

PATCHWORK NEWS

The Newspaper from Lycée Pissarro's European Section



EDITORIAL

Faire un journal est une aventure de longue haleine. C'est aussi une belle occasion pour qu'éèves et professeurs échangent, communiquent, créent, se retrouvent autour de ce qui les réunit : la culture anglo-saxonne dans toute sa richesse. C'est aussi l'œuvre d'un groupe, d'une classe. Depuis septembre, les élèves de Seconde 8 travaillent à la publication du journal que vous vous apprêtez à lire. Choix des sujets, rédaction des articles, sélection des illustrations, mise en page : tout ce travail est le leur et il est de qualité. Saluons-le.

Ce journal est un parfait témoin de l'investissement et de l'enthousiasme dont font preuve ces élèves de section européenne en langue anglaise. Cette section, ouverte au lycée Pissarro en septembre 2004, propose, en plus d'un renforcement linguistique, un enseignement d'histoire-géographie en anglais. Le baccalauréat obtenu par les élèves de cette « section euro » porte une mention européenne : cette mention récompense trois années denses et riches. Au programme : un voyage, la lecture de la presse, des sorties culturelles, l'étude des réalités et des cultures anglo-saxonnes... Motivation, dynamisme, curiosité : autant de qualités requises pour tirer le meilleur profit de cet enseignement.

Merci aux élèves de la Seconde 8 pour leur implication souriante. J'espère que la lecture de ce journal vous séduira, ne serait-ce pas là leur plus belle récompense ?

*Alexandra Guedet, professeure d'histoire-géographie
de la classe européenne anglais du lycée Pissarro*

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POLITICS

- September 11, 2001 damage

INTRODUCTION:

PEARL HARBOR



The terrible attacks of September 11th will undoubtedly remain engraved in our memory. Such an event had never occurred in American History. It reminds us of Pearl Harbor, which was a naval base of the United States of America. It was the first attack aiming at civilians and not servicemen, in 1941. However Pearl Harbor was not really on the American soil but in Hawaiï. That's the reason why we could say that the Suicide Attacks of September 11th is the new "Pearl Harbor"

1] What happened this day ? (09/11/01)

The September 11 attacks (often referred to as nine-eleven, written 9/11) were a series of suicide attacks coordinated by al-Qaeda upon the United States on September 11, 2001. Four civil aircrafts were diverted. Three of them were cast against highly symbolic buildings : the twin towers of the World Trade Center in Manhattan, New York, and the Pentagon, seat of the department of the Defence of the United States, in Washington. One plane was diverted towards Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

WORLD TRADE CENTER

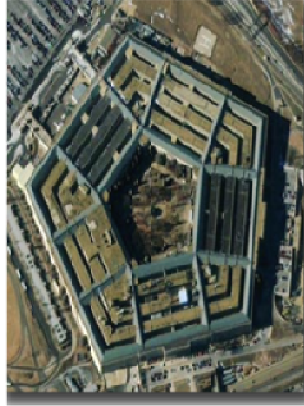
[New York]



2595 VICTIMS

PENTAGON

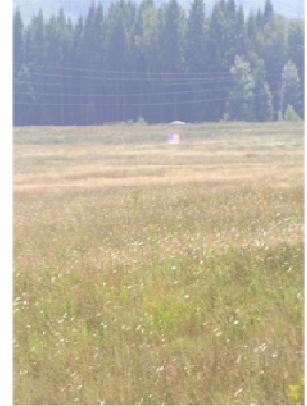
[Washington]



189 VICTIMS

SHANKSVILLE

[Pennsylvania]



45 VICTIMS

2595 people died in New York. There were 189 victims in the Pentagon and 45 people died in Pennsylvania.

2974 people died in the attacks. Another 24 were reported missing and allegedly presumed dead...

2] After the September 11th



Even after September 11th, Americans, more precisely the inhabitants of the cities where attacks occurred, are still shocked.



Building of the new tower in New York as it appears now. Problems of health appear, especially caused by toxic product present in the smoke made by the collapsing towers.



Many people lost friends, children, fellows in these attacks. That will remain a nightmare for as long as they live.

