

My Autobiography

From Birthday to May 2, 2010

1936 – 1950, Iraq

My name is Mohammad Taghi Monzavi and I am the sixth child of Mohammad Mohssen Monzavi and Mariam Damawandi. I was born on the 2nd of May, 1936, in the city of Samera, located in the north of Iraq, in an Iranian religious family who followed the Shiite beliefs of Islam

My father Mohammad Mohssen Monzavi, known as Sheikh Aghabozorg Tehrani, authored 31 volumes of bibliography “Al Zariah” and eight volumes of biography of Shiite scientists as well as 19 volumes of various books with different subjects. He was born as a son of Ali Mohseni in Tehran in 25 of March, 1876. He moved to Iraq at the age of 23 to continue his education in 1898.

Sheikh Agabozorg’s family moved to the holy city of Najaf in southern Iraq, six months after my birth. I received most of my primary education in an Iranian managed elementary school in Najaf without graduation. Additionally, my father hired private teachers to teach me the Arabic language, using the book *Jameol mogadamat* and various other books to learn English and mathematics. He supervised the art of Persian handwriting himself.

I spent my childhood in the Shiite city of Najaf in an environment of strong Arabic nationalism and an anti-Persian nationality. The Arabic fanatic spirit showed itself often in verbal humiliation to me and also sometimes in the form of bodily harm. Because of my father’s age at the time of my birth (61 years), my older brother, Ali Naghi, was my guide during this period of my life.

When I was a teenager, my brothers, Ali Naghi and Ahmad, who are two years apart and were both born in Iraq, moved to Tehran for their education. This immigration happened because of the encouragement of my aunt’s grandson, Jalal Aale Ahmad, a famous Iranian novelist (writer) in Iran, and my father’s cooperation. In the spring of 1945, my third brother, Mohammad Reza also moved to Tehran. I stayed with my two sisters, Fatemeh and Batool with my parent in Najaf. In the fall of 1946, my parent visited Tehran and the holy city of Meshhad in northeastern Iran. During this two-month trip my sister Batool, who was still single, and myself were with them. During our stop in Tehran, I saw the big parades of the members of the Democratic Party of Ghawamol Saltane and the members of the Communist Party (Toude Party).

1950 – 1963, Iran

In 1950 my father sent me to Tehran to continue my education under the supervision of my older brother Ali Naghi. Because of my age (14), my father asked his assistant, Saied Abass Mohri, to accompany me and my nephew, Mohammad Sadegh Beheshtipour (15), through the Iranian border at the city of Khoramshahr, in the southwest corner of Iran, into Tehran. My father strongly believed in Imam Ali’s philosophy that a man should raise his children according to the necessities of their time in society and prepare them for living their life according to their own time in history.

Ali Naghi Monzavi and his spouse Bozorg Beheshtipour (my cousin) received me in Tehran and treated me as their own child.

I obtained my diploma from the Iranian elementary education system in Tehran in 1952. At this time, I was very active in the political youth movements favoring the nationalist government of Prime Minister Dr. Mossadegh, who nationalized the Iranian Oil Company and expelled the British Oil Company from Iran. In 1953, when I was a freshman at Aboo-Rayhane-Bironi High School, there was a military coup against popular Dr. Mossadegh, during which he was ousted and arrested. Widely spread rallies and violence broke out on the streets of Tehran and other cities in Iran. Thousands of protesters were arrested every day, including me. I was beaten and injured during my arrest. They kept me in custody for a month and released me without any trial after the street rallies subsided in Tehran.

In 1954, I mourned the loss of the dearest and nearest person to me in my family, my brother Lieutenant Colonel, Dr. Mohammad Reza Monzavi. He was tortured to death in prison for not cooperating with the coup and for not giving information that was asked of him.

