité del Senado sobre Asuntos Indígenas. "Nuevo México, que es el hogar de 23 naciones tribales y pueblos, hizo



"Estoy orgulloso de estar con las tribus y pueblos de Nuevo México que han liderado el camino para reformular esta fiesta nacional para honrar todas las contribuciones significativas y las diversas culturas de nuestras comunidades nativas".

Senador Martin Heinrich

historia en 2019 al reconocer el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas como un día festivo oficial, y tengo la esperanza de que el Congreso pueda hacer esto una realidad para toda la nación. Que este día sirva como una celebración de las Naciones Tribales y las comunidades nativas de nuestro país, y un recordatorio del trabajo que tenemos por delante, para continuar fortaleciendo y mejorando la relación del gobierno federal con los gobiernos tribales y los pueblos indígenas."

La representante estadounidense Norma Torres añadió: "Esta legislación ayuda a nuestro gobierno federal a superar una práctica anticuada que perpetúa enseñanzas inexactas, devalúa la historia

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FROM COMCAST

achieve this reform if they win the White House and Congress. But when they win, the well-worn excuses begin: there's no Republican support; there's no support from conservative Democrats and they don't want to put their tight margins in jeopardy in the next election; the situation at the border has complicated the landscape; there are other issues that take priority ... and so on and so on. Add to the list of excuses the rejection by the Parliamentarian.

Now they have practically all of the power, and even still this immigration anxiety continues to go on, unnecessarily. That's why we repeat that despite everything, even the plans to incorporate them into regular society, undocumented people have always had their own goals, without anyone else's political endorsement. Otherwise, they wouldn't be here; they would not have left their countries; they would not be—right now—dodging the unintelligible ups and downs of a democracy in which just one person can decide the future of millions of human beings.

But if the Democrats really wanted to prioritize this issue—and keep the anti-immigrant people from taking advantage of the anguish of millions—they would do it,

just as they have with other topics. Health care reform, which certainly displaced immigration reform in 2009, when Obama took power, cost the Democrats the midterms and they lost control of the House of Representatives in 2010. However, they created access to health insurance for millions of people. And Obama was reelected in 2012. But history is capricious and tends to be costly for those who don't revisit it, once in a while.

Essentially, when the Democrats want to invest political capital and take risks, they do it. Unfortunately, that has not been the case with immigration reform, and there is always an excuse to keep putting it off. If they wait for the optimal time, it will never come. In fact, right now, with a Democratic President and Congress, is the best shot they have had at such a historic opportunity that would change the lives of millions of people who have always been essential in this country.

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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anunciar el lenguaje, reforzando las protecciones para los Dreamers con DACA, la orden ejecutiva firmada por Barack Obama en 2012 que protege a este grupo de la deportación y concede permisos de trabajo.

Sin embargo, parecieran ser muchas las "opciones" que han salvado momentáneamente la situación de los indocumentados, pero estas no son permanentes; de tal modo que ese limbo migratorio se va haciendo cada vez más grande, conforme pasa el tiempo y las familias se van arraigando más en este país, pero sin la seguridad de poder quedarse legalmente. Esta zozobra es la que no alcanza a entender la clase política estadounidense, ni mucho menos una sola asesora legal del Senado.

Este tema de la reforma migratoria, no obstante, ha sido explotado por los dos partidos políticos, sobre todo en la historia reciente.

Los republicanos lo utilizan para atizar prejuicio, racismo y un falso nacionalismo entre su base; y los demócratas lo usan a su vez para acusar a los republicanos de ser obstruccionistas y racistas.

Los demócratas, a su vez, prometen villas y castillas, y en cada elección aseguran que conseguirán esa reforma si tan solo ga-

naran la Casa Blanca y el Congreso. Pero cuando ganan, comienzan las ya conocidas excusas: que no hay apoyo republicano; que no hay apoyo de ciertos demócratas conservadores y que no quieren poner en peligro esos escaños en una elección; que la situación en la frontera complicó el panorama; que hay otros asuntos que han cobrado prioridad... y así sucesivamente. A la lista de excusas se suma la negativa de la Parlamentaria.

Ahora tienen prácticamente todo el poder, y aun así esta agonía migratoria se sigue extendiendo innecesariamente. Por eso, insistimos en que a pesar de todo, incluso de planes para incorporarlos a la sociedad plenamente, los indocumentados siempre han tenido sus propias metas, sin el aval político de nadie. De otro modo no estarían aquí; de otro modo no habrían salido de sus países; de otro modo no estarían ahora mismo sorteando los vaivenes inentendibles de una democracia en la que una sola persona decide sobre el futuro de millones de seres humanos.

Pero si realmente los demócratas quisieran priorizar este asunto —y evitar que los antiinmigrantes disfruten con la angustia de millones— lo harían como han hecho con otros temas. La reforma de sa-

lud que, por cierto, desplazó a la reforma migratoria en 2009, cuando Obama asumió el poder, les costó escaños a los demócratas quienes perdieron el control de la Cámara Baja en 2010. Sin embargo, lograron que millones tuvieran acceso a cobertura médica. Y Obama fue reelecto en 2012. Pero la historia es caprichosa y suele cobrar caro a quien no la revisita de vez en cuando.

Es decir, cuando los demócratas quieren invertir capital político y tomarse riesgos, lo hacen. Lamentablemente con la reforma migratoria no ha sido el caso y siempre hay una excusa para seguir postergándola. Si se ponen a esperar el momento óptimo, este nunca llegará. De hecho, ahora es lo más cercano con un presidente y un Congreso demócratas, que tienen en sus manos una oportunidad histórica de cambiar la vida de millones de personas que han sido esenciales en todo momento en este país.

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

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Escuelas

consejo escolar sobre ello "una vez que estemos más avanzados en la recuperación de la pandemia, y una vez que haya concluido mi completa 'gira de escucha y aprendizaje' que ha sido planificada como una parte crítica de mi primer año escolar como superintendente".

Marrero asumió el cargo de superintendente en julio. Hasta la fecha, dijo que ha dedicado varios cientos de horas a reunirse con 116 grupos para plantear tres preguntas fundamentales: ¿Qué está funcionando bien? ¿Qué necesita mejorar? ¿Y qué consejo clave tienen para mí?

A lo largo de varias semanas, el tema de la consolidación de las escuelas "ha cobrado urgencia en la comunidad y ha empezado a dominar las conversaciones", dijo Marrero. Aunque el proceso oficial no está previsto que comience hasta el próximo mes, los directores de las 19 escuelas han estado celebrando reuniones para informar a las familias de lo que les espera, dijo Guyer.

La Asociación de Profesores de Aulas de Denver elogió la decisión de Marrero de detener el proceso.

"Este es el tipo de liderazgo audaz que necesitan las Escuelas

Públicas de Denver", dijo el presidente del sindicato, Rob Gould, en un comunicado. "Esta pandemia ha sido un momento extremadamente difícil y desafiante para los estudiantes, sus familias, la comunidad y nuestros educadores".

Las 19 escuelas que estaban programadas para participar en el proceso de consolidación eran: Cole Arts and Sciences Academy, Columbine Elementary, International Academy of Denver at Harrington, Whittier ECE-8, Colfax Elementary, Cowell Elementary, Cheltenham Elementary, Fairview Elementary, Eagleton Elementary, Goldrick Elementary, Godsmen Elementary, Math and Science Leadership Academy, Schmitt Elementary, Valverde Elementary, Barnum Elementary, Castro Elementary, Knapp Elementary, Munroe Elementary, and Newlon Elementary.

Melanie Asmar es reportera senior de Chalkbeat Colorado.

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

Para Noticias de Colorado:
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Covid

levels of infectious virus. Merck chief executive Robert Davis said this month that the company expects data from its larger phase 3 trials in the coming weeks, with the potential to seek emergency use authorization from the Food and Drug Administration "before year-end."

Pfizer launched a combined phase 2 and 3 trial of its product Sept. 1, and Atea officials said they expect results from phase 2 and phase 3 trials later this year.

If the results are positive and emergency use is granted for any product, Dieffenbach said, "distribution could begin quickly."

That would mean millions of Americans soon could have access to a daily orally administered medication, ideally a single pill, that could be taken for five to 10 days at the first confirmation of covid infection.

"When we get there, that's the idea," said Dr. Daniel Griffin, an infectious diseases and immunology expert at Columbia University. "To have this all around the country, so that people get it the same day they get diagnosed."

Once sidelined for lack of interest, oral antivirals to treat coronavirus infections are now a subject of fierce competition and funding.

In June, the Biden administration announced it had agreed to obtain about 1.7 million treatment courses of Merck's molnupiravir, at a cost of \$1.2 billion, if the product receives emergency authorization or full approval. The same month, the administration said it would invest \$3.2 billion in the Antiviral Program for Pandemics, which aims to develop antivirals for the covid crisis and beyond, Dieffenbach said.

The pandemic kick-started a long-neglected effort to develop potent antiviral treatments for coronaviruses, said Sheahan. Though the original SARS virus in 2003 gave scientists a scare — followed by Middle East respiratory syndrome, or MERS, in 2012 — research efforts slowed when those outbreaks did not persist.

"The commercial drive to develop any products just went down the tubes," said Sheahan.

Widely available antiviral drugs would join the monoclonal antibody therapies already used to treat and prevent serious illness and hospitalizations caused by covid. The lab-produced monoclonal antibodies, which mimic the body's natural response to infection, were easier to develop but must be given

primarily through intravenous infusions.

The federal government is covering the cost of most monoclonal products at \$2,000 a dose. It's still too early to know how the price of antivirals might compare.

Like the monoclonal antibodies, antiviral pills would be no substitute for vaccination, said Griffin. They would be another tool to fight covid. "It's nice to have another option," he said.

One challenge in developing antiviral drugs quickly has been recruiting enough participants for the clinical trials, each of which needs to enroll many hundreds of people, said Dr. Elizabeth Duke, a Fred Hutch research associate overseeing its molnupiravir trial.

Participants must be unvaccinated and enrolled in the trial within five days of a positive covid test. Any given day, interns make 100 calls to newly covid-positive people in the Seattle area — and most say no.

"Just generally speaking, there's a lot of mistrust about the scientific process," Duke said. "And some of the people are saying kind of nasty things to the interns."

If the antiviral pills prove effective, the next challenge will be ramping up a distribution system

that can rush them to people as soon as they test positive. Griffin said it will take something akin to the program set up last year by UnitedHealthcare, which sped Tamiflu kits to 200,000 at-risk patients enrolled in the insurer's Medicare Advantage plans.

Merck officials predicted the company could produce more than 10 million courses of therapy by the end of the year. Atea and Pfizer have not released similar estimates.

Even more promising? Studies evaluating whether antivirals can prevent infection after exposure.

"Think about that," said Duke, who is also overseeing a prophylactic

trial. "You could give it to everyone in a household, or everyone in a school. Then we're talking about a return to, maybe, normal life."

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

Read More COVID-19 News:
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Rodriguez/Sosa

desperate to get basic items — like pencils, paper and backpacks.

What we as students are and are not getting shown that this district does not want to provide us with basic necessities — even though it is willing to spend frivolously to support punitive systems that harm us.

Clark County is similar to many school districts across the country. Since 1998, the federal government has provided more than \$1 billion to subsidize the placement of police in schools, and there is no evidence that doing so has made our schools safer.

Across the nation, 14 million students are now going back to schools that have police but no counselors, nurses, psychologists or social workers.

This reflects the huge disparity between what our communities need and what we receive. But there has been some progress.

Since 2020, according to the Center for Popular Democracy and its partners who track this, approximately 40 districts across the country have taken some action to remove police from schools.

In 2021, the Salem-Keizer School District in Oregon ended its contract for "School Resource Of-

ficers" — another name for cops in schools.

That was an incredible win for advocates championing police-free schools. We are fighting to make sure that more schools start using funds to make schools safer and more supportive.

And now is the time. School districts have an unprecedented opportunity to invest deeply in our schools. The American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) is the single largest infusion of federal money into schools in history.

We believe that money should be used to fund not police, but programs like advanced classes and sports, which are sorely lacking in schools where students of color are the majority. The funds should go to culturally responsive restorative justice practitioners, including social workers, mental health supports, nurses and educators and to educational resources, such as books that reflect diversity and inclusion. These are the people and tools that will actually keep us safe and enable our communities to thrive.

The infusion of federal money should not go to more surveillance cameras or police. It's hurtful that

any district would even consider investing this money in any form of policing.

The national youth movement and the education justice movement have come together, joining with parents and educators from across the country. We share a vision for what healthy and thriving schools could be. We are strong, focused and unified.

You will find us in the streets, at school board meetings and in the halls of Congress this year, demanding that all levels of government — local, state and federal — listen to our views.

Education must be used to support the vision of Black and Brown young people across the country who have come together to fight for police-free schools.

Desiree Rodriguez is a youth fellow at Make the Road Nevada. She is a student in the Clark County School District in Nevada. Alex Sosa is a youth organizer at Latinos Unidos Siempre. He is a student in the Salem-Keizer School District in Oregon.