3] Illustrations



After gathering accounts from policemen, firefighters, people being in towers or others who were witnesses to this tragic event, film directors had the idea of producing a film. Films or reports reenact the nitty-gritty details of these 9/11 attacks, as well as many books.

There will still be people to talk about it and the 9/11 attacks will remain in our memories for ever.

By Afreen W Ashraf Ali and Sabrina Collet

• Obama vs Mc Cain

The last American presidential election took place on Tuesday, November 4th. It was the 56th election and it decided of the president and the vice president of USA. This year, two candidates were running for the White House : Barack Obama and John McCain



Barack Obama vs John McCain

for the presidential elections in USA

1] Biographies

John McCain was born on August 29th, 1936 on the American military base of Coco Solo, in the area of the Panama canal. He is a former soldier of the VietNam war and is a member of Grand Old Party. He is the amiral McCain's son. From 1954 to 1958, he was a student of the naval Annapolis Academy. Then he went to war in VietNam as a pilot where he was caught prisoner. His political career began in 1986 when he was elected senator of Arizona State. At the age of 72, he became one of the two candidates to the White House.

Barack Obama was born on August 4th, 1961 in Honulu island, Hawaii. His father was Kenyan and his mother was American. He studied at the prestigious university of Havard. Before he became candidate for the presidential election, Obama was a lawyer in Chicago where he met Michelle Robinson, his future wife. His political career began in 1996, when he was elected senator of Illinois. He has been the first African-American to have run for the presidency.

2] The different parties

The Republican Party : named also Grand Old Party, is one of two biggest American political parties. It was created in 1845 by the American who defended the Confederation; they were protectionist. The GOP became one of the most important political parties with the democratic party.

The Democratic Party : this American party comes from the Democratic-Republican party founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1798 and was made up with some minorities (ethnic, religious, social minorities).

3] Goals for the future president

If the United States of America want to stay the first power in the world, the future president will have to face 7 challenges.

⇒ Economy : Reduce the debt

The asian central banks lent some money to the United States to make Americans buy asian products.

The goal is to reduce the commercial deficit by the diminution of imports and by the growth of the exports.

⇒ University : Make it more accessible

In the USA, the fees in universities amount to approximately 18000 euro and this figure increases every year from 5% to 8%. It implies long savings by families and a refund by students. The objective is to reduce the cost of the fees for students.

⇒ Irak : Leave or stay

The war in Irak involves a lot of american troops. The USA spend a lot of money in this war too (it's the country which spends the most in war period)

Two solutions are possible by the two candidates, leave or stay.

⇒ Immigration : Stay faithful in the American Dream

A lot of immigrants cross illegally every year the border to find a job.

The target is to reduce this illegal immigration rate.

⇒ Climate : Less pollution

Nowadays, Americans are the biggest producers of CO2 and rubbish.

The goal is to reduce this transmission by various means. Being the first broadcasting country of gas has greenhouse effects, this objective will play on the problem of the global warming.

⇒ Property :Get out of the crisis of subprimes

In the USA, one year ago, banks lent some money to people wishing to buy a house. These owners had to pay back at variable rates these loans but they couldn't pay back their loans, so, banks went to bankrupt.

The goal is to stop the crisis.

⇒ Health : An universal health care

In the United States, 47 million of Americans don't have a health cover. So, they have to pay cares and medicines at the most expensive prices.

The goal is to allow all the Americans to have a health cover.

4] The candidates' programs

To reduce debt, Obama wants to toughen environmental and social standards on imports to reduce them.

Meanwhile, McCain, wants to fight effectively against counterfeiting Asian and cut taxes to boost consumption.

To ease access to universities, McCain suggests to empower each and every State universities to regulate its admissions.

Obama wants to develop university scholarships and wishes that the States lend money at lower rate.

About the war in Iraq, the Obama's priority is to limit investments in the war to encourage the search for Al Qaeda while McCain doesn't want to withdraw the troops before victory.

To solve the problem of immigration, McCain wants to regularize migrants who pay taxes and learn English.

Meanwhile, Obama supports the construction of a 1100km wall along the Mexican border.