After finishing eighth grade, I passed the exam for ninth grade and continued my education at Nasser Khosrov High School and Marwi High School, on Nasser-khosrove Street in downtown Tehran (Bazar). In 1957, I graduated from high school and received my diploma in mathematics with a grade of 18.5/20 from Marwi High School. That same year, I took the admission's exam to Tehran University and was admitted to the Science Faculty, Mathematic Department. After passing the first year exams in this faculty successfully, I took the university admission exam again and was admitted to the Engineering Faculty, Civil Engineering Department with a high score, which earned me a grant of 150 Touman per month. At this time, Mr. Abdolah Riazi was the dean of Engineering Faculty and taught Hydraulics and Numeric Mathematic. (Mr Riazi was later executed, when the "Islamic Government" took power in 1979). My other professors included, but were not limited to Dr. Riazi, Mehdi Bazargan, Abdolhosain Khalili, Kazem Jafroudi, Ahmad Hami, and Shafiiha. I received my degree in Civil Engineering and graduated from the School of Engineering of Tehran University in June 1962. (Mr. Bazargan was later the first minister president of Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979 and resigned from office in the protest to embassy occupation and hostage taking of the Americans in Tehran).

Between 1962 and 1964, I was hired by the Ministry of Development and Housing, as the Ministry's Representative to very bad climate and undeveloped areas, including the cities on the Persian Gulf. My headquarters were in the port of Bandar Abbass and also the provinces of Sistan and Bluchestan, in south east Iran, with another headquarter in the city of Zahedan. My duties included supervising the Ministry's contractors, engineers, and inspectors in these areas. During this period of time I was touched and bothered by how my fellow countrymen were suffering by not having access to safe tap water for their household. This encouraged me to continue my educations in the water engineering sectors, which required me to move to a foreign country.

1964 – 1973, Germany

I saved the money from my salary and left Iran by bus, through Turkey, for Germany in September 1964.

On my way to Germany, I stopped in Istanbul, checked in my luggage at a hotel and traveled by train over Syria to Iraq to visit my parents. This was the last time that I could see them in my life.

After six month attending an intensive German language course at “Göthe Institute” in Staffen a suburb village of city Freiburg in West Germany, I was admitted to the Technical University of Darmstadt in 1965. I successfully completed the first year of my education with high marks in Civil Engineering and qualified for a 300 Marks grant per month from the university. During my university education, I also worked at the Golüke Consulting Engineers firm in Darmstadt as a design engineer.

In 1968, I graduated with excellent marks from the university with the title of “Diplom Bauingenieur” (=Civil Engineer, MS), specializing in hydraulics. My thesis was on the calculation of underground water movements. The high score in my final exam resulted in the university admitting me as a doctorate candidate and simultaneously hiring me as an Intern for six months. Following a request by Professor Doktor Ingenier (Dr. Ing.) Ralf Schröder, the head of the Institute für Hydraulik und Hydrologie, the university hired me as a full-time Assistant Professor, paid by the German Research Center for four years, with a total budget of 300,000 DM (Deutsche Mark). This amount covered my salary, my assistant’s salary, all costs related to more than two years, 24 hours a day, seven days a week testing of hydraulic models in hydraulic laboratory, and calculating the results by computerized statistical method. For performing my educations, during these four years, Professor Schröder assigned Professor Dr. Ing. Hanes Lacher to supervise me during my research on “New Resistance Law for Extreme Natural Roughness in Pressure Pipes Based on Statistical Method,” which I later used for my dissertation. I had to inform the professors and colleagues and update them on the progress of my research results on a yearly basis. I defended my dissertation in front of a jury of three professors in July 1972 and passed with a “Sehr Gut” (Very Good) score.

When I left Iran to pursue my education in Germany, I always wished to go back to my country and serve my people as a professor in the Engineering Faculty of Tehran University, from which I graduated. With each step of my higher education, I thought about how I could apply my learnings to the education of Iranian students. I collected a lot of educational materials and information to do my future job the best. For one year, I also served as the head of the “Iranian Student Union” at Technical University of Darmstadt.

I married Nasrin Sedehi (my Aunt’s great granddaughter) in Tehran on September 29, 1969. Our first daughter, lovely Roshanak, was born in Darmstadt on January 7, 1972, and brought happiness to our small family.

In July 13, 1972, I passed my exam and received my Dr. Ing. Title (PhD) with a “Sehr Gut” score. Technical University (TU) Press published my thesis, “New Resistance Law for Extreme Natural Roughness in Pressure Pipes,” as Technischer Bericht Nr. 8/1972.

During my years at the TU, I helped my Professors (Schröder and Lacher) by working with their students and also performing hydraulic tests on pressure pipes with different material, which TU was doing per contracts for outside industries. TU also sent me on short visits of the hydraulic laboratories in Stockholm (Sweden), Zurich (Switzerland), and several hydraulic laboratories inside Germany. I had then conduct seminars to inform my colleagues about the visits.

