



The ESL Parrot

Your ARC newsletter for and by ESL students

Issue # 9

Fall 2006

Interviewing Captain Day

Tell me a little about your background.

I started out as a business major at Sac State. Later, I figured a nice suit and tie job with big money was just too boring for me. That didn't work out well for me, so I went and talked to a counselor. She asked me, "Well, what do you like? Do you like to work inside or outside? Do you like working with people? Are you a leader or are you a follower?" She laid all these things out and pointed me towards law enforcement. Once I got into criminal justice classes at Sac State, my grades picked up, I had a better interest in school, I graduated, and at that point I knew that this was the field I was going to go into. From there, I got my criminal justice degree, went and worked an internship with the Fish and Game department, and worked for the county parks system. Also, I worked at Arco Arena for a while and then decided that I needed something a little more full-time and wanted a job that I could work in and give something back to the community. I wanted to see a job all the way thru that you can come across and talk to people. So from there, I went through a post-grad program and became certified and started work at a college as a police officer and got promoted to sergeant out there.

How long have you been working here?

I worked five-and-a-half years out at CRC College and then got promoted to captain and worked here a little over six years. I have been with the district a little over twelve



years.

What kind of education is necessary for police work on campus?

If students are interested in law enforcement, where can they get that training? Are there classes they should take at ARC?

Sac State has a great criminal justice program over there, so if they were going to look to get their degree, I would highly recommend Sac State. They were at some time number one or number two in Cali-

fornia for their criminal justice program. The Public Safety Center is part of ARC, and they have a lot of classes out there. They teach everything from self-defense and first aid to firearms. They teach all kinds of stuff out there so there's a great resource through American River College to get additional training if you need it. Becoming a law enforcement officer is a very competitive field, so if you have some experience and a degree, it definitely gives you additional help. Also, we are required as campus law enforcement officers to go through a forty-hour post course, which is above and beyond our post-certificate. All officers through out California are re-

quired to have a post-certificate, which is a minimum of about 700 hours and which takes you through all the training that you need. For instance, it offers training in driving, first aid, domestic violence, or sexual assault. So to become a certified police officer here or out on the streets, you have to have your post-certificate. To be campus law-enforcers, you have to go through an additional forty hours of training. The post academy takes about 4-5 months if you go there every day, but if you want to

Without goals, and plans to reach them, you are like a ship that has set sail with no destination.

Fitzhugh Dodson



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do it three times a week, it takes about 10-11 months.

How is working as a police officer on campus the same and how is it different from working for a city?

I think the best thing about working on campus is that you actually see somebody come in that is fresh out of high school or somebody who is new to the campus and who may not get off to a good start. That's when you get to help them, and you see them on graduation night, and they want to thank you and take a picture of you because they remember who you are and what you did for them. I think that's part of the problem with when you're on the streets — that you don't always get to see the follow-through, but here, we see

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Student Chirpings

A SUMMER IN ALBANIA

This past summer, I went to Albania. Albania is a small, Balkan/Mediterranean country just north of Greece with a long, long history. But sometimes people ask me, "What's an Albania?", as if it is a thing or as if they had never heard of such a place. In truth, until 1991, Albania was hardly known by people in the U.S. That's because its borders were closed for 50 years to westerners, and communication with the west was forbidden by the strict Communist dictator, Enver Hoxha. However, in 1991, Communism fell and the marvelous light of freedom came ringing in.

My assignment this summer was to teach English. I joined a group of about 15 others from the U.S., and we held daily grammar and conversation classes for students with at least a third grade level of English proficiency. Our textbook was the Bible, so students also learned about the laws and ethics that initially formed the foundation of our American institutions of justice. Younger Albanians are passionate about learning English so they can prepare for a better future. Due to a lack of economic opportunity, many hope to emigrate.