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TIENE el DERECHO...

a saber que tipos de ayuda hay para víctimas de agresión sexual

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viral del paciente, acorta el tiempo de infección y previene el tipo de respuesta inmunitaria peligrosa que puede causar una enfermedad grave o la muerte.

Hasta ahora, solo un medicamento antiviral, remdesivir, ha sido aprobado para tratar a covid. Pero se administra por vía intravenosa a pacientes lo suficientemente enfermos como para ser hospitalizados, y no está destinado a un uso temprano y generalizado.

Por el contrario, los nuevos contendientes bajo estudio se pueden empaquetar en forma de píldoras.

Sheahan, quien también realizó un trabajo preclínico sobre remdesivir, dirigió un estudio inicial en ratones que mostró que el molnupiravir podría prevenir la enfermedad temprana causada por el SARS-CoV-2, el virus que causa covid. La fórmula fue descubierta en la Universidad de Emory y luego la adquirió Ridgeback y Merck.

Se han realizado ensayos clínicos, incluido un ensayo inicial de 202 participantes la primavera pasada que mostró que el molnupiravir reducía rápidamente los niveles de virus infecciosos. El director ejecutivo de Merck, Robert Davis, dijo este mes que la compañía espera datos de sus ensayos de fase 3 más grandes en las próximas semanas,

con el potencial de solicitar la autorización de uso de emergencia de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) "antes de fin de año".

Pfizer lanzó una prueba combinada de fase 2 y 3 de su producto el 1 de septiembre, y ejecutivos de Atea dijeron que esperan resultados de las pruebas de fase 2 y 3 a finales de este año.

Si los resultados son positivos y se otorga el uso de emergencia para cualquier producto, dijo Dieffenbach, "la distribución podría comenzar rápidamente".

Eso significaría que millones de estadounidenses pronto podrían tener acceso a un medicamento de consumo diario por vía oral, idealmente una sola pastilla, que podría tomarse durante cinco a 10 días apenas se confirma la infección por covid.

"Esa es la idea", dijo el doctor Daniel Griffin, experto en inmunología y enfermedades infecciosas de la Universidad de Columbia. "Tener esto en todo el país, para que la gente lo reciba el mismo día en que recibe el diagnóstico".

Alguna vez marginados por falta de interés, los antivirales orales para tratar las infecciones por coronavirus ahora son objeto de una feroz competencia y financiación.

En junio, la administración Biden anunció que había acordado obtener alrededor de 1.7 millones de ciclos de tratamiento de molnupiravir de Merck, a un costo de \$1.2 mil millones, si el producto recibe autorización de emergencia o aprobación total.

El mismo mes, la administración dijo que invertiría \$3.2 mil millones en el Programa Antiviral para Pandemias, cuyo objetivo es desarrollar antivirales para la crisis de covid y más allá, dijo Dieffenbach.

La pandemia revitalizó el esfuerzo en la investigación de antivirales. Aunque en 2003 el virus del Síndrome Agudo Respiratorio Severo (SARS) dio un susto a los científicos, seguido por el Síndrome Respiratorio de Oriente Medio (MERS), en 2012, los esfuerzos de investigación se desaceleraron cuando estos brotes no persistieron.

"El impulso comercial para desarrollar cualquier producto simplemente desapareció", dijo Sheahan.

Los medicamentos antivirales ampliamente disponibles se unirían a las terapias con anticuerpos monoclonales que ya se usan para tratar y prevenir enfermedades graves y hospitalizaciones causadas por covid. Los anticuerpos monoclonales producidos en

laboratorio, que imitan la respuesta natural del cuerpo a las infecciones, fueron más fáciles de desarrollar, pero deben administrarse principalmente por vía intravenosa.

El gobierno federal está cubriendo el costo de la mayoría de los productos monoclonales a \$2,000 por dosis. Todavía es demasiado pronto para saber el precio de los antivirales.

Al igual que los anticuerpos monoclonales, las píldoras antivirales no sustituyen a la vacunación, dijo Griffin. Serían otra herramienta para luchar contra covid.

Un desafío en el desarrollo rápido de medicamentos antivirales ha sido reclutar suficientes participantes para los ensayos clínicos, que deben reclutar a cientos de personas, explicó la doctora Elizabeth Duke, investigadora asociada de Fred Hutch que supervisa el ensayo de molnupiravir.

Los participantes no deben estar vacunados y deben estar inscritos en el ensayo dentro de los cinco días posteriores a una prueba de covid positiva. Solo en un cualquiera, pasantes hacen 100 llamadas a personas recientemente covid-positivas en el área de Seattle, y la mayoría dice que no.

"En términos generales, hay mucha desconfianza sobre el proceso científico", dijo Duke. "Algunas

personas les dicen cosas desagradables a los pasantes".

Si las píldoras antivirales resultan efectivas, el próximo desafío será impulsar un sistema de distribución por el que puedan llegar a las personas tan pronto como den positivo para covid. Griffin dijo que se necesitará algo similar al programa establecido el año pasado por UnitedHealthcare, que aceleró los kits de Tamiflu a 200,000 pacientes en riesgo inscritos en los planes Medicare Advantage de la aseguradora.

Ejecutivos de Merck predijeron que la compañía podría producir más de 10 millones de cursos de terapia para fin de año. Atea y Pfizer no han publicado estimaciones similares.

¿Aún más prometedor? Estudios que evalúan si los antivirales pueden prevenir la infección después de la exposición.

"Piensa en eso", dijo Duke, quien también supervisa un ensayo profiláctico. "Podrías dárselo a todos en un hogar, o a todos en una escuela. Entonces, ahí sí estaríamos hablando tal vez de un regreso a la vida normal".

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

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Photo/Foto: Chris Stokes for The Texas Tribune

Patrick Nye, a member of an environmental group that sued the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in August for approving an oil company's permit to expand its export terminal, shows Karankawa artifacts at his home in Ingleside on the Bay. / Patrick Nye, miembro de un grupo ecologista que demandó al Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de EE.UU. en agosto por aprobar el permiso de una empresa petrolera para ampliar su terminal de exportación, muestra los artefactos Karankawa en su casa de Ingleside en la Bahía.

sell the area to an oil company. The port commissioned Ricklis' firm to lead the archaeological testing and recovery to fulfill state and federal laws, and before the sale, he and his colleagues recovered more than 39,000 Karankawa artifacts, a fraction of what they say is still there.

The Port of Corpus Christi Authority declined multiple requests to comment for this story.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers gave permission for Moda Midstream, a Houston oil terminal and logistics company that now owns the land, to expand its existing oil export terminal near the McGloin's Bluff site. According to the [company's website](#), it's the [largest crude oil storage and export terminal](#) by volume in the U.S.