During my ten years in Germany, I visited most of the European countries. Between 1963 and 1968, before my marriage, I visited France, England, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Belgium, mostly on student tours. In 1968, I took a trip to Eastern Europe through East Germany (DDR), Poland, and Soviet Union (USSR) to visit my niece, Parvin Monzavi, who was a medical student at the University of Leningrad (St. Petersburg). I met Parvin at the Moscow Railway

Station. During the ten-day visit of Moscow and contact with the ordinary citizens, I noticed that there was a big gap between the government and the people of USSR. However, I did not predict the fall of USSR at that time.

In 1969, after my marriage to my wife, Nasrin in Tehran and spending our honeymoon in Isfahan, we moved to Germany with a few days stop in Rome. After establishing in Darmstadt we traveled to Belgium, the Netherlands, France, England, Luxemburg, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and took a trip with Nasrin's parent to Switzerland.

1973 – 1986, Iran

In January 1973 and following an invitation from Tabriz University in Iran, I returned with my family (Nasrin and Roshanak) to start a full-time Assistant Professor position in the Civil Engineering Department. On our way to Iran in a brand new Mercedes Benz, we stopped in Istanbul, left our car and luggage in a hotel and flew to Beirut to meet my older brother Ali Naghi, who was in political exile at that time. In addition to the city of Beirut, we travelled with him to the ancient city of Baalbek (Heliopolis) and the grotto of Jeita. Beirut was beautiful and my brother's resident was located on top of a hill, from which we could see most of the city. In our way to Iran we chose the Turkish northern road on the south coast of Black Sea. Close to the boarder of Iran, and in spite of using chain on our tires, we had problems driving on the icy and snowy road of the Sivass Pass in Turkey. Our car slipped on the icy road and got stuck in the snowy shoulder of the road. Fortunately, a passing truck full of Turkish soldiers nicely stopped to help and lifted our car and put it back on the road.

At Tabriz University I began teaching the subjects of Hydraulics, Water Supply, and Sanitary Engineering for the Civil Engineering and Mechanical Departments. In addition, I taught the same topics to government employees in night classes. One year later, the dean of Civil Engineering Department, Mr. Soltani, promoted me to vice president for educational planning.

In 1975, after two years of working at Tabriz University and following an invitation from the Engineering Faculty of Tehran University, I moved with my family to Yussefabad in Tehran. First, I began my work as a full-time Assistant Professor, teaching Water Supply, Waste Water Disposal, and Treatment in the Civil Engineering Department of the Engineering Faculty. After a year, because of my desire to work simultaneously in a private engineering consulting firm, I requested for the University Administration to change my position to a part-time Assistant Professor.

In May 30, 1978, our second daughter, lovely Mana was born. I loved and enjoyed my work at the university and the firm. My wife, in addition to her own education toward a BS in Economics from Melli University in Tehran, encouraged and supported me by managing the household and raising our two children.

Based on an internal poll arranged by the student in 1980, I had the best rating for my teachings in the Civil Engineering Department. During the years of 1978 to 1985, I authored the following four technical books in Farsi: *Community Water Supply*; *Community Waste Water, Volume I*; *Wastewater Collection, and Volume II*; *Wastewater Treatment* all published by Tehran University Press. Currently, these books, after several revisions by me, are still used as textbooks in the Iranian universities, as well as reference books by consulting engineers in Iran. Additionally, I worked with a private publisher to publish a table book for hydraulics calculation of pipelines conveying water, wastewater, and sludge to be used by student, as well as the engineers in consulting firms in Iran. During 1975 to 1979, I also flew every other week to the city of Zahedan,

the capital of Baluchistan-Province and to Tabriz, the capital of Azerbaijan-Province, where I worked for over two years, teaching students of their universities in the form of short courses. Additionally, I was a principal engineer in Atras Group Consulting Engineers for the design of wastewater disposal and wastewater treatment plants of the cities of Zahedan, Zabol, and Bojnord. In 1984, Tehran University promoted me from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor.

