



The Parrot

Your ARC newsletter by and for ESL, multicultural, international students, new Californians, and, well, anybody really...

Issue # 90

Spring 2015

All Things Parrot at Parrot Planet

Parrot: My name is Maria. I'm coming from ARC, from the class ESL 40 and I'll be doing an interview, just to get some information about how you started your business. Are you the owner of the store?

Dana: Dana Strome.



Dana: Yes

Parrot: And what is your name? never had a bird before. I used to

Parrot: Okay, Dana, if you don't mind, how did you start your business?

Dana: Okay in 1989, my husband bought a parrot for himself as a pet. It looked just like this. And I'd

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"Women, like men, should try to do the impossible. And when they fail, their failure should be a challenge to others."
-Amelia Earhart



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Chinese Viewers in The Millions Captivated by Western Television Hits

Downton Abbey and Sherlock, plus local versions of Big Brother and The X Factor, are opening up a potentially huge market.



Laura Carmichael in Downton Abbey, which attracted an audience of 160 million viewers. Photograph: Nick Briggs/AP

The fact that subtitled episodes of *Downton Abbey* are watched by 160 million viewers shows just what a love affair

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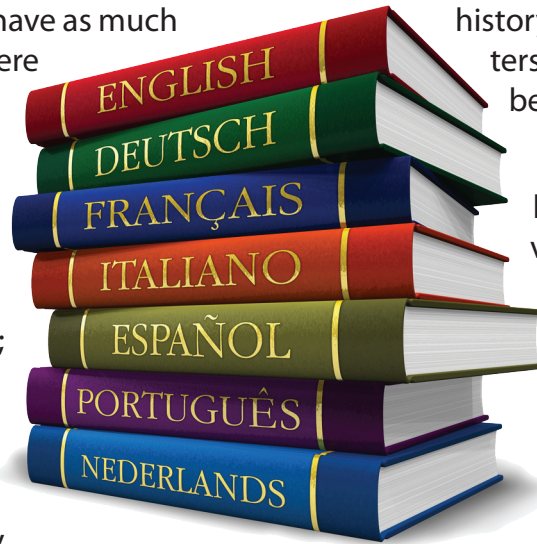
Student Chirpings

Foreign Language Learning Should Be Mandatory in American Elementary Schools

Two young Russian friends came to the bank and stood in line. The old soigné American woman stood in front of them with a big bundle of money in her hands. One of them told his friend in the native language, "Oh, look! This old woman has a bunch of money!" This woman turned to those two young men and answered politely in Russian, "Just work hard, guys, and you will have as much as I have!" Those two friends were shocked because they didn't even suspect that this American woman knew Russian! Foreign language learning is needed not only for knowing what people from different countries say about us; there are actually three main reasons why people need it. As we know, children study languages more easy and quickly than adults, so it is my opinion that foreign language learning should be absolutely mandatory in American elementary school.

First, foreign language learning contributes to the development of mental abilities. Therefore, it will be easier for children to study other disciplines, including exact sciences. You need to memorize thousands of new words to learn a foreign language, so it's a very good exercise for your memory and brain. When you learn a foreign language, you will be able to prepare for exams in other subjects much easier. It will be easy for you to remember the information, and a good memory will remain in your old age. From my experience I can say that it really works! I started to learn English in elementary school when I was 6 years old. I remember that we learned only the alphabet and words for

names of animals, members of family, or colors. It wasn't very difficult; however, when I came to middle school, I started to learn English more strenuously. We read articles, translated them, made and learned different topics. From that time I discovered that it was easy for me to prepare my homework in all disciplines. I began to memorize history, biology, and chemistry chapters with ease because my memory became better and better.



Second, foreign language knowledge is often a social advantage. It is obvious that people who know more than one language have a greater advantage than who don't know any. For example, if you meet with foreigners for business or on vacation, the knowledge of a foreign language would be a significant advantage, and foreigners will be surprised by your knowledge of their language. Our family friend, Victor, is a pastor from our church. He started to learn English in school. When he was twenty three years old, he emigrated from Ukraine to the USA with his wife. Now he is forty eight, and Victor is a wonderful doctor at Mercy Hospital, a real-estate and a travel agent who is fluent in English, Spanish, French, and Italian. He can speak with people from different countries in their native language on his jobs or when he travels. Of course, not all people like to study a lot like Victor, but it's a great opportunity for children to get acquainted with cultures of different countries. I remember when I was twelve years old, I studied Korean in the school. At that time Korean theater came to our little town, and our teacher took us there. It was pretty interesting, although

I didn't understand what they were talking about (not one word!) And I didn't care about it because I saw one real American family! To see real Americans was for us like to see extraterrestrials. I don't know how and why they came to our town because it's not Moscow or St. Petersburg, and there are not any famous sites there, but they came! It was a family of four people, who were a little bit full and dressed very simply. They sat in the lodge for important guests, and all performance I gazed at them. After the end of the play I ran to talk with those Americans. I just asked the father of this family, "What is your name? And how old are you?" I didn't remember what he answered, but I told him, "My name is Olga, and I'm twelve years old. Goodbye!". I was so exciting because I talked with a real American! On the next day I was famous in my school, and my English teacher told me, "Olga, I'm so proud of you because you didn't make any mistake when you talked with the American!"

Finally, children have to learn foreign languages because of occupational requirements in their future. This is the main reason why people learn foreign languages. There are a lot of professions where employees have to know one or even several foreign languages. This requirement depends

on what you're doing. Often knowledge of international languages like Spanish, French, German, Russian, and also special languages, such as Japanese and Chinese is required. Maybe there will be a situation in which you meet a foreigner at a business meeting. If you would make a strong impression with a knowledge of his language, you are almost guaranteed a successful business partnership. So, if you want your children be successful in the future, foreign language knowledge can give wonderful opportunities for them.

Nowadays, a foreign language knowledge is not only an indicator of human education, but also a necessity. If you want your child to go with the times, he just has to know several foreign languages. That's why I strongly believe that foreign language learning should be mandatory in American elementary schools. It doesn't only improve memory skills, it will help your child in different aspects of his life.

Olga Strizheus
ESLW50

America: Not Always What You Expect

Moving to another country is a very big challenge and might pose many obstacles. Those who intend to take this challenge should first accumulate some good information about the country that they are heading to, to avoid difficult situations. Some people look for information by watching movies related to the country, reading books about it, and searching through the Internet. However, in spite of the awareness that people try to have, many of their expectations about the new country differ from reality when they step on the ground of facts. From personal experience, when my family and I arrived in the U.S.A, we

found that there were many differences between our expectations about the U.S.A and the reality.

The first difference between our expectations about the U.S.A and reality is in the activity and crowdedness of the cities and towns. Before we arrived in the U.S.A, we expected to see busy and crowded cities with people and cars till very late at night. In addition we expected to see cities with very bright lights and lots of taxis on the roads. We also thought that malls, stores, and restaurants stay opened till very late hours at night. In contrast, when we arrived in the land of our dreams, we realized that in spite of the large popu-

lation, cities were very quiet and empty of people. Unlike our expectations, lights of cities seemed dim and taxis rarely existed in the streets. The reality about malls, stores, and restaurants also contradicted our expectations as we found that nearly all of them close early.

