



Metro / EL OBSERVADOR



Home program aids preschoolers

CONTRIBUTED STORY
FOR THE PORTLAND OBSERVER

The Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY) is a home-based early intervention program that helps parents provide educational enrichment for their preschool children. The program stresses the vital role that parents play in their children's early education and is designed specifically for those parents who may not feel confident enough in their own abilities to teach their children what they consider "school knowledge." By supporting parents, HIPPY's primary goal is to increase vulnerable children's success in school and, ultimately, in adult life.

The HIPPY curriculum, designed for three-, four-, and five-year-old children, contains 30 weeks of activity packets, nine story books and 16 manipulative shapes for each year. The daily activities are written in a structured format comparable

to a well-designed lesson plan for a novice teacher.

The purpose of the structure is to provide guidance for the parents and to ensure a successful learning experience for the parents and their children. The materials are easy for the parents to follow and are designed to elicit regular feedback from the children so that the parents can observe their children's learning. In this way, parents can gain confidence in teaching and interacting with their children.

The complete HIPPY curriculum and story books are available in both English and Spanish. As a result, Spanish-speaking parents can help their children learn in the parent's native tongue. HIPPY home visits are often conducted in Spanish because the parent mentors (para-professionals) are recruited from within the community. The U.S. Department of Education provides bilingual education funding to HIPPY programs to help meet the needs of children with limited English.

Educación Básica y HIPPY

El programa Migrante de las escuelas Públicas de Portland ha recibido fondos para trabajar con 40 familias de habla Español en las áreas de Norte/Noroeste. A los padres se les ofrece Educación Básica para adultos e instrucción en ambos Inglés y Español por medio del colegio Portland Community.

Quien Califica?

Para calificar, el padre o la madre tiene que haber trabajado en el campo y haberse movido en busca de este trabajo en los últimos 3 años. Adicionalmente, la familia tiene que tener un hijo de 3, 4, o 5 años ya cumplidos. En ciertos casos si su niño tiene 5 y va al Kindergarten mediodía, estos también califican.

Cual es el Horario?

Las clases corren de lunes a jueves, empezando con la primera semana de septiembre, 1999. La sesión de la mañana es de las 8:30-11:30 y la sesión de la tarde es de las 12:00-3:00.

Tienen Ciudadano de Niños?

Tenenos ciudadano de niños menores de 3 años. Ud. puede traer a estos niños con Ud. al programa.

Cual es la dirección?

Las clases se llevan a cabo en la escuela Whitaker por la 39 y la calle Killingsworth. Por favor de llamarnos al 916-5628 para reservar su lugar! Hable con Petra Campos, la Coordinadora del Programa.

Minority-ownership rules to change

Hispanic & black leaders outraged

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On October 14, 1999, Hispanic and Black leaders joined forces to denounce a proposal by the National Minority Supplier Development Council (NMSDC) that threatened loosening the rules defining minority-owned businesses. The NMSDC proposed to lower the 51% ownership threshold as necessary for an enterprise to qualify as minority-owned.

On February 1, 2000, the rules changed without the consent of Hispanic and Black leaders. The leaders were outraged at such a change because the proposed rule has the potential of becoming a de facto national policy that could change the distinction between truly minority-owned companies and minority-managed businesses. This action could result in the weakening and destruction of programs critical to the continued growth and development of minority-owned companies.

The United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC) was one of the key opponents to this ruling. Today, Mr. George Herrera, President & CEO released this statement:

The USHCC takes very seriously the action of Corporate America via the NMSDC to arbitrarily change the definition of minority businesses without engaging the Hispanic business community in this process. The complete and total disregard of our community is offensive and reprehensible.

The Hispanic community is well established in the U.S. marketplace as a result of increased purchasing power, expanded business entrepreneurship, and greater political participation. Over a relatively short period of time, the

phenomenal growth of the Hispanic market has dramatically transformed the U.S. demographic landscape and business environment. Simply stated, Hispanic buying power is booming and projections indicate that this trend will continue throughout the 21st Century!

Currently, our community represents 11 percent of the national population and over 12 percent of the school-age population. Hispanics will add more consumers to the national economy than any other group. By the year 2010, the Hispanic American population will exceed 39 million and Hispanics will become the largest ethnic minority group in the United States. In less than forty years the Hispanic population will have increased from 9 percent to more than 20 percent of the total U.S. population.

For Corporate America the increase in numbers translates to billions of dollars for the U.S. economy. The unprecedented population increases and economic growth is especially reflected in the marketplace. Hispanic men, women and children patronize supermarkets, dealerships, general and specialty stores, restaurants, airlines, banks, credit unions, real estate, travel agencies and others. Currently, the annual purchasing power of Hispanic Americans is approximately \$348 billion. By our total numbers, the Hispanic population in the United States is the fifth largest Hispanic community in the world and the wealthiest.

As loyal consumers of Corporate America's products and services, its disregard of our community in this dialogue is unacceptable. Thus, the rules of engagement have been altered by Corporate America. We will encourage our constituency to patronize only those companies who have a genuine commitment toward establishing mutually beneficial relationships. We buy from you, you buy from us. Anything less is unacceptable.

We respectfully request that every corporate member of the NMSDC make their vote public immediately. The time for secrecy is over.

Wells Fargo lends \$3 billion to Latino-owned businesses

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To meet the needs of the growing number of Latino small businesses in Oregon and across the country, Wells Fargo has set a new goal of lending \$3 billion to Latino business owners over the next 10 years to provide funding for the growth and expansion of Latino-owned firms.

