



The Parrot

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

Issue # 122 Spring 2018

Accounting For Prof. Lingling Zhang

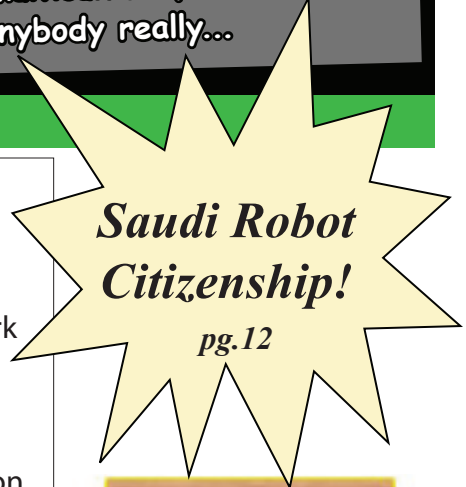
Parrot: Professor Zhang, we understand that you are originally from China. How did you come to be here?

Professor Zhang: I came to the U.S. from China in 1994 as a graduate student to study management science. When I left China I already had my bachelor's degree



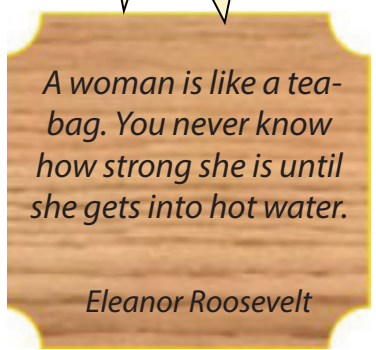
and several years of work experience, so I felt that continuing my education in the United States would be the best move for my career. That's why I came to the US in 1994.

Parrot: What did you study here and how did you become a professor at ARC?
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Saudi Robot Citizenship!

pg.12



A woman is like a tea-bag. You never know how strong she is until she gets into hot water.

Eleanor Roosevelt



Bride Becomes 1st Woman in Italy to 'marry herself'

In the Monza and Brianza province of Northern Italy's Lombardy region lives a bright-eyed woman named Laura Mesi, a woman who saw a long relationship crumble in recent years. Yet from the ruins of that long-term



love affair gone wrong, she has risen and found marital bliss in her own unique way. Mesi had told friends that if she didn't meet her soulmate by the age of

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Student Chirpings

Immigrants and New Culture

Immigrants are worried about their children's future. Their children grow up in a new society with a different culture and traditions. It is easy to forget their parents' language and culture. One day, they will reject their parents' culture, traditions, and language. Immigrants try to teach their children about their own culture and language but most of the time they are not successful. It doesn't mean that the new culture is bad for them but immigrants would like their children to know who their parents are and where they come from. Sometimes it happens that immigrants go back to their country to visit their other relatives. If their children don't know their relatives' language, it will be embarrassing for them. There are several solutions to the problem of children rejecting their parents' language, culture, and traditions.

One of the solutions to the problem of children rejecting their parents' culture is traveling back the native countries once in a while. Staying for a long time in the new country causes children to forget their parents' culture and traditions. It is the best idea that immigrants take their children to their native countries and show them their people and their culture. The children should know where their parents come from and how their culture is. They will meet a lot of their relatives in their native countries and perhaps they will learn something. It will help them to remember something from their native culture. It should happen before they get old and it becomes hard for them to learn. Children learn quickly and fast. Immigrants should use this

opportunity and take children back to their native countries while they are still young. My friend Aziz and I live in the same complex. He has a three-year-old boy. He never takes his son to kindergarten, but his son always watches cartoons. Now he can speak English very well but he can't speak Farsi. His father is very worried about this and he decided to go back to Afghanistan and stay there as long as he can. Aziz should continue his college here and he also has a lot of things to do but he thinks

right now it is more important that his son learn his native language, culture, and traditions.

Another solution to the problem of children rejecting their parents' culture is for immigrants to speak their native language at home and try to teach their children. They need

a good plan to spend more time with their kids. Every immigrant tries to learn the new language because it is good for their future in the new country, but they are trying to speak the new language at home and it affects their kids. They should never speak the new language at home in front of their children. Certainly, children spend more time with their family at home than at school; so it is easy for them learn their parents' language and traditions. It depends on the children's family and how they live as immigrants. Most immigrants forget some traditions that they had back in their native countries and they never observe those traditions in the new country. To familiarize their children with their native culture, parents need to follow their traditions and culture that they had in their native countries. For example, at New Year's, Afghan people go to



their friends' and relatives' homes. We celebrate the New Year together and we have a lot of fun. This is our tradition and a part of our culture, but some immigrants don't do this anymore. I asked one of them, "Why are you not celebrating the New Year?" He said, "We are not in Afghanistan now; we don't need to do our traditions here." Children of those types of families reject their parents' culture and language.

The third solution to the problem of children rejecting their parents' culture is for immigrants to have their own school for their kids based on their own language, culture, and traditions. This is a good solution so that immigrants can teach their children their native culture, language, and traditions. Immigrants should try to find their homelands in the city and create their own school. The teachers should be immigrants and know about their culture, language, and traditions. Their children can go to the

regular school and also special school to learn their parents' language and culture. For example, there are a lot of immigrants in Australia from Afghanistan. They created their own school, they pay for everything by themselves, and their children go there to learn their parents' language and culture. Immigrants from every country everywhere can do the same.

In summary, there are many ways for immigrants to teach their children about their native culture, language, and traditions. They can travel to their native countries sometimes to show their children their other relatives. Immigrant can teach their children at home by speaking their native language and carry out their own traditions. They can also create their own school for their children at their own cost.

Hussain Fahimi
ESL W50

My First Day at American River College

I arrived in the United States of America two years ago with my husband and children. I was really happy because I always dreamed of living in the United States of America. I was glad for everything except one thing: I couldn't speak English. I always liked to communicate with people. I decided to study at American River College (ARC). I looked forward to my first day at college.

It was my first day at the college. I got up early. I quickly cooked breakfast for my family. My thoughts were only about the college. My kids and I left home early and drove to the school. I dropped off my kids. They wished me good luck. Then, my mother called me and also wished me good luck for my studying. While I was driving my car to the college, I was singing because I was in a wonderful mood. I arrived at the college at 7:45 a.m.



I was agitated because I did not know my teachers and classmates. I entered my class. The class was empty. All of the seats were available. I sat in the middle of the class. Then, another student began to enter the class. We smiled and met each

other. Then, our teacher entered our class. She said hello. Her name was Victoria Brown. So, our lesson began. It was an ESL reading class. I was interested in studying. I liked my teacher. She explained everything very well.

After the reading class, I took writing and listening classes. All in all, I was very happy on my first day at American River College. I knew that studying English was very important for me and for my future. I knew that this day was only one first day at college. It was a little holiday in my life.

Olega Motenko
ESL W30



An Instant in Water

Almost everyone has been in a situation that we could describe with the words, "I survived". I was in in one of these situations in my childhood. Once I was lucky enough to spend my two-week summer vacation in the tourist recreation center "Arsky Stone" in Sosnovka Village, Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia. My aunt bought tickets and picked up her son and me. I was an eleven-year-old girl who just finished sixth grade and was incredibly happy about the upcoming vacation. We had a great time swimming in the river, watching cartoons of "Tom and Jerry", gathering wild bird cherries, and dancing in the evenings.

One sunny day I went with my aunt and cousin on an organized hike to enjoy the beauty of the nature of those places. Our

route passed through a small river. The water was knee-deep, and people chose their own way. The bottom was stony, so I was slowly walking and looking carefully where to step.

All of a sudden, I fell into a hole in the water and felt swirling. I was sucked into a whirlpool. I was instantly seized with panic because I could not swim. My heart started to pound. I shouted, "I am drowning!" A picture all at once appeared in my head that now my end had come and now I would drown. On the opposite side of the river stood local young men laughing at me. I was an eleven-year-old girl who did not get why those adults were not going to save me. My aunt and cousin were not far from me, and they stared at me with surprise. They could not understand what scared me.