The second difference between our expectations about the U.S.A and reality is in job opportunities. As we heard about the greatness and evolution of the country, we expected to easily find jobs, especially for those who had advanced degrees. For example, my husband has a bachelor's degree in physics, and he thought that his degree would be accepted, and he could immediately get a job related to his specialization. We also thought that simple jobs were available anytime and without any requirements. However, we were shocked to find out that our expectations differed from reality, and that no matter how advanced a degree anyone from overseas had, he couldn't find a job unless he had his degrees evaluated, which might take a very long time. I've personally met some people who have master's degrees in medical fields and engineering, but had to work as assistants in the same fields because they don't have the mental and financial ability to study for a few more years. Contrary to our expectations, even simple jobs were very few and applicants had to meet many requirements.

The last and most important difference between our expectations about the U.S.A and our reality is in health care. Due to the great development in medical fields and high technology in the

country, we presumed that we could get the best treatment, best medication and surgeries if necessary at low costs. We also expected to get low cost dental treatment. However, we were disappointed to find out that our expectations about health care differed from realities. The procedures of getting an appointment and the long time waiting to be seen by a doctor were exhausting and hopeless. For example, my little daughter got very sick, so we called the clinic to get an appointment for her. We were very disappointed to hear that her doctor's appointment was a week later and there was nothing to do but quickly take her to the emergency room. Unlike our expectations, dental health was



another issue as we found that the cost of a root canal treatment for one tooth was about one thousand two hundred dollars, which is very expensive and we couldn't afford it. So, when I had an extreme toothache that I couldn't afford to get treated, I pulled it out as a cheaper solution.

In conclusion, not all our expectations correspond with realities. We should always be ready for some surprises, especially if we intend to move to another country. Personally, I was disappointed to discover that not all my expectations about the U.S.A were matched by reality.

Sawsan Hameed
ESLW310

Teachers Should Not Be Graded by Students

If someone asks, "Have you ever had a problem with a teacher in school?" I believe that most people will say "Yes." At least once in life, we have a problem with the teacher about his/her behavior or unfairness. Some teachers often come to class late. Other teachers might not be fair when they are grading homework or tests. Some people would like to give them a bad grade for these problems. However, I strongly disagree that students should be able to give teachers a grade at the end of the semester.

First, it is untraditional for students to be able to give teachers a grade at the end of the semester. Since the beginning of history, the teacher is the only one that

can give a grade to students. Students not only respect the teachers because they give lectures and experiences, but students are also scared of teachers because they hold the ultimate power: the power to pass or fail students. Today, in the U.S., some colleges and universities allow students to fill out surveys about their professors at the end of the semester. I think that is the furthest we should go because we don't want to reduce the power of the teachers. In many countries in Asia, it would be unacceptable for students to give grades to teachers because it would mean no respect for them. When I asked my uncle, "What do you think if a student can give the teacher a grade?" He replied, "This is a joke. Our society will never accept this idea." In my country, Vietnam, respecting the teachers and the elderly is the most important value of people. Even in the U.S., there haven't been

any schools that allow the students to give the teacher a grade. If a student can give teachers a grade, it is against all cultures.

Second, if the students are able to give teachers a grade at the end of the semester, it might affect the teachers' integrity. A long time ago, EBay allowed both buyer and seller to give feedback to each other. As a result, the buyers were afraid to give negative feedback to the sellers for bad items because they knew that the sellers would give them negative

feedback for revenge. Therefore, the buyers only gave positive reviews or didn't leave the feedback at all. Now, EBay has changed the policy. Only the buyers are able to

give feedback, so the buyers feel free to give honest feedback now. This is a good example for our concern. I believe that if the students are able to give grades to teachers, the teachers will be afraid to give bad grades to students even if they deserve them. The teachers won't fail any students because they know that the students will also give them bad grades. This will greatly affect teachers' honesty and judgment.

Third, students should not be able to give teachers a grade at the end of the semester because students would not be good graders. Even though many students say that professors are not fair when giving them a bad grade, professors still give the grade in a professional manner. My friend told me, "I wished I could give my teacher an 'F'." I asked, "Why?" He replied, "I feel like she didn't respect me."



She doesn't even look at me when I talk to her." My other friend said, "I want to give my math teacher a bad grade because her class is so boring. She didn't teach anything. We have to learn everything by ourselves." However, I have another friend who is also in that class say, "Professor X. is a great teacher. She explained everything clearly." Therefore, most students give a grade according to their personal opinions, but not professional judgment.

It would be a big change in education if the students are allowed to give teachers a grade at the end of semester. There would be a lot of discus-

sions in the future. Right now, I strongly disagree that students can give teacher a grade because it doesn't seem normal. It could also affect teacher and student integrity. In addition, most students would be biased in their grading style. For now, I think a survey about the teaching skill of teachers is a better idea.

Uyen Pham
ESLW50

Old Me, New Me

In just the past couple of years, I've seen everything change. Time really does fly by and we usually don't notice things changing. Things are different than when I was in high school, and even in college they have changed so much. This could probably be because I was a different person in the past than I am now. There are several differences between me from the past and me in the present: my personality, my relationship to a person and making my own decisions.

The first difference between me from the past and me in the present is my personality. My personality from the past is very different from the mindset that I have today. In high school I used to be so jealous because people would act like they were better than me, and this resulted in my low self-esteem. I was a negative person with negative thoughts about myself and not so proud of being who I am because I thought I'm ugly and not pretty like other girls. This lasted all throughout high school until I entered college. In college, the competition was gone and it was more peaceful since we were here to learn, not to compete with each other socially. Present day me has become more carefree, open-minded, and accepting. I really like

who I am now better than who I was before. Looking back, I can see a big difference from past me to present me. For example, when I was in high school, I was very immature and jealous. I ignored people who would give me compliments often because I thought that what they said wasn't true and that they were fake compliments. Most high school students I knew were very fake people so I couldn't trust people easily. I was jealous of other students who were dating a cute boy that I liked. However, after I graduated from high school and went to college, I noticed people were different than the people in high school. I realized that being jealous is not worth it and that it was all right if people that I didn't know would approach me to give a compliment. I started to learn how to accept it and to be open-minded. I also became more carefree when people felt the need to try to compete socially with me. I'm so glad that I like being myself as present me rather than past me.

The second difference between me from the past and me in the present is my relationship to people. I used to have many friends from public school, high school, and on social media. I thought that even after high school I would still have all

of the friends that I had in high school. I thought very positively that they would continue being my friends in the future. A few years have passed now and I've noticed that I don't have as many friends as before, but I still have some close friends who are still in my life from elementary school. I realized that having lots of friends doesn't always mean that they are true, lifelong friends, but having those lifelong friends are the important people in my life. For example, my friend Farid and I went to the same school from elementary to high school. We would often chat and hang out, but I never considered him a best friend because he had his own friends and I had mine. I didn't think we would keep in touch after graduating from high school, but surprisingly he is still always there for me even when I am not in need of him. We have become closer friends, the type of friends that will never let each other down.

Past



Present



The third difference between me from the past and me in the present is making my own decisions. One of the greatest choices I have ever made in my life is being able to make my own decisions. In the past, I was always dependent on people and listened to them for what I needed to do. Most of the time I followed my parents' decisions and the teachers' rules limiting my decision-making. As a few years have passed, and so much self-realization, I have analyzed myself and learned this lesson from my mistakes. I always knew I wasn't perfect; all that matters is that I learn from my mistakes and move on in my life. For example,

in my high school, I had an IEP (Individualized Education Program) that required me to attend meetings with my parents and teachers to discuss my future. They asked me what I would want to be. I told them I wanted to become an architect, but the teacher told me I couldn't do it because it may be too complicated for me. I accepted what they said because I thought that they were right that I can't do it. After high school, I asked myself why I listened to them. I could do it, but if that didn't work out with architecture I could change to something else. I wanted to try different things to see what I enjoyed. I learned the lesson not to listen to people who told me what to do because I can make my own decisions. I can still ask for people's opinions that will help me think and research by myself.