What I like best about Albania is its hospitable, friendly people. If you are a guest in an Albanian home, you will be treated as if you were a national treasure! You will be lavished with respectful attention and served dish after dish of freshly prepared delicacies. My favorite was eggplant served with a dollop of yogurt sauce on top, garnished with tomato, and sprinkled with garlic salt. And you never have to worry about food being stale in Albania. That's because all the ingredients are purchased and prepared fresh every day! It's lots of work for the women, but the payoff is very satisfying to the eaters!

The national summer pastime is going to the beach. Everyone goes to the beach! Babies are introduced very early to a secure dip in Mom or Dad's arms in the beautiful Adriatic and Ionian Seas. At the earliest age possible, children learn to swim. It's a lifetime habit that consumes everyone's time on the weekend, and nothing gets in the way

of a trip to the sea.

Unfortunately, Renaissance architecture and art missed Albania. For various historical and cultural reasons, including the disastrous 50 years of Communist influence, buildings in Albania look more functional than beautiful, and many are in a crumbling, grey condition. However, lots of new buildings are being constructed, and every day Albania looks more and more like Greece (although in reality, it still has a long way to go).

Speaking of architecture, there is



one oddity in Albania that is impossible to miss. During the Communist era, the government required that hundreds of thousands of small round military bunkers be built to protect against invasion by other countries. These concrete mushroomrooms dot the landscape like mushroomrooms on a forest floor. They're everywhere! Now, they are an eyesore and a bit of an embarrassment, used mostly for chicken coops, storage sheds, or covered over with shrubbery to hide them.

If I could make a few changes in Albania overnight, here's what I would do:

1. Teach everyone to drive with reserve. Until 1991, Albanians were not allowed to own automobiles. Only the Communist higher-ups had them.

Now, cars are everywhere, without an infrastructure to support them or traffic laws sufficient to control the typical headstrong male Albanian driver. (Very few women drive yet, literally only a handful). It's especially dangerous for pedestrians who must play "dodge-cars" just to cross the street!

2. Build many parks with lots of greenery. Children in the city don't have many green places to play. Most people live in drab apartment buildings where few garden spaces were planned.

3. Institute an environmental cleanup program. If Albania wants to be taken seriously by the west, it must catch up quickly and provide sufficient garbage containers, start recycling programs, and develop a plan to save their incredibly-beautiful natural places. At this point, there is simply too much trash visible to visitors.

There are also a few things I would never change:

1. The warm, open-hearted nature of Albanians. Albania was made a part of the Middle East Turkish Ottoman Empire for 500 years. Manners and etiquette from that part of the world demand a high level of hospitality. Perhaps because of this influence, Albanians take you into their homes as if you were better than family. It is a quality of life that is irresistible for the fortunate visitor!

2. The more remote, quaint, ancient villages where time seems to have stopped centuries ago. Albania has several very old cities, as old as in any ancient civilization such as Egypt or China. The Apostle Paul is said to have crossed a bridge that is still standing near the city of Elbasan.

3. Albanian food! The tastiest soups and most delicious meat stews, along with meat pies and yogurt dips, plus hearty village bread, baklava, and Crème Caramel Custard, make a trip to Albania almost worth it even if there were no other reason! Mediterranean flavors abound, famous flavors from Greece, Italy, Africa, the Middle East, and they show up in every tasty dish. And of course no salad is complete without a healthy spill of delicious, fruity Albanian olive oil! Gezuar!

Danah Nelson, IA in the ESL Center

Parrot Warblings

Seven Secrets to Learn English

Secret #7: REVISE! REVISE! REVISE!

If you revise, you'll improve your learning by 100%.

What does "to revise" mean? It means "to read again". You should be systematic about this. When you learn something, you should note it. Then you should *look at it again*, 3 times:

- after 1 day
- after 1 week
- after 1 month

Each time you revise, test yourself.

Learn, revise, test.
Revise, test.
Revise, test.



NOTE:

Revise (BrE): read again to improve one's knowledge
Revise (BrE & AmE): read and correct; update



Take a leaf out of someone's book

Meaning:

Do something in the same way as someone else does to be like him/her or successful as he/she is. If you **take a leaf out of someone's book**, you behave like him/her because you will gain advantages from it.