On the emission of Greenhouse Gas, Obama requires that Americans reduce their emissions of CO2 by 80% before 2050, reducing energy waste, finding an alternative to oil and coal. McCain favors energy independence of the country: he wants to increase the share of nuclear energy and search for oil in Alaska.

To overcome the subprime crisis, McCain believes that the market will regulate itself. Obama wants to stop seizures and to low the rates.

About health care, Obama wants to subsidize private insurance to be accessible to all while McCain seeks to reduce the bills of patients by establishing a computerized medical record and struggling against bad practices of the health system.

5] Progress of the elections

The elections tend to electing the president and the vice-president of the United-States of America. It's an indirect election, passing by the elections of an electoral college. Every state of the United States has as many presidential electors as seats at the Congress, from 3 for the least populated to 55 for California ; among these territories, only the district of Columbia participates in the election and possesses three presidential electors.

The presidential electors are elected in every state on November 4th, 2008, by the universal suffrage. Except Maine and Nebraska, the ticket candidate for the presidency / vice-presidency which receives the majority of votes of a state win the totality of the presidential electors of this State.

Electors will elect the president and vice president on December 15th, 2008. Their votes will be counted and controlled by Congress on January 8th, 2009. A candidate must receive an absolute majority of Electoral College votes to be elected (at least 270 votes out of 538).The campaign lasted one year. The candidates have campaigned in all states of the United States to gather the maximum of track. In 2000, young Americans were 13% to pay attention to the campaign, now they are 74%.These elections create a real enthusiasm, in fact 66% of Americans voted. This figure has increased by 7 points since 2004. Half of the voters voted before 10am. There are also 538 electors, including 364 who voted for Obama against 162 for McCain.

ENVIRONMENT

- Wildlife in Canada



“A Mari Usque Ad Mare” (« From sea to sea »)

1] Presentation

Canada is the second biggest country in the world after Russia : 9,984,670 km², and 8,82% of them is water! There are 33,439,000 inhabitants, so the density is 3,2 inhabitants/km².

In Canada, the climate is mainly continental.

2] Plants and animals

Canada houses approximately 70 000 known species of plants and animals and perhaps a lot more that haven't yet been discovered. More than 400 species are however listed as endangered species in Canada...



3] Global Warming

Key habitat elements (namely food, water, shelter, and space) are changing, and climate change is a factor. By 2100, average global temperatures could be rising by 1.8 to 4°C. The largest source of greenhouse gas emissions is energy.

Climate change is already having an impact on all kinds of wildlife. Species worldwide are shifting their ranges, migrating sooner than in the past (the Edith's Checkerspot Butterfly has moved its range northward and into mountains as temperatures have gone up in the South...). In the past, climate change usually occurred at a pace that gave wild plants and animals time to adjust.

In the future, the fate of many species may depend on their ability to move from unfavourable climatic conditions to others that meet their survival needs. Those that are endangered, slow-moving, or isolated in fragmented areas could find themselves stranded. Physical barriers, like mountain ranges and human settlements, may prevent some species from moving to suitable environment.



4] Bird bandings

Lots of bird species have bandings. These banding data birds are useful to both researchers and managers. Individual identification of birds makes studies of dispersal and migration, behaviour and social structure, life span and survival rate, reproductive success, and population growth possible.

5] Bear hair's bonnet

Guards from Buckingham Palace wear bonnets that are made with the hairs of the bears from Canada. This tradition began in 1815, for the battle of Waterloo. A bear is killed for each bonnet, so each year 50 to 100 are killed.



• Greenpeace

8

Greenpeace is an international non-governmental organization for the protection and conservation of the environment. This organization is present in more than 40 countries all over the world.

Greenpeace was created in 1971 by 13 ecologic and peace-loving militants. In 1979 Greenpeace became an international organization and today there are about 3 million members worldwide.

The most important value of Greenpeace is the non-violence side of the organization.

Greenpeace deals with ecological problems. It uses boats to protest, such as the Rainbow Warrior in 1985. It is a boat which belongs to the Greenpeace organization. In July 10 1989 the boat was cast in water in New Zeland. This operation was organized to put an end to the French nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean.

Greenpeace fights against :

- ⇒ the destruction of the Amazonian forest
- ⇒ the global warming
- ⇒ nuclear energy

The end of the seals' slaughter is an example of a battle won by Greenpeace.