My personality, my relationship to people, and making my own decisions are the three differences I found out in the last few years that have really changed within myself. These developments have changed me for the better. They are important factors that have taught me different lessons. If I never notice the changes in myself then my life probably would have reached a plateau. These changes in myself, have made me happier over the years and I will continue to grow.

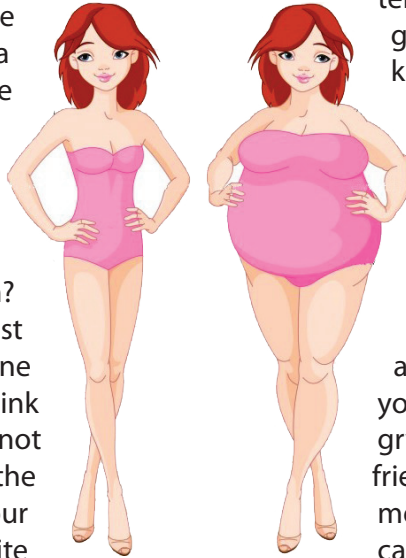
Amanpreet Kaur
ESLW50

A Few Simple Steps to Losing Ten Pounds in Two Weeks

If you want to lose ten pounds in two weeks, just remember, it is possible. You can do it easily. I lost thirty pounds in a couple of month by burning more calories than consuming. My friend lost sixty pounds by eating right and having a strong desire to be slim. My mother in her fifties looks like a young girl. She eats healthy food and dances every day. There are plenty of examples and options how to lose weight. The most important is to have a desire to be healthy and beautiful. There are a few simple steps on the way to succeed in losing ten extra pounds.

First of all, set a clear goal. Do you know how many people give up on it because they are not motivated enough? You don't want to be one of them. Just imagine yourself wearing skinny jeans one size smaller than you have now or think how much easier it would be to move, not having ten extra pounds on you all the time. So having all those pictures in your mind, take a piece of paper and write on it your goal, why you want to be slim and write the exact date by when you want to be slim. For example, "I want to be slim by November 14th." Write down all the advantages that are waiting for you after you lose weight. Think about what your friends will tell you, how they will admire your changes and how attractive you will look. Note all those positive thoughts. It is not a joke. Do that and once you start doubting, you will look at that piece of paper and remember all those pluses. That will help you to reach your goal if you really want to change.

The second step to losing weight is moving. It has to become a lifestyle. I'm not talking about hard, exhausting exercises in a gym. It is good for somebody who is growing muscles and shaping his body. In our case, it is not going to be that effective but will make you tired. The best way to bring movement into your life is jogging, swimming, or walking. It is not very hard but very enjoyable. Take some time every day in the morning or in the evening to walk around the park. Learn to enjoy yourself, wear comfortable clothes, move fast enough to make your heartbeat go faster, but do not exhaust yourself. Breathe fresh air, enjoy birds singing and look out the windows. You will feel the results immediately



after. If you like jogging or swimming, enjoy yourself jogging or swimming. Moving a little every day will help you not only get rid of extra calories, but will help you to stay calm and sleep well at night.

The third and the most important step is having a good diet. Remember, you have to eat often but in small portions. Don't stay hungry, because let's say that your body is a kingdom. Perhaps your stomach sends a signal to your brain, which is the king of your kingdom, and says that they are hungry there. Your brain is a wise king and he responds immediately by saving some fats for the future. So give your body some food from time to time to make it trust you and it won't save fats for the future, since you promised to let them never be hungry again. You also have to exclude deep fried and fat food, fast food, and sodas. I mean foods that are hard to digest or high calorie foods and drinks. Don't drink right after having a meal. Imagine that you have

a beautiful dish on a plate in front of you. How will it look if you empty a glass of cold soda or water on it? Respect your body. Give your stomach some time to put everything in order inside of you. You can have a little bit of warm tea or coffee a half an hour after your meal when your stomach will know what to do with it. For a snack, enjoy veggies and fruits as much as you want. Try to have salad with every meal. Choose light fish, turkey, or chicken instead of pork or beef. Do so because to digest fish your body takes about 30 minutes, but to digest pork it takes four to five hours. Don't eat before going to bed. Let your body sleep with you. It is not fair if you sleep but your body will have to digest all that food that you just ate.

If you want to lose ten pounds, go ahead, don't wait! It is so easy. Following these steps will help you to feel the difference in a couple of days. There are three steps to losing ten pounds in two weeks and controlling your weight in the future: motivation, moving, and having a diet. Love and enjoy yourself. Good luck!

Olena Kovalyova
ESLW50

Nestscape -- Articles from The Web

Nothing Challenged My Readiness to Live in the US More Than a Chicken Sandwich



Credit: Kara Lozier

Ali Shahidy is the first student from Afghanistan at Norwich University in Vermont. During his first days in the US he realized that all his studies of the English language couldn't prepare him for ordering a simple sandwich at the airport.

I never imagined that ordering lunch in the US would be an ordeal for me. Back in Afghanistan, I taught English for several years. I watched countless Hollywood movies, and worked with foreigners for almost four years. I performed well on standardized tests of English, or at least in English, like the TOEFL exam and the SATs.

So I never expected that bread, cheese or a drink would challenge my English abilities.

The day I arrived in the US, my plane was diverted to Raleigh-Durham Airport in North Carolina. While waiting for my next flight, I went to one of the cafeterias close to my gate. People were lined up, so I went to the end of the line. It was crowded and the staff was working hurriedly. Since I had no idea what cuisines they served, I decided to order just a sandwich.

I thought that's the simplest, easiest and fastest food to get. It was my turn to place my order. I asked the lady for a chicken sandwich. She asked,

"What do you want it on?" I stared at her quizzically and was speechless for a moment.

The lady asked louder, "What bun do you want?"

I said, "Just a chicken sandwich please."

The lady replied impatiently, "Yes, I know. But what bun?"

I didn't know what to say. I couldn't understand her. Then I thought maybe she was asking about the sauce.

"Hmmm, it doesn't matter," I responded.

She seemed irritated, and then asked rapidly, "Cheddar, pepper jack, Swiss, provolone, or American?"

This is what I heard: "Chedie, paper jack, Swiss (the country), provolo, or American (also, the country)?"

I wondered, "Are they different types of chicken? Does chicken differ from one country to another?" I stared at her mutely as my brain tried to decipher the meaning of those words.

Starting to sweat, I acted as if I didn't understand English at all. Then I said, "American please!" Maybe because that was the last option and the easiest to remember.

Then she asked, "Fountain drink or bottled soda?" I just wanted to cancel my order and stay hungry instead of standing in front of this hasty waitress who seemed frustrated by me and whose offers I couldn't understand at all.

My anxiety mounted in this crowded line of hungry customers who were all waiting for me to finish my order, and I, I just didn't know what to say. I said, "I just want a soft drink. That's it ma'am."



Credit: Kara Lozier
Ali Shahidy is a student at Norwich University in Vermont. He is a women's rights activist from Kabul. In this essay he writes about the first time he had to order food in the US.