Example:

Maybe I should **take a leaf out of Jenny's book** and start exercising.

I will **take a leaf out of his book**. It's clear to see how he learned to become a fluent English speaker

ESL WEB LINKS

<http://www.esl-lounge.com/>

This website provides ESL lesson plans and materials, including surveys, jigsaws, flash-cards, games, discussion prompters, role cards, readings, pronunciation activities, board games, songs, grammar summaries and more



<http://pen-pal.com/>

The Student Letter Exchange is one of the oldest and largest pen pal matching organizations in the world. Any student (ages 8-19) can be registered for FREE on their database if they are willing to correspond in English.



Grappling with Grammar

WHO vs. WHOM, THAT vs. WHICH

Rule 1. *Who* refers to people. *That* and *which* refer to groups or things.

Examples

*Anya is the one **who** rescued the bird.*

*Lokua is on the team **that** won first place.*

Rule 2. *That* introduces essential clauses while *which* introduces nonessential clauses.

Examples

*I do not trust editorials **that** claim racial differences in intelligence.*

*The editorial claiming racial differences in intelligence, **which** appeared in the Sunday newspaper, upset me.*

NOTE: Essential clauses do not have commas surrounding them while nonessential clauses do contain commas.

Rule 3. If *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those* has already introduced an essential clause, use *which* to introduce the next clause, whether it is essential or nonessential.

Examples

***That** is a decision **which** you must live with for the rest of your life.*

***Those** ideas, **which** we've discussed thoroughly enough, do not need to be addressed again*

NOTE: Often, you can streamline your sentence by leaving out *which*.

Examples

***Those** ideas, **which** we have discussed thoroughly, do not need to be addressed again.*

Better: *The ideas we have discussed thoroughly do not need to be addressed again.*

Dear Granny Noetal,

I am now a regular student and I'm no longer taking ESL classes, but I have noticed that I am losing my English speaking skills and I forget words. Do you have any suggestions on how to keep that collection of words that I already have in my vocabulary fresh in my mind. I would accept any suggestions. Thank you for your help.



At a loss for words,

Tatyana Kalachik

Dear Tatyana,

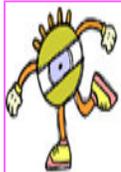
A lot depends on your circumstances and how much you are required to speak and what kind of speaking you do in your everyday life. Keep in mind that everyone has a passive vocabulary that is often not called upon in everyday life. Now, although you were smart to write me, I'm going to elicit responses from our flock, bunch, bevy, herd, school, gang (*Yes, I'm showing off*) of ESL professionals to find out their thoughts on the subject. Ok, professors, start your engines. Write me with your suggestions. As Tatyana is a faithful reader of The Parrot, she'll see your pearls of wisdom.

Word Search Compound Nouns



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

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Armchair | Bellman | Songwriter |
| Wastebasket | Checkbook | Shoplifter |
| Playroom | Childhood | Thunderstorm |
| Airplane | Driveway | Townhouse |
| Landlady | Suntan | |
| Textbook | Headphones | |