This organization is supported by people such as Paul Watson, Marion Cotillard, Lambert Wilson, Tryo.



9

ECONOMY

- Coca-Cola



1] The beginning of the global phenomenon

Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by Doctor John Pemberton, a chemist from Atlanta, Georgia. He invented the Coca-Cola formula in a three legged brass kettle in his backyard.

The name was suggested by John Pemberton's bookkeeper Franck Robinson. As a bookkeeper, he also had a beautiful handwriting. He was the first to write "Coca Cola" with such a font and it is now one of the most famous logos in the world. The font used is known as Spencerian script; it was developed in the mid 19th century and soon became the main form of script handwriting in the United States during that period.

In January 2007, "Coca-Cola Classic" changed its label into "Coca-cola" labeling, removing the "Classic" designation, leaving only "Coca-Cola", stating this was a mere change in the name and that the product would remain the same. The cans still bear the "Classic" logo in the United States. The company's label on cans and bottles also changed, retaining the red color with its familiar font by removing much of the clutter on the can, leaving only the label and a plain white swirl (the dynamic ribbon)

Coca-Cola is a registered trademark in most countries around the world and should always be written with a hyphen and not as "Coca-Cola". It has become one of the main symbols of the USA. Nowadays, Coca-Cola is a soft drink sold in stores, restaurants and vending machines in more than 200 countries. This soft drink was first sold to the public in Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta on May 8, 1886. It is produced by the Coca-Cola company still based in Atlanta, Georgia, which competes with other similar industries which sell a lot of related products such as Pepsi, Virgin Cola, Cola Turka, RC cola or Breizh Cola (in Bretagne).

2] The first sales of Coca-Cola



About nine servings of the soft drink were sold each day and within a year, a total of about \$50 worth of the beverage had been sold. The curious thing was that it cost John Pemberton over \$70, so he didn't make any profit the first year.

On April 23, 1985, the "New Coke" formula was released. Today, products of the Coca-Cola company are consumed at *the rate of more than one billion drinks per day.*

3] The arrival in France



In 1919, Coca-Cola came in France. It could be drunk for the first time at the “Café de l’Europe”, next to Gare St Lazare, Paris.

4] Sponsorship of sport events

Coca-Cola was the first-ever sponsor of the Olympic games, at the 1928 games in Amsterdam and has been an Olympics sponsor ever since.

Coca-Cola has a long history in marketing relationships, which have included the Major League Baseball, the National Football league, as well as many teams within those leagues. Coca-Cola is the official soft drink of many collegiate football teams throughout the USA.

5] The ravages of Coca-Cola in India

Expelled in 1993 by the Indian Government , Coca Cola was reintroduced in India in 1997 at the same time when Pepsi-Cola established itself in India .The two firms own 90 “ factories of bottling “ which are in fact some “ factories of pumping “ : 52 unities belong to Coca-Cola and 38 to Pepsi-Cola . Each of them uses about 1,5 million litres of water a day .

The pumping of grounds waters practised by their factories, deprive poor peoples from their rights to supply drinking water. This factory rejects toxic trashes which threaten the environment and health.

It takes 9 litres of water to make 1 litre of Coca-Cola.

In Plachimada, level of ground water terribly went out , going from 45 m to 150 m deep . In Jaipur, Rajasthan capital, after the opening of the Coca-Cola factory, in 1999 , the level of grounds water went from 12 m to 37,5 m deep.

On January 20th 2005, some Indian people formed chains around the Coca-Cola and Pepsi factories. Popular courthouses ordered the “ hydrowindlers “ to leave the country .

This fight of Indian people against Coca-Cola is not over yet. This scandal is a war of poor people who want to save their lands, against the power of money.

By Julie Coulette and Juliette Debuire

- The film industry

1] A brief history of the cinema

The film premiere took place on September 21st 1895 in La Ciotat thanks to the invention of the Lumière Brothers. The cinema then knew a quick development and then soon appeared a “patent war” triggered by Thomas Edison to monopolize the filming production. In 1897, Georges Méliès created the earliest tricks in “retraction of a lady in Robert Houdin’s theatre”. He knew in the future a great success for his films and helped to enhance the reputation of the cinema.