She said, "I know, but bottled or fountain?" That was more pressure than the TOEFL exam. I never imagined that buying a sandwich in the US would be this challenging and cause me so much embarrassment.

The \$100 bill in my hand was damp with my sweat, squeezed and crumpled. "Bottled please," I said, although I had no idea what the difference was.

When I paid for my food, I stood in my place expecting my food to be delivered to the counter instantly. The lady said, "Sir, this is your slip. Please take a seat and we will call you when your food is ready."

I nodded like a parrot who understands everything people tell him and walked away. But now I wondered how she would call me. While sitting at my table, I watched and listened vigilantly. I realized she was calling customers by number. I stared at the number on my slip and listened intently. When I heard my number, I took my food and found a seat far away from the cafeteria.

As I ate my first meal in the US, I pondered over the fact that I knew words like abrogate, conflagration



and inexorable, but not the words "bun" or "fountain drink." I could comfortably write professional technical proposals and review solicitations in English, but I broke into a sweat ordering a chicken sandwich.

And then I realized my lunch ordeal wasn't an English deficiency, but a cultural difference. I had just arrived from a country with very few options: bread is bread and cheese is cheese. And if we're lucky enough to have any choices, it's usually the choice between yes or no.

This personal essay by Ali Shahidy was originally published in Norwich University's literary journal, "The Chameleon."

What do you — or your parents or grandparents — remember about arriving to the US? Global Nation, inspired by the South Asian American Digital Archive's First Days Project, is looking for your stories. You can comment here or use the hashtag #firstdays on Twitter. And scroll through all the stories others have shared so far.

<http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-10-08/nothing-challenged-my-readiness-live-us-more-chicken-sandwich>

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

A Timeline of the Women's Rights Movement 1848 - 1998

1848 The world's first women's rights convention is held in *Seneca Falls, NY, July 19-20*. *A Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions* is debated and signed by 68 women and 32 men, setting the agenda for *the women's rights movement* that followed.

1849 *Elizabeth Smith Miller* appears on the streets of Seneca Falls, NY, in "*turkish trousers*," soon to be known as "bloomers."

1849 *Amelia Jenks Bloomer* publishes and edits Lily *the first prominent women's rights newspaper*.

1850 Quaker physicians establish the *Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, PA* to give women a chance to learn medicine. The first women graduated under police guard.

1855 *Lucy Stone* becomes first woman on record to *keep her own name after marriage*, setting a trend among women who are consequently known as "*Lucy Stoners*."

1855 *The University of Iowa* becomes the first state *school to admit women*.

1855 In *Missouri v. Celia*, a Black slave is declared property without right to defense against a *master's act of rape*.

1859 American Medical Association announces *opposition to abortion*. In 1860, Connecticut is the first state to prohibit all abortions, both before and after quickening.

1859 The birth rate continues its downward spiral as reliable *condoms become available*. By the late 1900s, women will raise an average of *only two or three children*.

1860 Of 2,225,086 *Black women*, 1,971,135 are held in slavery. In San Francisco, about 85% of Chinese women

are essentially enslaved as prostitutes.

1866 *14th Amendment* is passed by Congress (ratified by the states in 1868), the first time "citizens" and "voters" are defined as "male" in the Constitution.

1866 *The American Equal Rights Association* is founded, the first organization in the US to advocate women's suffrage.

1868 The National Labor Union supports equal pay for *equal work*.

1868 *Elizabeth Cady Stanton* and *Susan Anthony* begin publishing *The Revolution*, an important *women's movement periodical*.

1870 For the first time in the history of jurisprudence, *women serve on juries* in the Wyoming Territory.

1870 Iowa is the first state to *admit a woman to the bar*: Arabella Mansfield.

1870 *The 15th Amendment* receives final ratification. By its text, women are not specifically excluded from the vote. During the next two years, approximately 150 women will attempt to vote in almost a dozen different jurisdictions from Delaware to California.

1872 Through the efforts of lawyer Belva Lockwood, Congress passes a law to give women federal employees *equal pay for equal work*.

1872 Charlotte E. Ray, Howard University law school graduate, becomes first African-American *woman admitted to the US bar*.

1873 *Bradwell v. Illinois*: Supreme Court affirms that states can restrict women from the practice of any profession to uphold *the law of the Creator*.

1873 Congress passes *the Comstock Law*, defining contraceptive information as "obscene material."





1877 Helen Magill is the first woman to receive a *Ph.D. at a US school*, a doctorate in Greek from Boston University.

1878 The Susan B. Anthony Amendment, to grant *women the vote*, is first introduced in the US Congress.

1884 Belva Lockwood, presidential candidate of the National Equal Rights Party, is *the first woman to receive votes in a presidential election* (appx. 4,000 in six states).

1887 For the first and only time in this century, the US Senate *votes on woman suffrage*. It loses, 34 to 16. Twenty-five Senators do not bother to participate.

1899 National Consumers League is formed with Florence Kelley as its president. The League organizes women to use their power as consumers to push for *better working conditions* and *protective laws for women workers*.

1900 Two-thirds of divorce cases are initiated by the *wife*; a century earlier, most *women* lacked the right to sue and were hopelessly locked into bad marriages.

1909 Women garment workers strike in New York for better wages and working conditions in the Uprising of the 20,000. Over 300 shops eventually sign union contracts.

1912 Juliette Gordon Low founds *first American group of Girl Guides, in Atlanta, Georgia*. Later renamed the Girl Scouts of the USA, the organization brings girls into the outdoors, encourages their self-reliance and resourcefulness, and prepares them for varied roles as adult women.

1913 Alice Paul and **Lucy Burns** organize *the Congressional Union*, which later becomes *the National Women's Party*. Members picket the White House and engage in other forms of civil disobedience, drawing public attention to the suffrage cause.



1914 Margaret Sanger calls for legalization of contraceptives in her new, feminist publication, *The Woman Rebel*, which the Post Office bans from the mails.

1917 During WWI *women move into many jobs* working in heavy industry in

mining, chemical manufacturing, automobile and railway plants. They also run street cars, conduct trains, direct traffic, and deliver mail.

1917 Jeannette Rankin of Montana becomes the first *woman elected* to the US Congress.

1919 The House of Representatives *passes the women's suffrage amendment*, 304 to 89; the Senate passes it with just two votes to spare, 56 to 25.

1921 Margaret Sanger organizes *the American Birth Control League*, which becomes Federation of Planned Parenthood in 1942.

1923 Supreme Court strikes down a 1918 *minimum-wage law for District of Columbia women* because, with the vote, women are considered equal to men. This ruling cancels all state minimum wage laws.

1933 Frances Perkins, *the first woman in a Presidential cabinet*, serves as Secretary of Labor during the entire Roosevelt presidency.



1941 A massive government and industry media campaign persuades *women to take jobs during the war*. Almost 7 million women respond, 2 million as industrial "Rosie the Riveters" and 400,000 join the military.

1945 Women industrial workers *begin to lose their jobs* in large numbers to returning service men, although surveys show 80% want to continue working.

1957 The *number of women and men voting is approximately equal* for the first time.

1960 The Food and Drug Administration approves *birth control pills*.

1960 Women now earn only *60 cents for every dollar earned by men*, a decline since 1955. Women of color earn only 42 cents.