After the Iranian revolution in February 1979, I joined Farpak Consulting Engineers as a shareholder and principal in charge of supervising their department of water and wastewater. Between 1979 and 1986, our department designed water and wastewater treatment facilities for the cities of Zabol, Ahwaz, Garmssar, Khoy, and also ports of Genaveh and Daylam in the Persian Gulf. Additionally, we designed phase one of the regional water supply system for the province of Sistan, including 830 kilometers of pipelines with diameters of 100 to 1,200 millimeters (4 to 48 inches) for the city of Zabol and 815 villages by using water from Chahhe Niemeh. Chahhe Niemeh is a manmade freshwater lake that was constructed before the 1979 revolution on the Hirmand (Helmand). It flows from Afghanistan and provides fresh water for the province of Sistan. An intake facility from this lake, water treatment facility, and several pump stations were included in this project with an estimated cost of \$150 million.

In addition to my academic activity at the universities and supervising the engineers in Farpak Consulting Engineers, I was an active member of the National Committee for Standardization and Setting Codes for Water Industries at the Iranian Ministry of Energy as is documented in Ministries publications number 117-3 for potable water and 118-3 sewerage, published in 1992. Furthermore, I was senior consultant for Iritec Consulting Engineers, which was affiliated to the Iranian Ministry of Industry and Mining. I worked on the wastewater treatment plant of the city of Shahi in the province of Mazanderan and the Steel Mill Complex, in the city of Mobarakeh, in the province of Isfahan. After the Islamic Revolution and closing of the universities, the Ministry of Energy and its Mahab Consulting Engineers, assigned me and a group of university professors to visit the port of Boushehr in the Persian Gulf to review the wastewater disposal and treatment project of the city, which was designed and ready for construction before the revolution. While there, we voluntarily visited the nuclear power facility and seawater desalination facility, built to provide potable water for a wide region. This facility was located close to Boushehr and 85% completed at that time. Seeing the damage accrued to the facility during the revolution deeply saddened everyone in our group. After 31 years and millions of additional dollars, the facility has still not started to produce electricity and potable water.

Scholarships and Visiting Europe – After the revolution and following an invitation from the Technical University of Darmstadt as a guest professor, I traveled with my family to Darmstadt several times for short-term research and to conduct lectures:

1 – 1980: For three months to lecture about the construction of Ganat, including its history in Iran and other Middle Eastern countries, and its effect on the Iranian economy. The summary of the lecture was published in German in “*Wasser und Boden*” magazine, No. 10 of 1981.

2 – 1984: For a month to present the following two lectures. a) The importance of water engineering education in the civil engineering branch in Iran. b) A case study about the problems in the design of Zabol Water Treatment Plant in regard to high suspended solids in Hirmand (Helmand) River. The abstract of these lectures was published in the university newsletter, No. 10 of 1984.

3 – 1985: The political and social problems in Iran had been worsening including but not limited to the following:

- **Discrimination in selecting the incoming new students into the university. The new regulations allowed only 60% of the university's enrollment capacity to normal student and designated 40% for government Islamic militia Basiji (Bassige), regardless of their grade in knowledge, which generally was drastically lower than the normal student. Usually, professors did not feel physically safe giving the Basijis true grades on exams. This resulted in many unqualified Engineers and Doctor Engineer graduating in Iran.**
- **Discrimination of women versus men. I saw that my daughters would not have a chance to compete with men for their future educations.**
- **The pressure on me and other professors to participate in the war zone against Iraq.**
- **Generally unsafe climate for living as a citizen in Iran.**

Therefore, my family and I decided to leave the country. This decision was very hard for me to make and against the will of my heart.

During my trip to attend the International Water Resource Association Conference in Brussels, Belgium, in 1985, I stopped in Germany for a few weeks to look for a job. In spite of all the help I received from university colleagues in Darmstadt, my job seeking failed. The Labor Department in Germany did not give me a work permit. I returned to Tehran and tried unsuccessfully to immigrate to Canada and Australia. Finally, I went to Islamabad, Pakistan, and applied for a visa at the US consulate, to attend a conference in United States. I stayed for a month in Islamabad with my brother Ahmad Monzavi, who was working for the Iranian Cultural Center and finally I received my entry visa to the US.

4 – 1986: Professor Pöpel, the director of the “Institut Für Wasserversorgung, Abwasserbeseitigung, und Raumplanung” at Darmstadt Technical University, officially invited me to perform a three-month research on the significance of wastewater lagoon in developing countries, using Iran as an example and comparing its performances to Germany. Technical University of Darmstadt provided me a three-months grant, including a monthly salary, health insurance for me and my family, and a nice apartment. The summary of this research was published in German language in “*Wasser und Boden*” magazine, No. 11 of 1987.