In 1910 American films differed from the rest through comic actors such as Mack Sennett, Charlie Chaplin, Fatty, Buster Keaton, and Harold Lloyd... so the first stars appeared. Until 1927 every film was silent. On September 1st 1939, the first Cannes film festival was held, but it was postponed until after the war. Shortly after, cinema took a commercial turn to become such as we know it today.

2] Is it necessary to have a lot of money to make a good film?

We can see that the United States is ubiquitous in the film market. Currently it's the type of production that carries off a lot of success at the box-office in general. We can suppose that the more the production is expensive, the more numerous the entries are. This can be explained by several reasons : the participation of well-known actors, techniques used by movie-makers, advertising made around the film.

For example several films like *Pirates of the Caribbeans*, *James Bond*, and *Star Wars* include these criteria. But films with little or average productions can be liked and rewarded just like the blockbusters ; we can give the example of films such as *Entre les murs*, *Les Choristes* or *Indigènes*.

By Abigaëlle de Beudrap and Victoria Vignol

CINEMA

- The “films noirs”

The American term black film was created by a French films critic, Nino Franck, by assimilation to thrillers, a collection of detective novels. In general the “films noirs” character is caught in desperate situations.

Murder, crime, infidelity, jealousy and fatalism are the privileged topics. The “film noir” is generally pessimistic. The model of the “film noir” is a private detective, cynical, involved for an inquiry in which true facts are hidden from him by his boss. His inquiry leads him most of the time to meet a fatal woman who manipulates him out of greed, causing his loss.

The beginning of the 40's opens the epoch of the “films noirs” and “femmes fatales”. Idolatry intensifies and reaches a climax during World War II, where the stars are there to maintain the dream. Producers promote female stars.

The “film noir” has a true visual identity : the set is often urban and areas are then restrained. The country or the small cities are idealized, representing the original America. In cities, the sidewalks are often humid, as it is after it has been raining, the nocturnal settings are numerous.

The 1950's are also an opportunity for artists and technicians who had been black-listed to continue doing their jobs. Techniques such as the voice-over assert the black style, which begins to be in big productions!

The actors represent virile seducers, born comic actors moralizing or unlikely rebel, each of them knew of course how to impose their charms and presence. They charm the women and earn sympathy and admiration from other men. The actresses made people dream, from American GI's to European aristocrats... They were the incarnation of the liberated and modern women !



The Maltese Falcon,
a film by John Huston, 1941



Burt Lancaster and Ava Gardner, in *The Killers*,
a film by Robert Siodmak, 1946

By Anaïs Le Breton and Clara Sevaux

- Batman

As an answer, a huge bat flies in the open window !

*“A bat ! That’s it ! It’s an omen. I shall become a **BAT !**” Detective Comics #33*

(Nov. 1939)

Batman. A name known by most people in the world. Batman, the Dark Knight, the super-hero without superpowers. Created by Bob Kane in 1939, after the success of Superman, his comics were released for the first time in *Detective Comics #27*.

Bruce Wayne, his real identity, is the owner of Wayne Enterprise. His parents were murdered when he was 8 and he decided to devote his life to get the city rid of the evil.

He wears a black and grey costume which makes him look like a bat, with a scallop-hem cape, and his signal, a bat, can be seen on his chest and his belt, and black gloves.

For a few years, several movies about Batman were released one after the other. Tim Burton directed two of them (*Batman* and *Batman Returns*) in which we can see Burton’s personal style, and in which the story deals with feelings.

Joel Shumacher directed two other movies, *Batman Forever* and *Batman and Robin*.

The most famous are the last ones, *Batman Begins* and *The Dark Knight*, directed by Christopher Nolan. They are the most recent movies, in which Batman is shown like a very deep and dark character, with a particular psychology. We don’t really know if he wants to help people or if he wants to know his identity, to be forgiven for a fault he may have made.

Some things always appear in Batman’s movies, some special props or strange characters. But as in every adaptation, the director’s point of view makes those things change a lot from one movie to the other.



Batman and Robin (1997)

Gotham City, for example, is the city Batman saves and in which he lives. Each director has his own vision of this city, of its buildings.