1963 The Equal Pay Act, proposed twenty years earlier, establishes equal pay for men and women performing the same job duties. It does not cover domestics, agricultural workers, executives, administrators or professionals.

1963 Betty Friedan's best-seller, *The Feminine Mystique*, detailed the "problem that has no name." Five million copies are sold by 1970, laying the groundwork

for *the modern feminist movement*.

1964 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act *bans employment discrimination* by private employers, employment agencies, and unions based on race, sex, and other grounds. To investigate complaints and enforce penalties, it establishes *the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)*, which receives 50,000 complaints of gender discrimination in its first five years.

1966 In response to EEOC inaction on employment discrimination complaints, twenty-eight women found *the National Organization for Women* to function as a civil rights organization for women.

1968 *New York Radical Women* garner media attention to the women's movement when they protest the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City.

1968 *The first national women's liberation conference* is held in Chicago.

1968 *The National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL)* is founded.

1968 *National Welfare Rights Organization* is formed by activists such as *Johnnie Tillmon* and *Etta Horm*. They have 22,000 members by 1969, but are unable to survive as an organization past 1975.

1968 *Shirley Chisholm* (D-NY) is first Black woman *elected to the US Congress*.

1970 *Women's wages fall to 59 cents* for every dollar earned by men. Although nonwhite women earn even less, the gap is closing between white women and women of color.

1970 *The Equal Rights Amendment* is reintroduced into Congress.

1973 *Billie Jean King* scores an enormous victory for female athletes when *she beats Bobby Riggs* in "The tennis tournament watched by nearly 48,000,000 people."

1973 The first *battered women's shelters* open in the US, in *Tucson, Arizona* and *St. Paul, Minnesota*.

1973 In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court establishes

a *woman's right to abortion*, effectively canceling the anti-abortion laws of 46 states.

1974 MANA, *the Mexican-American Women's National Association*, organizes as feminist activist organization. By 1990, MANA chapters operate in 16 states; members in 36.

1974 Hundreds of *colleges* are offering women's studies courses. Additionally, 230 women's centers on college campuses provide *support services for women students*.

1975 The first *women's bank* opens, in *New York City*.

1978 For the first time in history, *more women than men enter college*.

1981 At the request of women's organizations, President Carter proclaims the first "*National Women's History Week*," incorporating *March 8, International Women's Day*.

1981 *Sandra Day O'Connor* is the first woman ever *appointed to the US Supreme Court*. In 1993, she is joined by *Ruth Bader Ginsberg*.

1984 *Geraldine Ferraro* is the first *woman vice-presidential candidate* of a major political party (Democratic Party).

1990 The number of *Black women in elective office* has increased from 131 in 1970 to 1,950 in 1990.

1992 Women are now paid *71 cents for every dollar paid to men*. The range is from 64 cents for working-class women to 77 cents for professional women with doctorates. Black women earned 65 cents, Latinas 54 cents.

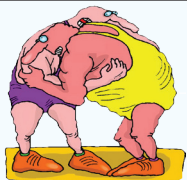
1993 *Take Our Daughters to Work Day* debuts, designed to build girls self-esteem and open their eyes to *a variety of careers*.

1996 US women's spectacular *success in the Summer Olympics* (19 gold medals, 10 silver, 9 bronze) is the result of large numbers of girls and women active in sports since *the passage of Title IX*.

Women's History Month



Parrot Warbling



Grappling with Grammar

Punctuation The Apostrophe

The apostrophe has two very different (and very important) uses in English: **possession** and **contractions**.

The Apostrophe in Contractions

The most common use of apostrophes in English is for contractions, where a noun or pronoun and a verb combine. Remember that the apostrophe is often replacing a letter that has been dropped. It is placed where the missing letter would be in that case.

Type	Contractions
Using "not"	isn't, hasn't, hadn't, didn't, wouldn't, can't
Using "is"	she's, there's, he's, Mary's, Germany's, who's
Using "am"	I'm
Using "will"	I'll, you'll, she'll, we'll, they'll
Using "would"	I'd, you'd, he'd, we'd, they'd
Using "have"	I've, you've, we've, they've
Using "are"	you're, they're, we're

People often mistake **its** and **it's**, **you're** and **your**, **who's** and **whose**, and **they're**, **their** and **there**.

The Possessive Apostrophe

- In most cases you simply need to add **'s** to a noun to show possession: *a ship's captain; a doctor's patient; a car's engine; Ibrahim's coat Mirianna's book*
- Plural nouns that do not end in **s** also follow this rule:
the children's room the men's work
the women's club
- Ordinary (or common) nouns that end in **s**, both singular and plural, show possession simply by adding an apostrophe after the **s**: *the bus' wheel the babies' crying*
the ladies' tennis club the teachers' journal
- Proper nouns (names of people, cities, countries) that end in s can form the possessive either by adding the apostrophe + s or simply adding the apostrophe. Today both forms are considered correct (Jones's or Jones'), and many large organisations now drop the apostrophe completely (e.g. Barclays Bank, Missing Persons Bureau) when publishing their name.*

EXAMPLES: a. *The Hughes' home (or the Hughes's home)*
b. *Charles' book (or Charles's book)*

<http://www.edufind.com/>

Idiom--Attic

Idioms Around the Globe



Comparing idioms between countries can be interesting:

- In Finnish, "*with long teeth*" means you are doing something that you really don't want to do;
- In French, "*to have long teeth*" means you are ambitious.

<http://www.englishdaily626.com/idioms>

Beak Speak

English Pronunciation: How to Pronounce S

Make the **S** by lightly placing your tongue near the top of your mouth on the ridge behind your front teeth. The air should pass over the top of the tongue in an even way. The tongue is relaxed. While making the sound, do not press or tense the tongue--let it naturally lower slightly as air passes over. Sometimes people develop a whistle or slight lisp on **S** because the tongue is not even.

Everyone's mouth is different, and the position of your teeth can also affect your **S** sound by forcing your tongue to be off center. You may have to practice until you find the position that works for you.

The **S** sound is all about the free flow of air over the tongue. Record yourself and listen to see if the sound seems blocked. This can mean that your tongue is too tense, that it's pushing up on the top of your mouth (which stops the air) or that it is touching your front teeth. The tongue should be in a relaxed, neutral position toward the top of the mouth.

sack	serve	system	spring	procedures
sad	six	school	stay	smells
saddle	simple	so	cent	senses
salt	silver	sofa	city	sleeps
same	sink	soy	success	stains
sell	sister	soon	process	sketch

<http://www.speakmethod.com>



Some More Parrot Fun Stuff

Women's History Month Word Search

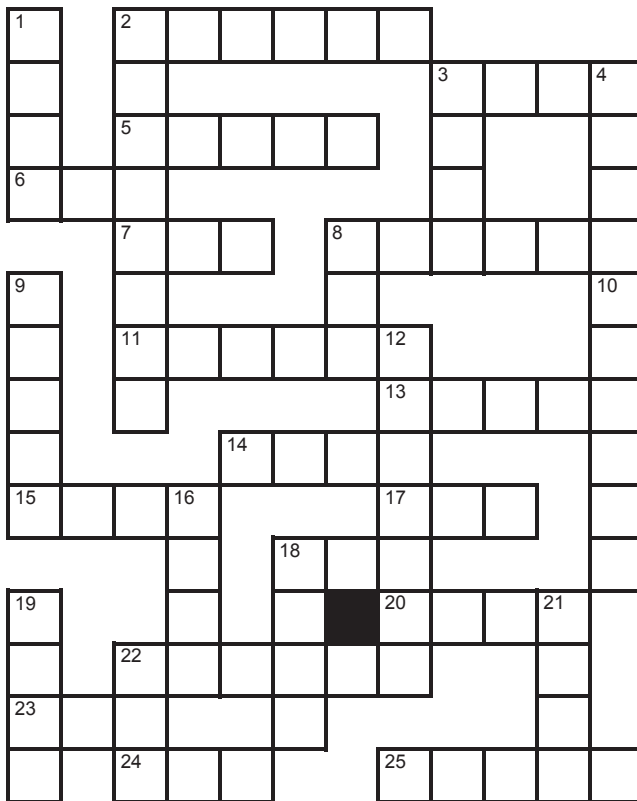


What would happen if a ladybug ever got scared?

