

# THE NEW COURIER

Nº11 January 2005

Institut d'Estudis Nord-Americans

Monthly Publication

## PAINTING DONATIONS TO THE IEN



Xavier Carbonell

### Homage to New York

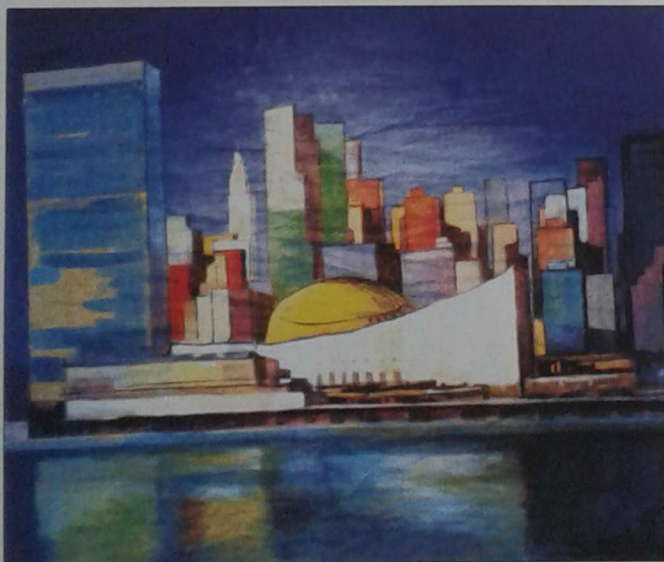
*The IEN has received, as a donation, two important paintings by the artists Xavier Carbonell and José Antonio Hernández Silió. Both works are dedicated to the great city of New York and both painters displayed their work at the IEN "Homage to New York" exhibit in 2002.*

#### Xavier Carbonell

Born in Olot (Spain) in 1942. He studied drawing, painting, sculpture and aesthetics with the Acadèmia Lluís Carbonell. At Bellas Artes, the fine arts school of Olot, he was introduced to many activities from the scenic arts and illustration to ceramics. He visited Paris in 1974 and started a tour towards Milan and Florence. In 1990, went to Vienna to study the Austrian artist Gustav Klimt. His first exhibition took place in Olot in 1971.

From his studio in Olot, Carbonell painted canvasses from sketches and notes made during short trips and longer stays abroad, as well as from the memory of moments of visual impact during those trips. Much of Carbonell's work involves certain themes, marked by four stages of evolution: "Work and Concepts" (1989), "New York" (1993), "Faces" (1994) and "Olympic Philosophy" (1998). He has had a total of 78 exhibitions, in Olot, Girona, Barcelona, Madrid, Vienna, Geneva, Miami, Perpignan, Paris, New York, Buenos Aires, Washington, and Hong Kong. Carbonell's work has also been shown at international art fairs in Miami, Singapore, Bogota, Hong Kong, New York, Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Los Angeles, Basel, Stockholm, and Jakarta among others. Furthermore, his work has been present at the Arco fair in Madrid. The Institutions that hang paintings by Xavier Carbonell are many, including the Olympic Museum and the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, the European Parliament in Strasbourg, the UNESCO headquarters in Paris and the Zarzuela Palace in Madrid.

Xavier Carbonell uses both oil and acrylic techniques. On occasions, his paintings subscribe to the currents of symbolism and expressionism. He tackles his subjects frontally and uses color fading by way of perspective. Every



José Antonio Hernández Silió

ien Institut Nord-americà

### HOMAGE TO NEW YORK

N.Y. vista per  
Xavier Carbonell  
José Antonio Hernández Silió

SALA D'EXPOSICIONS

Via Augusta 123 - 08006 Barcelona

one of his canvasses is dominated by a particular color tone which prevails over the rest.

Without a doubt, Carbonell's paintings reflect in every possible way the personality and inner life of this magnificent Catalan painter, who is full of mysticism and maintains an intimate relationship with nature, objects and human beings. His is a very precise, accurate, methodical personality and he is a perfectionist in his field.