The Five Senses Crossword

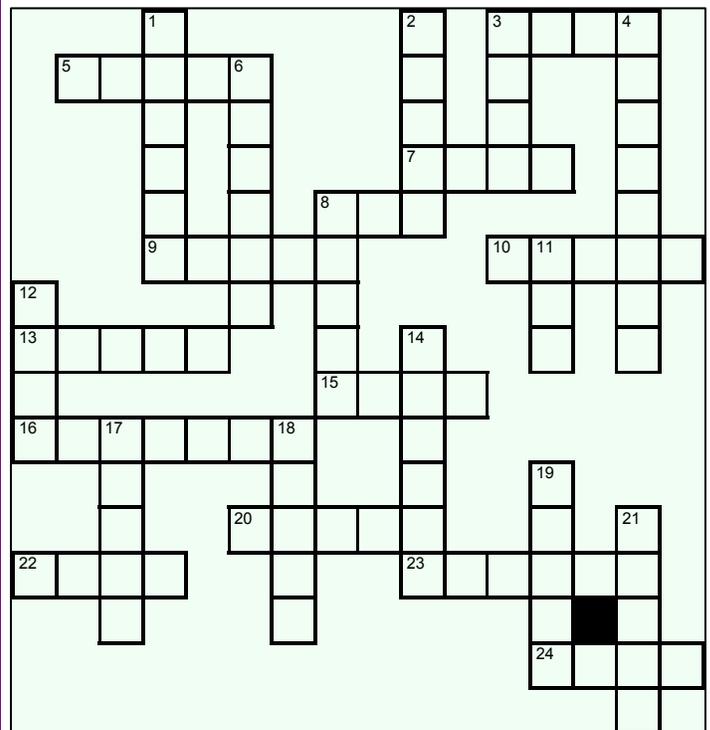


Across

3. Another word for touch.
5. That cloud _____ like a fish.
7. You need these to see.
8. A flying animal that uses sonar to sense things.
9. I _____ a flower.
10. Smell bad.
13. How many eyes do most spiders have?
15. No light.
16. You use these to touch things.
20. I _____ TV.
22. The organ you use to smell.
23. The organ you use to taste.
24. What you hear with.

Down

1. That _____ like a siren.
2. Not noisy.
3. How many senses do you have?
4. I _____ to music yesterday.
6. Sight, smell, and hearing.
8. Not able to see.
11. How many eyes do you have?
12. Not able to hear.
14. Lots of light.
17. Loud sounds.
18. A ferocious fish with an excellent sense of smell.
19. A bird with excellent sight.
21. I _____ a rumor yesterday.



More Student Chirpings

Solutions to the Problem of Cell Phones Use in Classrooms

Do you feel comfortable in a noisy environment? Is it easy for you to study while other people are talking? Maybe your answer is no. In these days, school bell jingles are not the only noisy sound that teachers and students hear in their schools, but cell phone rings too. Even though cell phones are very useful in many places, a good number of educators argue that students should not be allowed to use their cell phones while they, the students, are in class because these devices disrupt classes and are used by many students as a tool to cheat with during tests. But to ban the use of cell phones in high school, college, and university campuses is not as easy as to turn them off because cell phones enable students to contact their parents in emergency situations. However, there are several solutions to the problem of cell phone use in class.



Most students lack a clear understanding of the expectations and rules of their instructors. Because of that, the first and most reasonable solution to the problem of cell phone use in class is a dialogue between students and teachers. For

example, last year when I was in high school, on the first day of class, Ms. Tobiasen, my English teacher, talked about her cell phone policies. She explained to us the reasons why she did not allow cell phones in her class, and what the punishments were for the students who were caught cheating by using their cell phones or talking on them. Surprisingly, everybody understood, and as a result of this dialogue, nobody used their cell phones in her class during the whole semester.

Another way to keep students from talking on their cell phones while they are in the classroom is to penalize them. When I was in high school in Peru, one of my teachers had a peculiar way to punish students. He had a box with yellow, orange, and red cards that he used when someone disrupted the class or broke a rule. If the teacher saw a student talking on his/her cell phone, he gave that student a yellow card, which meant "don't do it again." The second time that the student was caught with the same transgression, the professor gave him/her an orange card, which meant "I will be more severe."

Finally, the third time that the student was caught talking on his/her cell phone or breaking another rule, the professor gave him/her a red

card, which meant "you are kicked out of my class for one week." In this way, the teacher kept the students from talking on their cell phones during class and made a better study environment for the students who were really interested in learning.

Finally, the third and most effective solution to the use of cell phones during class is the installation of "jamming devices" in classrooms. But what are "jamming devices"? They are basically machines that block the cell phone signals, so that people can not make or receive any calls, at least inside the classroom. In this way, students would not be able to use their phones while they are in the classroom, and the classes would not be interrupted by any noisy cell phone rings.

In conclusion, cell phones are very useful in many places, but students should avoid using them in their schools because the ringing noise that comes from cell phones disrupts the fluency and the positive learning atmosphere of the class. A dialogue between students and instructors, punishments to the students who break the cell phone rules, and the installation of "jamming devices" in classrooms are the best solutions to the problem of mobile phones use during class.

Solutions to the Problem of Cell Phone Use in the Classroom

One of the problems of technology use is connected to cell phones. One of the problems of cell phone use is the problem caused by those devices in a classroom. Nowadays teachers in different schools are trying to find a solution which can help to manage cell phones use in classrooms. Schools are tired of lessons being disrupted because of cells ringing, from cheating with cell phone help, and students breaking the school rules. But any problem needs to be solved. So, these are the questions teachers have because of those problems: "What can we do to reduce the effect of cell phones in the schools?" or "Are there any solutions to limit the violation of teachers' rules by students?" If those are the questions, then there must be answers which can help to solve the problem of cell phone use in the classroom.

The way which is appropriate for one teacher doesn't work for another. The answers are very different because almost every teacher has his own key to control cell phone use in the classroom. Mostly teachers just take away the phones if their use is not allowed in school. That kind of punishment can include three steps: for the first violation,

for the second one, and if it occurred more than twice. For the first time, teacher can confiscate cells from the students and they can be returned after the lesson. If the violation repeats, then the cell can be returned after the school week and to the student's parents only. But sometimes those steps are not enough for the student to understand. So then the third step comes: the confiscation of the cell without return. (But it is possible that the student can get his phone back at the end of the school year.)

The method described above is very common in elementary schools. However, things that can work with children do not work with adults. College teachers must be more creative to find ways which can make students respect the rules of the college. As the age of students is very different, then the solution should be universal. I heard about one such way. It is used by a Spanish teacher at ARC. That teacher always warns his students that if he hears the ring of the phone, he'll take it from the student and call his relatives in Spain. The phone will be returned to the



owner, but of course the teacher is not going to pay the future bill. The student must pay for his phone call, and it is obvious that the bill will be huge.

There is another solution to reduce cell phone use in the college classroom and, in my opinion, it is a really creative and funny method. I also heard about a teacher of math at SCC and his way to control cell phone use in the class. Before the lesson begins, the teacher instructs his students that in case the phone interrupts the lesson, the student must answer his phone but also everybody in the class should loudly answer with him and say, "Hi!"

The problem of cell phone use in the classroom is still a real problem for teachers and it doesn't matter if they are working with kids or with adults. In any case, this certain problem needs a solution and this solution must be effective. However, while teachers are trying to find a way to solve problems connected with cells, their questions are still with them.



Out of the Cage

True Colors

This workshop is for anyone who ever stops to ask “Who Am I?” and “What Am I Here To Do? True Colors is a career assessment tool to help you know and understand yourself better – what motivates you, why you behave in certain ways, why you have certain attitudes and preferences, and what your core values are. It is used to help you identify and clarify what careers and career environments would be most compatible and fulfilling for you.

Date: Tuesday, November 14, 2006 from 2:30 to 4:00pm

Location: ARC's Career Center located in the Student Services building



The ARC Patrons Club's annual Crafts/Bake Sale & Raffle is Wednesday, Nov. 15, from 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. in the Cafeteria foyer. Proceeds go to the Patrons Club's ongoing support of college programs

ARC Patrons Club's annual Crafts/Bake Sale

Questions / Comments?

Please let us know what we can do to improve "The ESL 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 D387 (at Davies Hall) braccop@arc.losrios.edu (916) 484-8988

A Native American Elder Speaks: Tribal People and Culture Today



Join us as we hear and learn from local Native American tribal elders. They will address issues affecting Native tribes and our Sacramento area community in preparation for Thursday's second annual Native American gathering.

Date: Tuesday, November 14, 2006 from 12:25 to 1:20pm

Location: Raef Hall, Room 160

ARC Concert Band Concert



Join us for an instrumental band concert featuring works of Larry Daehn, Frank Erickson, and Claude T. Smith. Admission is free to this concert. Date: Wednesday, November 15, 2006 at 6:00pm Location: Room 512 of the music department portables.

For more information, contact Dyne Eifertsen at 484-8676.

Universal Transit Pass (UTP) Election

A student election will be held November 15 - 18 on campus. For the past three years, students have had the opportunity to use all light rail and bus transportation at an extremely low cost through the Student Access Card and the Universal Transit Pass (UTP) fee. This election is to determine if students want to continue the low-cost UTP fee. For more information visit http://www.losrios.edu/downloads/UTP2006_FAQ.pdf

"You're Hired" – Find Out What Employers Want

Come discover what employers from state, county, and private organizations are looking for in the people they hire.

Date: Tuesday, November 16, 2006 from 12:20 to 2:20 pm

Location: Career Center

Seating is limited.

Reserve a space by calling the Career Center at 484-8492.



Even More Students' Chirpings

Some unedited W20 (novice ESL) responses to the Granny Noetal column on cell phone use in the classroom:

I don't like when people use their phone in the test. It makes me confuse. You know some people use phone. I don't like to write a test, when someone is talking or yelling. When I am starting writing, I can write a test very bad in F you know. When someone write a test, is not good to cheat. When I write a test, if I study something, I can do very well. I don't like when a phone ring makes me mad, and then I can't do test you know.

The Cell Phone

I think for recommendation for the students:

- #1 turn off the cell phone in class
- #2 respect the teacher in class
- #3 put in vibration the cell phone in class
- #4 speak in the house, before go to ARC, in case of emergency put 911 in the phone
- #5 not answer the phone in class
- #6 use the cell phone in time of the break
- #7 left the phone in the car

Antonio

The Cell Phones

Well, I think cell phones are a great invention in order to give more security and communication around the world. People who work are more archivol because they have their cell phones. Emergencies are safer for doctors, mothers, kids, teachers, etc. I think to have a cell is great. But when people abuse not given the respect to the place they are in, is a problem. Like people driving and talking are dangerous because they lose control some of the times. People sometimes also use the cell on class and I think is not ok. We need to respect teachers and class mates. I understand how terrible can a teacher feel when the person is in class and they are busy on different interests. I think teachers have the perfect right to tell the people in their classrooms to turn off their phones and to put away their books and magazines they're not using in their class.

Elisa Diaz.

Cell phones

I need cell phones.
I think cell phones are very expensive.
I think cell phones should be given to police for the period of class.

Peter

My Cell Phone

Everyone has cell phones. I has a cell phone too. I bought it last year. My friends always have cell phones going off in class. My teacher said recommendations do you have for solving the problem of cell phone abuse in the classroom. OK, students not all of you enjoy cell phones in the classroom. My teacher felt happy when voice cell phones make no more noise.

Hai Tran

Problem of Cell Phone

Now, everyone uses cell phones. Imagine that all phones ring together at the same time in class. It's terrible! The classroom will be like as a stock market. So, students can't concentrate and follow when the teacher talks about lessons. For solving this problem, teachers always request all of cell phones must be off in the classroom. The best way, we should be keeping "silent" for our cell phone, so that we easily check messages later.

Hung Nguyen

The use cell phone in class

My recommendation is:

Every student that uses the cellular phone in classroom deserves to receive the lowest note "F" in all their classes. "F" I think is a lowest note in my country, that's why I believe to be strict in class. Teach the students to respect the teacher and classmates because to have a strict discipline, it motivated the students not to use cellular phone in class.

Tail Feathers

A Brief History of Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving is a national holiday in the United States. It is celebrated each year on the fourth Thursday in November. On this day, families gather together, and many people say prayers of thanks for the year's blessings. In many homes, a big dinner of roast turkey and dressing is served. Thanksgiving is traditionally a harvest festival. Similar festivals are celebrated in many parts of the world to give thanks after the year's crops have been safely harvested. Canada celebrates its Thanksgiving the second Monday in October.

A small ship called the Mayflower set sail from Plymouth, England, on September 16, 1620. The passengers spent 66 days in the hold of the ship, arriving on November 21.

Most of them were Puritans who had been persecuted for their religious beliefs in England. One month later, on December 26, all 102 passengers set foot on land and began to establish the colony of Plymouth. The Pilgrims, as these people came to be called, had borrowed money from a group of English merchants to cross the Atlantic Ocean. They planned to start a settlement in the Virginia Colony in America, but during the long voyage, storms blew their

crowded little vessel off course.

After sailing for more than two months, the Mayflower finally reached land near what is now Provincetown on Cape Cod. This part of the American coast, called New England, had been explored several years earlier by an Englishman named Capt.



John Smith. The Pilgrims followed Smith's maps and sailed across Cape Cod Bay to the mainland coast of Massachusetts.

They founded the Colony of Plymouth in December 1620. Most of the Pilgrims had suffered terribly from the long voyage. They immediately began to build shelters, but soon they were overcome by a general sickness. Through the course of the winter 46 died, nearly half their original number. Some who became ill

on the voyage and who were too sick to be moved stayed on the Mayflower, which was anchored in Plymouth Harbor for the winter.

The Mayflower had been a cargo ship and had to be refitted to handle the Pilgrim passengers. It had three masts and a double deck. No one is sure of what happened to the original Mayflower after it returned to England the following April. A replica of the original Mayflower was built in England in the mid-1950's. This ship, Mayflower II, sailed across the Atlantic in 1957 to commemorate the Pilgrim's voyage. It is now anchored in Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts.

The first American Thanksgiving probably took place in New England. It was celebrated by the Pilgrim settlers, who established Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620. The Pilgrims had struggled bravely through a grim winter with much sickness and little food.

The following spring, friendly Indians helped the settlers to plant corn, and in the autumn, the first crop was harvested. Governor William Bradford proclaimed three days of prayer and



Silly Vasily's Chuckle Chamber



"The secret is to swallow without chewing. That sends big chunks of food into your bloodstream. This forces your arteries to open wider, which increases blood flow to the brain, which makes you smarter and more successful."

thanksgiving. The Pilgrims gave a huge feast and invited the Indian Chief, Massasoit, and 90 of his people.

The custom of observing a special harvest thanksgiving day spread throughout the other colonies in the following years. After the American Revolution, the various states continued the custom, each one naming it's own day for giving thanks. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the first national Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday in November. The present date was established by Congress in 1941.

Continued from page 1

people come in and change, mature, graduate and go on and better themselves.

In addition, I think that because people want to be here, they are a little more understanding, which gives us a little more control. Also, I know myself personally, that I'm a family man, so I knew that if I went and worked on the street, it would take more time out on the street, with rotating shifts, and bad hours; it would interfere with what I had planned for a family life. That's why the college seemed to

work and be a good setting for me, while still having all the abilities of being a police officer.

Do you like your job? In what ways?

I love my job and I think this is a good fit for me on this campus and in this profession. Each semester there is something different and I think that's what I love about my job. The fact that it's not the same thing every day is what I like most. There are different issues going on. You can come to this cam-

pus one day, and everything is quiet, and on the next day, something's going on.

Does having so many ESL students around affect your job or the job of your officers in any special way? Does it become more difficult or easier in some way?

We do sometimes have communication problems in our office, but we do have officers who are bilingual. Sometimes, there is a language barrier, but we always seem to find a way out. We sometimes run into disabled

students but we have our own service here on campus. Generally, the campus does function well together because we know we can communicate with each other if we run into problems. For instance, if we need a counselor here, they'll come down and see us. We work well together and that's part of our crisis response team on campus.

By Yelena Oliferchik
& Aliona Burcatoia
(Parrot Bulldogs)