Find the hidden words.

A	j	n	w	t	l	p	y	m	x	u	e	a	t	c	h	w	y	a	e	r
B	l	o	o	h	s	o	y	c	z	e	q	g	m	w	b	t	c	n	s	x
C	b	i	m	g	g	l	d	f	r	e	e	d	o	m	s	m	h	t	t	a
D	j	t	e	i	c	i	a	j	q	d	m	v	a	i	g	g	e	i	h	s
E	j	u	n	r	i	t	l	r	a	m	k	p	n	v	v	g	k	s	g	r
F	e	t	s	y	t	i	t	x	s	o	s	o	y	e	a	y	o	l	i	e
G	m	i	h	a	o	c	s	j	m	v	i	s	x	r	q	g	w	a	r	d
H	a	t	i	p	i	s	r	a	n	t	s	i	f	f	p	u	f	v	s	a
I	n	s	s	l	r	j	i	i	i	e	j	f	o	g	d	j	f	e	n	e
J	y	n	t	a	t	b	f	l	r	o	u	i	e	d	e	h	n	r	e	l
K	t	o	o	u	a	x	o	g	e	s	e	q	u	a	l	i	t	y	m	x
L	q	c	r	q	p	b	n	i	r	f	m	b	m	e	z	t	z	d	o	k
M	g	r	y	e	a	o	r	e	s	o	l	u	t	i	o	n	a	d	w	w
N	r	r	y	i	c	h	j	m	e	v	o	t	i	n	g	l	a	w	s	p
O	k	x	i	d	o	d	w	o	m	e	n	s	m	o	v	e	m	e	n	t
P	g	l	m	m	k	o	y	c	s	o	c	i	a	l	r	e	f	o	r	m
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Abolitionist | Equal Pay Right | Politics | Womens History |
| AntiSlavery | First Lady | Resolution | Womens Movement |
| Congress | Freedom | Social Reform | Womens Rights |
| Constitution | Leaders | Suffrage | |
| Equality | Patriotic | Voting Laws | |



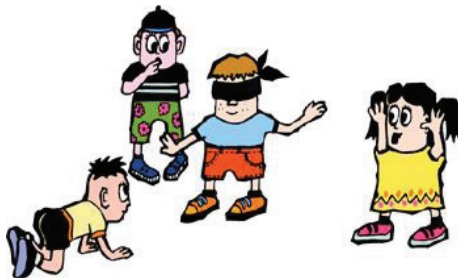
Word Skills

Across

- 2 A kind of fruit that begins with G. (6)
 3 The opposite of first. (4)
 5 A kind of fruit that begins with L. (5)
 6 Another word for angry. (3)
 7 A forest animal that rhymes with socks. (3)
 8 Another word for glad. (5)
 11 A season that rhymes with king. (6)
 13 A kind of fruit that begins with A. (5)
 14 A fruit that rhymes with hair. (4)
 15 The opposite of up. (4)
 17 The antonym of good. (3)
 18 A drink that rhymes with sea. (3)
 20 A farm animal that rhymes with boat. (4)
 22 A type of fruit that begins with O. (6)
 23 Another word for sick. (3)
 24 A pet that rhymes with log. (3)
 25 A kind of flower that begins with D. (5)

Down

- 1 A place that rhymes with arm. (4)
 2 A kind of fish that begins with G. (8)
 3 Another word for jump. (4)
 4 Another word for pull. (3)
 8 A farm animal that rhymes with pen. (3)
 9 A synonym of sleepy. (5)
 10 Another word for smart. (6)
 12 A synonym for trash. (7)
 16 The opposite of far. (4)
 18 Another way to say 'very small'. (4)
 19 The antonym of thick. (4)
 21 Another word for throw. (4)
 22 The opposite of young. (3)



Go To The Back Rosa Parks

Go to the back of the bus, Rosa Parks
 Go to the back and stay
 "No I wont, I think that's unfair
 And I'm just too tired today"

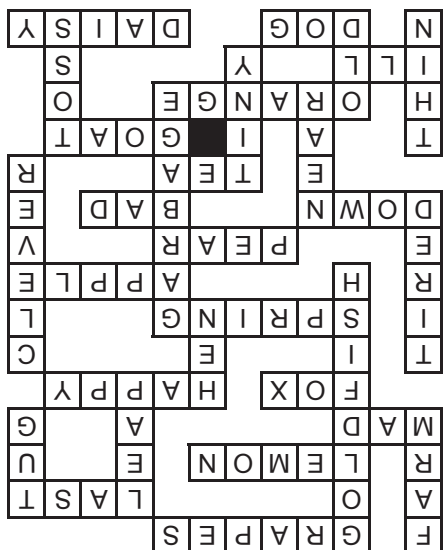
But everyone knows the rules, Rosa Parks

Everyone knows if you're black
 You can't eat at white restaurants
 And on busses, you sit in the back

So now it's time to move, Rosa Parks
 "No, I'm not moving at all
 I've got a voice and I'm going to use it
 And thousands will hear the call"

"We're coming to sit with you, Rosa Parks"
 People back and white did say
 "We're coming to change America
 And bring equality here to stay!"

<http://www.classroomjr.com/kids-poems-for-black-history-month/rosa-parks-kids-poem/>



Rigoberto's Riddles

What is as light as a feather,
 but even the world's strongest
 man couldn't hold it for more
 than a minute?



His breath!

Silly Vasily's Chuckle Chamber

A Smart Fisherman



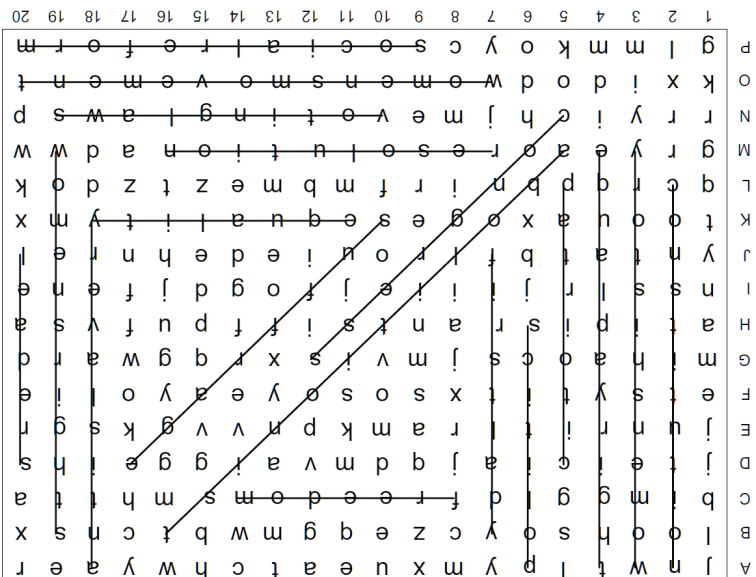
Our Lamaze class included a tour of the pediatric wing of the hospital. When a new baby was brought into the nursery, all the women tried to guess its weight, but the guy standing next to me was the only male to venture a number.