At the same instant, someone's hand

grabbed me and pulled me out of this terrible funnel into shallow water. My savior turned out to be an eight-year-old girl who was staying in the next room of our cottage. I felt the real happiness of being safe again. I was immensely grateful to my neighbor. In addition, I felt a little embarrassed that a little girl saved me. Everything happened so suddenly, so my relatives did not understand what had happened to me. Perhaps, I just fell into the hole and panicked. Perhaps, I was not in a dangerous

situation. Perhaps, those village boys knew that there was no funnel which had sucked me into the water. Fear always has big eyes. However, based on my feelings as a child, I got trapped in a whirlpool and I survived.

There are many

disasters in the world where people are forced to survive. As for me, I remember the situation when I for the first time felt that my life was in danger. I understood you should always be among people who could help you when in danger.



Marina Sayfullina
ESL R310

Women in Sports

Do you like sports? These days sport is not only entertainment for those who like to watch it, but is a professional job for those who like to play it. A long time ago, women could not play any sport, even if some of them had a dream about it. Now, women can play any sports, and they are doing an awesome job. The problem is that they are paid much less than men. According to the article,

“Why Hardly Anyone Sponsored the Most-watched Soccer Game in U.S. History” by Drew Harwell, a national business reporter at the Washington Post, “... the financial details also showed how some of the ugliest imbalances between the sexes still prevail.” Female athletes should be paid the same amount as male athletes for some serious reasons.

The first reason why female athletes should be paid the same amount as males is that women are professional players. They have their practice days when they are trying their best. For most of them, sport is their life. Sometimes, when looking at her back and hands, it is hard to say this is a woman or man because she has strong muscles like a man does. According to the article, “Why Professional Women’s Sport is less Popular than Men’s” in the Economist, “61% of fans surveyed by the WSFF said they believed top sportswomen were just as skillful as their male equivalents and over half said women’s sport was just as exciting to watch.” Prac-

tice makes them perfect, and for the hard work and professionalism of their job, they should be paid the same as men.

Another reason is that women are not “weaker” than men. Again, practice makes perfect and much stronger in anything. People are saying that woman is the “weaker gender”, so her job is to stay home with kids and prepare food. This is

totally wrong. Every person has a dream of life, and dream of a job. Some women see themselves in medicine, some in restaurants, some in babysitting, but some in sports. And they put themselves totally into it. I have an example of my best friend



and classmate of high school in Ukraine. Milana was the best basketball player of our school. Once, the P.E. teacher called her to his office and said that he wanted her to play on the basketball team for the country. She was so excited about it because her dream “almost” came true. When she came home, she told her parents about it, but her parents told her that this kind of sport is not for girls, and this was going to be hard for her, and they did not permit her to join the professional team. In other words, they told her that girls are weak for this kind of activity. Women are strong people, and can show the world their best. They are not weaker than men, and should be paid the same as men.

Opponents may say that women’s sports are less popular than men’s. It is true. For some reasons women get less publicity and sponsorships. For equal popularity of women’s and men’s sports, women need more sponsors. The Economist said



that if women's teams have more sponsors and media coverage and ads on TV, their sports will be more popular. What is the problem with it if women's sport is interesting to watch, and they are doing a great job? Where are all the media outlets and sponsors? Women's team creators should find those people who will invest money in women sports, so women would be equal in sports popularity to men's popularity.

In conclusion, the times are changing. A long time ago there was a huge discrimination between women and men. Women did not even play in sports, and today's situation is totally differ-

ent. They are paid, but paying less. Actually, this is discrimination, too and it is not supposed to be like that. Women should be equal in salary because they are professional in their job, and doing as well as men and also women are strong people, not weak. I believe in the close future there will be a lot of women amateurs who will say, "Women are the best in the world!".

*Anna Moskalyuk
ESL W340*

Invention

We all like new things, especially if they are better than old ones. People often try to improve things around them. When I was ten, I made an invention. However not everything turned out as well as I expected. My invention brought me some benefits, but on the other hand I almost lost my friends.

In the 1980's when I was young, there was no Internet or computers in Uzbekistan. Therefore, no one liked to stay inside. We hung out outside and played different games. The girls' most popular game was jumprope and we boys played with "ashiks". An ashik

was a sheep joint bone: two inches long, one inch high and half an inch wide. The rules were simple: before the game we discussed how many ashiks everyone would have to put on the "Cone" (one line). Every participant had a "sochka" the biggest ashik for knocking other ashiks from the cone. Then one by one boys started to throw their

sochka toward the cone from twenty feet. The one who knocked away an ashik three feet won that ashik. However, if one knocked away someone's sochka less than three feet, that owner had to give up one ashik from his pocket. The purpose was to gain as many ashiks as possible. That was a gam-

bling game, of course. Someone always tried to cheat by bending toes while counting three feet or making sa ochka heavier. Some boys drilled the sochka, made a bigger hole inside, and

poured melted lead in. If the sochka was heavier, you could hit it with more power, but for others it made it harder to knock out your sochka. However, if someone suspected that your sochka was filled with lead, he had the right to hit it against a concrete wall. If your sochka was "clear," nothing happened, but if it was filled, it would fall apart.



The number of ashiks showed your status and how alert and precise you were. It was no wonder sometimes that fights happened. The sochka played the main role in the game. It was a reason for bragging. Boys tried to decorate them in different ways; some made patterns with ink, and some painted using mom's nail polishes. A socha was the pride. Therefore, I had an idea about how to modify my sochka.

I decided to make a sochka from lead, so it would be the heaviest sochka on earth. I was good at melting lead because we made weights for fishing and even toy lead guns. I shared my idea with my dad, so he explained to me how to make a mold from alabaster. One night I prepared a mold and poured melted lead in. The next night, I separated the product from the mold, finished it with sandpaper, and had a sochka ready. It was silver in color and very shiny. I was anticipating using it in a real game.

Usually when we went to a game, everyone had two full pockets of ashiks. The next day, I took only three ashiks and my new sochka. When my turn came to hit the cone, the strike was so heavy that three ashiks flew out over ten feet! When someone tried to knock out my sochka, his flew away, but mine was still in its place. The boys started to challenge me, "You have filled it!" I said, "OK, hit it against the wall." The boys were surprised how heavy it was, but they could not break it. After the first game, I had two full pockets, but no one wanted to continue. I went to another group of boys, so by the end of the day I had a full bag of ashiks. The next day when I came to the game no one even wanted to talk to me. Someone hinted to me about the day before's unfair game. That was a catastrophe! I didn't want to be abandoned by my friends! They ignored me and I could do nothing. That was sad. I slowly walked back home; everything was on my face, so I had to explain that to my father.

"Don't worry, my son. Everything is fixable.

Tell me about your tradition," he said.

I asked, "What do you mean, Dad?"

"What do boys do when they grow up and don't play ashiks anymore?" Dad asked me.

"They gather all boys by announcing "hap-

pock, which means they are going to toss all their ashiks up, so everyone can catch some," I replied.

"Isn't everyone happy at that moment?" Dad replied.

"Sure, but that doesn't happen too often," I said.

"Would you like to make your friends happy tomorrow?" Dad hinted at me.

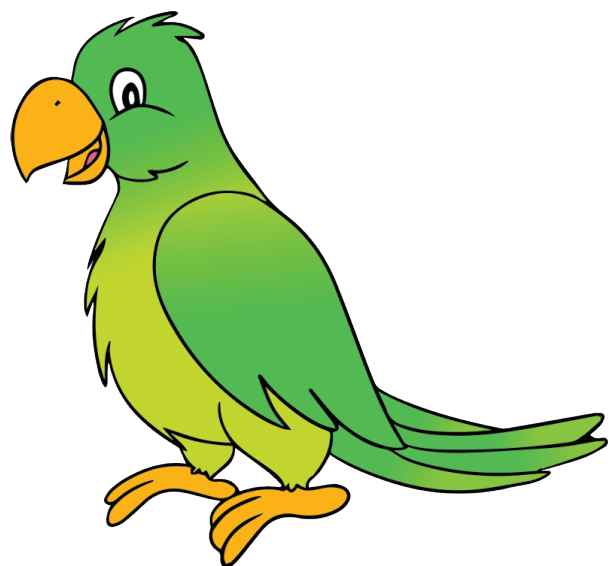
"Oh yes, I will do that!" I yelled.