In [early August](#), Sánchez, the Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend and local environmentalists [sued the federal agency](#), alleging that it improperly approved the permit, citing Ricklis' assessment that McGloin's Bluff was eligible to be a National Historic Site to bolster their argument. The environmental groups are concerned about the potential damage to seagrass beds, which reduce coastal erosion and [create a habitat for](#) sea trout, red fish, waterfowl and other species, as well as providing an important nursery for juvenile shrimp, crabs and fish.

Their lawyers recently asked a judge to halt plans for the development until their concerns are addressed. They're still waiting on a decision.

The Army Corps of Engineers wrote in a response to public com-

ments that because the Karankawa Kadla are not a federally recognized tribe, "they have no special consultation rights and are considered members of the public." In permit documents, the Corps said that Moda Midstream did the required archaeological surveys and steps to mitigate environmental concerns.

The agency referred a request to comment to the U.S. Department of Justice, which is representing the Corps in the lawsuit and declined to comment on pending litigation.

Moda Midstream said its expansion won't impact the McGloin's Bluff site: The company plans to build a new dock at the terminal for crude oil megaships, which will require dredging in the bay with limited impact to the land. The company has promised to plant new seagrass beds farther away from the site to compensate for the vegetation that will be destroyed and permanently set aside 70 acres of land adjoining a residential area as green space, although that doesn't include the McGloin's Bluff site.

"We have deep respect for our neighbors and for the Karankawa people," Moda Midstream spokesperson Steven Davidson said. "The permitted expansion of our existing waterfront and structures in the waterway will not impact any historical areas. ... We are confident that the nearly year-and-a-half application review process was comprehensive, and the permit was properly issued."

The Karankawa Kadla argue that the entire area teems with historical and spiritual significance. They want all of the remaining un-

developed land owned by Moda Midstream on the peninsula to be protected.

"In a perfect world, [the land] would simply be given back to us and they would leave us alone," said Chiara Sunshine Beaumont, a 27-year-old Karankawa Kadla woman who lives in Austin, Texas (Beaumont is featured on the

Cover). "In the real world that the colonizers have created, there's so many walls of tape."

The myth of "annihilation"

For more than a century, families along the coast passed down knowledge that many guarded as secret, until recently: They were Karankawa.

In 2009, *The Brownsville Herald* published a story about a man who said his grandparents were Karankawa and practiced Karankawa traditions. A decade later, when a Port Isabel news article highlighted the "last" of the Karankawa, people who believed they too were Karankawa descendants posted in the comments section, seeking to connect with one another.

"Many of us grew up with the understanding that their family is the 'last,'" said Absolem Yetzirah, a Karankawa Kadla small-business owner who lives in Houston, Texas. "It wasn't until the internet, when we were able to do research, that we started finding other people."

Beaumont, who works as an outdoor adventure guide in Austin, TX, grew up in Virginia and was taught Karankawa traditions by her mother, who took her to powwows and didn't allow her to cut her hair until she was 15. Her mother taught that spirituality comes from con-

nectedness with the Earth and sent her kids to the Texas coast every summer to stay connected with their ancestors' land.

Beaumont said she struggled to find her place in American culture. She spoke Spanish, but said she didn't fit in with her Mexican or Cuban classmates. Some white children perceived her as "dirty or exotic," she said.

"I didn't know anyone else of my people besides my immediate family," Beaumont said. "People would ask me questions, like, 'Where's the rest of your tribe?' and I didn't know."

At the Hans and Pat Suter Wildlife Refuge in Corpus Christi, a Texas Historical Commission marker gives the widely accepted version of the narrative: The Karankawa people died from diseases spread by Europeans and from battles with pirates and colonists who wanted their land, forcing many to flee to México.

The alleged end came in an 1858 attack that "marked the disappearance of the Karankawa Indians," according to the marker, erected in 1976 near what's known as the [Cayo del Oso site](#), a [burial ground](#) for a prehistoric unidentified Indigenous group and one of

See [Karankawa 1](#) on page 21



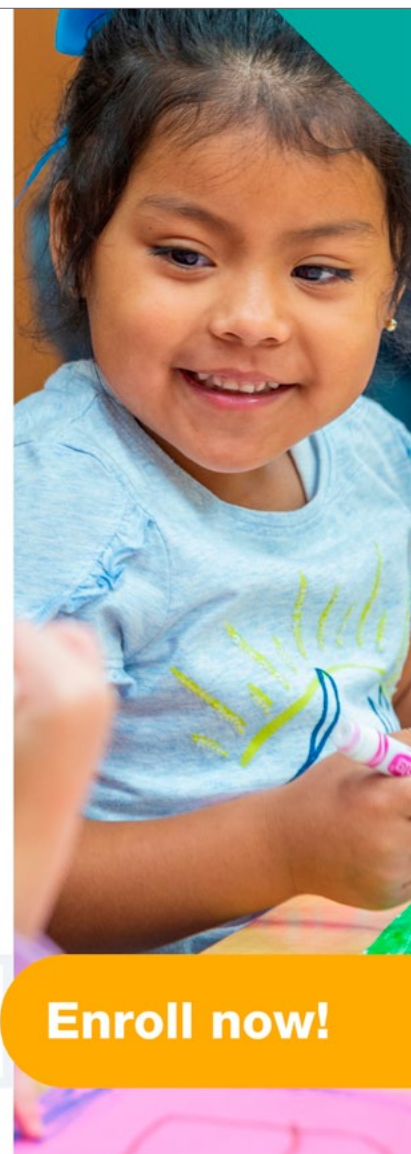
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La zona fue en su día un ajetreado pueblo donde cientos de Karankawa se reunían cada año durante los meses más fríos para vivir y pescar. Esos antepasados dejaron decenas de miles de fragmentos de cerámica, puntas de flecha, herramientas hechas con conchas y mucho más.

Litigios pendientes

Hace quince años, uno de los arqueólogos más respetados del estado dijo que una duna de arena estacionada en la zona llamada McGloin's Bluff contenía tantos artefactos importantes que era elegible para el Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos - una designación que habría protegido la duna del desarrollo.

El arqueólogo Robert Ricklis escribió en un informe de 2006 obtenido por *The Texas Tribune* a través de los registros públicos: "Este sitio debe evitarse en cualquier impacto o alteración futura de la propiedad". La Comisión Histórica de Texas estuvo de acuerdo, según una carta posterior dirigida a la Autoridad Portuaria de Corpus Christi obtenida por *The Texas Tribune*.