Inspired by cities like Chicago, New York, Boston and Pittsburgh, Gotham City is located on the North-East coast of the U.S. It is a dark and dirty city, gnawed by a wave of crime (it has been said that Gotham is “New York by night”).



Gotham by Tim Burton (1989-1992)

The **Batmobile** is Batman's car. It almost look like a tank in the last trilogy. It is full of gadgets, missiles and it goes very fast.



Tim Burton's version



21th century Batmobile

Batman looks after Gotham, the USA and the world from his surveillance post, the **Bat-Cave**, situated under the **Wayne Manor**. That's where the Dark Knight keeps his vehicles, weapons and gadgets, including some relics of his life.

Since 1941, Batman has been working in cooperation with Gotham's police department. When the police officers need him, they turn on a projector with Batman's symbol, the **Bat-Signal**, making it appear in the sky, visible from each part of the city.



Two movies, two actors, two Jokers

There are recurrent **enemies** like Penguin, Two-Face, Harley Quinn, Scarecrow, Mr Freeze, Poison Ivy, Ra's al Ghul, Enigma, Catwoman. The most famous is the Joker, who appears like all of them in the comics, the cartoons and the movies. They were created step by step during the 20th century.

Batman isn't facing those gangsters alone. In 1960, he became part of the Justice League of America which is composed of **super-heroes** like Superman, Green Lantern, Wonder Woman, Flash, Aquaman, Martian Manhunter. Other heroes will join the League later.

Dark, mysterious or tortured, Batman is considered as a special super-hero, different from the others: he has no super power and he's not really nice. He is more "on the dark side" than the other heroes.

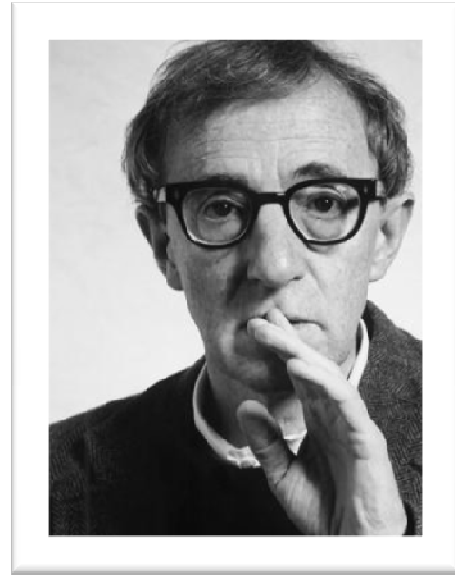
In cartoons or in movies, we are not done with the Dark Knight : the shadow attracts us as it attracted our parents and as it will attract our children in the future.

By Clara Voyard

• Woody Allen

Woody Allen was born in the Bronx, in 1935. He began his film career with *What's Up, Tiger Lily?* in 1966 and soon became a very respected major director. He won three Oscar: two for *Annie Hall* in 1977 and one for *Hannah and Her Sisters*, but he was also 18 times nominated ! His movies criticize society, sometimes in comedies (*Scoop*) and sometimes in tragedies (*Match point*; *Cassandra's Dream*).

At the top of his career, he also played part in his film and the main female character was played by Diane Keaton (she won the "best actress" Oscar for her part in *Annie Hall*). For him it was a successful period. But after he divorced Diane Keaton, he began a "trash" period (2003/2005), all the reviews said that his films were getting a likeness, has not interesting .



But with *Match Point*, his career and popularity upgraded since 2005. This is how Woody Allen discovered his new egeria: Scarlett Johansson. But did you that at the beginning of this "fabulous" collaboration ? Indeed, it was supposed to be Kate Winsley, but at the last minute, she said she didn't want to do anymore, for personal reasons. Then he found Scarlett Johansson, he knew she was a good actress but he still wasn't really convinced by her likeness with the character of "Nola Rice", the one she has supposed to play. However, he hired her, and then finally realised that he has done the right choice.

This way, the new Woody's Allen film with her is an other a success. It is called *Vicky, Cristina, Barcelona*, and it tells the story of two American girls who come to Spain for holidays. They have special meetings... which will change their vision of love and their lives.