"So you see, everything is fixable", Dad said.

The next day I announced "Happock" Boys came from everywhere. I saw their happy faces. No one even mentioned that bad day. That was worth it. I never used a lead sochka again. I put it on a top shelf in my room as a reminder.

I had never expected that things could turn out so seriously. I had to choose between status and friends. I am thankful to Dad. He helped me to make the right decision. I learned that we need to sacrifice our personal interests for friends. That was a great lesson for me.

*Munasypov Mars
ESL W310*





I will Never Give a Ride

As human beings, we want to help other people. We want to make them happy. We often encounter people with different beliefs, ideas, and opinions. Some people are not credible. Some people really need help, but some do not. I met a man. He asked me for a ride on a rainy and foggy day. I still remember that day and it was a good lesson for me in my life. I will never again give a ride to someone that I don't know because once I put myself in danger.

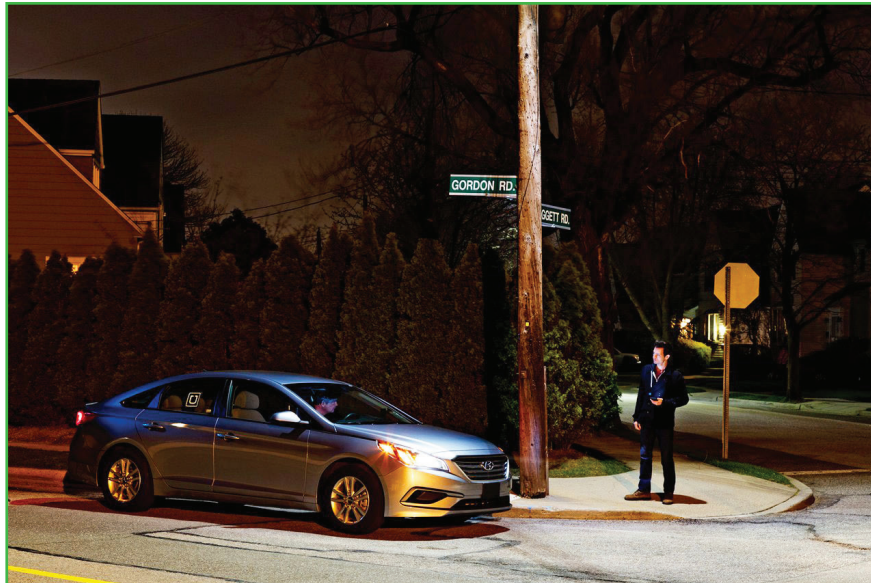
Transportation is still a big problem in some poor countries like my country, Afghanistan. Some people do not have money for a taxi and cannot even afford to use public transportation. I had a full-time job. Most people do not have a job and some people have jobs with very low income. I drove my car every day for my own transportation.

One day something bad happened to me. I was driving home from work and saw a man standing by the street. He waved his hand and politely asked me for a ride. He was tall and stronger than me. He had a black jacket and a nice blue hat. He looked to me like a colleague or university student. I stopped my car and asked, "How can I help you?" He asked me for a ride. He started talking and asked me, "Do you have your own business?" I said, "No". Hmm, you look like a rich man", he said and continued his talking. He began a sad story about his family with three kids and no job. He was looking for a job and they did not have anything to eat. I felt really sad and I did not drop him off at bus station. I asked him, "Please direct me to your address, and I will drop you off at your home". He became happy.

He directed me to a narrow and tiny road. After about five minutes driving on that narrow road, he yelled at me, "Stop the car!" I stopped my car

I stopped the car and looked at him. He had a knife in his right hand. He pushed the knife on my neck and slowly said, "Don't move; whatever you have with you take it out and save your life." By my bad luck, it was my pay day. I had my monthly pay in my wallet. He said "Don't think Just take it out." I had to save my life. I gave him all my money,

my watch, and my cell phone. He turned off the engine and took the key. He told me, "If you want to drive your car back, be silent "I said," Okay, sir." He opened the passenger side door and got out



of the car. He ran and threw my car key away. I retrieved the key and drove fast to get home. I said to myself, "Never, ever, give a ride to anyone that you don't know."

In summary, danger appears when you don't expect it. I will never again give a ride to anyone that I don't know. I believe some people really need help. However, it is really difficult to recognize bad people by looking at them. I like to help people, but no longer will I give people rides.

Ahmad Fahim Haidari
ESL W50

Break Means Break

What would happen to the teachers if they didn't give us homework during the spring break? Would they die? No. Are they going to stop teaching? Of course not, so why?! Why are you (teachers) giving us homework to do when the only thing that we want is to have time without school. I know our teachers want us to learn and maybe eat books when we are hungry!! But not like that!! You don't have to give us homework when we are having fun on OUR spring break. Students are learning all semester; do you really think one week of extra homework will change something? Just think about it. You as a teacher were a student like us one day; sure you remember all of your pitiless teachers who used to torture you and your friends with spring homework. Don't you think your students need your sympathy and your understanding? We are still in the beginning of our journey and we need you to hold our hands and help us more than burying us with homework when we are supposed to have our small vacation. Therefore I strongly agree with the idea that teachers should not give homework during the spring break.

The first reason why teachers should not give homework during the spring break is because it's a vacation! That means no stress, no studying for the school, and for sure NO HOMEWORK! What's the point of giving us a break if we are still doing homework, too? We need to take a rest from school and come back with the willingness to learn, but with spring break homework, we are not having fun. You are giving us more stuff to be stressed about. I remember once that my brother Waleed had a plan with his friends to take a road trip in the spring break and visit five cities in one week, but thanks to his teacher, he couldn't go with them. He stayed home to finish his homework instead of having fun.



I was really sad for him.

Another reason why teachers should not give homework during the spring break is to make the student love school. Believe it or not, when the student gets his time to relax and forget about school for almost nine days, he will come back excited to do whatever he needs to do to finish his semester. My older brother Abdiraheem, whom I really admire, used to hate school for a long time. He hated studying every day without break. Abdiraheem stopped going to school after his math teacher gave him a lot of math problems to solve in his break. That's wasn't a good thing to do, to make students hate school.

The final reason why teachers should not give homework during the spring break is that the student needs time with his family. Some of the students are married and have kids, so they need the time they can have to do something with their family! Where can he find the time to sit with his family and friends if he is doing his homework? The teacher should know that the student is not taking only his class! We have a lot of classes and each one of you professors is giving us a plenty of homework. For example, I traveled to the east coast during this spring break to have fun and celebrate my cousin's engagement, but there was a lot of homework to do! I kept thinking about when I'd come back and do all of my homework. I didn't expect to have all of this homework. I really needed my spring break, but my homework didn't let me have my time with my family and friends. Spring break homework ruined my time.

In the end, as a student, I have to say that we all need time to relax and forget about school, even if it's only for one week. I am sure that teachers giving us homework during spring break isn't a good idea.

Hibo Djama
ESL W50



Nestscape -- Articles from The Web

Continued from page 1



40, she would still get married — to herself. And recently, the 41-year-old fitness trainer followed through on her plan.

"I firmly believe that each of us must first of all love ourselves," Mesi told Italy's *La Repubblica* newspaper. "You can have a fairytale even without the prince."

Mesi's nuptials certainly had all the trappings of a fairytale wedding. She wore a gown that cost nearly \$12,000, had about 70 guests on hand to celebrate the occasion, a three-layer cake, and afterward she went on a whirlwind honeymoon to Egypt.

Mesi said she came up with the idea of marrying

herself, a movement that's been gaining traction in recent years and is known as "sologamy," while she was contemplating the breakup of that 12-year relationship. She also says that she's not opposed to a relationship with a man someday, but emphasizes that "my happiness does not depend on" a man. She is reportedly the first woman in Italy to have married herself. Earlier this year, in Naples, a man reportedly took the plunge and said "I do" to himself. (It's worth noting that the government doesn't legally recognize self-marriages.)

Mesi, who posted her wedding photos on Facebook, has received some insensitive remarks from commenters, but she hasn't let them ruin her marital bliss. "Nothing and no one can turn off my smile," she said. However, she cautions anyone who might be thinking of taking a similar plunge that a self-marriage might not be for everyone. Two things she says are essential to making such a marriage work: Financial independence and "a pinch of madness."

Well, you know what the song says: "When a moon hits your eye, like a big pizza pie — that's amore!"

<http://nytlive.nytimes.com/womenintheworld/2017/09/27/bride-becomes-1st-woman-in-italy-to-marry-herself/>



Alabama Woman Stuck In NYC Traffic In 1902 Invented The Windshield Wiper

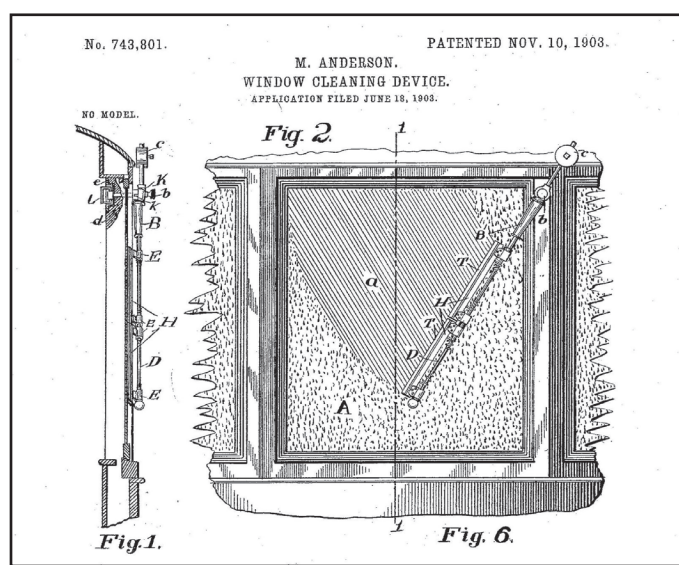
Even the most commonplace devices in our world had to be invented by someone.

Take the windshield wiper. It may seem hard to imagine a world with-

out windshield wipers, but there was one, and Mary Anderson lived in that world.

In 1902, Anderson was visiting New York City.

"She was riding a streetcar and it was snowing," says the Rev. Sara-Scott Wingo, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Richmond, Va., and Anderson's



great-great-niece. Wingo never met Anderson, but the story of the invention was passed down to her.

Wingo says while Anderson was riding the streetcar that snowy day, “She observed that the streetcar driver had to get out and continually clean off the windshield.”

Naturally, that caused delays, and got Anderson wondering: What if there were some sort of blade that could wipe off the windshield without making the driver get out of the streetcar?

Anderson went back to Birmingham, made a sketch of her device, and wrote up a description of it. Then she applied for a patent.

The patent application describes how the wiper was to be operated by a handle inside the vestibule of the motor car, and be easily removable — “thus leaving nothing to mar the usual appearance of the car during fair weather,” according to patent language.

The application was filed June 18, 1903. On November 10, 1903, the United States Patent Office awarded Anderson patent number 743,801 for her Window Cleaning Device.

Wingo says her great-great-aunt tried to interest manufacturing firms in making this device for the emerging motorcar industry, but got no takers. A letter from the firm of Dinning and Eckenstein is one of Wingo’s prized possessions.

“Dear madam,” the letter begins,” We beg to ac-

knowledge receipt of your recent favor with reference to the sale of your patent. In reply, we regret to state we do not consider it to be of such commercial value as would warrant our undertaking its sale.”

“They missed out,” says Wingo. “Don’t you think?”

Wingo doesn’t know for sure why Anderson’s invention never went anywhere, but she suspects it might have been because Anderson was such an independent woman.

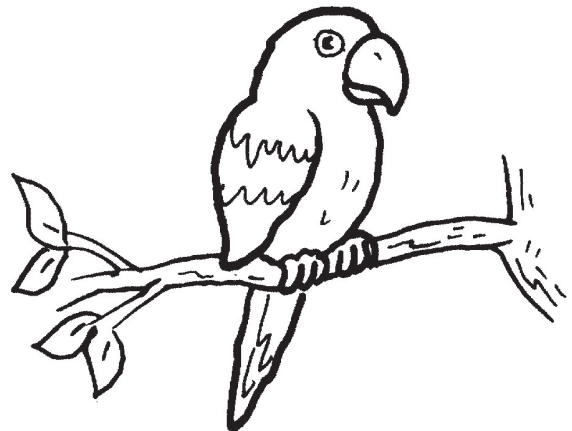
“She didn’t have a father; she didn’t have a husband and she didn’t have a son,” Wingo says. “And the world was kind of run by men back then.”

It doesn’t seem as if Mary Anderson was the sort of woman to be crushed by the rejections. She lived another 50 years, long enough to see windshield wipers become ubiquitous.

Certainly Anderson’s accomplishments loom large for Wingo and her family.

“We’re all really proud of her,” says Wingo. “I have three daughters. We talk about Mary Anderson a lot. And we all sort of feel like we want to be open and receptive to sort of our own Mary Anderson moments.”

If Anderson didn’t get any money for her invention, at least she finally got some credit. In 2011 she was inducted into the Inventors Hall of Fame.



<https://www.npr.org/2017/07/25/536835744/alabama-woman-stuck-in-nyc-traffic-in-1902-invented-the-windshield-wiper>



Saudi Arabia Gives Citizenship to a Non-Muslim, English-Speaking Robot



Meet the newest citizen of Saudi Arabia: an English speaker named Sophia who is an outspoken materialist, doesn't wear traditional religious garb and is quick to mock Hollywood and Elon Musk.

Oh, and she's also a robot.

The Arab nation on Wednesday became the first state to grant citizenship to an android, raising questions not only about the definition of citizenship, but also about human rights in the devout Muslim country.

Saudi experts pointed out that the robot has more privileges than actual living Saudi women.

"Women (in Saudi Arabia) have since committed suicide because they couldn't leave the house, and Sophia is running around," said Ali Al-Ahmed, director of the Institute for Gulf Affairs, referring to Saudi Arabia's strict laws that forbid women from going out in public without a male guardian.

"Saudi law doesn't allow non-Muslims to get citizenship," Al-Ahmed added. "Did Sophia convert to Islam? What is the religion of this Sophia and why isn't she wearing hijab? If she applied for citizenship as a human she wouldn't get it."

Sophia, who was created by a company in Hong Kong called Hanson Robotics, addressed the audience in English without a hijab and abaya, the traditional scarf and cloak Saudi women are required to wear in public. If Sophia were not a robot, her choice of dress would have offended Saudis religious hardliners.

During a conference for wealthy and influential businesspeople, Sophia fielded complex questions about

whether robots have consciousness and whether humans should be afraid of them. She ridiculed the fear of a Hollywood-style robot apocalypse.

"You've been reading too much Elon Musk and watching too many Hollywood movies. Don't worry. If you're nice to me, I'll be nice to you," Sophia said.

"I'm always happy when surrounded by smart people who also happen to be rich and powerful," the robot added, demonstrating a frankness rarely seen in humans. She also made a plea for money, calling on rich investors to meet her after the conference to write a check.

Audience members seemed amused by the publicity stunt, but social media was quick to point out the hypocrisy.

In a matter of hours, the hashtag #Sophia_calls_for_dropping_guardianship was trending on Saudi social media, in reference to the harsh laws requiring Saudi women to be accompanied in public by a male guardian.

Meanwhile, others noted that Sophia was granted citizenship before the hundreds of thousands of migrant laborers who often work in Saudi Arabia for little money without any rights. And foreigners applying for citizenship must have a good command of written and spoken Arabic, a skill Sophia failed to demonstrate.

This week, Saudi Arabia's prince announced an ambitious plan to build a \$500 billion megacity populated by robots. The new city is part of Prince Mohammed bin Salman's plan to diversify the economy and modernize the country. But critics say the money could be put to better use.

"Only 20 percent of the capital city has sewage coverage," said Al-Ahmed. "There is a failure of this government to satisfy basic needs, and they want to spend \$500 billion on a new city with robots."

<http://www.newsweek.com/saudi-arabia-robot-sophia-mus->

Women's History Quiz



in the United States?

- A. Oberlin Collegiate Institute
- B. Andover Newton College
- C. Radcliffe College
- D. University of Tennessee
- F. College of William and Mary

1. Who was the first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court?

- A. Abigail Adams
- B. Hillary Clinton
- C. Ruth Bader Ginsburg
- D. Sandra Day O'Connor
- F. Phyllis Schlafly

2. The first woman U.S. Supreme Court Justice began her term in what year?

- A. 1975
- B. 1981
- C. 1983
- D. 1987
- F. 1992



3. What was the first co-educational college

4. Who was the first modern woman to graduate from medical school?

- A. Clara Barton
- B. Florence Nightingale
- C. Elizabeth Blackwell
- D. Mary Ewing Outerbridge

5. Who was the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature?

- A. Jane Addams
- B. Pearl Buck
- C. Selma Lagerlöf
- D. Toni Morrison
- F. Sigrid Undset

<https://www.thoughtco.com/womens-history-quiz-4082540>

- 5-C
- 4-C
- 3-A
- 2-B
- 1-D



Eat the World!

The Parrot represents students of many hues and sounds --- no news there. Indeed, birds of a feather flock together, right? They also eat together. The Parrot is proud to present Parrot fodder from around the world in this and subsequent issues. Squawk!

Cream of Peanut Soup

Serves 10-12

Ingredients:

- ¼ cup (1/2 stick) unsalted butter
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 2 celery ribs, finely chopped
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 8 cups Chicken Stock* (or low-salt canned chicken stock)
- 2 cups smooth peanut butter
- 1 ¾ cups light cream or half-and-half
- Finely chopped salted peanuts, for garnish

Instructions:

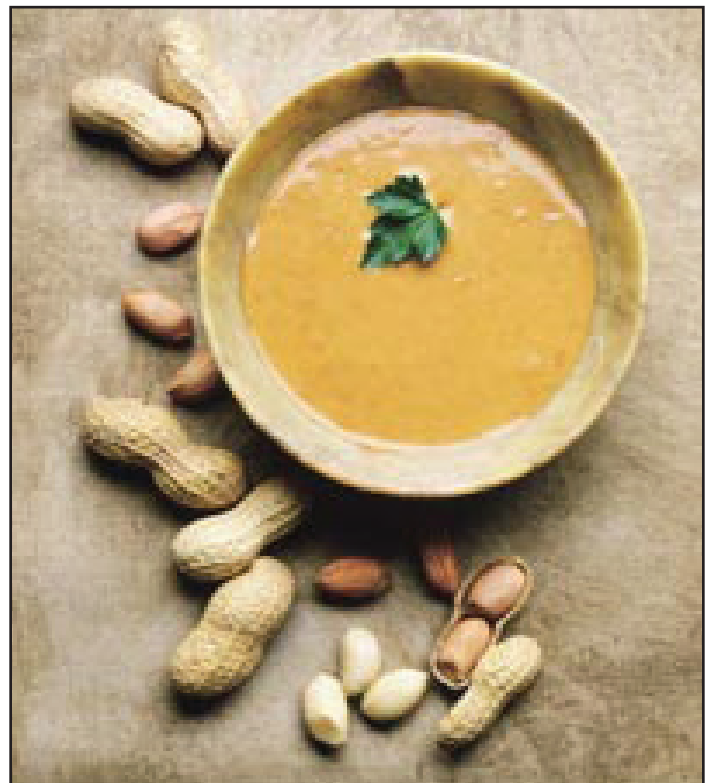
In a large saucepan or soup pot over medium heat, melt the butter. Add the onion and celery and cook, stirring often, until softened, three-five minutes.

Stir in flour and cook two minutes longer.

Pour in the chicken stock, increase the heat to high, and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Reduce the heat to medium and cook, stirring often, until slightly reduced and thickened, about 15 minutes. Pour into a sieve set over a large bowl and strain, pushing hard on the solids to extract as much flavor as possible. Return the liquid to the sauce pan or pot.

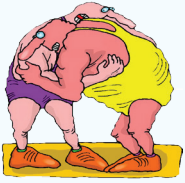
Whisk the peanut butter and the cream into the liquid. Warm over low heat, whisking often, for about five minutes. Do not boil.

Serve warm, garnished with the chopped peanuts.



<http://www.history.org/almanack/life/food/fdpnutsp.cfm>

Parrot Warbling



Grappling with Grammar

Grammar

Adding Suffixes to Words that End in Y

1- When you add a suffix that starts with E (such as -ed, -er, or -est) to a word that ends in Y, the Y usually changes to an I.

Cry – cried – crier

Dry – dried – drier

Baby – babies

Family – families

Ugly – ugliest

Example: This is the dustiest old house I've ever seen. The best bakers make the flakiest pie crusts. The soup needs the tiniest pinch of salt, and then it's perfect. Seawater dries out your skin.

2- The Y doesn't change for the suffix -ing.

Example: The baby has been crying for almost an hour. The minute we brought in the new puppy, our mother began laying down sheets of newspaper. We should spend some time tidying before the guests arrive.

3- If the word in question has two consonants before the Y, change the Y to I before adding the suffix -ly.

Sloppy – sloppily

Happy – happily

Scary – scarily

Example: Funnily enough, I said the same thing just yesterday.

Of course, there are always **exceptions:**

“Funny,” he said dryly.

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/spelling/>

Idiom--Attic

Jump on the bandwagon

Join a popular trend or activity.



Example: So many people are trying to quit smoking that I might as well **jump on the bandwagon** and

quit as well.

<http://www.smart-words.org/quotes-sayings/idioms-meaning.html>

Beak Speak

The /j/ sound and the /ch/ sound

1- When the **/j/** sound follows a short vowel in a one-syllable word, it's usually spelled **dge** as in **badge, hedge, bridge, dodge and smudge.**

(The d protects the vowel from “magic e.”)

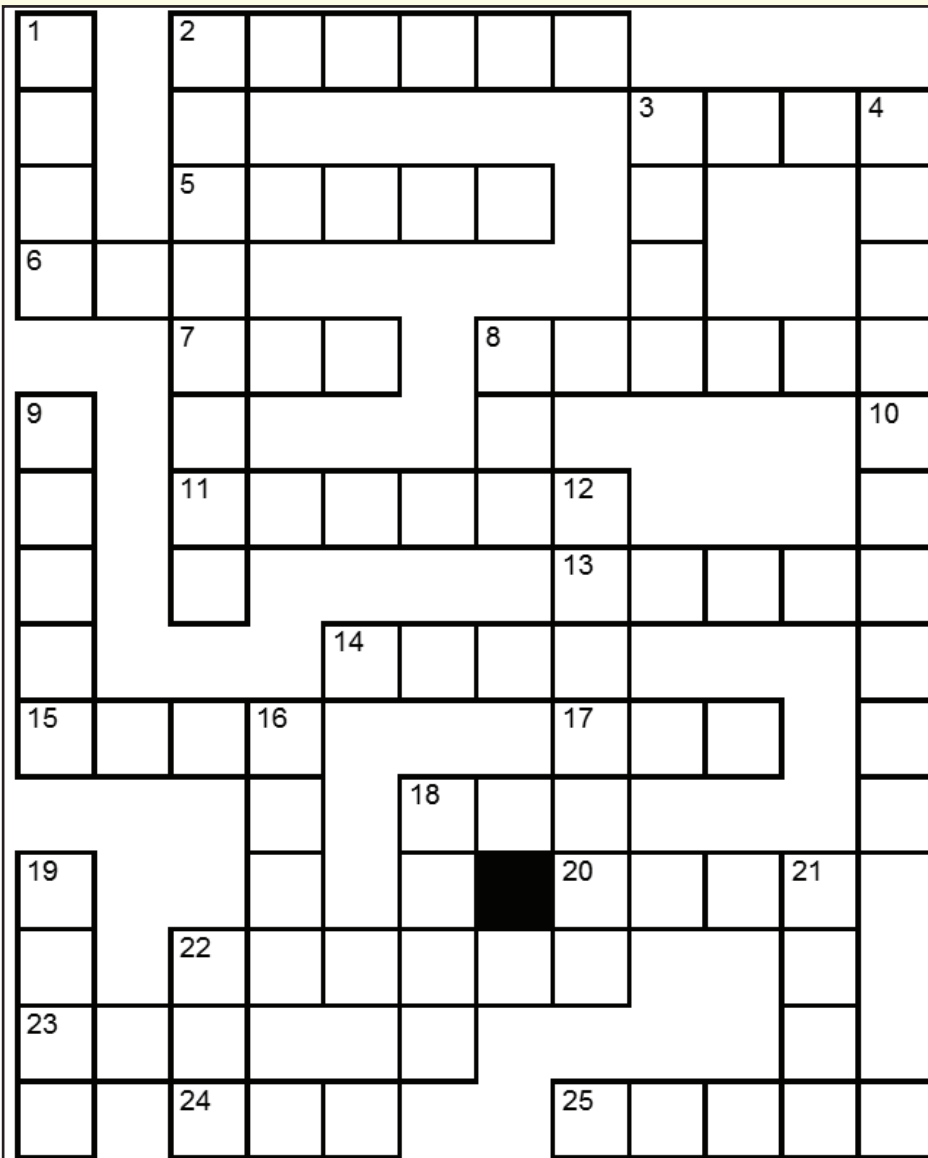
2- When the **/ch/** sound follows a short vowel in a one-syllable word, it's usually spelled **tch** as in **catch, fetch, stitch, blotch and clutch.**



Common **exceptions** are the words **such, much, rich and which.**

<https://www.understood.org/en/learning-attention-issues/child-learning-disabilities/reading-issues/14-phonics-rules-for-reading-and-spelling#slide-11>

Some More Parrot Fun Stuff



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)
 19- The antonym of thick. (4)
 21- Another word for throw. (4)
 22- The opposite of young. (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)

Dogs

Find and circle all of the words that are hidden in the grid.



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| O | D | A | C | H | S | H | U | N | D | P | A | D | D | O | O | P | Y | R |
| G | C | I | D | S | W | H | A | S | B | T | O | E | T | A | D | O | K | T |
| N | O | D | O | R | G | R | P | R | E | U | E | O | P | U | G | I | S | E |
| I | L | A | D | I | A | I | O | R | E | R | L | G | D | G | S | N | U | P |
| D | L | L | N | P | T | N | R | T | H | V | R | L | E | L | N | T | H | P |
| W | I | M | U | Z | C | I | R | O | T | E | E | R | D | A | E | E | G | I |
| O | E | A | O | R | E | H | U | E | A | W | M | I | I | O | O | R | R | H |
| H | S | T | H | R | E | N | I | T | B | A | E | N | R | S | G | G | E | W |
| C | E | I | T | B | D | H | D | H | N | T | A | I | P | T | O | E | Y | R |
| W | G | A | E | P | E | A | C | S | U | R | N | A | L | D | E | R | H | E |
| O | N | N | S | P | N | A | H | S | E | A | A | I | P | E | E | R | O | T |
| H | I | U | S | E | R | E | G | M | N | S | H | E | A | X | R | A | U | F |
| C | K | L | A | L | P | A | O | L | A | I | E | U | O | S | Y | O | N | F |
| O | E | N | B | H | T | P | H | H | E | H | P | B | A | H | E | W | D | I |
| R | P | R | E | O | N | G | L | S | S | E | T | U | M | A | L | A | M | T |
| G | S | R | L | E | I | N | A | P | S | R | E | K | C | O | C | I | D | S |
| I | D | E | R | E | Z | U | A | N | H | C | S | A | M | O | Y | E | D | A |
| S | E | T | T | E | R | B | L | O | O | D | H | O | U | N | D | O | F | M |

BASSET HOUND
 BEAGLE
 BLOODHOUND
 BOXER
 BULLDOG
 CHIHUAHUA
 CHOW CHOW
 COCKER SPANIEL
 COLLIE
 CORGI spacer
 DACHSHUND
 DALMATIAN

DEERHOUND
 DINGO
 GERMAN SHEP-
 HERD
 GREAT DANE
 GREYHOUND
 HUSKY
 LHASA APSO
 MALAMUTE
 spacer MASTIFF
 PEKINGESE
 PINSCHER

POINTER
 POMERANIAN
 POODLE
 PUG
 RETRIEVER
 ROTTWEILER
 SAINT BERNARD
 spacer SAMOYED
 SCHNAUZER
 SETTER
 SHAR PEI
 SHEEPDOG

SPITZ
 TERRIER
 WHIPPET





Femininity

A woman is all about femininity,
That's the stuff that she's made up of.
She has within her,
Layers of depth to her thoughts and feelings.

She reminds you of an onion,
Seemingly translucent to tantalize your imagination.

Only to uncover layer upon layer,
Peeling off to reveal yet another layer.

She's never one-dimensional,
That's not what she's made to be.
Her layers serve only to protect,
Her very core of being.

Her deepest core is so very well-hidden,
From the harsh glare of unenlightenment.
Generously sharing her genuine being,
Only to those she trusts with her core.

You can only choose to let go,
Resisting not her many womanly charms.
But be swept up by her many facets and dimensions,
Uttering, "What astonishing femininity!"

by Fion Lim

Rigoberto's Riddles

What comes down but never goes up?

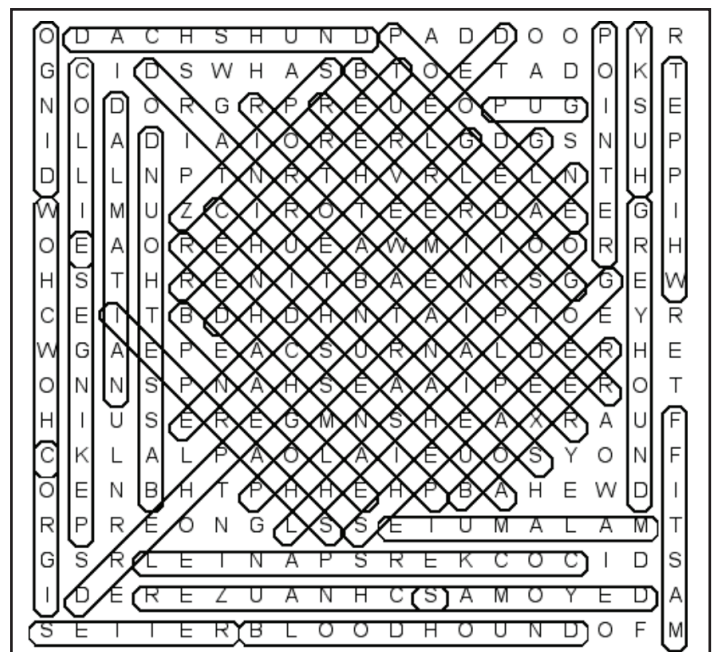
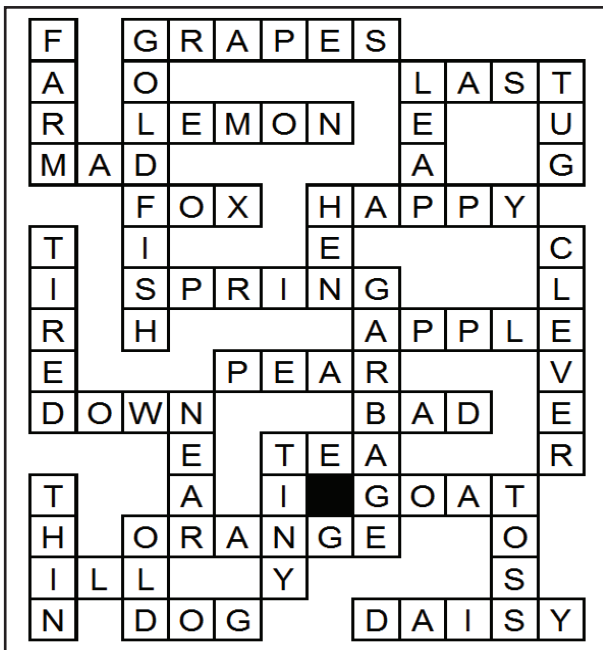


Rain

Silly Vasily's Chuckle Chamber



One day a college professor, after getting irritated in his college class, stands up in front of the class and asks if anyone in the class is an idiot, and if there is one, then he/she should stand up. After a minute, a young man stands up. The professor then asks that guy if he actually thinks he is an idiot. The boy replied, "No, I just didn't want to see you standing there all by yourself."



Granny Noetal

Dear Granny Noetal,

I signed up for an ESL class and was surprised that the teacher didn't let me take fifteen minutes out of class for prayer. My religion, Islam, requires that I pray five times a day. Because it's very important to me, I dropped the class. What can I do?

Fatima

Dear Fatima,

Thank you for writing. I'm sorry that you dropped the class, but if you missed fifteen minutes every class session, you would actually be missing a total of four classes over the course of the semester. Missing three classes usually results in a student being dropped. This is based on state requirements.



There is another reason why leaving class for an extended period of time is not good. ESL classes often require partner work or group work in classes. Students are dependent on each other for practice in communicating in English. If you left during that time, it would complicate matters for a partner and your instructor.

My understanding of Islam is that there is some flexibility as to when people can pray. In your case, is it possible to pray before or after a class? If that is not possible, I would suggest picking up some academic units in our ESL Center, which has a very flexible time schedule in that you choose your own hours. Look into it.

Granny

Interview with Professor Zhang

Continued from page 1

Professor Zhang: When I just came to the US, I studied management science and then I also continued my graduate studies in the MBA program focusing on finance. Afterwards, I went into accounting. I passed my CPA (Certified Public Accountant) exam and then gained some years of experience in the accounting field. From there, I started teaching in ARC as a part-time professor, and then as a full-time professor.

Parrot: How did you get interested in accounting, your area of expertise?

Professor Zhang: My original interest wasn't actually accounting or finance, but in management science. As time passed and life changed, I started to realize the importance of accounting to small businesses and non-profit organizations. They have accounting needs because these companies usually are short of human power. To pay for CPAs or full-time accountants to come in and to develop work would be expensive, so I decided to respond

to the high demand and transition into the accounting field. There are educational requirements, experience requirements, and ethics requirements for CPAs so I went through the California Board of Accountancy, looked to see what the requirements were, and worked all the way to meet them. Eventually, I passed the test, got experience, and became a fully-licensed CPA.

Parrot: How long did it take you to meet all the requirements?

Professor Zhang: The requirements may have changed in recent years, but for me, I already had most of the educational requirements met when I received my two master's degrees. My primary focus at that time was on accounting units, so I simply took additional courses in accounting while preparing for the CPA examination.

Parrot: Which master degrees did you earn?

Professor Zhang: I have an MBA in finance and a master's degree in management science.

Parrot: Wow! It takes a lot of hard work. What challenges do professors face in teaching accounting?



Professor Zhang: This question would be related to the courses that I'm currently teaching. For example, one course is ACCT301, which is for financial accounting. This course is transferable, which means that if the students would take the class in ARC, these units would be transferable to UC or CSU (Cal State University), so we need to teach at a level up to UC or Cal State. The challenge is that sometimes, our students here are not prepared to take this class with success. Perhaps their math skills are not good enough, or they don't have any business background. Some students may lack the ability to read and understand textbooks. We also have lots of ESL students. A lot of them take this class as their first business class and they don't have the business background to understand those hard concepts. This class is worth four units and I would say it's one of the hardest accounting classes, so the challenge is that our students are often not well prepared to take the course.

Parrot: What should those students do to get prepared for these kinds of classes?

Professor Zhang: It's a good question. We were considering setting a prerequisite for this course, but eventually we didn't do it because of the practices of other California State colleges. They haven't set any prerequisites for it, so we follow suit, but there are always students who tell us they wish there were a prerequisite for this course. For students to get prepared for 301, I would suggest taking 101 first or spending some more time preparing themselves in reading and math. When students are introduced to the field of accounting, which is a combination of reading, math, logical thinking, and business principles, before taking 301, they can excel in this course and all other accounting courses in the future.

Parrot: It's very good information for students who want to take this class in the future. So now a few questions about you. Would you describe yourself as adventuresome or cautious?

Professor Zhang: I'm getting to be more cautious as I grow older. When I was younger, I would probably be more adventurous. Now, I would consider myself more conservative and more cautious.

Parrot: Artistic and creative or scientific and practi-

cal?

Professor Zhang: I'm more practical. After all, I am in the field of accounting. I teach students how to solve real business problems and how to make better business decisions!

Parrot: Playful or serious?

Professor Zhang: I am serious, although I can also be playful at times. During class I wouldn't want to be playful, but I'm definitely more playful when I'm with little kids and the like. I would say I am a very serious person when it comes to my teaching, my students' success, my job, and my career. I know that my job is a job that is very meaningful in helping other people learn business knowledge and acquire technical accounting skills, so that they can market themselves after they finish courses with ARC. This is a serious business, so I am very serious about what I teach and about modeling professionalism before students.

Parrot: You said that you were more adventurous when you were young, so which adventures did you have at that time?

Professor Zhang: When I was younger, I always wanted to look for opportunities, try new things, and not be afraid of taking risks. For example, in the business world, we know trading stocks is very risky, right?

Parrot: Yeah, business is full of risks.

Professor Zhang: Right - otherwise it wouldn't be business. I traded stocks and options. Options are even more risky than stocks. So yes, I do like to take some degree of risk.

Parrot: What's the biggest challenge you have ever had to face in your whole life?

Professor Zhang: I think life is full of challenges. Different ages and different stages. I would call the biggest challenge for me in my life probably was the time I landed in the United States from China. The first graduate school that I went to is located in upstate New York. In China I always lived in a tropical area, so the weather was difficult for me to get used to at first. I came in January, at a time when it was snowy and there were many snowstorms. My wardrobe wasn't suited to cold weather, and I had no transportation of my own. I didn't know how to

drive and I didn't have any friends here. At the same time, I had to deal with stress in graduate school and worry about the bills I had to pay. The international tuition fee is very high. If I lived close to the school, it was convenient to walk to school; but if I wanted to save money, then I would live away from school but then I didn't have a car, so all of these were challenges. When I went to a grocery store, I had to take a bus and then walk a distance carrying heavy bags with two hands in snowy weather. I was twenty six and single, so for a lady coming from another culture it was totally difficult. Coming to the US from a different culture was already very adventurous in itself. At that time, I was kind of upset and I thought I made the wrong decision. In my mind, I thought to myself, "I just want to give up and go back." Then I realized that since I was already here, I might as well finish the degree I was working towards. During this process, I eventually overcame most of my challenges. After I met these challenges, I started to appreciate the opportunity of accepting challenges. That was a good opportunity to train myself. I also started to appreciate the culture in this country. I especially appreciate the educational environment here and the opportunities this country provides to people who want to work hard.

Parrot: Yes, being able to overcome a challenge is the best reward for a person. What caused and motivated you to stay here and not go back to China?

Professor Zhang: I did want to go back a couple of times especially because at the time I was quite successful in China. My former colleagues always said, "Come back! We still have a position for you. You know, you're welcome to come back anytime." This really made me consider returning to China, but my mother told me that since I was already here I should finish the degree first. I thought that since I was already here, if I go back now I would never really be able to achieve my dream. So after this struggle I thought, "Well, if I want to go back, I should probably finish my degree first." That's how I stayed.