"Looks like 9 pounds," he offered confidently.

"This must not be your first," I said.

"Oh, yes," he said. "It's my first."

"Then how would you know the weight of a baby?" I asked. He shrugged. "I'm a fisherman."



Granny Noetal

Dear Granny,

I have always been faced with the issue of what if I'm not pretty enough for that boy or what if my legs aren't as skinny as that girls. Lately I've been thinking about this a lot and probably stressing myself out way too much. I was wondering if maybe you knew anything that could help me, like if there is anyone I could talk to about this on campus. I already have enough on my plate with physics this semester; please help!

Tanga Nabalaka

Dear Tanga,

There is nothing to stress about! I'm sure you are beautiful and there is really no reason you should be comparing yourself to others. Back when I was a young maiden, self-image wasn't as important as it seems to



be now, but I still had little insecurities. I had five brothers who always called me ugly but I learned how to bale hay better and quicker than they could and more than one time I held my own in a wrestling or punching match! In any case, I grew into being fairly cute in my own way. (or so I was told by Jock Miller, but that's another story.) I would recommend maybe going to talk to a counselor on campus. They are there to listen and help. They could probably even help relieve some of that stress with physics! As far as other things go, don't worry about the girl who may be thinner than you, or have nicer-looking hair. Everyone is always going to be insecure about something; just remember that you are you and that makes you beautiful within itself.

**Love,
Granny**

Interview at the Parrot Planet

Continued from page 1

have horses. I used to show horses. And so then I walked up to it, and I always tell people, it was

like I had been struck by a lightening bolt. I felt an immediate connection to this bird. I can't describe it. From that moment on, that bird and I were inseparable. I started taking him to school with me. I'd take him shopping; I lived in San Francisco so I would take him to coffee, into Macy's, everywhere.

Parrot: And was he well-behaved?

Dana: Yes, he was great. And people would walk up to me and start talking to me about "Oh, I have a friend who has a bird and doesn't want it any-

more." So I would say "Oh,yeah, sure I'll take him." I started my own parrot rescue in San Francisco and I was taking parrots that people didn't want or that were being abused and I would rehabilitate them and re-home them.

Parrot: Oh, that's nice. Did you start learning about treatments or sicknesses, about everything regarding parrots?

Dana: I became obsessed with parrots!

Parrot: Really! Did you take any particular courses or classes?

Dana: No, I went out and started reading everything I could about parrots. One day I met Steven, who was a parrot breeder and he and I just clicked. We met in a store one day and went home and spent like 6 hours talking to each other. We

decided to do our own store. Because one thing I realized, one reason parrots get neglected is because people don't understand what they're in for.

Parrot: Oh yes, I have a relative who loved having her parrot at home. She had it for a couple of weeks and one day he just passed away and she said, "I don't know why, I treated him well. I got it a new cage and everything." She just decided to give up.

Dana: Does she cook with teflon?

Parrot: Yes.

Dana: Well that's why, oh my god, that's why. If you cook with teflon, you will kill your parrot! It is 100% fatal. See, they should've told her, you never cook with teflon.

Parrot: Yes, well nobody told her. Nobody gave her a little information. She was just spending money.

Dana: Tell her to talk to me.

Parrot: I will. I'm going to bring her here. I didn't know about this store, about this place, I live in Woodland, and until I come to my class and the teacher did this research for me to get extra credit...But yes, that's nice; I'll make sure to bring her. Okay, so that's how you started your business and how you got attached to your parrot. So what is your plan for the future?

Dana: Umm, well that's a good question. Well, one thing I am trying to do ... 'cause I've visited all the countries that parrots are native to. I have been to Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and Costa Rica. I haven't been to South America yet; that's

next. One thing I've seen is the decimation of the habitat of all animals, not just parrots. I'm trying to work with parrot conservation. We have a sanctuary in Florida and the Mullikan cockatoo, which is native to Indonesia, is almost extinct so we are trying to breed rare species of parrots to keep them alive and keep the species alive. It's not just parrots; its all animals.

Parrot: Yes, very true. And are you part of an association or like a group of people that get together to travel and discover species of birds?

Dana: Yes, Steven and I both are but since I work seven days a week and Steven works seven days a week as well, we never get to go.

Parrot: Well, I really appreciate your time for having this conversation. It's interesting to know. And I bet you, a lot of people will spread the word and will come to your store because I know people are interested in having their pets but don't know how to maintain them. So it's good support and education for them.



Parrot Planet

Address: 4819 J St, Sacramento, CA 95819

Phone: (916) 594-9290

Hours: 11:00 am – 6:00 pm

<http://www.parrotplanet.com/>

Maria Salas
ESLL40

Chinese Viewers in Their Millions Captivated by Western Television Hits

Continued from page 1

the Chinese have developed with foreign television shows and formats remade for their market. With *Big Brother* and *Educating Yorkshire* the latest shows to be lined up for a Chinese makeover, it's boom time for those exporting hit western programmes to the world's most populous nation.

China is the fastest-growing market for the sale of British shows and formats, with growth of 40% last year. While it is still relatively small in revenue terms, the opportunity is immense. "In the UK a top-rated TV show may just get into double-digit millions [in audience size], but China has 1.4 billion people and gets easily double, triple or quadruple that," says Pierre Cheung, vice-president of greater China for BBC Worldwide. "The market is a massive opportunity."

China's Got Talent, a local version of Simon Cowell's ITV hit, has seen viewers top 400 million an episode. Locally produced versions of western franchises combine the sheen of the exotic with the familiarity of local aesthetics. Singing competitions are especially popular: *China's Got Talent*, *The Voice of China* and a version of *The X Factor* (*China's Strongest Voice*) have all been major hits.

Last month the BBC unveiled China's take on *Top Gear* on national broadcaster Shanghai Dragon TV, featuring a double Olympic gold diving champion, the presenter of *Chinese Idol* and a pop star turned actor in place of British hosts Jeremy Clarkson, James May and Richard Hammond.

These shows are strikingly different from their western counterparts. *The Voice of China*, the most popular show in 2013, began the nearly three-hour finale of its third season on 7 October with a soaring shot of the Great Wall; a voiceover praised China's thousands of years of history. The show then cut to testimonials from fans and former contestants: an elderly man, a middle-class family, a farmer, a foreign tourist in Tiananmen square.

"*The Voice of China* lets all of us music lovers bravely pursue our dreams," said a man carrying a lute. Sentimental ballads are the order of the day. Judges are unwaveringly supportive.

Next up are remakes of documentary *Educating Yorkshire* and the potentially tricky prospect of a Chinese *Big Brother*. The sometimes risqué content that comes with *Big Brother* territory frequently lands the show in hot water

with UK watchdog Ofcom – which has nothing on China's all-powerful State Administration of Radio, Film and Television, a notoriously twitchy regulator that acts as a cultural guardian.