#### José Antonio Hernández Silió

Born in 1927, he was a fine arts student at Bellas Artes "La Llotja" Copista in the Prado Museum in Madrid. Since 1990, he has exhibited in numerous art collection exhibits, the main ones being in the annual watercolor collections of the Caja Madrid, the Catalan watercolor artists' association's (Agrupació d'Aquarel·listes de Catalunya) "Catalunya Seen by the Watercolor Painters" in Room 3 of the Girona Town Council, "Aquarel·la actual" ("Watercolor Today") in the Saló d'Aquarel·listes de Primavera at Palácio March in Girona, and at Millenium of the Castle of Calafell "Mil·lenari del Castell de Calafell" in the Exhibit Hall of the Calafell Town Council.

He's had his own exhibits at Sala La Caixa, Agrupació d'Aquarel·listes de Catalunya, in the Exhibit Hall of the Town Council of Calafell, in the Hall of the Town Council of Torredembarra, in the Exhibit Hall of the Prado Postal Museum (Museu Postal del Prado) in El Vendrell, and at the Exhibit Hall Caixa de Tarragona. He is also a member of the Watercolor Painter's Association of Catalunya.

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# FILM CLUB

## AMERICAN NOVELS TURNED INTO FILMS: WORDS-INTO-IMAGES CYCLE

### Words

James M. Cain "The Postman Always Rings Twice", 1934

An amoral young tramp, a beautiful, sullen woman with an inconvenient husband, a problem that has only one grisly solution—a solution that only creates other problems that no one can ever solve. First published in 1934 and banned in Boston for its explosive mixture of violence and eroticism, *The Postman Always Rings Twice* is a classic of the roman noir. It established James M. Cain as a major novelist with an unsparing vision of America's bleak underside, and was acknowledged by Albert Camus as the model for *The Stranger*.

### synopsis

A work of hard-boiled detective fiction from the master, James M. Cain. A drifter gets a job at an isolated diner and gas station, then quickly sinks into a lustful relationship with the proprietor's young, sexy wife. Because in the world of Cain's fiction only a beat separates the urge from the act, it is easy for the pair to move from consummated lust to a plan to murder the husband. The consequences unfold in surprising ways.

"Every so often a writer turns up who forces us to revalue our notions of the realistic manner, for, no less than reality itself, it is relative and inconstant, depending on the period, the fashion, the point of view. . . . [Cain's] story is a third as long as most novels, and its success is due entirely to one quality: Cain can get down to the primary impulses of greed and sex in fewer words than any writer we know of. He has exorcised all the inhibitions". -- Books of the Century; New York Times review, February 1934



### Images

Tay Garnett "The Postman Always Rings Twice", 1946

"The Postman Always Rings Twice" is one of the best films noirs of all time - and one of the earliest prototypes of today's 'erotic thrillers.' The screenplay (by Harry Ruskin and Niven Busch) was based on the controversial first novel/pot-boiler (1934) of the same name by notorious writer James M. Cain. Cain was known for novels with forbidden lust, love triangles, brutal, raw sexiness, and adultery-motivated murder.

This fatalistic film from director Tay Garnett is best known for one of the hottest portrayals of a sultry and seductive femme fatale - it is one of Lana Turner's finest performances. The film was advertised with posters that described the illicit passion between a drifter (Garfield) and a married-unsatisfied waitress (Turner) in a roadside cafe: "Their Love was a Flame that Destroyed!" Their killing of the woman's husband ultimately leads to their mutual destruction in unexpected ways. This great and sexy film noir, however, received not even one Academy Award nomination.