The reviews greet the movie all over the word : "it's not the old days, but it's the best Allen film in ages", said the movie review of the daily *The New York Observer* Andrew Sarris. So does David Denby of *The New Yorker* : "The characters may suffer, but the filmmaker exults." and the famous French's newspaper *Télérama*: " This rare mixing of disillusionment and drunkenness constitute a new summit of Woody Allen's art." .

Since he has been started to work with new generation of actors and specially with Scarlett Johansson, he has stop acting as a lover. For instance, in *Scoop*, he is the father and not the lover. He goes on wondering about law, desire and God in *Match Point* , as well as about love and friendship but stopped with fear of die and illness.

The young muse offered him opportunity to retire from movie as main character ant stop to analyse himself. Woody Allen knows a cinematographic revival, while she is looking as an icon among the actors today.

We chose Woody Allen because his films are very different from each other and we think this filmmaker is going to influence his generation.

By Elina Waïss, Emily Surguine, Laure De Vriendt

● Tim Burton

Timothy William Burton was born on the 25th of August 1958 in Burbank, California. His father, Bill, a former baseball player, worked at the *Burbank Parks and Recreation Department*, and his mother, Jean, was a shopkeeper, *Cats Plus*, selling all sorts of objects about cats.

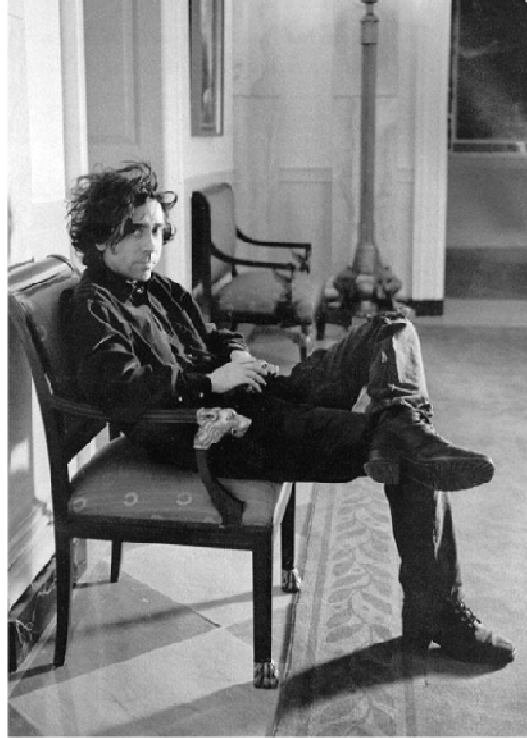
The young Tim grew between the Burbank cemetery, where he spent a lot of time walking and dreaming, and the Burbank cinemas, where he would watch films like *Jason and the Argonauts*, *King Kong*, *Frankenstein*, *Godzilla*, and many others of that kind inspiring his visual universe. He also spent his childhood watching films with the actor Vincent Price (1911-1993) (*The Fall of the House of Husher*, *The Raven*), whom he worked with twice (Vincent, 1982, as the narrator ; *Edward Scissorhands*, 1990, as the inventor).

As he wanted to be free, he quickly left home, at the age of 12, to live with his grandma. At the age of 16, he settled in his proper home, a small room over a garage, owned by his grandmother, which he paid thanks to a little job in a restaurant.

At the age of 18, he entered CalArts (California Institute of the Arts), a graphist school owned by Disney. That's how he began working on *The Fox and the Hound*, then on *The Black Cauldron*. He didn't like this job but Disney paid him his first short film, *Vincent*, in 1982. He asked his idol Vincent Price to play the narrator in it, and Vincent agreed. At that moment, he started working on a long poem that became, 12 years after *The Nightmare before Christmas* (1993). Disney paid him for other movies, like *Frankenweenie*, a story with a dog back from the grave, but, after leaving the Disney studios, he made the film which made him famous, *Beetlejuice*, in 1988.

As he was becoming famous, he was asked to make the first Batman film in 1989, which was a nightmare for him. He became then deeply depressed. But then, in 1990, after meeting Johnny Depp, he made the film that revealed this actor, *Edward Scissorhands*.