It has pulled shows at the first hint of attitudes or depictions that show China or its people in a poor light. In 2011 it banned *X Factor*-style talent show *Super Girl*, which has attracted audiences of up to 400 million, and announced last autumn it would stop satellite TV stations from broadcasting more than one foreign-format show a year. Stations have replaced these programmes with others the government deems more acceptable, such as documentaries about Communist party history. The problem is that nobody wants to watch them.

There have been reports that the BBC's *Sherlock*, with Benedict Cumberbatch, was banned from major channels. However the BBC's Cheung denies



Fans of the talent show *Super Girl* in 2005. The hugely popular programme was banned by China's broadcasting regulator in 2011. Photograph: China Photos/Getty Images

this, saying it just took time for the show to move from airing on a Chinese video site to being broadcast on China's state broadcaster CCTV.

Martha Brass, chief operating officer at *Big Brother* producer Endemol, says careful collaboration with its partner Youku Tudou – China's answer to YouTube – will see a sanitised version make it past the censor. "In any country you obviously have to look at the cultural and regulatory environment, and we are well aware of that in relation to China," she says. "*Big Brother* is actually a very flexible format. In the Philippines it is very much a family show, and in Australia we have run it in different time slots for different audiences. We feel confident about our ability to address the particular TV regulations in China."

The rise of Chinese video services such as Sohu TV, Tencent and iQiyi has opened a huge new potential market for foreign programme rights owners.

The third series of *Sherlock* has notched up more than 70 million views online, while US show *The Big Bang Theory*, the most popular foreign show in China, has been viewed more than 1.4bn times on video sites.

"New media platforms are just starting to get into deals for more and more foreign shows," says Paul Sandler, managing director of Objective Productions. "That could have a massive impact on the market for content."

However the rise in online viewing, and the popularity of foreign shows has been seen as a threat by the state regulator. In April, video streaming websites were told to "clean up" and stop showing *The Big Bang Theory* as well as US shows *The Good Wife*, *NCIS* and *The Practice*. Shows that might be thought much more likely to outrage the watchdog – *The Walking Dead*, *House of Cards* and *Breaking Bad* – were unaffected.

As recently as three years ago China was considered something of a "Wild East" for foreign production companies, replete with tales of the impossibility of doing deals and a culture of ripping off hit

foreign formats without paying for rights.

"If China wants to be taken seriously in the international market they have to treat intellectual property with proper respect," says Sandler, who has done deals for three series of a Chinese version of gameshow *The Cube*. "There is a will from the government to have a proper IP protection structure; it is nowhere near as bad as it was a few years ago."

Sandler believes that for the Chinese TV industry the aim is to collaborate and learn about how to develop hit shows that they can export.

China has some interesting homegrown hits, including a nationwide competition in the vein of *Great British Bake Off* but based on calligraphy; roughly translated, its title is *Idiom Hero*. But there is some way to go to make internationally appealing shows.

"The truth is the real aim of all the broadcasters and government in China is to develop homegrown Chinese shows and export them," he says. "The same way as [they have] with cars, computers, white goods, you name it. We are trying to collaborate to come up with some genuinely good formats."

Not everyone is impressed. For a market of 1.4 billion people, a total of £17m in sales of British programmes and formats in 2013 seems like a "long walk for a short drink", says one senior UK TV executive. But Cheung counters that. He says it is a slow-burn culture about building relationships, and the real cash will follow: "You have to get involved and engage the partners personally; proper trust takes time. It is challenging but at same time exciting. If you can crack China, it makes any other market easy."

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/02/chinese-viewers-captivated-by-western-tv-hits>

What Do You Do When You Recieve a Bad Grade on a Test or a Paper?

(asked of ESLR 320 and ESLW 50)



Arman Moussavi: *"I try to go over my mistakes I made and I also sometimes go and see the teacher. It depends though; if I get a bad grade on the final, there's nothing I can do about it."*

Youn Kyoung Kim: *"First off I'm angry with myself and then I try to find my mistake to fix it for the next time."*



Veronica Farias: *"I try to study more for the next test so it can improve my grade."*

Mohammed Ibrahim: *"Always I wish to get an A. I learn from my mistakes and try to prepare more for the next test. I have to review the material beforehand so it's fresh in my mind."*



Ayad Khadhoori: *"I am sad. I do prepare for every test, but sometimes I don't do so well. My teacher helps me a lot, so that helps; she's patient with all of the students."*



Svetiana Bolsun: *"I usually don't receive bad grades but if it happens I blame myself more than the teacher."*

Abdulsalam Alnosseiri: *"I look over questions and answers and what I couldn't understand and review for the next time."*



Azizeh Khalafi: *"It doesn't happen often. The first essay I got an F on and that pushed me to do better."*

Mohammad Hassani: *"I only experienced this once. It was in my reading class. I couldn't pass the class and was confused as to why this was happening because it had never happened before."*



Tim Liashchynski: *"I need to improve my skills. I need to practice more and I need to pay attention more to my mistakes."*

Out of the Cage

Native Women: Survivors and Culture Bearers

Thursday, March 12, 2015
12:15 pm - 1:15 pm

Violence against women and girls in the United States has been a topic for critical discussion for many years. Yet violence against Native American women and girls is not discussed nearly as often as it needs to be. This talk will give us the opportunity to do just that, to discuss issues having to do with the cultural and physical survival of Native American women, specifically violence against Native women and the impacts that it has not only on the individual, but on Native American communities as well.

Location: Raef Hall 160

Girl Rising: An Abridged Screening

Thursday, March 19, 2015
12:15 pm - 1:15 pm

Girl Rising tells the remarkable stories of nine girls from around the world who face seemingly insurmountable odds and obstacles in their quests for their dreams. Their journeys provide testimony to the strength of the human spirit as well as the power of education. In this abridged screening, we highlight specific stories from the film that illustrate its message.

Location: Raef Hall 160

ARC Orchestra

Sunday, March 15, 2015
7:30 pm

The ARC Orchestra presents the 3rd annual Concerto-Aria Competition winners. Works by Bach, Lalo, Mozart, Verdi, and more. Admission is \$10. Advance tickets are available at brownpapertickets.com and at the ARC theater box office one hour prior to the performance.

For more information, contact Dr. Steven Thompson at 484-8368.

Location: ARC Theater

Nobel Prize Winner to Speak at ARC

Monday, March 16, 2015
6:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Dr. Carol Greider, 2009 Nobel Laureate in Medicine/Physiology, will speak in the American River College Theatre about her pioneering research that led to the discovery of the enzyme, telomerase, that is critical for the health and survival of all living cells and organisms. Knowledge of how this enzyme works is critical in the understanding of cancer and aging. Dr. Greider is the Daniel Nathans Professor and Director of Molecular Biology and Genetics in the Johns Hopkins Institute for Basic Biomedical Sciences. Admission is free but a donation is appreciated. Campus visitors will need to purchase a \$2 daily parking permit.

Location: Location: ARC Theatre

Questions/Comments?



Student Editors: *Olga Cuzeac* and *Emma Jaques*.

Please let us know what we can do to improve "The Parrot." We appreciate any and all feedback you are willing to give us. Send us an e-mail, call, or just drop by [Professor Bracco's office D337 \(Davies Hall\), call \(916\) 484-8988, or e-mail Braccop@arc.losrios.edu](mailto:Professor Bracco's office D337 (Davies Hall), call (916) 484-8988, or e-mail Braccop@arc.losrios.edu). To see The Parrot in color go to http://www.arc.losrios.edu/Programs_of_Study/Humanities/ESL/The_Parrot.htm