This dark melodrama was the third screen adaptation of James M. Cain's *The Postman Always Rings Twice* - the previous two were Pierre Chenal's *Le Dernier Tournant* (1939) (French) and Luchino Visconti's first feature - the unauthorized *Ossessione* (1942) (Italian) with the setting transferred to Fascist Italy. A fourth, present day re-make, with cruder sex scenes between drifter Jack Nicholson and Jessica Lange, was director Bob Rafelson's 1981 rendition.

January 26<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 PM Theater

## ACADEMIC INFORMATION

### English Challenge Program

English Challenge, the IEN's multimedia English Program, is specially designed to reinforce the skills you have acquired in the General English Program. English Challenge gives you the flexibility to create your own schedule when using the multimedia lab, and provides you with classes which are both specifically tailored to your needs and constantly monitored by a teacher.

### English Challenge Courses

**Level Course (From Basic to Advanced).** This is a 40-hour general English course for each level, compatible with our Adult English Program. In addition to working with efficient multimedia materials to review Grammar, Listening, Reading and Writing, the students will have six hours of individual conversation classes and a teacher always on hand to clear up any doubts.

#### Grammar Booster (From Basic to Advanced).

If you have failed a Fall trimester course, are hoping not to fail a Winter trimester course, or if you simply want some practice with a difficult grammar point, Grammar Booster is a multimedia review course which covers all of the grammar seen at a given level. 20 hours of software use and constant teacher advice are included.

#### English Solutions Supplement (From Basic to Advanced).

This course will help you reinforce your Listening, Reading or Writing skills. English Solutions also includes two hours of individualized classes.

### Standardized Exam Practice (From Advanced on).

This is a 40-hour class which gives students extensive reinforcement of the skills needed to succeed on the computer-based test. Correction and in-depth explanation of five paragraph compositions is also included.

### Business Interactive (From Intermediate to Upper Intermediate).

This course is designed for Business English students who want to practice their language skills and expand their fluency by participating in "real world" simulations. Two individual conversation classes are included.

### Literature Course

This 10-week, 30-hour course in literature in English is intended for advanced and proficiency-level E2 students - especially teachers of EFL. One week is devoted to each reading - approximately 10 pages to be read at home. Although narrative fiction is the predominant form studied, some poetry and nonfiction are included. Class time consists basically of a pre-reading introduction to the author and a post-reading discussion of the piece - sometimes enhanced by an audio recording. Accompanying each reading are discussion questions, a glossary of new words with brief definition, a vocabulary exercise, an optional writing assignment, and a bibliography for further reading. The main course objectives are twofold: 1) to arouse interest in the message and work of each writer, and 2) to think critically. The secondary objective is to build passive vocabulary and become aware of certain style patterns.

## Jubilee Jazz Club

This month we're having:

### January Calendar

January 13<sup>th</sup>

COLEMAN HAWKINS  
Directed by Enric Vázquez

January 27<sup>th</sup>

TXELL SUST AND AUGUST  
THARRATS TRIO



Free! Thursday January 13<sup>th</sup> and January 27<sup>th</sup>  
at 7:00 PM, IEN Theater



# Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday

It is a time for the people of the United States to remember the injustices that Dr. King fought, a time to remember his fight for the freedom, equality, and dignity of all races and peoples, a time to remember the age of change through non-violence.

## History

American clergyman and Nobel Peace Prize winner, who led the

he met and married Coretta Scott; they had four children.

As the son of a "substantial" family, Martin

ried had

o f black young was protected to some degree from the more terrifying experiences of segregation and racial hostility, but he was not completely immune, for there were

buses. The Montgomery experience had taught black Americans the power of organization, the efficacy of sacrifice, and the dignity of suffering and nonviolence.

## King's Leadership

Convinced of the need for and the feasibility of a new civil-rights effort based on a nonviolent philosophy, King organized, in January 1957, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to broaden the potential of the movement begun in Montgomery. He later moved his headquarters to Atlanta, where he became the associate pastor, working with his father, at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

joined him and other civil rights leaders in an unprecedented demonstration of solidarity. From all over the country, citizens went to "March on Washington" in support of civil rights legislation. King delivered the most impressive oration of his career. "I have a dream," he said often during his fiery speech—a dream of the time when the evils of prejudice and segregation will vanish. Many of those present wept openly.

