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La AFL publica más documentos de los CDC que revelan una extraña agenda de equidad en la vacunación contra el COVID-19 y diapositivas que analizan el objetivo de la política de inyectar a los niños incluso cuando "los padres no están presentes"

15 de diciembre de 2022



WASHINGTON, DC – Hoy, America First Legal (AFL) publicó un [quinto conjunto](#) de documentos obtenidos como resultado de su litigio contra los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC), que revelan que la Administración Biden entretejió su agenda radical de “equidad” en su política de promoción de la vacuna COVID-19. Los documentos también revelaron hasta qué punto la Administración impulsó la vacuna para los niños, las “personas” embarazadas y los afroamericanos, a pesar del saludable escepticismo hacia el consejo médico del gobierno.

[La primera publicación](#) de documentos de AFL reveló la colusión explícita entre los CDC y Big Tech para censurar lo que la Administración Biden consideró “información errónea” e impulsar la propaganda encubierta de COVID-19. [El segundo comunicado](#) de AFL construyó el registro probatorio que muestra que los CDC enviaron específicamente publicaciones específicas de Facebook y Twitter para eliminar, acelerar, censurar o marcar. [El tercer comunicado](#) de AFL reveló que las políticas de orientación sobre mascarillas de los CDC para niños en edad escolar fueron impulsadas por encuestas políticas realizadas por el grupo liberal de dinero oscuro The Kaiser Family Foundation en lugar de la ciencia. [El cuarto comunicado](#) de AFL reveló que el gobierno tenía acceso secreto a un portal de Twitter para censurar las opiniones disidentes.

Este quinto comunicado muestra que la agenda radical de perfiles raciales y políticas de identidad de la Administración Biden lideró la formulación de políticas en los niveles más altos, lo que resultó en un impulso para impulsar la vacunación contra el COVID-19 para niños a pesar de la abrumadora evidencia de que los niños no son un riesgo de COVID, fuerte evidencia de que los hombres jóvenes, en particular, [enfrentaron un riesgo de miocarditis y/o pericarditis potencialmente letal por las vacunas de ARNm contra el COVID-19](#), y ninguna evidencia que demuestre la seguridad o eficacia a largo plazo de la vacuna en niños. El fervor partidista ciego, no los principios científicos y de salud pública tradicionales, parece haber llevado a la

Administración Biden a impulsar inyecciones sin valor en personas que no las querían o no las necesitaban.

INTIMIDACIÓN DE LOS PADRES PARA VACUNAR A LOS NIÑOS PEQUEÑOS, INCLUSO CUANDO LOS PADRES NO ESTABAN PRESENTES:

Las propias diapositivas de los CDC mostraron que la COVID era menos frecuente entre los niños menores de 18 años, con un porcentaje de casos significativamente por debajo de la proporción de la población para los grupos de edad de 0 a 4 años y de 5 a 17 años (pág. 64).

National Estimate of COVID-19 Cases by Age Group – Data through April 22, 2021

Age Group	Percent of cases	Count of cases	Percent of US population
0-4 Years	2	504,924	6
5-17 Years	10	2,466,930	16.3
18-29 Years	22.4	5,560,778	16.4
30-39 Years	16.4	4,059,933	13.5
40-49 Years	14.9	3,687,943	12.3
50-64 Years	20.5	5,070,440	19.2
65-74 Years	7.6	1,884,070	9.6
75-84 Years	4	980,229	4.9
85+ Years	2.3	571,452	2



[/www.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/index.html#demographics](https://www.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/index.html#demographics)

Sin embargo, en una diapositiva titulada “Consideraciones de políticas”, los CDC consideraron cómo inyectar a los niños cuando uno de los padres no está presente (pág. 57).

- 3 How do we limit barriers and best ensure parent assent/consent is obtained (especially in instances where a parent is not present)?
 - Not expected to be a requirement for EUA¹, but may vary by jurisdiction

De manera similar, los CDC intentaron aprovechar el estatus de los médicos de familia como "proveedores confiables" para impulsar las inyecciones en los niños (pág. 56).

Approach for reaching adolescents

Augment existing public health infrastructure and add new channels

Category	Approach
 Primary care and other providers serving adolescents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Utilize primary care as trusted providers to notify, schedule, and vaccinate their patients, including managing routine immunizations, particularly as students return to school
 Pharmacies and HRSA sites ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Leverage broad pharmacy footprint to administer COVID-19 vaccine to adolescents rapidly, as with adults
 School-based vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Partner with Federally Qualified Health Centers, pharmacies, public health, and adolescent provider networks to hold targeted programs to ensure equity and coverage, particularly as students return



1. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) sites including: Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), Rural Health Clinics, Community Health Centers

Finalmente, los CDC estaban planeando campañas de propaganda para promover las vacunas para adolescentes entre los padres escépticos antes de que fueran aprobadas.

Incluso antes de que estas inyecciones experimentales obtuvieran una autorización de uso de emergencia, y aunque 5 de cada 10 padres dudaban legítimamente en inyectar una sustancia desconocida a sus hijos durante la pubertad, la Administración Biden estaba trabajando arduamente tratando de intimidar a los padres y a sus hijos para que se sometieran a su voluntad. (pág. 23, 56)

On the other hand, some parents who do not support adolescent and child vaccination amplified messages about adverse events following vaccination among teens,^{121,122} with myocarditis and pericarditis following vaccination continuing to be their paramount concerns.^{123,124,125} Many of these parents expressed the belief that the risk for side effects or an adverse event following vaccination was greater than the marginal risk of severe illness from COVID-19.^{126,127} These comments from parents and vocal vaccine deniers were met with support from some political leaders who feel children are not at risk and do not need to be vaccinated, with many citing the updated World Health Organization (WHO) guidance as justification.^{128,129,130} Misinformation also circulated among vocal vaccine deniers that health departments were seeking to vaccinate adolescents without parental consent, furthering distrust in the United States vaccination system for some parents.^{131,132,133} Recent polls also highlighted a divide in attitudes among parents about risk of COVID-19 in adolescents versus younger children. One poll found that even though four in 10 parents said their adolescent received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, five in 10 did not plan to vaccinate their child.¹³⁴ However, a different poll found that more than half of those surveyed with children 12 through 17 years old planned to fully vaccinate them, while the majority of those who did not plan to fully vaccinate their child indicated they were waiting on more research about the safety of COVID-19 vaccines.⁹

Background

- COVID-19 vaccination of adolescents is important to reduce transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and provide greater confidence in a safe return to school and institutions of higher education. A multi-pronged approach will be necessary to rapidly achieve high coverage of COVID-19 vaccines in the ~46 million adolescents and adults aged 12-22 years. Focused efforts needed to vaccinate adolescents aged 12-15 years. Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) of Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in this age group anticipated in May 2021 and later this summer for Moderna COVID-19 vaccine

CDC UTILIZA "TWITTER NEGRO" PARA PROMOVER LA VACUNACIÓN:

Estos documentos muestran que los CDC encontraron que "los adultos negros pueden tener más preocupaciones sobre los efectos secundarios". Pero en lugar de participar en función de los datos y abordar directamente la desconfianza subyacente (y bien fundada), los CDC optaron por infantilizar a los afroamericanos. La solución de los CDC fue hacer que sus "socios comunitarios" designados usaran "Black Twitter" para "difundir mensajes y realizar actividades de divulgación de una manera *confiable, culturalmente receptiva y lingüísticamente apropiada*". (pág. 8).

Table 1: Potential questions and considerations for workshops and implementation plans

Defining Barriers	Creating Plans	Example Ideas for Black and Hispanic/Latinx Communities and other Minority Groups
What barriers, needs, or gaps exist in the community related to public health information or misinformation?	What specific information and materials should be tailored and shared to address the community's needs both prior to and during vaccination in a culturally responsive and linguistically appropriate way?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Images that include Black or Hispanic/Latinx individuals or those in the community • Information that is transparent and addresses concerns and misinformation—<i>Black adults may have more concerns about side effects, the newness of the vaccine, concerns of getting COVID-19 from the vaccine, and vaccine hesitancy in general</i>⁸ • Messaging that is culturally relevant and in the right language • Information on vaccine administration and cost—including who will be delivering vaccine, languages offered at vaccination provider sites, and information to be requested—undocumented and/or uninsured individuals in the Hispanic/Latinx community may avoid vaccination due to concern around language accessibility, insurance requirements, and immigration status • Clarity on how personal information will be used • Clarity on vaccination provider site times and locations • Communication about available transportation and costs
What barriers, needs, or gaps exist to disseminating information or addressing misinformation in the community?	What methods and platforms should be used to disseminate messages and conduct outreach in a trusted way?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media (e.g., Black Twitter) • Flyers at populated community sites • Public outreach by trusted messengers • Radio personalities—<i>Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County created a media campaign using multiple local celebrities, including a DJ, a newspaper editor, a bestselling author, and a social media influencer, and successfully reached both the Black and Latinx communities with its annual flu campaign</i>^{xi} • Bidirectional discussions with trusted staff at pharmacies or health centers/clinics
What barriers, needs, or gaps exist in accessing public health information and services in the community?	What venues/locations should be used to disseminate messages, conduct outreach, and deliver the vaccine in a trusted way?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centers • Community spaces (e.g., barbershops/salons, grocery stores) • Churches or educational institutions • Independent, local pharmacies • Local health clinics or locations • Mobile clinics or temporary/off-site clinics • Employers where community members work, especially frontline essential workers

CDC PROMUEVE LA VACUNACIÓN DE "PERSONAS" EMBARAZADAS:

Primero, aunque la ciencia está establecida, y la realidad lo ha afirmado durante milenios, que solo las mujeres conciben y tienen hijos, el CDC se burló de la biología y borró a las mujeres de la maternidad. Luego, los CDC emitieron un "aviso de salud" que indica que "recomienda encarecidamente" "la vacunación antes o durante" el embarazo porque afirma que los "beneficios de la vacunación superan los riesgos conocidos o potenciales". Prácticamente todos los medicamentos vienen con una advertencia sobre las madres que están embarazadas, tratando de quedar embarazadas o amamantando y, sin embargo, para las inyecciones de COVID-19, los CDC dejaron de lado la sabiduría convencional e ignoraron el riesgo de efectos secundarios desconocidos a largo plazo (pág. . 46).



Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
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CDCHAN-00453

COVID-19 Vaccination for Pregnant People to Prevent Serious Illness, Deaths, and Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes from COVID-19

Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends urgent action to increase Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) vaccination among people who are pregnant, recently pregnant (including those who are lactating), who are trying to become pregnant now, or who might become pregnant in the future. CDC strongly recommends COVID-19 vaccination either before or during pregnancy because the benefits of vaccination outweigh known or potential risks. As of

Esta información fue enviada al liderazgo político en los niveles más altos de la Administración Biden, incluidos [AJ Pearlman](#) y [Sarah Despres](#) en HHS, [Benjamin Wakana](#), [Courtney Rowe](#) y [Kevin Muñoz](#) en la Casa Blanca, y otros altos funcionarios de CDC, FDA y NIH. (pág. 45):

From: Tumpey, Abbigail (CDC/DDPHSS/CSELS/OD)
Sent: Wed, 29 Sep 2021 17:16:54 +0000
To: Pearlman, Aj (HHS/IOS); Lovenheim, Sarah (HHS/ASPA); Despres, Sarah (HHS/IOS); Sams, Ian (HHS/ASPA); Phillips, Alexandria (HHS/OASH); Beckman, Adam (HHS/OASH); Hall, Bill (HHS/ASPA); Billet, Courtney (NIH/NIAID) [E]; Broido, Tara (HHS/OASH); Wakana, Benjamin L. EOP/WHO; Rowe, Courtney M. EOP/WHO; Munoz, Kevin A. EOP/WHO; Jefferson, Erica (FDA/OC); Caccamo, Stephanie (FDA/OC); Felberbaum, Michael (FDA/OC); Folkers, Greg (NIH/NIAID) [E]; Figueroa, Marvin (HHS/IEA); Perry, Sherice (OS/IEA); Allen, Kirsten (HHS/ASPA)
Cc: Salcido, Dorinda (CDC/OD); Berger, Sherri (CDC/OCOO/OD)
Subject: FYI: Health Advisory to promote vaccination of pregnant people
Attachments: CDC Media Statement: CDC Statement on Pregnancy Health Advisory

Colleagues,

FYI—below is our health advisory to promote vaccination of pregnant people ([link](#)). Attached is the media statement.

Regards,

Abbigail

Incluso cuando se trataba del objetivo de la Administración Biden de promover la vacuna en la mayor cantidad de personas posible, los CDC se involucraron en una política de identidad despierta, un enfoque que tuvo consecuencias reales en varios estados, que posteriormente condicionaron la atención para salvar vidas en la raza. . Por ejemplo, AFL obligó a [Minnesota](#), [Utah](#) y [Nuevo México](#) a rescindir su política racista de administrar tratamiento a pacientes con COVID-19 según la raza (pág. 58).

Ensuring equity – adolescents needing additional consideration

- Adolescents who may be at increased risk for severe COVID-19
- Adolescents with limited access to routine vaccination services
- Adolescents who are experiencing homelessness, live in rural areas, or have special healthcare needs
- Adolescents who experience systemic health or social inequities
- Racial and ethnic minority groups
- Adolescents in households with lower income
- Adolescents with disabilities
- Adolescents living in congregate settings
- Additional potentially hard to reach populations
- Adolescents with mental illness
- Adolescents with substance use disorder
- LGBTQ+ adolescents
- Adolescents who are immigrants or undocumented
- Adolescents who are non-English speakers

GRAN COMODIDAD TECNOLÓGICA CON LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE BIDEN:

El Informe sobre la confianza en las vacunas de los CDC es una guía orwelliana de doble discurso y destaca hasta qué punto la Administración Biden se basó en sus grandes empresas tecnológicas ideológicamente aliadas para cumplir con las órdenes del gobierno federal (pág. 25):

COVID-19 State of Vaccine Confidence Insights Report | Report 12 | July 26, 2021

Appendix: Inputs and Sources

Type	Input	Cadence	Sources	Tactics for Utilization
Social Media Listening & Media Monitoring	Communication Surveillance Report	Daily on weekdays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Google news Meltwater CrowdTangle Native platform searches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of voice topic analysis to identify themes Emerging topics
	Meltwater	Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook, Twitter, Instagram Blogs News media Online forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of voice topic analysis Emerging theme topics Identify high reach/velocity topics
	CDC Social Media Channel COVID-19 Comment Analysis	Daily on weekdays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native platform searches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sentiment analysis Identify message gaps/voids
Direct Reports	CDC-INFO Metrics	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDC-INFO inquiry line list Prepared response (PR) usage report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-compare PR usage with inquiry theme analysis Sentiment analysis Identify information gaps/voids
	Vaccine Task Force Media Requests	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media request line list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading indicator for news coverage Identify information gaps/voids
	Web Metrics	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top pages Google search queries Top FAQs Referring domains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify information gaps/voids, Identify keywords/search terms, changes in web traffic
Research	Poll Review	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harris Poll, PEW research, Gallup Poll, Kaiser Family Foundation New data related to vaccine hesitancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify socio-behavior indicators related to motivation and intention to vaccinate
	Literature Review	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PubMed, LitCovid, ProQuest Central New data related to vaccine hesitancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify current vaccination intention Identify barriers to vaccination
Third Party Reports	Tanaq Social Listening +Media Monitoring Report	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meltwater Sprout Social First Draft Native platform searches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trending topics Demographic and geographic conversation monitoring
	CrowdTangle content insights report	Biweekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top pages (voices), groups General trends/sentiment analysis News analysis through posts
	First Draft News Vaccine Misinformation Insights Report	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proprietary methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media trends analysis Emerging threats and data deficits Online vaccine narratives
	Project VCTR	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proprietary methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and regional trends in negative attitudes toward vaccination Conversations around Legislation
	Virality Project	Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proprietary methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mis- and disinformation trends related to COVID-19 vaccine

CDC SE REFIERE A "RACISMO Y DISCRIMINACIÓN MÉDICA Y ESTRUCTURAL" SIN DEFINIR:

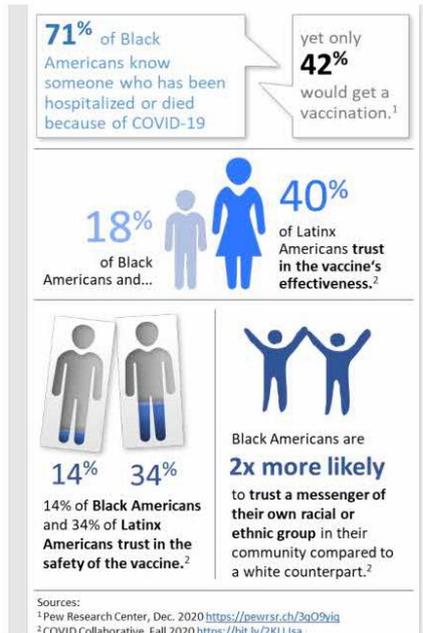
AFL [descubrió](#) previamente que los CDC utilizaron el grupo liberal de dinero oscuro The Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) para impulsar su guía sobre el uso de máscaras para niños en la escuela, en lugar de seguir la ciencia, que indicaba que los niños en edad escolar no eran vectores de COVID-19 ni estaban en riesgo de contraer la enfermedad. .

Aquí, encontramos que los CDC también citaron datos de KFF que les permitieron dirigirse a grupos raciales específicos para promover la vacuna. El CDC menciona “el racismo y la discriminación médica y estructural”, términos que no logran definir. (pág. 3).

Background: Medical and structural racism and discrimination have led to **mistrust of the medical system among racial and ethnic minority groups.**ⁱ Data consistently show health disparities among racial and ethnic minorities relative to white populations, including vaccination coverage among adults. These disparities persist even when controlling for other demographic, socioeconomic, and structural factors.ⁱⁱ Disparities in vaccination are associated with lack of both access to vaccination and vaccine acceptance. Historical events, such as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, and **current lived experiences of racism and discrimination contribute to significant distrust** among racial and ethnic minority groups of both vaccines and vaccination providers, as well as the institutions that make recommendations for the use of vaccines.ⁱⁱⁱ This skepticism extends to COVID-19 vaccine. It is compounded by the unprecedented speed with which COVID-19 vaccines were developed.^{iv}

State data compiled by the Kaiser Family Foundation shows that COVID-19 vaccination rates for Black and Latinx populations are lower than their share of the population and their share of COVID-19 cases and deaths in some states.^v Current vaccine hesitancy among members of racial and ethnic minorities is strong despite the **disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on these groups, particularly in Black and Latinx communities.** Black or African American, non-Hispanic persons are 3.7 times, and Hispanic/Latinx persons are 4.1 times, more likely to be hospitalized due to COVID-19 than white, non-Hispanic persons, and both populations are 2.8 times more likely to die.^{vi} Even so, only 42% of Black Americans say they would get a COVID-19 vaccination if available.^{vii} As Black and Latinx communities have faced a disproportionate burden of COVID-19, it is paramount that vaccine confidence and trust are strengthened in these communities.

Figure 1: Statistics on the impacts of COVID-19 in Black and Hispanic/Latinx communities



Declaración de Gene Hamilton, vicepresidente legal y consejero general de America First:

" No es solo que la Administración Biden se confabuló con Big Tech y otras entidades para censurar lo que consideró 'mala' o 'desinformación'. Estos registros revelan otra capa de los esfuerzos de la Administración para utilizar la respuesta al COVID-19 como campo de pruebas para muchas de las políticas y tácticas radicales que han empleado en los últimos dos años. Continuaremos exponiendo estos esfuerzos, destacando temas transversales para el pueblo estadounidense y, en última instancia, garantizaremos la rendición de cuentas por lo que le sucedió al pueblo estadounidense bajo la vigilancia de la Administración Biden ", dijo Gene Hamilton.

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