1986 – Present, United States of America (USA)

After completing my research in Germany, I flew to the US, consequently I lost my job at Tehran University, which I loved and had invested many years into on. My wife and children flew back to Tehran. This was the beginning of my three-years separation from them.

My family, with the help of my wife's brother, Nader Sedehi, who was a Swedish citizen, received Swedish visas. My wife and two daughters immigrated to Sweden and stayed in the city of Umea. Roshanak and Mana attended Swedish schools and my wife worked in the accounting department of Volvo.

Because my second language was German and not English, I studied English in San Diego for a year, attending “English as Second Language (ESL)” classes and simultaneously looking for a job

by sending out more than 60 job applications. Finally, in December 1987, I passed an interview with Chino Basin Municipal District (CBMWD) in San Bernardino County and was hired at their lowest engineering position on January 8, 1988. In 1989, after passing the probation period in CBMWD, obtaining my Green Card, and three years of separation from my family, they joined me in the US. We lived for 13 years in a rented condo in the Claremont, Los Angeles County. In August 1999 we bought a single-family home in Anaheim Hills, Orange County, where we currently reside.

In 1990, I took and passed the Professional Engineering (PE) exam, which I needed in order to continue my work in the US. To obtaining this license, I had to restudy some engineering materials that I had learned 30 years earlier in Iran. I was one of the oldest people in the approximately 2000 participants of the exam at Pomona Fair Grounds. Only 34% of the participants passed the exam successfully in that year.

During my work at the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), formerly CBMWD, I was promoted four times and reached the highest level of Engineering (Senior Civil Engineering) at the Agency. During my 19 years there, I was a hydraulic specialist, solving their hydraulic problems in the Agency's five treatment plants, with a total capacity of 3.5 (m³ / s) or 80MGD. Additionally, I supervised of the agency's wastewater collection system, which included more than 352 kilometers (~220 miles) of interceptors with a diameter of 450 to 1800 millimeters (18 to 72 inches), for collecting domestic and industrial wastewater, recycled water for irrigation purposes, and conveying of digester gas. IEUA also operated two desalination facilities for treatment of groundwater using the "Reverse Osmosis" method, to be used as potable water. IEUA also produced electric energy from methane gases coming out of the digesters and natural fertilizers from the sludge mixed with collected manure.

In 1993, in addition to my work, I cofounded the Iranian Society of Environmental Professional in Southern California (SIEP).

In 1995 I taught hydraulics, hydrology, hydrogeology, and water, as well as wastewater technology in UCLA's Extensions Winter Quarter for the Civil Engineering License Review Courses # 833.

During my residency in the US, I continued to stay in contact with Tehran University, Ministry of Energy, and other executive offices in Iran. In 1998, Eng. G.R. Manoochehri, Deputy Energy Ministry for Urban Water and Wastewater Affairs, invited me to attend the "Asian Conference on Water and Wastewater Management" in Tehran. There, I presented my two papers titled "Odor and air pollution control in wastewater treatment plants" and "Direct Utilizing of Treated Wastewater (Recycled Water) for Non-domestic Applications in Urban Areas" on March 2, 1998.

In 1998, I made the fourth revision and in 2008, the fifth revision of *Community Water Supply* which was published in 2009. In 1999, I made the second revision of *Volume I, Community Waste water Disposal*, and *Volume II, Community wastewater Treatment*. Additionally, I was also active in continuous contact with the Omran Group (formerly Civil Engineering Department) of Tehran University.

In August 1999, while still holding on to my Iranian citizenship, I became a US citizen (dual citizenship).

My daughter, Roshanak, graduated with a Doctorate (MD) in Pediatric from University of California at Irvine (UCI) and completed her fellowship in Endocrinology from University of California at Los

Angeles (UCLA). She is currently working at Los Angeles Children's Hospital and as an Assistant Professor at University of Southern California (USC). She and her husband, Rafael, made my wife and I very happy by bringing a lovely grandson Nick into the world on December 1, 2009. My second daughter Mana graduated from UCI with a Bachelor of Arts (BA) in English language and currently runs successfully her own marketing consulting business "Monzavi Consulting". I am happy and proud of my daughters and their careers, which was my hope and reason for immigrating to the US.