As the 1960's wore on, national interest in civil rights flagged; the United States became more and more preoccupied with the war in Vietnam. Urban riots, too, seemed to diminish public support of the civil-rights movement. King's first Northern campaign against slum conditions in Chicago in 1966, met with little success and was abandoned. Criticized by some for accepting a major leadership role in the movement for peace in Vietnam, King defended his linking of the rights and war issues. He maintained that war priorities diverted resources from the fight to improve the lot of the country's black poor.

His creed on nonviolence was increasingly challenged by younger, more militant leaders who did not renounce the use of violence to achieve their goals.

## Assassin's Victim

Early in 1968, King announced a "Poor People's Campaign," to be held in Washington. He hoped to dramatize the plight of U.S. poor of all races. As plans were being made final, King flew to Memphis to lead a demonstration of striking sanitation workers, most of whom were black. On April 4, as King talked with his staff on a balcony of the Lorraine Motel, he was shot and killed. James Earl Ray, a white man, was charged with the murder. He pleaded guilty in March 1969 and was sentenced to 99 years in prison.

## Honors

Among King's many honors was the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, awarded for his work in civil rights. In 1983, Congress established the third Monday in January, beginning in 1986, as a federal holiday in honor of his birth.

*"I have a dream.....  
I have a dream that one day little  
black boys and black girls will be able  
to join hands with little white boys and  
white girls as sisters and brothers  
I have a dream today."*

inevitable personal experiences through which he came to a tardy awareness and a summary rejection of the oppressive prejudice and discrimination that so troubled his sense of moral propriety and social justice.

At Crozer he developed a fascination for Mahatma Gandhi, whose life and teachings were ultimately to influence his own destiny as a leading apostle of passive resistance.

The Montgomery In 1954, he completed his doctorate, King accepted

gomery boycott. fore com-

the pastorate of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. In December 1955, a racial crisis propelled him into

the leadership of a citywide boycott of the local transit company. The precipitating issue was segregated seating on public conveyances. The Montgomery Improvement Association was organized to coordinate policy and strategy, and King was elected president. In the face of grave danger he enunciated a principle from which he never wavered: "We will not resort to violence. We will not degrade ourselves with hatred. Love will be returned for hate."

A year later, after many mass arrests, physical attacks, threats, and other forms of intimidation, the boycott was successfully concluded. Blacks and whites rode Montgomery buses on a non-segregated basis for the first time, after the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled unconstitutional Alabama laws requiring segregation on

The theme for the 19th Anniversary Celebration of the King Holiday on January 17, 2005 is:

**Remember!  
Celebrate! Act!  
A Day On . . . Not  
A Day Off**

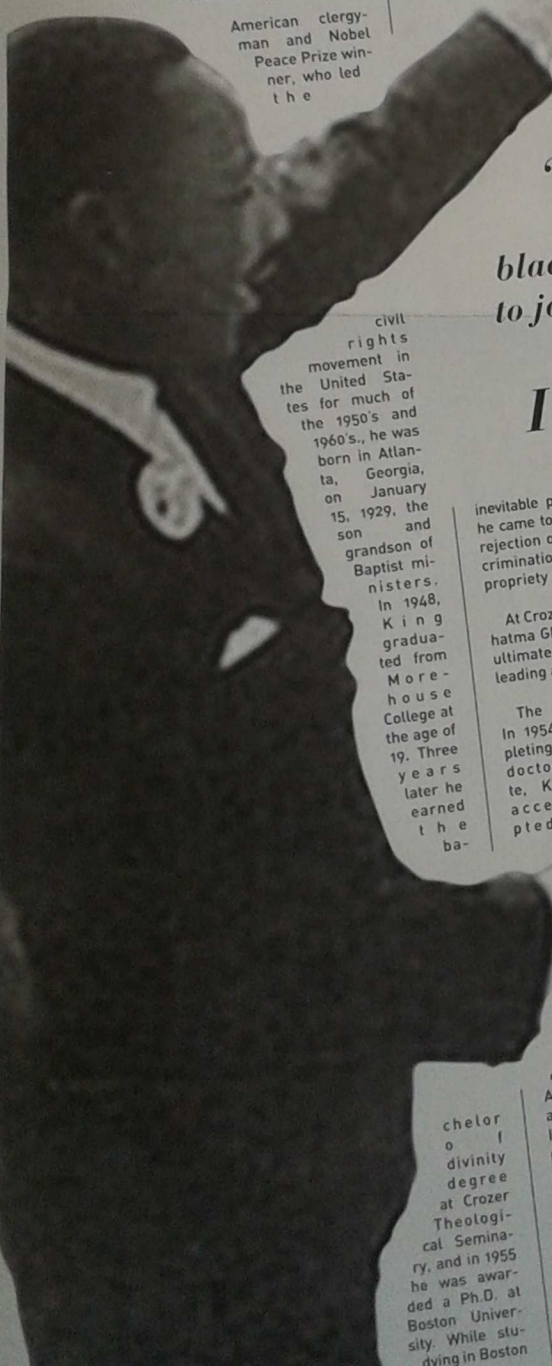
For the next several years, King helped lead numerous protest demonstrations throughout the South. He was frequently arrested and jailed, and physical violence and possibility of death were never far away. Often there was tragedy as insistent passive resistance challenged established customs of racial exclusion. In Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963 the police used fire hoses and dogs to rout black demonstrators seeking to desegregate restaurants, hotels, and department stores. A black church was bombed, killing four little girls attending Sunday school. King and several of his associates were jailed. While incarcerated, he wrote a celebrated document known as Letter from Birmingham Jail, a classic expression of his moral philosophy.

In 1965, King launched a voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. Following demonstrations, arrests, and "Bloody Sunday" (March 7), the campaign concluded with a "freedom march" of 25,000 people from Selma to Montgomery.

The most massive protest demonstration to occur in the United States was, in contrast, devoid of violence. On August 28, 1963, some 250,000 Americans of all faiths, races, and creeds

civil rights movement in the United States for much of the 1950's and 1960's, he was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929, the son and grandson of Baptist ministers. In 1948, King graduated from Morehouse College at the age of 19. Three years later he earned the ba-

achelor of divinity degree at Crozer Theological Seminary, and in 1955 he was awarded a Ph.D. at Boston University. While studying in Boston





## TEACHER PROFILE

Jamie Legum



Where were you born?

I was born in Atlanta, Georgia

2. What is your city like?

Atlanta is the "Gateway" to the south and is famous for the southern hospitality. People are very friendly and nice there. Atlanta is like a one big green park, with trees just about everywhere you look. The neighborhoods are very spread out and are all connected by highways. In fact the biggest highway there is called Spaghetti Junction. You can imagine what it looks like! People are moving farther and farther outside of the downtown area into the suburbs so nowadays, it isn't at all unusual for someone to commute an hour to go to work another hour to go home.

3. If you were to prepare a trip to your city for someone, what would you recommend visiting?

If you liked "Gone With the Wind" then you'd enjoy a visit to the Margaret Mitchell House.. The Martin Luther King Center is a must if you are interested in civil rights. COCA-COLA's headquarters are in Atlanta (we call Coca-Cola the "Atlanta drinking water!") and there is a World of Coca-Cola museum there that everyone seems to visit when they come to Atlanta. But me personally, I would just rent a car and drive through some of Atlanta's more historic neighborhoods and take in the spectacular beauty and charm of the old southern plantation style homes.