Pero la autoridad portuaria, propietaria de los terrenos y de la antigua base naval que los ocupaba, optó por vender la zona a una empresa petrolera. El puerto encargó a la empresa de Ricklis que dirigiera las pruebas arqueológicas y la recuperación para cumplir con las leyes estatales y federales, y antes de la venta, él y sus colegas recuperaron más de 39.000 artefactos Karankawa, una fracción de lo que dicen que sigue allí.

La Autoridad Portuaria de Corpus Christi declinó múltiples solicitudes de comentarios para este reportaje.

A principios de este año, el Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de Estados Unidos dio permiso a Moda Midstream, una empresa de logística y terminales petroleras de Houston que ahora es propietaria del terreno, para ampliar su actual terminal de exportación de petróleo cerca del emplazamiento de McGloin's Bluff. Según el sitio web de la empresa, se trata de la mayor terminal de almacenamiento y exportación de crudo por volumen de Estados Unidos.

A principios de agosto, Sánchez, los Pueblos Indígenas del Recodo Costero y los ecologistas locales demandaron a la agencia federal, alegando que había aprobado indebidamente el permiso, y citando la evaluación de Ricklis de que McGloin's Bluff era elegible para ser un Sitio Histórico Nacional para reforzar su argumento. Los



Miembros de los Pueblos Indígenas del Recodo Costero se reúnen en la playa McGee de Corpus Christi para protestar contra la expansión industrial en la bahía de Corpus Christi, Texas. / Members of the Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend gather at McGee Beach in Corpus Christi to protest industrial expansion in Corpus Christi Bay, Texas.

grupos ecologistas están preocupados por los posibles daños a las praderas marinas, que reducen la erosión de la costa y crean un hábitat para la trucha marina, el pez rojo, las aves acuáticas y otras especies, además de constituir un importante vivero de camarones, cangrejos y peces jóvenes.

Sus abogados pidieron recientemente a un juez que paralizara los planes de urbanización hasta que se resolvieran sus problemas. Todavía están esperando una decisión.

El Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército escribió en una respuesta a los comentarios públicos que, dado que los Karankawa Kadla no son una tribu reconocida por el gobierno federal, "no tienen derechos especiales de consulta y son considerados miembros del público". En los documentos del permiso, el Cuerpo dijo que Moda Midstream realizó los estudios arqueológicos requeridos y tomó medidas para mitigar las preocupaciones ambientales.

La agencia remitió una solicitud de comentarios al Departamento de Justicia de EE.UU., que representa al Cuerpo en la demanda y se negó a comentar sobre litigios pendientes.

El mito de la "aniquilación"

Durante más de un siglo, las familias de la costa transmitieron un conocimiento que muchos guardaban como secreto, hasta hace poco: Eran Karankawa.

En 2009, *The Brownsville Herald* publicó una historia sobre un hombre que decía que sus abuelos eran Karankawa y practicaban tradiciones Karankawa. Una década más tarde, cuando un artículo de noticias de Port Isabel destacó la "última" de los Karankawa, per-

sonas que creían que también eran descendientes de los Karankawa publicaron en la sección de comentarios, buscando conectarse unos con otros.

Muchos de nosotros crecimos con la idea de que su familia era la "última", dijo Absolem Yetzirah, propietario de una pequeña empresa Karankawa Kadla que vive en Houston, Texas. "No fue hasta Internet, cuando pudimos investigar, que empezamos a encontrar a otras personas".

Chiara Sunshine Beaumont, 27, (foto en la Portada) que trabaja como guía de aventuras al aire libre en Austin, Texas, creció en Virginia y su madre le enseñó las tradiciones Karankawa, que la llevaba a powwows y no le permitió cortarse el pelo hasta los 15 años. Su madre le enseñó que la espiritualidad proviene de la conexión con la Tierra y enviaba a sus hijos a la costa de Texas todos los veranos para que estuvieran conectados con la tierra de sus antepasados.

Beaumont dijo que le costó encontrar su lugar en la cultura estadounidense. Hablaba español, pero decía que no encajaba con sus compañeros mexicanos o cubanos. Algunos niños blancos la percibían como "sucua o exótica", dijo.

"No conocía a nadie más de mi pueblo aparte de mi familia inmediata", dijo Beaumont. "La gente me preguntaba cosas como '¿Dónde está el resto de tu tribu?' y yo no lo sabía".

En el Refugio de Vida Silvestre Hans y Pat Suter, en Corpus Christi, un marcador de la Comisión Histórica de Texas ofrece la versión ampliamente aceptada del relato: Los Karankawa murieron a causa de las enfermedades propagadas por los europeos y de las batallas

con piratas y colonos que querían sus tierras, lo que obligó a muchos a huir a México.

El supuesto final se produjo en un ataque de 1858 que "marcó la desaparición de los indios Karankawa", según el marcador, erigido en 1976 cerca de lo que se conoce como el sitio de Cayo del Oso, un cementerio de un grupo indígena prehistórico no identificado y uno de los mayores cementerios indígenas de Texas.

El marcador no dice quién atacó. Pero Tim Seiter, un estudiante de doctorado en historia de la Universidad Metodista del Sur cuya investigación se centra en los Karankawa y autor de una actualización del Manual de Texas de la Asociación Histórica del Estado de Texas sobre los Karankawa en 2020, dijo que fue una emboscada de una fuerza de Texas dirigida por Juan Nepomuceno Cortina contra una pequeña banda de Karankawa que había huido a México antes de ser empujada de vuelta a Texas por las autoridades mexicanas.

Pero Seiter dijo que el ataque no eliminó a todos los Karankawa.

En general, dijo, a medida que los colonos blancos invadían las tierras de los Karankawa, muchas familias Karankawa sobrevivían integrándose en la sociedad colonial, trasladándose al sur, a México, o uniéndose a otros grupos de nativos americanos.

Seiter dijo que ha podido rastrear algunos linajes familiares desde el supuesto "punto de extinción" hasta la actualidad utilizando tanto registros como historias orales.

Muchos indígenas comparten la experiencia de la asimilación forzada que provocó lagunas en el conocimiento de su propia cultura, dijo Mario Garza, presidente y

fundador del Instituto de Culturas Indígenas, con sede en San Marcos, que ofrece educación sobre los pueblos indígenas del Texas actual.

"Muchos de nuestros pueblos pasaron a la clandestinidad como mexicanos", dijo Garza, que pertenece a la Banda Miakan-Garza de los Coahuiltecos. (Los coahuiltecos incluyen cientos de grupos indígenas que poblaron el centro y el sur de Texas y el noreste de México). El Instituto de Culturas Indígenas calcula que 11 millones de personas que se identifican como hispanas o latinas tienen antepasados indígenas de las Américas.

Recuperar la historia Karankawa

Los Kadla de Karandawa dicen que, en lugar de desaparecer, sus antepasados se escondieron. En lugar de morir, sobrevivieron.

"Está claro que seguimos aquí", dice Beaumont. "Estamos aprendiendo la lengua, practicamos la espiritualidad y hemos mantenido la cultura".

Sánchez dice que los Kadla Karankawa acogen a quienes, con un corazón sincero, creen que sus familias son descendientes del pueblo Karankawa. La comunidad rechaza los requisitos para cuantificar su herencia, como las pruebas de ADN, debido al uso histórico del gobierno de la "cuota de sangre", que utilizaba documentos tribales para medir la cantidad de "sangre india" que tenía una persona con el fin de limitar la ciudadanía tribal.

Juntos, la comunidad está encontrando las piezas de su lengua, tradiciones y conocimientos que muchos de ellos creían perdidos.

"Hay un montón de gente en las Américas que no tiene ni idea o no tiene las historias de quiénes son", dijo Alex Pérez, un músico Karankawa Kadla de 48 años, autor y remodelador de casas en California que escribe y enseña canciones en la lengua indígena.

"Ahora", dijo, "somos capaces de recrear nuestra cultura".

Pérez, que creció en Galveston, dijo que su abuela era reacia a hablar de su herencia indígena, aunque sostenía que su familia siempre había residido en la costa de Texas. Su familia, como muchas otras familias indígenas, adoptó la cultura mexicana, perdiendo gran parte de la lengua y las costumbres Karankawa.

"En la generación de mis abuelos y antes, estaba mal visto incluso admitir que eras nativo", dijo. "Quedaba el residuo de avergonzarse de ser nativo. Se esperaba que lo olvidaras".

Karankawa 1

the largest Indigenous cemeteries in Texas.

The marker doesn't say who attacked. But Tim Seiter, a doctoral student in history at Southern Methodist University whose [research centers on the Karankawa](#) and who authored an [update](#) to the Texas State Historical Association's Handbook of Texas on the Karankawa in 2020, said it was an ambush by a Texas force led by Juan Nepomuceno Cortina against a small Karankawa band that had fled to México before being pushed back into Texas by Mexican authorities.

But Seiter said the attack did not eliminate all Karankawa people.

Generally, he said, as white settlers encroached on Karankawa land, many Karankawa families survived by integrating with colonial society, moving south to México or joining with other Native American groups.

Seiter said he has been able to trace some family lineages from the alleged "extinction point" to the present day using both records and oral histories.

Many Indigenous people share the experience of forced assimilation that caused gaps in their knowledge of their own culture,

said Mario Garza, chair and founder of the San Marcos-based Indigenous Cultures Institute, which provides education about Indigenous peoples of present-day Texas.

"A lot of our people went underground as Mexican," said Garza, who is of the Miakan-Garza Band of the Coahuiltecan. (The Coahuiltecan include hundreds of Indigenous groups that populated central and southern Texas and northeastern México.) The Indigenous Cultures Institute estimates that 11 million people who identify as Hispanic or Latino have ancestors who are Indigenous to the Américas.

Reclaiming Karankawa history

The Karandawa Kadla people say that rather than disappear, their ancestors went into hiding. Rather than die, they survived.

"We are very clearly still here," said Beaumont. "I'm learning the language, we practice the spirituality and we've maintained the culture."

Sánchez says the Karankawa Kadla welcome those with an earnest heart who believe their families are descendants of the Karankawa people. The commu-

nity rejects requirements to quantify their heritage, like DNA testing, because of the government's historical use of "[blood quantum](#)," — which used tribal documents to [measure the amount](#) of "Indian blood" a person had in order to limit tribal citizenship.

Together, the community is finding the pieces of their language, traditions and knowledge that many of them thought were lost.

"There's a whole lot of people in the Américas that have no idea or don't have the stories of who they are," said Alex Pérez, a 48-year-old Karankawa Kadla musician, author and home remodeler in California who writes and teaches songs in the Indigenous language.

"Now," he said, "we're able to kind of re-create our culture."

Pérez, who grew up in Galveston, said his grandmother was reluctant to talk about her Indigenous heritage, even as she maintained that their family had always resided on the coast of Texas. His family, like many other Indigenous families, adopted Mexican culture, losing much of the Karankawa language and customs.

"In my grandparents' generation and before, it was frowned upon to

even admit that you were native," he said. "There was residual left from being ashamed of being native. You were expected to forget about that."

The realization that his ancestors were Karankawa came like a precious memory lost to cruelty and time — a piece that was always there, temporarily forgotten. He did research, asked questions, convinced his grandmother and other family members to get DNA tests with him (which showed their ancestors were Indigenous to the Texas coast), and got involved with other Indigenous communities to learn.

"Knowing my family's history, and what my grandmother would tell me, it was like this revelation," Pérez said. But reading the history of the Karankawa was a painful process at times. "I went through this emotional period of being angry and reliving some of this history."

Pérez compares his people's story to that of the Texas red wolf, which scientists believed to have disappeared from the wild. But [three years ago](#), what were thought to be coyotes on Galveston Island were found to be descendants of the red wolves, having integrated

with coyotes as people [poisoned or shot them](#) and their territory shrank. "It mirrors our experience," Pérez said.

Yetzirah, the Houston small-business owner, said his parents' and grandparents' generations would identify as anything except Karankawa, but he now brings his young daughter to Karankawa ceremonies; the tradition is "an identity we can give back to our kids," he said.

"Our kids have to go to school and exist in this world," Yetzirah said. "And they should exist in it knowing their truth instead of falling under a subcategory that was invented for them."

"It is so beautiful to live in that way, because I didn't have that," he added. "I have a 10,000-year-old history and it survived. It exists today."

Erin Douglas is the environment reporter for the Texas Tribune. Originally published by the [Texas Tribune](#). Article edited for length, read the full article [here](#).

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Karankawa/Esp 1

La constatación de que sus antepasados eran Karankawa llegó como un precioso recuerdo perdido por la crueldad y el tiempo: una pieza que siempre estuvo ahí, temporalmente olvidada. Investigó, hizo preguntas, convenció a su abuela y a otros miembros de su familia para que se hicieran pruebas de ADN con él (que demostraron que sus antepasados eran indígenas de la costa de Texas) y se relacionó con otras comunidades indígenas para aprender.