In 2006, after 19 years of working at the IEUA, I retired at the age of 71. I established "MTM Consulting Engineers" in Orange County (# 20076111334 01) on April 26, 2007 and IEUA hired me as an independent consultant. My contract with them has been renewed yearly until at least the end of 2010.

Currently, I am preparing the third revision of Community Wastewater, Volume II, Wastewater Treatment, which is scheduled to be published in 2011.

Trips - During my residence in the US (1986 to present), I took the following trips outside of California:

1. In September 1993, I traveled with 8 family members by car to Portland (Oregon), Seattle (Washington), Vancouver (Canada) and Victoria on the Vancouver Islands (Canada).
2. In July 1996, I flew with my wife and daughters to New York, rented a car and drove to Buffalo and Niagara Falls in the US, and Toronto, Quebec, and Montreal in Canada
3. In March 1998, I flew to Tehran, with a stop in London, to attend the "Asian Conference on Water and Wastewater Management" organized by Iranian Ministry of Energy.
4. In August 2000, I flew with my wife, her sister, and her sister's husband to Beijing (China). During this trip we visited the University of Beijing, the Forbidden City, Tiananmen Square, a silk factory, and we walked over the Great Wall of China outside of Beijing for few hundred meters of its 50,000 kilometers long. Then we flew to Shanghai, visited the port of Shanghai, and the cities of Suzhou and Hangzhou. The green tea plantations were impressive. Few days after returning to the US, on September 11, 2000, I had a severe heart attack. After angioplasty and having a stent installed in my artery, I stayed in the hospital for 11 days. My cardiologist told me that 25% of my heart had been damaged and would never be recovered.
5. In May 2002, I flew to Tehran through Frankfurt for eighteen-days visiting my brothers and meetings with the professors at Tehran University.
6. In July 2003, I flew with my family to Baltimore, rented a car and drove to Washington, D.C. After visiting D.C., we drove south to Richmond, Charlottesville, Jamestown, Yorktown, Williamsburg, and other cities in Virginia. Then, we crossed Chesapeake Bay to the state of Delaware and back to Baltimore before returning to Los Angeles and Orange County.
7. In August and September 2006, after my retirement, I flew to Frankfurt and took the train to the city of Göttingen and stayed for a month with my nephew, Dr. Poulad Monzavi. My niece, Dr. Parvin Monzavi, joined us from Tehran. We rented a van, drove with a group of eight people toward Freiburg, southwest of Germany, France, and Spain. In Spain we mainly visited the cities of Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia, and enjoyed swimming in the Mediterranean Sea. After returning to Göttingen, I flew through Frankfurt to Tehran. I stayed in Tehran for a month with my brother, Dr. Ali Naghi Monzavi, and my niece Dr. Parvin Monzavi. During this time, I arranged the preparation of the fifth revision of my

book *Community Water Supply*, and also worked with the Omran Group on a request for proposal (RFP) for an educational contract.

8. In September 2007, Poulad and his wife visited us in Anaheim Hills for a week. Poulad's family and I flew to Chicago, rented a car, and drove to Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, and Niagara Falls.
9. In August and September 2008, I flew to Germany again and stayed with my nephew for a month. Just like in 2006, my niece Parvin joined us from Tehran. Poulad rented a van and we drove with a group of seven people to Eastern Europe. First we visited the cities of Leipzig and Dresden in Germany, Prague in Czech Republic, Bratislava in Slovakia, and Budapest in Hungary. We also drove to southern of Hungary and stopped at the recreational beach city of Siofok at the south side of Balaton Sea. Then we turned back north to visit Vienna in Austria and Nürnberg in Germany. After two weeks we returned to Göttingen. I then continued my travels to other cities in Germany, including Freschen (Cologne) to visit my niece, Dr. Zarrin Monzavi. Next I flew to Tehran and stayed with my brother's family for a month before flying back to the US. During my visit to Tehran, I finalized the fifth edition (sixteenth printing) of *Community Water Supply* and released it for printing.
10. In September 2009, I flew to Boston to meet my daughter Mana for a six days visit of Boston and Cape Cod in Massachusetts. We also drove to Portsmouth in New Hampshire where we saw amazing foliage and changing of colors on the trees.
11. In addition to above-mentioned trips, I have taken many short trips with my family and friends to Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona.