

# el Escondito

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## Capturan a Sospechoso de Poner Bombas en Buzones

Un estudiante universitario de 21 años buscado en conexión con la colocación de bombas caseras en zonas rurales de la nación fue arrestado ayer por la tarde, informó la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI).

Luke John Helder, oriundo de Minnesota, fue detenido en las afueras de la ciudad de Reno, Nevada. El vocero de la Policía de Caminos de Nevada, Alan Davidson, declaró que Helder fue arrestado tras arrojar un arma desde su vehículo.

Gayle Jacobs, funcionaria del FBI en Las Vegas, confirmó que se trata del sospechoso.

"La persona fue detenida a las 4:55 de la tarde por el FBI, la Patrulla de Carreteras y personal de la Oficina del Sheriff" cuando conducía su vehículo por una autopista local, declaró una portavoz de la oficina del FBI en Las Vegas.

La captura se produjo apenas ocho horas después que el FBI emitió un boletín pidiendo información para dar con el paradero de Helder e interrogarlo sobre la colocación, a partir del viernes pasado, de 18 bombas dejadas en buzones en cinco estados.

La mayoría de las bombas previas fueron halladas en la región centrooccidental del país y en Colorado, acompañadas por notas antigubernamentales que advertían de más "llamadas a la atención" en el futuro.

No ha habido arrestos ni lesionados desde que seis personas fueron heridas el viernes.

Helder iba por la autopista interestatal 80 a más de 1,500 millas de distancia de donde aparecieron algunas de las bombas de las que se sospecha puso. Fue trasladado a la cárcel de Reno, pero no se giraron cargos de inmediato.



Su padre, Cameron, leyó una nota en la casa familiar en la que expresaba que "Helder no es peligroso. Yo creo que trata de dar a conocer su posición sobre la forma en que actúa el gobierno. Yo creo

que quiere que lo escuchen y que no lo escuchan muchos, y cree que puede ayudar", decía la nota paterna y terminaba por rogar al hijo que no hiciera daño a nadie.

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Feliz Día de las Madres

## Too Many Latina Teenage Moms

By Marisa Treviño

There's no debating the fact how much Latinos revere their mothers. In fact, we're the only culture I know of, that actually uses the word "mama" as a way of marking the different stages of a woman's life.

"Mama" is cooed as the most tender form of endearment we can lavish on our young daughters. *MamaCITA* is drooled by flirty boys and men to show their appreciation of young women. *Mamá* is the title that Latinas share with women everywhere who are mothers.

The debate lies in how to keep those Latinas who are still being cooed to by their parents from prematurely assuming the title of *mamá*.

It's a crisis that has gained special recognition from the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy during this month's effort, National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month.

As it stands now, Latina teenagers, ages 15 to 19, are crowned with the distinction of having the highest teen birth rates in the country.

According to the latest federal data, the overall national teen birth rate actually dropped between 1999 and 2000, but the Latina teen birth rate increased. The increase was by only 1.1 percentage point, but it translates into three out of five Latina teens having babies at least once by the time they reach 20.

Hand-in-hand with that sad statistic is the fact that within this same age group, these girls account for more than half of all new HIV cases among Latino youths. The girls discover they are infected at the same time receiving news of their pregnancy.

It's easy for the greater society to view this crisis as a "Latino problem" -- and there's no denying it is that. But as Marisa Night

ingale of The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy points out, "Teen pregnancy affects every community. It's everybody's problem."

It's a problem that will only worsen in light of the fact that the Latino teen population will increase by 60 percent in the next 20 years. By 2020, one in five teens will be Latino. So what do we do?

For starters, Latino parents have to break the cycle of not discussing sexual topics with our children. It is time to talk about sex openly, honestly and calmly, without accusing, threatening or punishing.

Research shows that our children want to hear it from us.

Next, we need to get a lot more involved in their lives. Their "business" is our business, but it can be done without them feeling like their losing control of their lives. Talk about dating. Too many of our young Latinos feel they need the status symbol of having a *novio* or *novia* -- a sweetheart.

Let us convey to our sons that passing into manhood has nothing to do with how many girls he seduces.

Talk about the future. What fun is there in being 16 and changing diapers, missing school functions, juggling homework, a job and a baby?

There's lots of advice on what to say to our children to prevent them from having sex. But what do we say to them if we discover they already are?

If we are to believe the Bush administration that simply telling our children "no" will solve our problem, then we are ignoring the crisis that already exists, and is growing.

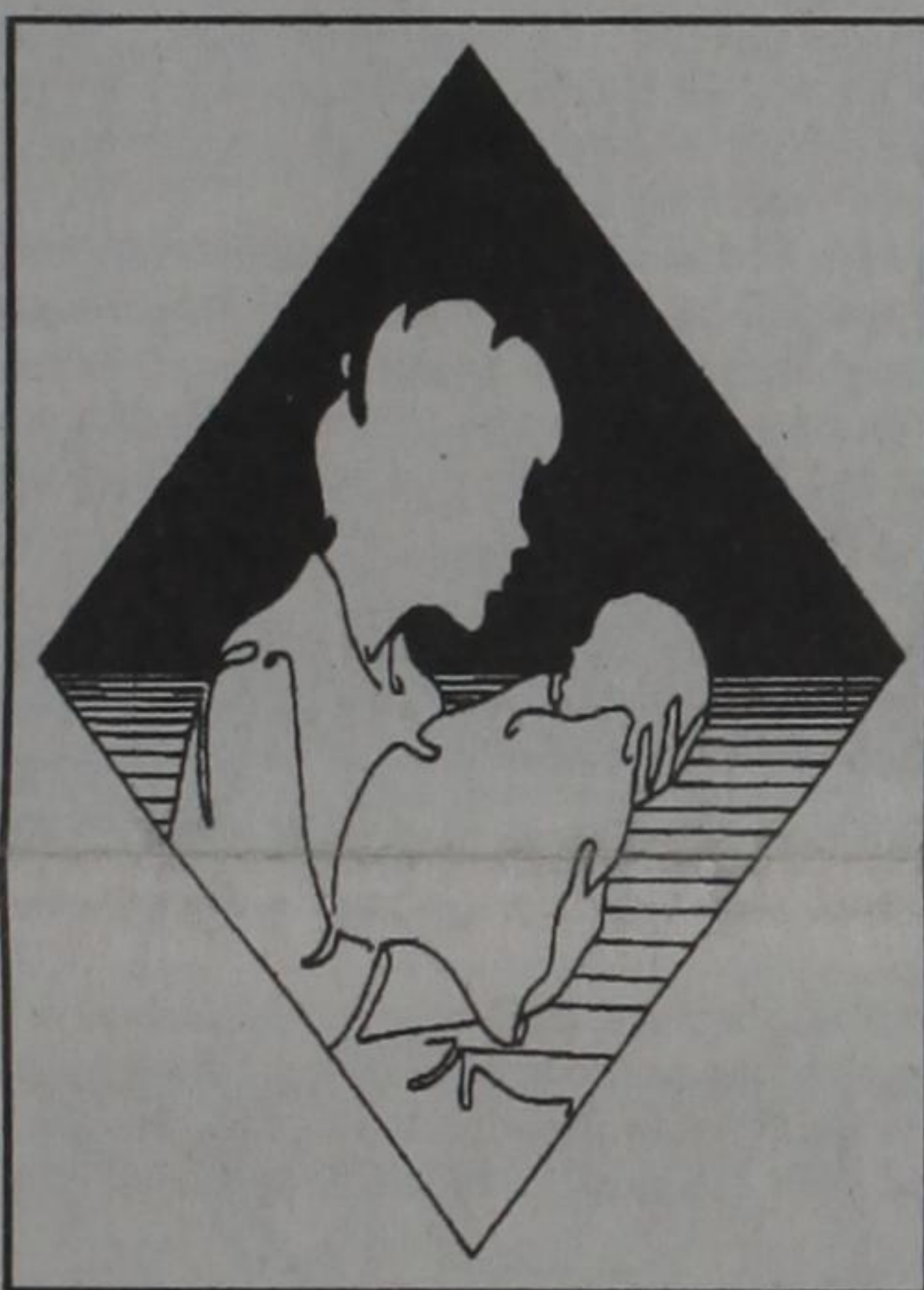
We can teach our children to say no, but balance that lesson with realistic expectations. Common sense and federal statistics tell us that abstinence only works for so long with some kids.

Even Dr. Tom Coburn, the newly-appointed co-chair of the President's Advisory Council on HIV/AIDS -- widely known as a staunch supporter of abstinence-only sex education -- admitted reluctantly in a phone interview that if a young girl has made the choice to be sexually active, he would provide information to that girl on how to practice safe sex.

It just makes sense.

Is it not better to educate our children fully on the topic, rather than seeing the day when our *mamás* are cooing to children of their own? (Marisa Treviño, of Rowlett, Texas, is a freelance writer and regular contributor to Hispanic Link's column service.)

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Mariachi musicians Manuel Vazquez, right, and his father Jesus Vazquez, at left, beneath a painting of Martha Washington, tune up before a Cinco de Mayo performance in the East Room of the White House in Washington, Friday, May 3, 2002. They are part of the "Mariachi Arrierson de Mexico" and played with popular singer Pedro Fernandez for President Bush and other guests celebrating the traditional Mexican holiday.

## Demasiadas Madres Adolescentes Latinas

Por Marisa Treviño

No hay duda de que muchos latinos adoran a sus madres. De hecho, somos la única cultura que conozco que utiliza la misma palabra "mamá" como manera de señalar las diferentes etapas de la vida de una mujer.

"Mamá" es el más tierno de los cariños con que mimamos a nuestras hijas. "Mamacita" es el piropo favorito de tanto chicos como hombres para mujeres jóvenes. "Mamá" es el título que las latinas usan con otras latinas que son madres.

El debate se centra en cómo evitar que aquellas latinas que todavía reciben los mimos de sus padres asuman prematuramente el título de "mamá".

Se trata de una crisis que ha recibido la atención especial de la National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy (campana nacional para la prevención del embarazo de adolescentes) durante las actividades de este mes, el National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month (mes nacional de la prevención del embarazo de adolescentes).

Hoy día, las adolescentes latinas, entre los 15 y 19 años, se distinguen por tener el índice de natalidad más alto del país.

Según las últimas estadísticas federales, el índice de natalidad nacional general de adolescentes disminuyó entre el 1999 y el 2000, pero el mismo índice entre las latinas aumentó. El aumento fue de sólo un 1.1 por ciento pero implica que tres latinas de cada cinco tiene por lo menos un hijo para cuando llegan a los 20 años.

De la mano de esa triste estadística se encuentra el dato de que en este grupo de edad estas mismas chicas constituyen más de la mitad de todos los casos nuevos de

VIH en la juventud latina. Las chicas descubren al mismo tiempo que están infectadas y que están embarazadas.

Para la sociedad en general es fácil ver esta crisis como un "problema latino", y lo es. Sin embargo, como señala Marisa Nightingale, de la campaña nacional para la prevención del embarazo entre adolescentes, "el embarazo adolescente afecta a todas las comunidades. Es un problema de todos".

Se trata de un problema que sólo empeorará, porque la población adolescente latina aumentará en un 60 por ciento durante los próximos 20 años. Para el 2020, uno de cada cinco adolescentes será latino.

Así que ¿qué podemos hacer? Para empezar, los padres latinos tienen que romper el círculo vicioso de no discutir temas sexuales con sus hijos. Ya es hora de hablar de sexo abierta, honesta y calmadamente, sin acusaciones, amenazas o castigos.

Los estudios demuestran que nuestros hijos quieren oírlo de nuestra boca.

Luego, tenemos que participar en su vida. Sus "cosas" son también nuestras cosas, pero esto se puede comunicar sin hacerles sentir que estamos asumiendo control de su vida.

Hablemos tener citas. Demasiados de nuestros jóvenes latinos sienten que necesitan el símbolo de estatus que representa tener un novio o una novia.

Tenemos que transmitirles a nuestros hijos varones la idea de que la hombría no tiene nada que ver con cuántas chicas seducen.

Hablemos del futuro. ¿Cuán divertido es tener 16 años y estar cambiando pañales, perdiéndose actividades escolares, tratando

de balancear tareas escolares, un trabajo y un bebé?

Hay muchos consejos sobre qué decirles a nuestros hijos para evitar que tengan relaciones sexuales. Pero ¿qué les decimos si descubrimos que ya las están teniendo?

Si le creemos a la administración de Bush cuando nos dice que sencillamente decirles que "no" a nuestros hijos solucionará el problema, entonces seguiremos sin hacerle caso a la crisis que ya existe, y que sigue creciendo.

Podemos enseñarles a nuestros hijos a decir "no", pero hagamos un balance de esa lección con expectativas reales. El sentido común y las estadísticas federales nos dicen que la abstinencia funciona sólo por cierto tiempo con algunos chicos.

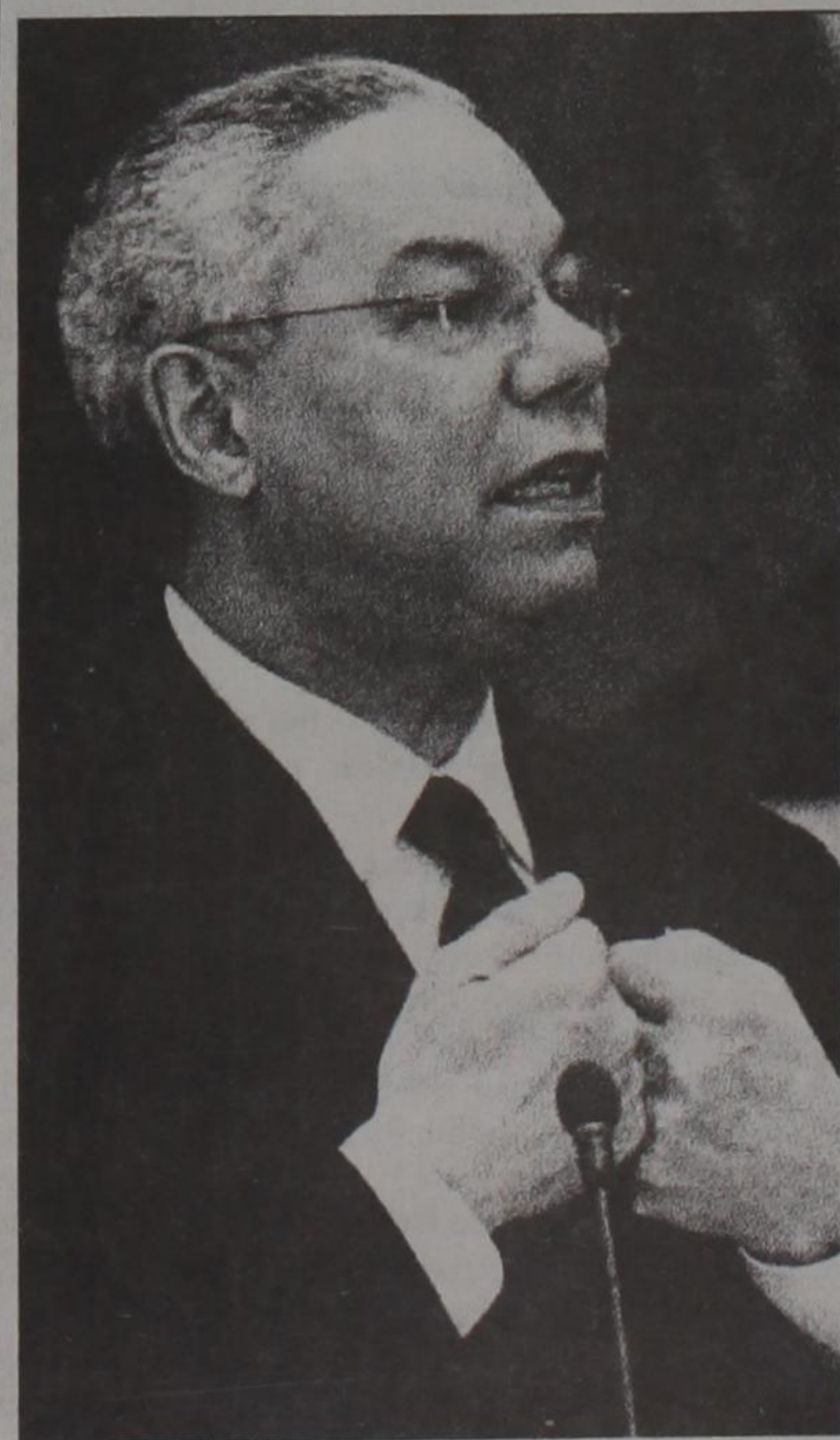
Aún el Dr. Tom Coburn, el recién designado copresidente del President's Council on HIV/AIDS (consejo presidencial sobre el VIH/SIDA) -- ampliamente conocido como defensor vocal de la educación sexual de abstinencia solamente -- nos admitió con renuencia en una entrevista telefónica que si una joven ha tomado la decisión de ser sexualmente activa, le proveyería información a esa muchacha sobre cómo practicar sexo seguro.

Sencillamente, tiene sentido.

¿No es mejor educar a nuestros hijos por completo sobre el tema a tener que ver el día en que nuestras "mamitas" están atendiendo a sus propios hijos? (Marisa Treviño, de Rowlett, Texas, es escritora independiente. Contáctese con ella por correo-electrónico a [mtrevino@airmail.net](mailto:mtrevino@airmail.net).)

EL EDITOR  
NOTICIAS AL DÍA

## Powell Urges Latin America to Seize Democracy



El Secretario de Estado Colin Powell le duguero a líderes de las naciones de Latina America que cojieran la democracia

Citing widespread discontent with governments across Latin America, Secretary of State Colin Powell on Monday urged countries from Venezuela to Colombia to implement desperately needed democratic reforms.

Addressing a Council of Americas conference at the State Department, Powell said people across the region were dissatisfied with the quality of democracy and frustrated with the results of economic reform.

"There is a disenchantment with the institutions of elected government. In too many countries, people are losing faith in their political systems and leaders. Things were supposed to be better," said Powell.

He cited a recent region-wide survey that found a decline in support for democracy in 16 of the 17 Latin American countries polled.

"What good is democracy if your life is not better?," asked Powell, adding that most people still faced basic struggles such as feeding their families and educating their children.

Too many governments had failed to undertake "second-generation reforms" such as improving tax laws, pensions and regulatory systems, that were needed to attract desperately needed investment.

# La Victoria De Castro Pudierá Resultar Pirrica

Por Raymond Rodriguez

Los resultados de una reunión de comercio a la que asistieron los jefes de estado del hemisferio occidental, llevada a cabo en Monterey, México, pueden haberse opacado por el conflicto personal que se desencadenó entre el dictador cubano, Fidel Castro, y el presidente de México, Vicente Fox. El incidente ha retornado por toda la región como una bala perdida. En cierto sentido, se ha desenvuelto como una novela, género tan popular en Latinoamérica.

El malentendido comenzó cuando Castro no hizo clara su intención de asistir a la conferencia sino hasta 24 horas antes del comienzo de la sesión. Fox temía que Castro secuestrara la conferencia y la utilizara como foro de una perorata anti-estadounidense. Ya que estaba programado que el Presidente George W. Bush asistiría también, Fox quería evitar una confrontación entre los dos líderes.

Para entender el impacto de lo que ocurrió, hay que tener en cuenta que México ha sido el aliado que más apoyo ha brindado a Castro. Cuando planeaba su revolución, Fidel visitó México en búsqueda de respaldo. Dada la experiencia mexicana con su revolución de 1910 contra el régimen opresivo de Por-

firio Díaz, había muchos sentimientos positivos hacia el esfuerzo de Castro para liberar a Cuba de las garras del dictador Fulgencio Batista.

Por lo tanto, en un intento por evitar cualquier bochorno, Fox contactó a Castro para averiguar sus intenciones. Castro dijo que no haría nada que alterara el curso de la conferencia. Como resultado, asistió a la conferencia en la que se esperaba un discurso suyo, pero se retiró poco después.

Su veloz partida llamó la atención y produjo curiosidad. La versión mexicana oficial fue que el dictador de Cuba se había ido por su propia voluntad. Fox negó que hubiera ejercido presión alguna para acelerar la partida de Castro.

Dada su amistad, se esperaba que Fidel Castro cooperara para que Fox no quedara mal. Sin embargo, tras su regreso a Cuba, Castro convocó a una conferencia de prensa e hizo pública una grabación de la conversación de ambos. Lo hizo para confirmar el hecho de que no se había ido de México voluntariamente, sino que Fox lo había presionado, no obstante sus afirmaciones al contrario.

En la grabación que escuché, los dos líderes se referían uno al otro por nombre. Era evidente que se

hablaban en confianza. Fox le preguntó a Castro por la hora de su llegada y si necesitaba ayuda alguna con su alojamiento. Castro respondió que la delegación cubana tenía habitaciones suficientes. Fox intentó determinar la hora de llegada de Fidel para poder recibirlo y darle la bienvenida que se merecía.

Castro fue ambiguo respecto a cuándo pensaba llegar, sería o cerca de la medianoche o temprano en la mañana. Fox explicó que la sesión comenzaría a las nueve de la mañana. Habría también un almuerzo formal para todos los jefes de estado programado para la una de la tarde. Fox le pidió a Castro que asistiera al almuerzo y se sentara junto a él. También le dijo a Castro que se podría ir después del almuerzo.

Cuando Castro le preguntó a Fox si quería que regresara a Cuba, Fox contestó que podría ir a donde quisiera. No obstante, quedaba claro por el tono de la conversación que Fox no quería que Castro se quedara para el resto de la conferencia. Esta actitud contrasta con el saludo de bienvenida mexicano tradicional de 'Mi casa es su casa'.

Fox se encontraba en un dilema. Ha establecido una relación fuerte con Bush, y quiere lograr varias concesiones respecto a la inmigración.

Así que no quería poner a Bush en una situación incómoda. Por otro lado, el que se le hiciera a un lado por acomodar a su archienemigo molestó a Castro. Para el cubano, Fox había hecho un esfuerzo exagerado por hacerle un favor a Bush a costa de él. Castro, un hombre soberbio y vanidoso, no podía dejar pasar un agravio así sin respuesta. Por ello, hizo pública la conversación que confirmaba su versión de haber sido presionado.

Por el momento, Fidel Castro obtuvo su revancha. Logró avergonzar a Vicente Fox, pero ésta puede resultar ser una victoria costosa. El pueblo mexicano está lleno de indignación porque Castro haya grabado la conversación sin el consentimiento de Fox y porque luego la haya hecho pública. Hasta hubo quienes pidieron la suspensión de relaciones diplomáticas con Cuba. Sin embargo, la mayoría de los mexicanos se opone a una medida tan drástica. No obstante, no cabe duda de que Castro ha dañado gravemente su relación con el presidente Fox, su mejor amigo en el hemisferio occidental.

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## Spanish enters political arsenal

By Jessica Lee

WASHINGTON — In what could be a pivotal election year, Republicans and Democrats are making their most concerted effort ever to speak to Latino voters in a language they appreciate: Español.

The Republican National Committee's announcement Monday that it will launch a monthly Spanish-language TV show to woo Hispanics is the latest example in a political battle of one-upmanship. Twice weekly, half a dozen House Democrats huddle in a private office steps from the Capitol Rotunda for an hour of Spanish lessons. The Republican National Committee recently finished a 10-day Berlitz Spanish course for state party officials and is offering to pay tuition for other party leaders.

The reason: political necessity, if not survival. Since the 2000 Census documented a 58% increase in the nation's Hispanic population over the past decade, from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million, Latinos have gone from minor players in politics to potential power brokers.

From 1990 to 2000, the number of Latino citizens voting surged by 25% to 5.9 million.

The 2000 Census found 157 congressional districts with at least 10% Latino residents. One of every 10 U.S. residents speaks Spanish at home; that number rises to one of every four residents in Texas, New Mexico and California.

With both houses of Congress almost evenly divided, lawmakers are fighting for every vote this year. Democrats could lose control of the Senate if the GOP gains one seat. Republicans could lose the House if Democrats gain six seats.

The direct appeals to Latino voters have increased since the 2000 presidential race, when George W. Bush and Al Gore sprinkled Spanish phrases into their campaign speeches. Last year, New Jersey Gov. James McGreevey trounced his GOP opponent with a campaign that included \$1.5 million worth of political advertisements for Spanish-language broadcast outlets. That's 16% of his campaign expenditures. In Texas this year, the two Democratic candidates for governor held a debate in Spanish.

Getting to the audience

The penetration of Univision, Telemundo and other Spanish-language broadcasts into Hispanic households has helped prompt lawmakers to learn Spanish. Surveys show that "40% of Hispanics using television on any day are tuned in to Spanish-language TV," says Karen Kratz of Nielsen Media Research.

In cities such as Los Angeles and Miami, "the Spanish-language networks frequently compete equally and beat the general-market networks," says Joe Peyronnin, head of Telemundo Network News. "That explains why lawmakers are taking Spanish. They're getting to the audience."

Inevitably, some candidates who speak Spanish while campaigning mangle the language. That's usually forgiven, Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, R-Fla., says. "People . . . laugh and say, 'What a great effort.'"

Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, who chairs the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and easily switches between English and Spanish, says his colleagues are "identifying it as a priority to be able to speak to this constituency, because if they don't, somebody else will."

Two mornings each week, six House Democrats pore over textbooks and workbooks.

"Bway-NOH? Bway-NOH? Bway-NOH?" they repeat in unison, mimicking the sounds of Basil Malish, a teacher from the government's adult-education program. He notes that "bueno," which means "good," is how many Latinos answer the phone -- rather than "hola," Spanish for "hello."

Three of the six regular students in the House Democrats' class, Reps. Gene Green, Martin Frost and Nick Lampson, hail from Texas. There, 28% of residents speak Spanish at home; most trace their ancestry to Mexico. Green, who organized the class, took up Spanish after an opponent derided him 10 years ago for not being able to converse in the language. In 1990, his Houston district was 45% Latino; today, the number has risen to 60%. And 45% of registered voters are Latino.

Green says he can now communicate in brief public-service announcements on Spanish-language TV and radio. "I get better coverage on my Spanish stations than I do on my English stations," he says. Public forums he sponsors on immunization and citizenship draw coverage from Spanish-language, but not English, media outlets. He also advertises on Spanish TV and radio.

The pivotal constituency

The Democrats in Green's class aren't alone in their pursuit of Spanish-speaking skills. California Democrat Bob Filner began taking Spanish about 10 years ago and has watched his San Diego-area district grow from 40% to 53% Latino. Now, 40% of the district's registered voters are Latino. "My constituency is Spanish-speaking, so I've got to learn it," says Filner, who is comfortable enough in Spanish to participate in a brief interview.

Republicans cannot afford to be left behind, says former House speaker Newt Gingrich, the political strategist credited with leading the Republican Party to its first House majority in 40 years. He has studied Spanish with Berlitz and calls Hispanics "the absolute pivotal constituency for either party."

House Republicans have no organized Spanish lessons. But many lawmakers are taking it upon themselves to learn the language. Rep. Heather Wilson, R-N.M., started taking Spanish almost a year ago under a tutor who visits her Albuquerque office twice a month.

"About half my constituents speak Spanish at home," the New Hampshire native says.

The Republican National Committee's TV show -- Abriendo Caminos, Spanish for "opening paths" -- will cost more than \$1 million this year. It will air in six media markets that have close House races, including four where Democrats have fielded Hispanic candidates. Party spokeswoman Sharon Castillo calls it "part of a larger outreach strategy."

# Castro's "Victory" Over Fox May Prove Pyrrhic

By Raymond Rodriguez

The results of a trade meeting attended by heads of state of the Western Hemisphere, held in March in Monterey, Mexico, have been overshadowed by the personal feud that ensued between Cuba dictator Fidel Castro and Mexico President Vicente Fox. The rhubarb has ricocheted throughout the region like a stray bullet. In some sense, it has played out like a *novela*, so popular in Latin America.

The misunderstanding began when Castro did not signal his intention to attend the conference until 24 hours prior to the session's start. Fox was afraid that Castro might hijack the conference and use it as a forum for an anti-United States tirade. Since President George W. Bush was also scheduled to attend, Fox wanted to avoid any confrontation between the two leaders.

To appreciate the impact of what occurred, it should be borne in mind that Mexico has been Castro's most supportive ally. When he was plotting his revolution, Fidel visited Mexico to seek support. Due to Mexico's 1910 Revolution against the oppressive regime of

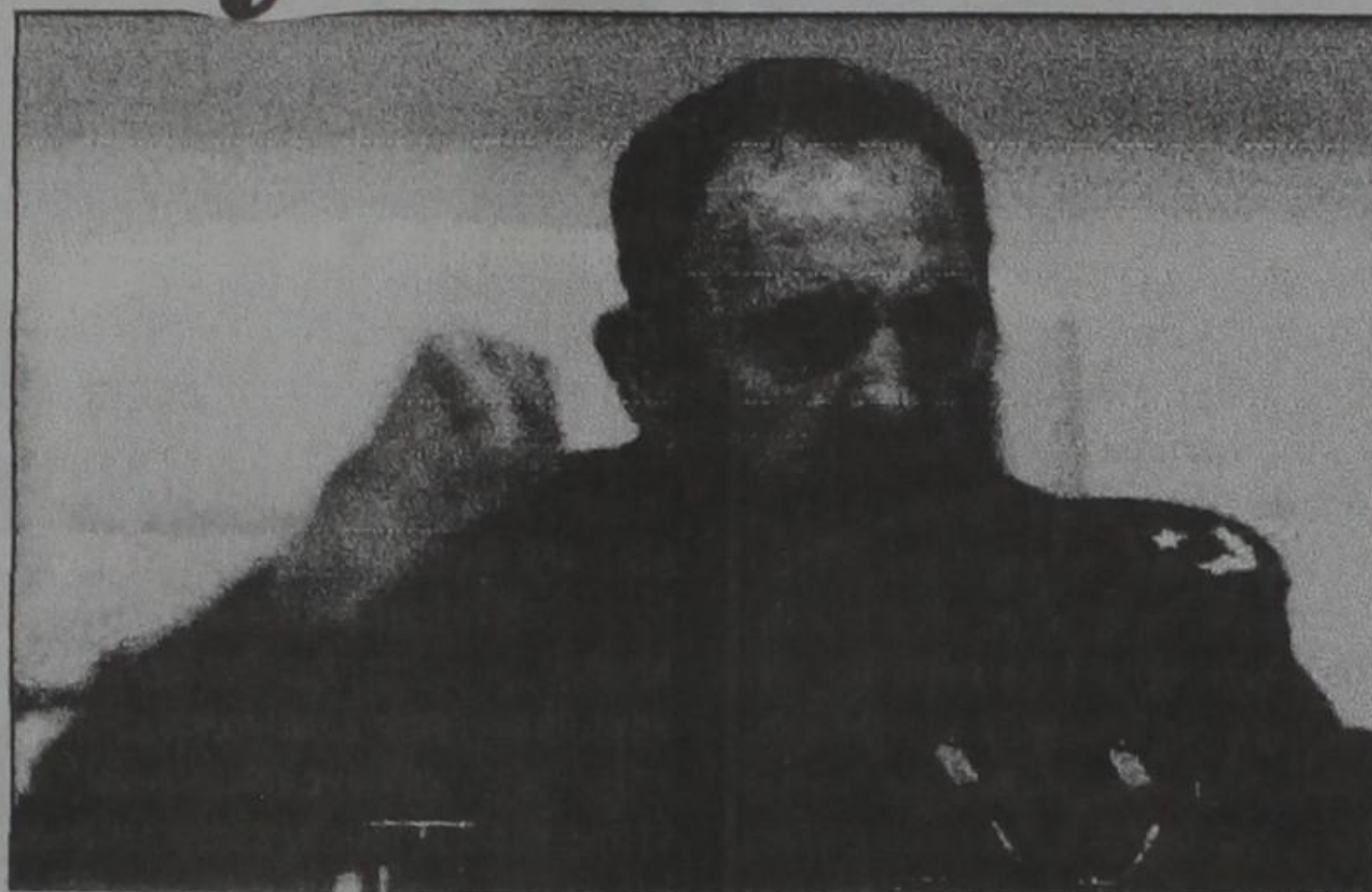
Porfirio Díaz, there was a great deal of empathy for Castro's effort to free Cuba from the clutches of dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Therefore, in an attempt to avoid any embarrassments, Fox contacted Castro to ascertain his intentions. Castro stated he would not do anything to disrupt the conference. Consequently, he attended the meeting where he was scheduled to speak but left shortly thereafter.

His rapid departure raised eyebrows, as well as questions. The official Mexican explanation was that the Cuba dictator had left early of his own volition. Fox denied that he had exerted any pressure to expedite Castro's departure.

Based on their friendship, it was expected that Fidel Castro would cooperate with Fox in order not to embarrass him. However, after returning to Cuba, Castro called a news conference and made public a tape of their conversation. He did so to confirm the fact that he had not left Mexico voluntarily but had been coerced to do so, despite Fox's denial.

In the tape that I listened to, the two leaders were on a first-name basis. It was obvious they were



speaking in confidence. Fox asked Castro about his arrival time and whether he needed any accommodations when he arrived. Castro replied that the Cuban delegation had ample rooms available. Fox attempted to ascertain Fidel's arrival time so he could greet him and extend him the welcome he deserved.

Castro was vague as to when he planned to arrive, either around midnight or early in the morning. Fox explained that the session was starting at 9 a.m. There was also a luncheon for all the heads of state set for 1 p.m. Fox asked Castro to

attend and invited him to sit beside him. He also told Castro that immediately after the luncheon, he would be free to leave.

When Castro asked Fox if he wanted him to return to Cuba, Fox replied that he was free to go whenever he wished. However, it was clear by the tone of the conversation that Fox did not want Castro to remain for the rest of the conference. This is contrary to the traditional Mexican welcome: *Mi casa es su casa*.

Fox was in a bind. He has established a strong bond with Bush, and he seeks several concessions regarding immigration. So he did not want to place Bush in an awkward situation. Being shunted aside in favor of his archenemy angered Castro. The Cuban felt that Fox had bent over backward to curry favor with Bush at his expense. A proud and vain man, Castro could not allow such a slight to go unanswered. Hence the release of the taped conversation confirming his assertion of coercion.

For the moment, Fidel Castro has had his revenge. He has succeeded in embarrassing Vicente Fox, but it may turn out to be a costly victory. The Mexican people are outraged that Castro taped the conversation without Fox's knowledge and then had the audacity to make it public. There was even talk of cutting off diplomatic relations with Cuba. However, the majority of the Mexican people opposed taking such drastic action.

Nonetheless, there is no doubt that Castro has severely damaged his relationship with President Fox, his best friend in the Western Hemisphere.

## Cuellar Battles Bonilla for Texas Congressional Seat

Two high-profile Texas Latinos face off in U.S. House District 23

For this quintessential border city that comfortably blends Old World Latin culture with modern Americana, these are heady times.

Gritty barrios today are flanked by booming development fueled by the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The 2000 Census pronounced Laredo the second-fastest-growing city in the United States; only Las Vegas grew faster. Both owed their rank to soaring Hispanic growth.

Laredo's current favorite son, Tony Sanchez, a self-made multimillionaire who spent \$20 million to win the Democratic gubernatorial primary, is squaring off with Republican Gov. Rick Perry in a pitched battle for the state's top job.

And in a critical tug of war between the two major parties that also is pivotal for the politically evolving Hispanic community, Democrat Henry Cuellar of Laredo is trying to wrest the 23rd Congressional District from Republican U.S. Rep. Henry Bonilla of San Antonio.

In a sign of Latino politics to come, two well-credentialed Mexican-Americans who grew up modestly and rode the public education system to success will face each other across the partisan aisle in a race of national importance.

Cuellar is the eldest of eight children born to Mexican immigrants. Durin 14 years as a Laredo state representative, he passionately drove key education and colonia legislation.

Bonilla, one of five children, was born in a housing project and grew up on San Antonio's struggling south side. After nearly a decade in the U.S. House, he cites his education bills as a source of major satisfaction.

Both are family men at midlife with two children each -- easy to like, good at what they do and devoted to public life.

But Cuellar is a Democrat and point man in a national strategy to take control of the U.S. House, which the party lost in 1994. To do that, Democrats must win six of 13 competitive races they've targeted across the country. One is Bonilla's.

Bonilla is the first and only Republican Hispanic elected to Congress from

Texas, and the only Republican Mexican-American in the House. He is a

linchpin in the GOP's plan to mine votes among Hispanics, the minority that

demographers say someday will be the majority in the United States.

"For Latinos, this is huge," said Cuellar consultant John Puder. "Latinos can identify six additional seats that they think they can win and single-handedly give the House back to the Democrats. Delivering that control would lift the political status of Latinos enormously."

One seat is in Las Vegas, another is in Arizona, and two more are in New Mexico. A sixth is in the heart of a growing Hispanic and non-Cuban population in the Tampa-St. Petersburg section of Florida.

Via e-mail and press releases, the Cuellar-Bonilla fray has become a key battleground between the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and the National Republican Congressional Committee. Each exists to give its party control of Congress.

Cuellar said he learned two things from his immigrant parents: Hard work does pay off, and education is key.

A lawyer by trade, Cuellar holds a Ph.D. in government from the University of Texas as well as a law degree. He also has studied at Georgetown University in Washington and the Universidad Pan Americana in Mexico City.

Education has always been his key issue. As a member of the House appropriations committee, he sponsored bills bolstering key universities across the state as well as the 1999 Texas Grant, the largest aid program for state college-bound students ever.

Cuellar also sponsored a bill establishing the first pilot program at a Laredo Elementary to test the Children's Health Insurance Program before statewide implementation.

"Mr. Bonilla is a good man," Cuellar said. "I've got nothing bad to say about him. I just feel that he's just not right on the issues. He doesn't represent the district."

For his part, Bonilla, a key member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee and chair of the subcommittee on agriculture, reels off a considerable list of accomplishments.

Laredo's Henry Bonilla Gateway Community Health Center is named for him, an

honor he says he earned. Bonilla has also been a leading advocate of TRIO, a set of programs aimed at helping students navigate the higher-education system.

As a member of the subcommittees on defense and foreign operations, Bonilla says he has also worked to strengthen the six military bases in the district.

Bonilla has the incumbent's innate advantage. His latest financial report deced close to \$935,000; he has had a decade to spread federal bounty liberally across the district, and many are grateful. Cuellar has raised only \$161,000.

"We have no illusions," said Cuellar consultant Puder. "The Republicans will spend everything they need to save this seat because it's one they can't lose. But if having a Tony Sanchez and a Henry Cuellar on the ballot doesn't make Latino turnout skyrocket, nothing will."

## El Editor Newspapers

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# Studies Find Medical Care Flawed Without Interpreters

By Rosa Ramirez

Providing interpreting services in medical facilities can eliminate or decrease dangerous and costly health care errors, a study by The Access Project of Brandeis University in collaboration with 24 community-based organizations has found.

The report, "What a Difference an Interpreter Can Make: Health Care Experiences of Uninsured with Limited English Proficiency," found that more than 25 percent of the 10,000 uninsured patients surveyed did not understand the instructions for taking their medication due to a language barrier.

"Good communication between patients and doctors is critical both for the patients and the clinicians," says Access Project director Mark Rukavina. He adds that interpretation services can also decrease the number of malpractice lawsuits.

Rukavina is not alone in his diagnosis of the problem.

Ed Martínez, director of the National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems, states simply, "If doctors cannot communicate with patients, they cannot deliver quality health care."

The most common problems found in The Access Project were patients' inability to communicate to health care providers their symptoms or medical history. This often leads to misdiagnoses or unnecessary surgery recommendation, the report states.

The data were based on interviews

## De la pagina una

Las autoridades calificaron a Helder como armado y de suma peligrosidad, aunque enfatizaron que aún no había sido acusado en conexión con las bombas caseras colocadas en diversos buzones ni de ningún otro delito. De momento, dijeron, sólo querían hablar con él.

El FBI calificó la racha de incidentes como un caso de "terrorismo interno" y había anunciado que Helder conducía un vehículo modelo Honda Accord de 1992, de color gris oscuro o negro y con matrícula de Minnesota EZ1 783.

La bomba más reciente, la número 18, fue encontrada la tarde del lunes en una zona rural de Amarillo, Texas, poco después del hallazgo de otras bombas en Slida, Colorado. Las ciudades están a 325

millas de distancia. Al igual que las otras bombas, la más reciente también estaba acompañada de una nota de advertencia, aunque las autoridades no han determinado si ésta contiene propaganda contra el gobierno.

Las cartas que acompañaban a las bombas en Iowa e Illinois indicaban que estaban en camino nuevas "medidas para llamar la atención".

Previamente, Bill Morgan, un vocero policial de Lubbock, Texas, dijo en una alerta general que Helder estaba armado y era peligroso. Bogner dijo empero que no podía confirmar que Helder tenía un revólver, pero sí que se creía que se encontraba en Texas.

"Es ciertamente un individuo con el que desearíamos conversar", dijo Bogner.

conducted last summer of uninsured, limited-English patients in 18 states, including states that have experienced major Hispanic population growth, such as Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The report also notes that interpretation services may increase the likelihood of patients seeking further essential medical attention or preventive care. More than 90 percent of the patients who received interpreting services said they would return to the same medical facility they were using if they became insured.

Costs, number of languages spoken, lack of knowledge for implementing interpreting services, and failure by state and federal lawmakers to make such arrangements mandatory have allowed health care providers to neglect the issue, noted the April 30 report, "Providing Language Interpretation Services in Health Care Settings: Examples from the Field," by Mara Youdelman and Jane Perkins. It was released by the National Health Law Program.

Their study assesses programs at local, state, federal and private levels. It identifies programs in place that are working successfully in spite of these obstacles.

Just five states -- Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, Utah and Washington -- participate in a partial reimbursement program, where the federal government covers 50 percent of the expenses for interpretation serv-

ices provided to Medicaid and the State Children Health Insurance Program recipients. Under Health and Human Services Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, all states are eligible to become involved, noted the report.

In the emergency room, lack of understanding is not only risky, but emergency room patients who experience language barriers are more likely to take longer to treat, and they undergo more expensive testing, the study points out.

In accordance with state law passed in April 2000 -- Massachusetts mandates that all general hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals offer no-cost interpreters in emergency rooms and inpatient psychiatric facilities. Patients cannot be charged for the services.

In the face of the severe budget cuts the state is facing, implementation of the law is proving difficult. Finding quality, well-trained interpreters, as well as identifying the language needs of specific communities, is problematic.

But such services are critical, Martínez said, especially in states such as Idaho, North Carolina and Georgia. Georgia's Hispanic population grew by 300 percent in the last decade, while North Carolina experienced a 394 percent increase.

To provide quality health care to uninsured patients with limited English proficiency, The Access Project suggests that more states participate in federal matching programs to cover the cost of interpret-

ing services. The study by National Health Law Program concurs. It also advocates that HHS undertake a national campaign to inform service providers about laws gov-


erning access to language services. These include recording the primary language of patients in their health records and providers' information management systems. Such information is not currently kept.

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Rosa Llanas
- Youth -  
Teresa Ayala

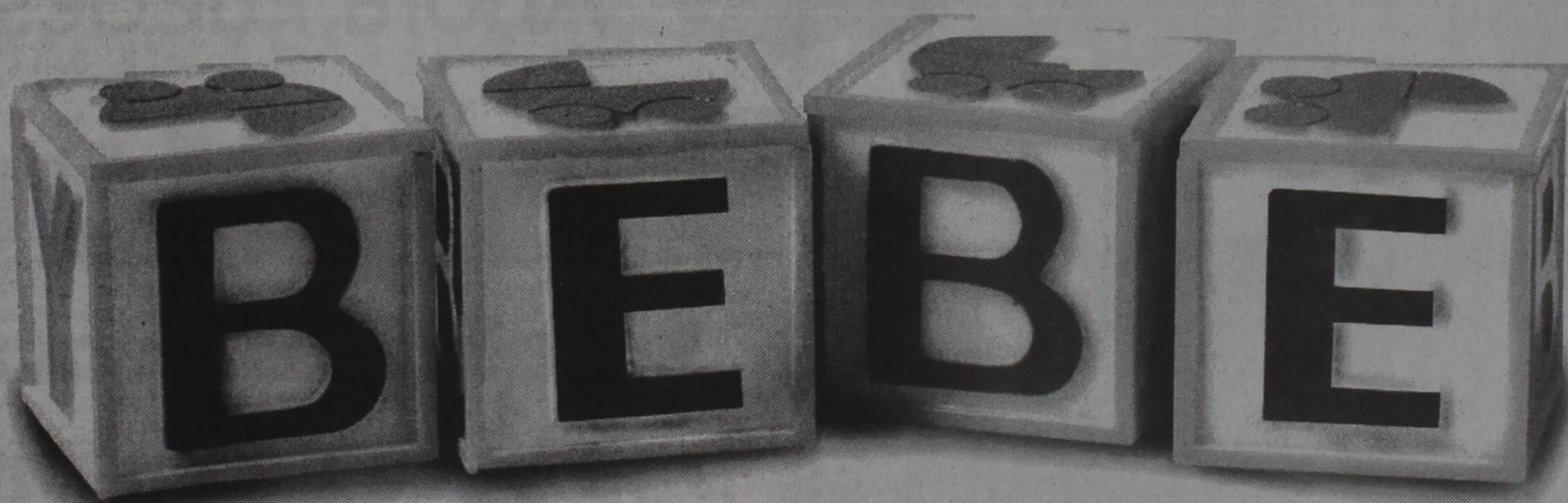


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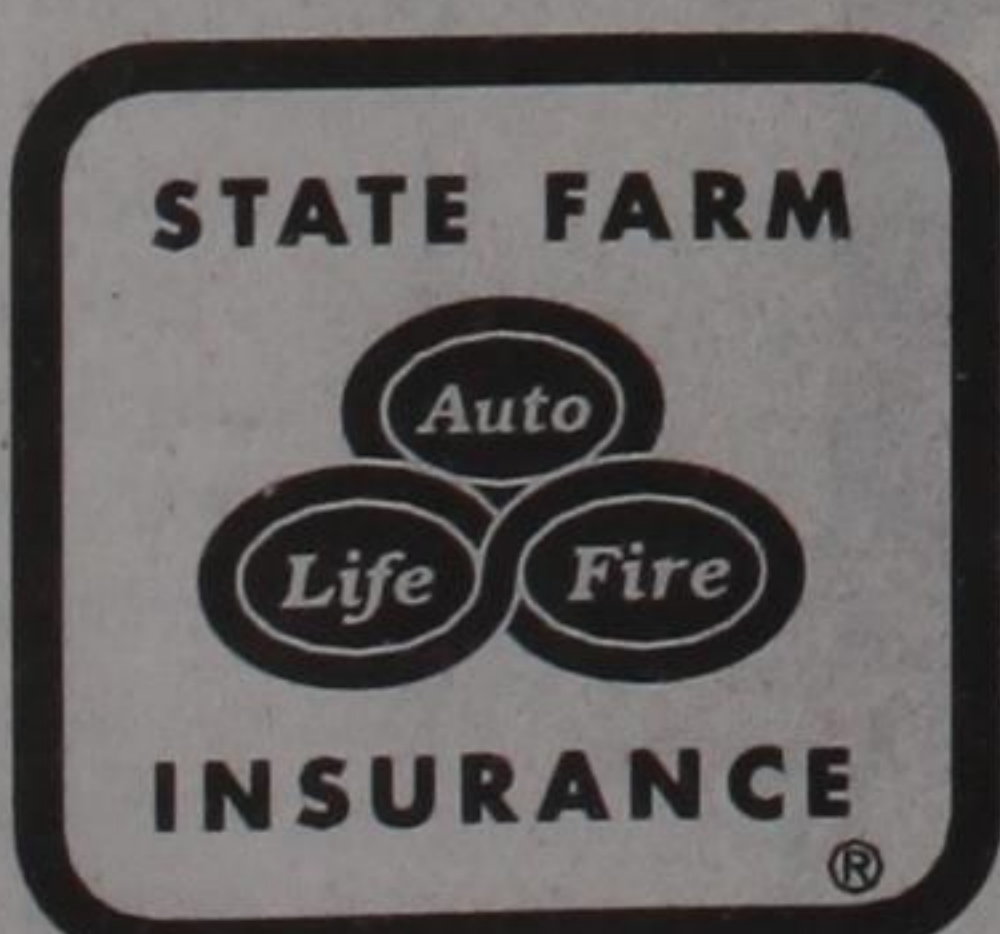
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# Bush Wants Tony Garza as Ambassador to Mexico

President Bush intends to nominate longtime Texas friend and political ally Tony Garza to be the next U.S. ambassador to Mexico, sources familiar with the selection process said.

Garza, a native of the Texas border town of Brownsville, was secretary of state during Bush's first term as governor and also served as Bush's adviser on Mexican issues. He is a member of the Texas Railroad Commission, a powerful elected body that regulates the state's oil and gas industry.

Bilingual, articulate and sometimes stylish in black ostrich-skin cowboy boots, Garza, the 42-year-old son of a gas station operator, has long been regarded as a rising

star within the Texas Republican Party. He would replace Jeffrey Davidow, the ambassador held over from the Clinton administration.

Garza's ascent began in 1988, when he pulled off a surprise victory in the race for county judge in Cameron County, where Brownsville is the county seat.

"It was an unprecedented victory for a Republican in an area that has long been a Democratic stronghold," said Tony Gray, a staff member in the Texas House of Representatives.

Rene Oliveira, a Democratic state representative from Brownsville, described Garza as "one of the few Republicans I know who is comfortable in the barrio and in the

boardroom."

Asked about Garza's ambassadorial qualifications, Oliveira responded, "I think his bilingual, bicultural skills are perfect for the job."

Oliveira said that if Garza gets the job, he would be able to disarm the skepticism with which Mexican politicians have often regarded Mexican-Americans who come south of the border on political missions. The skepticism is rooted in a suspicion that Mexican-Americans have an exaggerated sense of their understanding of Mexico.

"I think Tony could overcome that easily," Oliveira said. "He certainly had to deal with it on the border."

Should he become ambassador, Garza will face an even larger problem: increasingly negative views of the United States in Mexico. People who know him suggest he has what it takes to help turn that around.

"Tony is real pragmatic, a problem solver, a guy who likes to fix things," said Pete Gallego, another Democratic member of the state Legislature. "He's a hard guy not to

like."

A spokeswoman for Garza declined to comment yesterday.

Likewise, White House spokesman Ken Lisaius declined to discuss Bush's thinking on the ambassadorship.

"We've made no announcements on that, and we'll make announcements when we have announcements to make," Lisaius said. Miguel Monterrubio, spokesman for the Mexican Embassy here, said he would have no comment until the White House makes an official announcement.

Such an announcement is just one part of a long process aimed at winning confirmation by the Senate. Ambassadorial nominees must also undergo extensive background checks.

Armand Peschard, director of the Mexico project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, said Garza's close ties to Bush would be valued in Mexico City.

"To have someone who can pick up the phone and call the president is always a good thing," Peschard said.

Peschard said Garza would bring

"added political value" to Bush, who has made courting the growing Latino vote a top priority and who ran for Texas governor with a Spanish-language slogan that means "Together We Can."

After winning that race, Bush sought to build good will with his Mexican-American constituents by making Garza his first appointment. Speaking at Garza's swearing-in ceremony, Bush said of his new secretary of state and adviser on border issues: "As we continue to improve our relations with Mexico, Tony is going to play an

integral part."

On the short list with Garza for the Mexico City post were:

Arizona Gov. Jane Hull, who is highly regarded in Mexico for her promotion of cross-border ties and a generous U.S. immigration policy.

Delal Baer, an expert on U.S.-Mexico relations at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Roger Wallace, president of a Texas investment and consulting company active in Mexico and other parts of Latin America.

## PBS 'Family' Grows; 9 Episodes

PBS has picked up an additional nine episodes of the Latino-themed drama "American Family," with the new shows set to air as early as July.

The order brings to 22 the total number of episodes ordered for the show's first season. The drama follows the daily life of a Hispanic-American clan living in East Los Angeles.

In addition, veteran thesp Rita Moreno ("Oz") has come on board for an initial four episodes, beginning Wednesday night -- the first of the season's final five episodes. She will portray a community activist who works with Constance Marie's character at her legal clinic. A possible romance with Edward James Olmos' character is also in the mix.

Beginning on May 29, PBS will push the show back to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays from its current 8 p.m. time slot. Starting June 5, the pub-

lic broadcaster will showcase "Family" with three weeks of "feature-length" presentations -- essentially two repeat episodes playing back to back.

Series executive producer Gregory Nava also told Daily Variety that plans are in the works to shoot a handful of upcoming episodes on location in Mexico.

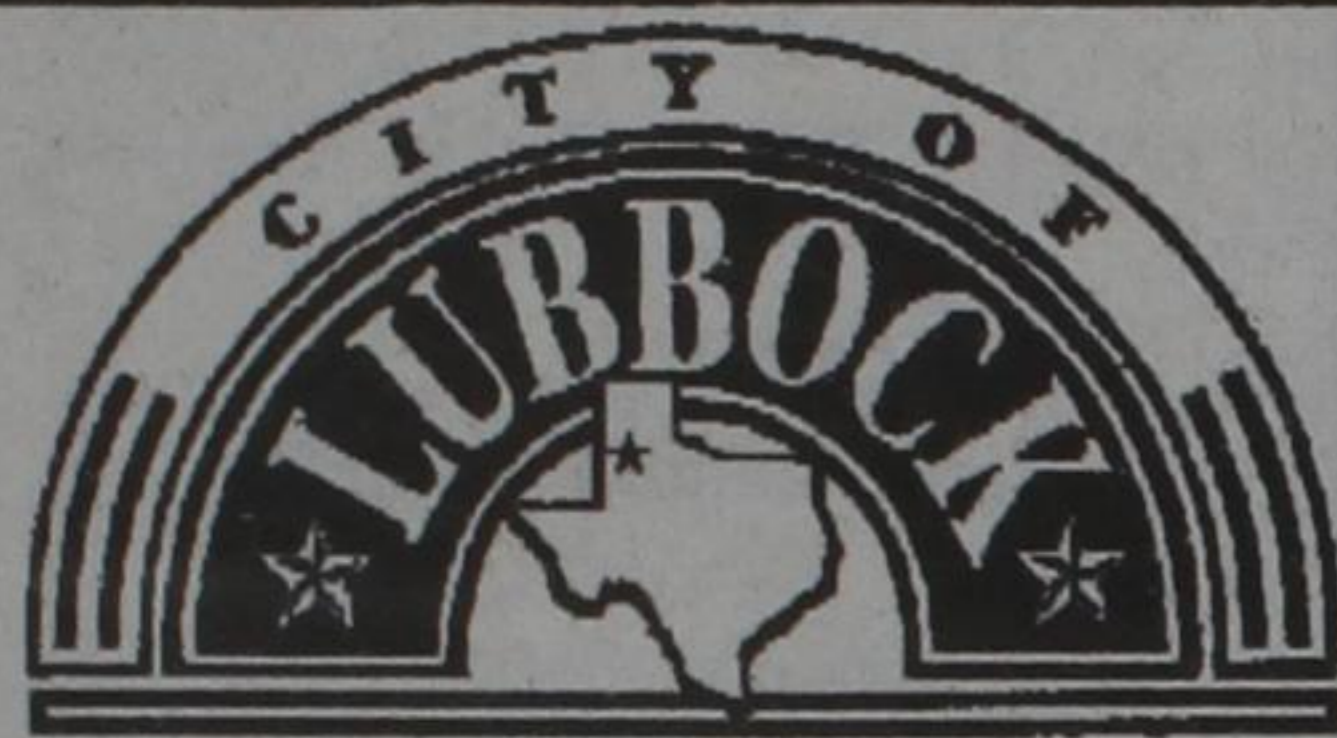
## Kids of all Ages Invited to "Summer Movie Clubhouse"

Lubbock, TX...Cinemark theatre's Movies 16 in Lubbock will make this summer fun and cool with the "Summer Movie Clubhouse", beginning on June 4. The "Clubhouse" will bring some of Hollywood's recent G and PG favorites to the theatre on selected mornings. Admission will be just fifty cents in advance or \$1.00 at the door. A "Summer Pass" to the Clubhouse is also available for \$5.00 to all 10 movies.

"This is a great way for summer programs, day care centers and other groups to have an inexpensive and fun outing," states Terrell Falk, Vice President, Marketing for Cinemark USA, Inc. "We've done this program for many years and it always is very popular."

Movies for the "Clubhouse" series may include "Shrek," "Jimmy Neutron Boy Genius," "Rugrats in Paris," "Chicken Run," "Charlotte's Web," and/or "Anastasia." Information on the "Summer Movie Clubhouse" can be found at <http://www.cinemark.com> or by contacting the local theatre manager.

Cinemark USA, Inc., operates 278 theatres and 3,014 screens currently in 33 states in the United States and internationally.



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**Les Clavan Espuelas a Los Lakers:**

**Los Lakers Tuvieron Una Noche Desafortunada y Fueron Sorprendidos por Los Spurs**

Esta vez no habrá barrida. Los Lakers de Los Angeles perdieron ayer su invicto en los playoffs de la NBA al sucumbir ante las Espuelas de San Antonio por marcador de 88-85.

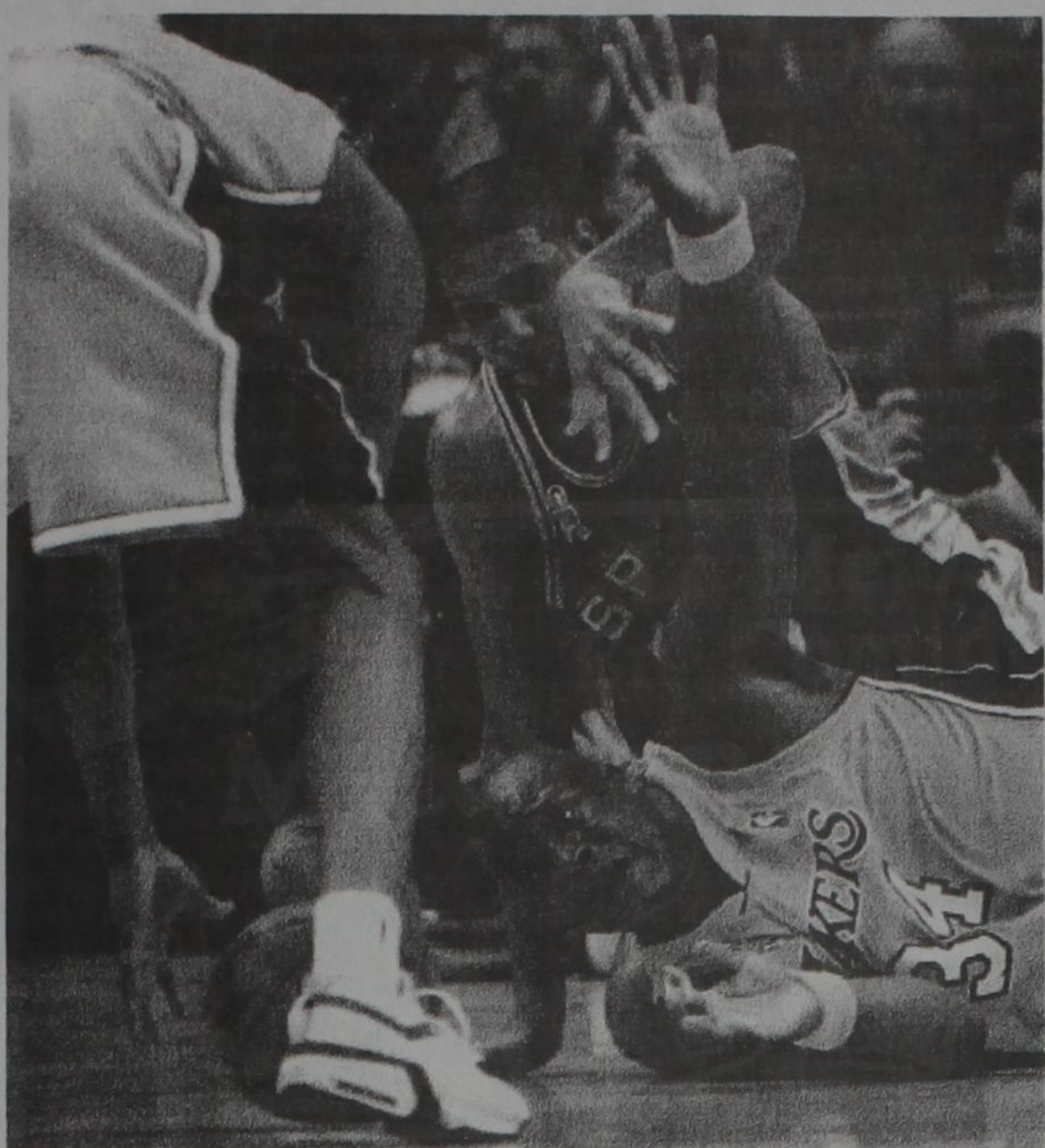
Fue una noche en la que nada les salió a los actuales campeones, quienes vieron rota su racha de 18 vic-torias consecutivas en casa y que ahora tendrán que viajar a Texas con la serie empatada 1-1.

Kobe Bryant cometió su cuarta falta personal y era muy visible que el esfuerzo que habían hecho para remontar el déficit los había agotado. Al ver la fatiga de los oro y torias consecutivas en casa y que ahora tendrán que viajar a Texas con la serie empatada 1-1.

Con el marcador 87-85 y tres segundos por jugar, Kobe Bryant tuvo la oportunidad de empatar el encuentro, pero inexplicablemente decidió pasar el balón para así dejar escapar la voltereta.

Bryant terminó con 26 puntos, mientras que Shaquille O'Neal cosechó 19 en la derrota. Por San Antonio Tim Duncan lideró con 27.

San Antonio salió al encuentro a sabiendas de que necesitaba un



buen comienzo para aumentar sus posibilidades de robarse un triunfo

en la casa de los Lakers. En el primer cuarto, el marcador

se encontraba 8-2 a favor de los visitantes, en una clara muestra de que desde el comienzo el encuentro estaba sumamente reñido.

El lagunero Samaki Walkers tenía a su cargo marcar a Tim Duncan, algo que Walker no hizo muy bien, obligando al entrenador Phil Jackson a usar a Robert Horry antes de lo previsto.

En los minutos finales del periodo inicial, los angelinos volvieron a perder su ventaja gracias a nueve puntos sin respuesta de los texanos.

El cuadro oro y púrpura se desplomó totalmente cuando Shaquille O'Neal salió con dos minutos por jugar, para descansar antes del comienzo del segundo cuarto.

San Antonio estaba crecido. Los visitantes, sin la presencia de Tim Duncan, quien descansaba en la banca, se afianzaron en la pizarra por 35-26. El cuadro de casa estaba convertido en un desastre total, su defensiva era pobre y en el ataque fueron claramente opacados por Duncan.

El esfuerzo de los laguneros era patético. Shaq y Kobe habían desaparecido y el resto del plantel era un fantasma a la defensiva.

Al regreso del descanso, los Lakers perdían por marcador de 56-40. Púrpura, las Espuelas volvieron a atacar la canasta y de nuevo se alejaron 73-59.

Con sólo 9:06 por jugar en el cuarto, Phil Jackson mandó a su cuadro a jugar con todo. No había de otra: su quinteta perdía por 13 puntos y la ventaja de local se escapaba.

La apuesta daría resultado. Casi en forma milagrosa San Antonio

comenzó a fallar y los angelinos (de la mano de Kobe y Shaq) volvieron a resurgir de las cenizas.

Sería el mismo Kobe quien dejaría escapar una oportunidad de oro para remontar el marcador, y ahora con la derrota llegó la presión sobre los laguneros.

En el otro encuentro de anoche, los Nets de Nueva Jersey vencieron a las Avispas de Charlotte por marcador de 102-88.

**9th Annual Latin Awards**

Performing rights organization BMI will present its 9th Annual Latin Awards tonight with top honors going to songwriter/producer Estefano, "Ensename A Olvidarte," and publisher Sony/ATV Latin Music Publishing LLC.

The black-tie ceremony, to be hosted by BMI President and CEO Frances W. Preston and Assistant Vice President of Latin Music Diane J. Almodovar, honors the top writers and publishers of the most performed Latin songs on U.S. radio and television at a 400-plus person gala dinner at the Diplomat Hotel & Resort in Hollywood, Florida. The event coincides with the Billboard Latin Music Conference, which runs until May 9 at the nearby Eden Roc Resort in Miami.

Writer/producer Estefano was named Latin Songwriter of the Year for the second time by placing the most songs on the most performed list.

The four songs are: "El Último Adios" and "Y Yo Sigo Aquí" by Paulina

Rubio, "Ni Una Lagrima Mas" by Noelia, and "Yo Te Amo" by Chayanne. In

2000, he shared the Songwriter of the Year title with Marco Antonio Perez, Mario Quintero, Kike Santander and Shakira.

"Ensename A Olvidarte" ("Teach Me How to Forget You"), written by Luis Gerardo Padilla Riojas and published by SER-CA Publishing,

Inc., earned Song of the Year accolades as the most performed song in the BMI Latin catalog. The Tex-Mex hit, recorded by Tejano/Norteno fusion band Intocable, spent several weeks in the top 10 on the Billboard Hot Latin Tracks chart.

Sony/ATV Music Publishing LLC was named Publisher of the Year with eight songs on the most performed list, including all four of Estefano's award winning songs.

A special highlight of the gala evening will include a special Certificate of Achievement presentation to Colombian recording artist Juanes in recognition of his contributions to the evolution and worldwide success of Latin music. The BMI-affiliated songwriter won three Latin Grammys last year out of an impressive seven nominations.

Other multiple award-winning songwriters include three-time Songwriter of the Year Kike Santander with three songs on the most performed list, and Armando Manzanero Canche (SACM) and 2000 Songwriter of the Year Mario Quintero with two songs each.

Publishers earning two or more Citations of Achievement are Foreign Imported Productions and Publishing, Inc., peermusic, and World Deep Music Publishing Corporation (4); EMI-Blackwood Music, Inc. and SER-CA Publishing, Inc. (3); and D'Nico International, Editora Arpa Musical, El Conquistador Music Publishing, Elzaz Music Co., Mas Flamingo Music and Tigres del Norte Ediciones Musicales (2).

BMI is a U.S. performing rights organization that represents more than 300,000 songwriters, composers and music publishers in all genres of music. Founded in 1940 as a non-profit-making corporation, BMI opened the door to performing rights representation for songwriters and composers of all types of music including Spanish-language music.

Through its musical performance and reciprocal agreements with sister organizations around the world, BMI grants businesses and media access to its repertoire of more than 4.5 million songs and compositions.

High-resolution photos of the 2002 BMI Latin Awards will be available for downloading on the BMI Media Relations press web site at [press.bmi.com](http://press.bmi.com). Please see contacts below for a Spanish version of this release.

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**Cubans Called Out for Annual May Day March**

More than 1 million Cubans were called out on Wednesday for a traditional May Day march to protest Latin American criticism of its human rights record.

President Fidel Castro was to head the annual workers march in the plaza of the Revolution, scheduled to begin at 8:30am (13:30gmt)

The Communist Party's newspaper Granma said this year's march would denounce the recent censure of Cuba by the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva and the "servile attitude of some Latin American governments" that joined the April 19 vote.

Almost all Latin American nations on the 53-member human rights commission approved the human rights measure. The final vote was 22-20 "inviting" Cuba to respect civil and political rights and to allow a U.N. human rights monitor to visit the island -- an idea communist officials here have rejected.

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# Los Cuidados Medicos Sin Interpretetes Resultan Defectuosos

Por Rosa Ramirez

Según indica un estudio por The Access Project de la universidad de Brandeis, el uso de servicios de interpretación en instalaciones médicas puede eliminar o reducir errores médicos peligrosos y costosos. El estudio se llevó a cabo en colaboración con 24 organizaciones comunitarias de base.

Lo que encontró el estudio, titulado en inglés "What a Difference an Interpreter Can Make: Health Care Experiences of Uninsured with Limited English Proficiency" (La diferencia que hace un intérprete: las experiencias médicas de los que no tienen seguro que carecen de proficiencia en inglés), es que más del 25 por ciento de los 10,000 pacientes sin seguro médico entrevistados no comprendía las instrucciones para sus medicamentos por una barrera lingüística.

"La buena comunicación entre los pacientes y los médicos es crítica tanto para los pacientes como para los doctores", dice director del Access Project, Mark Rukavina. Añade que los servicios de un intérprete pueden también reducir el número de casos jurídicos por malversación médica.

Rukavina no es el único con este diagnóstico del problema.

Ed Martínez, director de la National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems dice simplemente que "si los doctores no pueden comunicarse con los pacientes, no pueden ofrecerles cuidados médicos de calidad".

Entre los problemas más comunes que encontró el Access Project figura la incapacidad de parte del paciente de comunicar sus síntomas o historiales médicos a los proveedores de servicios de salud.

Este problema conlleva a diagnósticos erróneos o recomendaciones innecesarias de cirugía, señala el estudio.

La información recopilada se basa en entrevistas realizadas el verano pasado con pacientes que no tienen seguro y carecen de proficiencia en inglés en 18 estados, incluyendo aquellos estados que han experimentado un importante auge en su población hispana, tales como Georgia, Nevada, Carolina del Norte, Tennessee y Virginia.

El estudio nota, además, que los servicios de interpretación podrían aumentar las posibilidades de que un paciente decida buscar mayor atención médica o cuidados preventivos. Más de 90 por ciento de los pacientes que recibieron servicios de interpretación dice que volvería a la misma instalación médica si consiguiera seguro.

Los costos, el número de idiomas que se habla, la falta de conocimiento al implementar los servicios, y el incumplimiento de los legisladores estatales y federales en hacer obligatorios los servicios han permitido que los proveedores de cuidados médicos dejen de lado el problema, notó un estudio emitido el 30 de abril por el National Health Law Program, "Providing Language Interpretation Services in Health Care Settings: Examples from the Field" (La provisión de servicios de interpretación en ámbitos de cuidados médicos), escrito por Mara Youdelman y Jane Perkins.

El estudio hace una evaluación de programas a nivel local, estatal, federal y privado. Identifica programas existentes que tienen éxito a pesar de los obstáculos.

Sólo cinco estados -- Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, Utah y Washington -- participan en un programa de reembolso parcial, en el que el gobierno federal cubre 50 por ciento del gasto para los servicios de interpretación provistos a recipientes de Medicaid y el State Children Insurance Program. Bajo el rubro federal de Health and Human Services Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, todos los estados pueden participar, señala el estudio.

En la sala de emergencia la falta de comprensión no sólo es un riesgo, sino que los pacientes de la sala de emergencia que tienen barreras lingüísticas tienden a extender el tiempo del tratamiento y pasar por pruebas médicas más costosas, indica el estudio.

Según una ley estatal decretada en abril 2000, el estado de Massachusetts obliga a todos los hospitales generales y de tratamientos psiquiátricos agudos a que ofrezcan intérpretes gratis en las salas de emergencia y clínicas psiquiátricas para pacientes internados. No se puede cobrar a los pacientes los servicios de interpretación.

Dados los recortes severos de presupuesto con los que se enfrenta el estado, la implementación de la ley se ha vuelto difícil. Es problemático el encontrar a intérpretes calificados, bien adiestrados, además de identificar las necesidades lingüísticas de comunidades

específicas.

No obstante, los servicios son críticos, dijo Martínez, en particular en los estados como Idaho, Carolina del Norte y Georgia. La población hispana de Georgia creció 300 por ciento en la última década, mientras que la de Carolina del Norte aumentó 395 por ciento.

El Access Project sugiere que para ofrecer cuidados médicos de calidad a los pacientes sin seguro que carecen de proficiencia en inglés, más estados deben participar en los programas federales de reembolso parcial para cubrir los costos de los servicios de interpretación. El estudio realizado por el National Health

Law Program concuerda.

También aboga por que el departamento federal de Health and Human Services realice una campaña a nivel nacional para informar a los proveedores de servicios de salud sobre las leyes que gobiernan el acceso a los servicios lingüísticos. Las leyes incluyen el hacer nota del primer idioma de los pacientes en sus expedientes clínicos y en los sistemas de manejo de información de los proveedores.

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