"Conocer la historia de mi familia, y lo que me contaba mi abuela, fue como una revelación", dijo Pérez. Pero leer la historia de los Karankawa fue un proceso doloroso a veces. "Pasé por este período emocional de estar enojado y revivir parte de esta historia".

Pérez compara la historia de su pueblo con la del lobo rojo de Texas, que los científicos creían desaparecido de la naturaleza. Pero hace tres años, se descubrió que lo que se creía que eran coyotes en la isla de Galveston eran descendientes de los lobos rojos, que se habían integrado con los coyotes a medida que la gente los envenenaba o disparaba y su territorio se reducía. "Es un refle-

jo de nuestra experiencia", dijo Pérez.

Yetzirah, propietario de un pequeño negocio en Houston, dijo que las generaciones de sus padres y abuelos se identificaban como cualquier cosa menos como Karankawa, pero que ahora lleva a su hija pequeña a las ceremonias Karankawa; la tradición es "una identidad que podemos devolver a nuestros hijos", dijo.

"Nuestros hijos tienen que ir a la escuela y existir en este mundo", dijo Yetzirah. "Y deben existir en él conociendo su verdad en lugar de caer en una subcategoría que se inventó para ellos".

"Es tan hermoso vivir de esa manera, porque yo no tuve eso", añadió. "Tengo una historia de 10,000 años y ha sobrevivido. Existe hoy en día".

Erin Douglas es la reportera ambiental del Texas Tribune. Publicado originalmente por el [Texas Tribune](#).

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

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La legislación cuenta con el apoyo de la Iniciativa del Día de los Pueblos Indígenas, el Consejo Nacional de Salud Indígena Urbana, el Congreso Nacional de Indios Americanos, la Asociación de Asuntos Indígenas Americanos, la Nación Navajo y el Consejo de Gobernadores de Todos los Pueblos.

"Si los Estados Unidos deciden reconocer el Día de los Pueblos Indígenas, reconocemos una historia marcada por las promesas incumplidas, la violencia y las privaciones con la esperanza de crear un futuro más brillante en el que podamos apoyarnos unos a otros con la cooperación y el respeto mutuo. Al conocer la historia de los pueblos indígenas, nos entendemos mejor a nosotros mismos y a los demás. Nos une y reafirma que todos somos americanos. La experiencia de los nativos americanos no está separada de la historia americana, sino que es crucial para esa historia. La

esperanza de mi comunidad es que este día ayude a aliviar los efectos de la opresión y trabaje para crear futuras generaciones que comprendan la importancia de nuestras experiencias compartidas con la esperanza de crear una nación más fuerte y más unificada", dijo Dylan O. Baca, Presidente de la Iniciativa de los Pueblos Indígenas.

En el Senado, la legislación está copatrocinada por los senadores Alex Padilla (demócrata de California), Tina Smith (demócrata de Minnesota), Elizabeth Warren (demócrata de Massachusetts) y Tim Kaine (demócrata de Virginia).

La legislación está copatrocinada por las representantes Suzan K. DelBene (demócrata de Washington), Suzanne Bonamici (demócrata de Oregón) y Sharice L. Davids (demócrata de Kansas) en la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos.

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

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histories gives all of us a stronger foundation from which to build a true representative democracy. And we cannot know the truth without first acknowledging the original – and continuing – caretakers of this Turtle Island," said Shannon O'Loughlin (Choctaw), Chief Executive and Attorney at

the Association on American Indian Affairs.

In the Senate, the legislation is cosponsored by U.S. Senators Alex Padilla (D-Calif.), Tina Smith (D-Minn.), Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.), and Tim Kaine (D-Va.).

The legislation is cosponsored by U.S. Representatives Suzan

K. DelBene (D-Wash.), Suzanne Bonamici (D-Ore.), and Sharice L. Davids (D-Kan.) in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Read the full text of the bill by clicking [here](#).

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Some of the duties include:

- Maintaining, coordinating and monitoring fleet schedule and repairs.
- Coordinating yard personnel schedules for cleaning, repair, delivery and maintenance of fleet.
- Managing inventory.
- Maintaining positive working relationships with all other company employees, vendors, sub-contractors and customers.
- Upholding the Satellite values of quality, customer service and work ethic.

Skill required include:

- Basic construction & carpentry skills.
- General knowledge of electrical work.
- Basic plumbing skills and experience.
- Strong background in safe work practices.
- Management skills.
- Dedication to customer service.
- Proficiency in Microsoft Office Suite

Physical/Mental Demands:

- Ability and willingness to work both indoors and outdoors in the elements.
- Walking, climbing, standing, stooping, squatting, bending, twisting, kneeling, lifting, pushing and pulling
- Ability to hold air impact tools up to 30lbs.
- Ability to lift a minimum of 50lbs.

Satellite Shelters, Inc. offers a competitive salary and benefits package and potential for annual bonuses in this role.



Commercial Cleaning
Part-time \$13.65 - \$14.00 doe

- Denver Area
- Erie Area
- Fort Collins Area
- Interlocken
- Littleton Area
- Longmont Area
- Louisville Area

- Supplies and equipment provided and stored on location
- Training provided
- Supportive management team
- Flexible hours

Background and E-Verify upon hiring.
Please call to set up a time to interview
Angelica Gonzales angie@bbcleaning.com
720-460-6177

Limpieza comercial
A tiempo parcial \$ 13.65 - \$ 14.00 doe

- Área de Denver
- Área de Erie
- Área de Fort Collins
- Interlocken
- Área de Littleton
- Área de Longmont
- Área de Louisville

- Suministros y equipos proporcionados y almacenados en el lugar
- Se proporciona Capacitación
- Equipo de gestión de apoyo
- Horario flexible

Antecedentes y E-Verify al momento de la contratación.
Por favor llame para fijar una hora para la entrevista
Angélica González angie@bbcleaning.com
720-460-6177

Yard Technician

Satellite Shelters, Inc. and industry leader and provider of mobile offices, prefabricated buildings, blast resistant modules, construction job-site office trailers, and storage solutions; has an excellent opportunity for those with general construction /general contract experience to work on our mobile office fleet in our Commerce City branch near Denver.

Some of the duties include:

- Preparing units for rental in a timely manner according to Satellite's quality standards.
- Making needed repairs and modifications on units as required.
- Performing general maintenance on modular units.
- Replacing/installing floor tile.
- Washing and waxing flooring.
- Replacing and installing siding.
- Removing and replacing walls
- Removing and replacing lighting, plumbing and electrical work

Skill required include:

- Basic construction & carpentry skills.
- Strong background in safe work practices.
- Ability to pass required background checks and drug screen. (minus THC)

Physical/Mental Demands:

- Ability and willingness to work both indoors and outdoors in the elements.
- Walking, climbing, standing, stooping, squatting, bending, twisting, kneeling, lifting, pushing and pulling
- Ability to hold air impact tools up to 30lbs.
- Ability to lift a minimum of 50lbs.

Satellite Shelters, Inc. offers a competitive salary and benefits package and potential for annual bonuses in this role.

Técnico de Mantenimiento

Satellite Shelters, Inc. y líder de la industria y proveedor de oficinas móviles, edificios prefabricados, módulos resistentes a las explosiones, remolques de oficinas para obras de construcción y soluciones de almacenamiento; tiene una excelente oportunidad para aquellos con experiencia en construcción general/contrato general para trabajar en nuestra flota de oficinas móviles en nuestra sucursal de Commerce City, cerca de Denver.

Algunas de las tareas incluyen

- Preparar las unidades para el alquiler de manera oportuna de acuerdo con los estándares de calidad de Satellite.
- Realizar las reparaciones y modificaciones necesarias en las unidades según sea necesario.
- Realizar el mantenimiento general de las unidades modulares.
- Reemplazar/instalar las baldosas del suelo.
- Lavar y encerar el suelo.
- Reemplazar e instalar los revestimientos del suelo.
- Retirar y reemplazar paredes.
- Retirar y sustituir la iluminación, la fontanería y la electricidad.

Las habilidades requeridas incluyen:

- Conocimientos básicos de construcción y carpintería.
- Conocimiento sólido de las prácticas de trabajo seguras.
- Capacidad de pasar las comprobaciones de antecedentes y las pruebas de drogas requeridas. (menos THC)

Exigencias físicas/mentales:

- Capacidad y disposición para trabajar tanto en el interior como en el exterior a la intemperie.
- Caminar, trepar, estar de pie, agacharse, ponerse en cuclillas, arrodillarse, levantar, empujar y tirar.
- Capacidad para sostener herramientas de impacto de aire de hasta 30 libras.
- Capacidad de levantar un mínimo de 50lbs.

Satellite Shelters, Inc. ofrece un salario competitivo y un paquete de beneficios y potencial de bonificación anual en esta vacante.



ENGLISH NOT REQUIRED!
CRACOVIA
IS NOW HIRING!!!

Our Polish Restaurant is seeking qualified and hardworking individuals to fill the following positions:

- *Dishwashers \$17/hr+
- *Food Preparation \$17/hr+
- *Line Cook \$17/hr+

Apply at 8121 W. 34th Ave. Westminster, CO 80021
(OR) Email Alan at Cracovia.Hiring@gmail.com

NOW HIRING!

The Element Hotel in Lone Tree Under new Management.

Room Attendants, daytime and nighttime Houseperson, Breakfast Cook/Attendants. Wages starting at \$14.00-16.00/hr. along with the following incentives:

- Sign-on Bonus: \$50 on first check, \$150 after 30 days of employment
- Vaccine Incentive: One time \$50 bonus will be given to employees that receive a COVID-19 vaccine while employed
- Bi-Weekly Bonus: Every full-time employee + new hire will receive an additional \$50 per paycheck until the end of August
- Room Attendant Bonus: Anyone cleaning over 15 rooms per day will receive an additional \$3.00 per room

We are also accepting applications for a Chief Engineer. This is a salary position, and the pay range is based upon your experience.

We will be conducting walk-in interviews every Monday through Friday from 10AM to 2PM. We are located at 9985 Park Meadows Drive, Lone Tree, CO 80124 right next to the Tru Hotel. When you arrive, please mention this job ad and ask for Jesse Pearson, General Manager. You may also text "Hiring" to 63879 or call the hotel directly at 303-790-2100 and speak with Jesse to schedule an interview.

The Element Hotel Lone Tree is an equal opportunity employer. We celebrate diversity and are committed to creating an inclusive environment for all employees.

¡ESTAMOS CONTRATANDO!

El Hotel Element en Lone Tree Nueva Administración.

Servicio a la habitación, personal de limpieza diurno y nocturno, cocineros/asistentes de desayuno. Salarios a partir de \$14.00-16.00/hr. junto con los siguientes incentivos:

- Bono de ingreso: \$50 en el primer cheque, \$150 después de 30 días de empleo
- Incentivo de vacunas: Se dará una bonificación de \$50 a los empleados que reciban la vacuna COVID-19 mientras estén empleados
- Bonificación bisemanal: Cada empleado a tiempo completo + los nuevos contratados recibirán una bonificación adicional de 50 por cheque de pago hasta finales de agosto
- Bonificación para los encargados de las habitaciones: Todos los que limpien más de 15 habitaciones por día recibirán 3 dólares adicionales por habitación.

También estamos aceptando solicitudes para un ingeniero en jefe. Se trata de un puesto salarial, y el rango salarial se basa en su experiencia.

Realizaremos entrevistas sin cita previa de lunes a viernes de 10 a 14 horas. Estamos ubicados en 9985 Park Meadows Drive, Lone Tree, CO 80124 justo al lado del Tru Hotel. Cuando llegue, por favor mencione este anuncio de trabajo y pregunte por Jesse Pearson, Gerente General. También puede enviar un mensaje de texto "Hiring" al 63879 o llamar directamente al hotel al 303-790-2100 y hablar con Jesse para programar una entrevista.

El Element Hotel Lone Tree es un empleador con igualdad de oportunidades. Celebramos la diversidad y nos comprometemos a crear un entorno inclusivo para todos los empleados.

Join Us! www.ElSemanario.US 800.886.4054



THE LCAC PRESENTS
OFRENDAS 2021
 WORKSHOPS & EVENTS



**CULTIVATING A SUSTAINABLE
 SPIRITUAL PRACTICE WITH
 ARTIST KARMA LEIGH**

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17
 12:00 PM - 3:00 PM**



**TALLER DE BARRILETES
 (ENSEÑADA EN ESPAÑOL)**

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19
 4:00 PM - 6:00 PM**



**NICHOS WORKSHOP
 WITH ARTIST
 VICTOR ESCOBEDO**

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24
 12:00 PM - 3:00 PM**



**MAESTRA/O SERIES
 MEXICAN MASTERS**

**WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
 OCTOBER 6 & 7
 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM**



**1ST ANNUAL
 OFRENDAS MERCADO**

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9
 11:00 AM - 4:00 PM**



**OFRENDAS DOCUMENTARY
 TRAILER RELEASE**

**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2
 ONLINE AT 1:00 PM**

**REGISTER
 ONLINE!**

www.LCAC-Denver.org \ @LCACdenver

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO OUR OFRENDAS 2021 PARTNERS & SPONSORS