4. Have you always been a teacher?

I have been a teacher since I've in Barcelona,

but before that, I worked in other fields like publishing and sales

5. How long have you been in Barcelona? What brought here?

I've been here for a little over a decade. I have come and gone back to the US twice since I've been here. The first time I came was right before the 1992 Olympics and they were recruiting teachers at my graduate school in New York. I came over to help teach English to public officials like the Mossos so they could be prepared to speak English with all the tourists coming in for the Games

6. What do you like best and least about Barcelona?

What I like and find very warm here that I haven't seen in other countries is the mixing and mingling of all ages in almost all places. For example, if you go to a bar or café here and have a look around, you can see a table of grandmothers seated next to a table of teenagers, next to a young couple, next to a middle-aged group, next to a young family with kids, next to cool and hip twenty year olds. In the US, people of the same age tend to flock together to the same place, but here there doesn't seem to be much age discrimination at all - except for in the job market! Not truly experiencing the seasons is something I don't like about living in Barcelona. Because I don't have a car, I am not able to get out of the city that much and so I miss out on the brilliant colors of autumn, the smell of winter, the sensation of spring..however, the summer heat I don't miss, and anyway, Barcelona isn't really all that hot...especially compared to Hottanta!

## SOURCES

<http://www.thekingcenter.com> [www.thekingcenter.com](http://www.thekingcenter.com) , <http://www.mecca.org> [www.mecca.org](http://www.mecca.org) , <http://www.lib.isu.edu> [www.lib.isu.edu](http://www.lib.isu.edu) , <http://www.holidays.net> [www.holidays.net](http://www.holidays.net) , <http://www.time.com> [www.time.com](http://www.time.com) , <http://www.enchantedlearning.com> [www.enchantedlearning.com](http://www.enchantedlearning.com) , <http://www.complete-review.com> [www.complete-review.com](http://www.complete-review.com) , <http://www.filmisite.org> [www.filmisite.org](http://www.filmisite.org) , <http://www.allreaders.com> [www.allreaders.com](http://www.allreaders.com) , <http://www.expreso.co.cr> [www.expreso.co.cr](http://www.expreso.co.cr) , <http://www.huiswerk.cholieren.com> [www.huiswerk.cholieren.com](http://www.huiswerk.cholieren.com)

## PAST EVENTS



## CHRISTMAS 2004, SANTA CLAUS WAS COMING TO THE IEN

Two nice Santas visited the IEN. The Junior/Teen students received candy treats and were able to ask Santa for what they wanted for Christmas.

## January Activities

13 Thursday	8:00 PM	JUBILEE JAZZ CLUB COLEMAN HAWKINS Directed by Enric Vázquez	Conference Room
26 Wednesday	7:00 PM	FILM CLUB THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE Directed by Tay Garnett	Theater
27 Thursday	8:00 PM	JUBILEE JAZZ CLUB TXELL SUST AND AUGUST THARRATS TRIO	Theater

## Upcoming Activities in February

9 Wednesday	7:00 PM	FILM CLUB THE MALTESE FALCON Directed by John Huston	Theater
10 Thursday	8:00 PM	JUBILEE JAZZ CLUB NAT KING COLE 40 anys de la seva mort	Theater
23 Wednesday	7:00 PM	FILM CLUB A STREET CAR CALLED DESIRE Directed by Elia Kazan	Theater
24 Thursday	22:00 PM	DINNER IN ENGLISH	?
24 Thursday	8:00 PM	JUBILEE JAZZ CLUB BLUES	Conference Room

## MONTHLY REGULAR EVENTS

Twice a month at 7:00 PM

FILM CLUB in the IEN Theater. American novels turned into Films.

Every two Thursday at 8:00 PM

JUBILEE JAZZ CLUB Concerts and lectures.

Once a month at 10:30 PM

DINNER IN ENGLISH Practice your English in a natural setting while you eat, drink, and socialize with IEN teachers and fellow students!

\*Tickets are available at the reception desk (approximately 620.00).