In the past two years, Wells Fargo has lent \$490 million under its Latino Loan Program to Hispanic businesses nationwide. This pace exceeds, by 49 percent, the company's expectation of lending \$1 billion by 2003. Today, Wells Fargo has set a higher goal of \$3 billion in lending by 2009.

"Due to the growth of Latino small businesses, we're pleased to report that we're lending at a far faster rate to Latino business owners than we had anticipated when we started our program," said Tim Rios, Wells Fargo's national spokesperson for the program and vice president in the company's Corporate Community Development Group. "By creating a new goal, we're increasing our commitment to the growth and success of Latino businesses in this country." Wells Fargo was recently ranked among the "most friendly banks for small business" by the Small Business Administration. The SBA reviewed 1998 lending practices of the country's 57 largest banks (those with

assets greater than \$10 billion) and assigned each a "friendliness" score. The former Norwest Corporation ranked first and the former Wells Fargo ranked fourth.

To qualify for a Wells Fargo small business loan, business owners must be in business for at least three years, have no declared bankruptcy within the past 10 years, have a satisfactory personal and business credit record, have a profitable business, and have an established bank account for business.

The loan application process is quick and hassle-free. Information about applying for the loan program can be obtained by fax anytime in either English or Spanish by calling Wells Fargo at 888/275-7245.

Latino business owners across the country can apply for loans up to \$100,000 by contacting Wells Fargo between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (PST) at 1-800-35-WELLS, extension 350. In addition, all types of business loans, including those over \$100,000, are available in the 21 states where Wells Fargo and Norwest have banking stores.

Founded in 1852, Wells Fargo & Company is a \$218 billion diversified financial services company providing banking, insurance, investments, mortgage and consumer finance through almost 6,000 stores, the Internet (www.wellsfargo.com) and other distribution channels across North America, including all 50 states, and elsewhere internationally.

Learn Spanish
reading the news

Bélgica pide consultar informe médico de Pinochet

Londres (Efe) - Los abogados de Bélgica pidieron a los tres jueces del Tribunal Superior de Londres que se ocupan del Caso Pinochet que ordenen al ministro del Interior, Jack Straw, les permita ver el informe médico del ex dictador chileno. Se trata del famoso informe elaborado por cuatro especialistas tras el reconocimiento que se hizo a Augusto Pinochet el 5 de enero y que concluyó -según Straw, de forma inequívoca y unánime- que el general no estaba en condiciones de afrontar un juicio.

Esta conclusión es la que ha inclinado al ministro del Interior a denegar la extradición de Pinochet a España y, por tanto, a liberarlo por razones de salud. La revisión del proceso contra el ex dictador se realizó en el Tribunal Superior de Londres. Examinan peticiones

Esta vez son tres los magistrados que examinarán las peticiones de Bélgica y de seis grupos pro derechos humanos, con Amnistía Internacional a la cabeza, para que el proceso sea revisado por la justicia.

Ambas partes intentan que el triunvirato de jueces les conceda ahora lo que el 31 de enero les negó el magistrado Maurice Kay en esta misma instancia.

El actual tribunal está presidido por el juez Simon Brown, experto en la Convención Europea de Derechos Humanos.

Los otros dos magistrados son John Anthony Dyson y Thayne Forbes. En la sesión habló solamente el abogado que representa a Bélgica, Nigel Fleming, quien pidió una orden judicial para tener acceso al informe médico sobre la salud de Pinochet. Según Fleming, el propio Straw aceptó

que, si un juez lo ordena, no le quedaba más remedio que hacer público un informe que hasta la fecha considera confidencial.

El derecho de Bélgica

Bélgica, un país que pide la extradición para que Pinochet sea juzgado, tiene derecho a opinar si es correcta la conclusión a la que ha llegado el ministro del Interior, dijo Fleming. Para Fleming, la actitud de Straw -de mantener la confidencialidad del informe médico de Augusto Pinochet- impide a Bélgica contestar o incluso apoyar sus conclusiones.

En un momento determinado, el juez Brown explicó que el ministro del Interior tenía todo el derecho del mundo a tomar la decisión que quisiera tomar por razones puramente políticas, así que se espera la decisión final que debe determinar la suerte de Augusto Pinochet.



Piense: Su hijo es inteligente, saludable y encabeza la lista para ir a la universidad. Le encanta la trayectoria que su carrera ha tomado. Está haciendo muchas de las cosas

que planeó y hasta otras que no había planeado. Vivir la vida en plenitud es fácil cuando tiene una familia que lo respalda. American Family Mutual Insurance. Llame ahora mismo y platique con nuestros agentes amables.

Usted tiene una familia que lo respalda

Comprobará por qué constantemente nos mantenemos en el rango A+ (Superior) según A.M. Best, la autoridad en la puntuación de agencias de seguros. Después, vaya...sueñe...planee. Usted decida lo que haga enseguida; nosotros estaremos aquí para ayudarle.

Envidia la suerte de Fujimori

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - El ex presidente argentino Carlos Menem dijo ayer que envidiaba al mandatario peruano, Alberto Fujimori, por poder lanzar su candidatura a un tercer mandato consecutivo, oportunidad

a la que él no tuvo acceso. "Lo envidio. A mí no me dieron otra oportunidad. Sabían que iban a perder conmigo", dijo el ex mandatario. Menem fue electo presidente argentino por primera vez en 1989 y

reelecto en 1995, tras una enmienda constitucional que le permitió gobernar por dos períodos consecutivos. Pero el año pasado ya no pudo repetir el plato por tercera vez.

Toda La Protección Bajo Un Mismo Techo



La póliza que usted adquiera sólo está disponible en idioma inglés.

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