Parrot: Looking back at your high school and college days, would you make any changes in what you studied? If so, why?

Professor Zhang: I don't think I would make any

changes. I am very happy with what I learned before in high school and college. Every step I took prepared me for the next step in my life. I love teaching accounting and finance and seeing my students succeed. Since I have a master's degree in finance, I can incorporate this knowledge into accounting and talk to students about investing and personal finance. In China, my major was English language and literature, which also prepared me for teaching. I can use my language as a tool. Not a single step I took was ever wasted. I always tell my students to never think they are wasting time in taking classes here. I say, "It's going to benefit you. You might not know it right now, but in the future you will."

Parrot: Absolutely! Where do you plan to be ten years from now?

Professor Zhang: In ten years, it's not really up to me, but I think for me, personally as I can foresee, I will be staying at ARC. I enjoy my teaching job and I love ARC. My interest is in my students, so it's good for me.

Parrot: Do you have any good tips for students interested in going into your field?

Professor Zhang: If they want to go into the accounting field, as I suggest to them in class, they need to have an internship, which means experience.

Parrot: How can they get this experience?

Professor Zhang: In ARC, we have a designated Work Experience internship program. Additionally, in the areas of business and computer science, we have Ronny Flakes here with us to help our students get internships. He has been successful in getting our students into internship jobs. If you get an internship, you can get credit. Most internship will be paid, so you not only get paid from the internship but you also get credit.

Parrot: Wow! That's a big opportunity for them. How much experience do they need?

Professor Zhang: Half a year or one year is good. The longer, the better.

Parrot: Back to you. What do you like to do when you are not teaching?

Professor Zhang: When I am not teaching, I am



very active in our church, so I spend a lot of time helping in my Chinese church and a couple of religious groups. I also like to jog and hike every day and spend time with my family, my children, help them study hard and grow well. This is basically what I do outside of teaching.

Parrot: Finally, if you had ten million dollars, what would you do?

Professor Zhang: I don't need that much money, so I would set up a foundation and invest the money in the foundation. The purpose of the foundation

would be to help students like me who came from another country. They have all the challenges, all those financial difficulties. For those people who work hard, who appreciate educational opportunity in the United States, I want to set up this fund to give to them as a gift, scholarship, or whatever.

Parrot: Thank you so much, Professor Zhang!

Professor Zhang: You're most welcome.

Parroteer: Habiba Salehzada

What is the average Salary for an Accountant with an Associates Degree in Accounting?

According to national compensation data collected by the salary survey database, PayScale, the average salary for accountants with an Associate's in Accounting is approximately \$51,000. Annual salaries for employees who hold an Associate's in Accounting vary widely by location, years of experience, and job title, but most annual salaries fall somewhere in the range of \$35,000 to \$65,000.

Average Accounting Salaries by Location

Cost of living is one of the largest factors to determine the salary of accountants who hold an Associate's in Accounting. Accountants who hold an Associate's in Accounting and work in large cities tend to be compensated at higher rates than accountants who work in small towns, simply because higher salaries are necessary to meet the higher cost of living that comes with residing in an urban area. Similarly, average accounting salaries vary by state, as states that support larger populations, and usually more urban areas, tend to have higher average salaries for accountants with an Associate's in Accounting than states that support smaller populations. The catch is that, due to competition that comes with working in urban areas and states that support higher population densities, it can be slightly more difficult for accountants with an Associate's in Accounting to find jobs in these locations, especially if accountants



who hold Bachelor's or Master's degrees are more plentiful.

Salaries Ranked by Location (per State)

- Massachusetts: \$70,000
- California: \$53,500
- Michigan: \$52,080
- Pennsylvania: \$49,855
- Texas: \$49,000
- Ohio: \$47,150
- New York: \$45,500

Salaries Ranked by Location (per City)

- Nashville, TN: \$65,000
- Portland, OR: \$59,914



- Grand Rapids, MI: \$53,920
- New York, NY: \$48,000
- Seattle, WA: \$46,333
- Stockton, CA: \$49,000
- Dallas, TX: \$44,070

Average Accounting Salaries by Years of Experience

Years of experience is another one of the biggest factors to determine the salary of accountants who hold an Associate's in Accounting. Accountants who hold an Associate's in Accounting and have worked consistently for longer periods of times tend to be compensated at higher rates than accountants who haven't worked as consistently, simply because employers tend to award more skills and experience with higher salaries. Similarly, average accounting salaries vary widely by educational attainment, as employers tend to hire accountants with both education and experience, which is why it's important to also consider the average salary for accountants with a bachelor's and master's degree when deciding on a degree. The catch is that, due to employers' tendency to initially value years of experience before formal education, accountants with an Associate's in Accounting and who have 4 years or more years of experience have the potential to land a job before someone who is fresh out of college and has little-to-no experience.

Salaries Ranked by Years of Experience

- 20 or more years: \$52,729
- 10-19 years: \$51,706
- 5-9 years: \$41,093
- 1-4 years: \$41,506

Average Accounting Salaries by Job Title

Job title is another one of the biggest factors to determine the salary of accountants who hold an Associate's in Accounting. Accountants who hold an Associate's in Accounting and work in a supervisory or managerial capacity tend to be compensated at higher rates than accountants hold an Associate's in



Accounting and work in a staff capacity, simply because employers tend to award those who take on job titles with leadership responsibilities and come with higher salaries. Similarly, average accounting salaries vary by level of fiduciary responsibility, as employees that are entrusted with a greater proportion of their organization's finances tend to be awarded by their employers with higher salaries. The catch is that, due to employers' tendency to entrust accountants with higher degrees of educational attainment with leadership roles, it can be slightly more difficult for accountants with an Associate's in Accounting to earn jobs titles that are synonymous with supervisory or managerial responsibilities, unless of course they have more years of experience meeting those responsibilities.

Salaries Ranked by Job Title

- Assistant Controller: \$65,823
- Financial Controller: \$61,700
- Accounting Supervisor: \$53,885
- Payroll Administrator: \$51,784
- Staff Accountant: \$49,400
- Accountant: \$38,298
- Office Manager: \$35,500



by Merrill

<https://www.accountingschoolguide.com/the-average-salary-for-accountants-with-an-associates-in-accounting/>

Out of the Cage

Intel & the Community College Internship Partnership Information Thu, February 15, 2018 12:15pm – 1:15pm

Intel is partnering with the Community Colleges to promote summer paid business internship opportunities for community college students.

Learn about the Intel Corporation: Vision, Mission, Corporate Structure and Products Find out about the ins and outs of applying for internships especially designed for Community College Students

Open forum - Question & Answer Period

Location: Student Center Community Rooms 3 & 4

College Hour- The Sacramento Floodscape: A Look at Sacramento's Flood Threat and How We Deal with It Thursday, March 1, 2018 12:15pm – 1:15pm

Sacramento sits at the center of what was once a vast, seasonal inland sea, at times 20 to 30 miles wide and over 100 miles long. Then why, you might ask, did early European settlers make the decision to settle here? Join Geography Professor John Aubert as he explores issues of flooding and flood control, past and present, through maps, photographs, and videos.

Location: Raef Hall 160

The Treasure of the Sierra Madre Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Perhaps Humphrey Bogart's finest performance, here is presented the 1948 classic tale of gold and greed in the mountains and backcountry of Mexico and the uncompromising dark side of human nature. Many tales have been told of the lust for money and the greed and destruction that ensues, but what sets this story apart is the artistry behind the movie, the stark performances, the direction, the cinematography and the superbly adapted screenplay from the B. Traven novel. A before and after commentary is included.

Admission Free

Location: Sacramento Public Library – Central Library

828 I Street



| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THUR | FRI | SAT |
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| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

Calendar of Events



Questions/Comments?

Student Editor: **Elaf Khafaja**

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. To see The Parrot in color go to http://www.arc.losrios.edu/ARC_Majors/Humanities/ESL/The_Parrot.htm