Currently, Tim Burton is a very famous and popular film-maker. His last and 19th film is *Sweeney Todd*, a bloody adaptation of a musical. He's now married to an actress, Helena Bonham Carter, with whom he has 2 children.

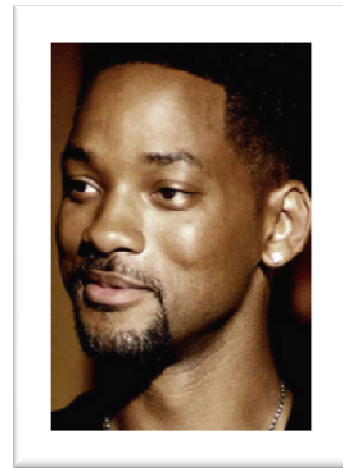


- Will Smith

Born Willard Christopher Smith Jr, on September 25th, 1968, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Smith grew up amidst the middle-class, his mother serving on the school board and his father installing and maintaining freezer cabinets. The second of four children, Will was a smart child, constantly playing upon his natural charms. At Philly's legendary Overbrook High School, this habit gave him the nickname "Fresh Prince" because of the way he could charm his way out of trouble.

Smith meets Jeff Townes in the 80's, and creates a rap band: DJ Jazzy Jeff & Fresh Prince. The first album of the two Accomplices *Rock the house* was released in 1987 launch Will Smith in the world of the rap.

In 1987, the first album of Will Smith fate. *Big Willie style* is an enormous media success and very popular ! Will sold 25 million albums during his own career and he was the one among two hip-hop artists to receive an Oscar nomination in an acting category with Eminem.



DJ Jazzy Jeff & Fresh Prince

He postponed his musical career to start acting. He was track down by the Warner Company : Benny Medina, a producer from this Company, wanted to produce in 1989 a humorous series based on the Will's life. This series was *The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air* (1990-1996) in which Will played his own character. The success of this TV show opened him the doors to the film industry.

Following this success he plays in *Six Degrees of Separation* in 1993, and he becomes an icon as an actor.

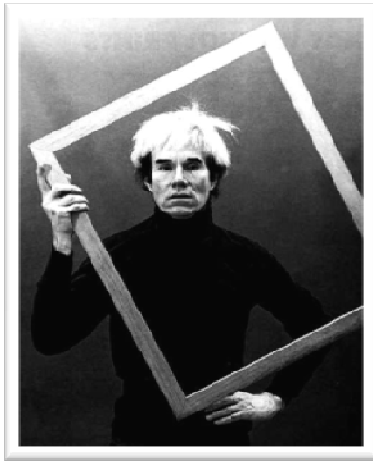
He is one of very rare artists to have been successful in three media of entertainment in the USA: music, film and television. He won more than 80 million dollars from June 2007 to June 2008.

How has he become such a star ? It's thanks to his father and his envy, and thanks to *Ali* who hoist up him to the pantheon of the greatest actor and allow him to attempt, of all of the Afro-Americans actors, a level of unprecedented popularity. He reached this level thanks to his tenacity, he did not want, like his predecessors, to play just roles as black people. And with *I am a legend* which is a world success, the old Hollywood's people don't say today that a black actor is bad for abroad. He won 35 rewards and 63 nominations.

PAINTING

- Andy Warhol

1] Biography



Andrew Warhola was born on August 6, 1928 in Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania). His parents were Slovak and they immigrated in America in 1921. He studied at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and graduated as Bachelor of Fine Arts. Andy Warhol used to wear a color wig platinum because he thought that wearing a wig would stick to his personality.

He arrived in New York in 1949 and worked between 1953 and 1955 as a costume designer for a theater company. His first exhibition took place in the Hugo Gallery in New York in 1952 and in 1960 he made his first painting boards, inspired by comics.

Andy Warhol decided to open “The Factory”, a studio which he used both as a recording studio for his film works and an artistic place where he could paint. But in 1965, he announced officially that he was going to abandon the pictorial art for film works. However he didn't totally stop painting. In June 1968, Valerie Solanas shot Warhol at the entrance of The Factory.

Andy Warhol is the father of Pop Art in the US, which is characterized by themes and techniques drawn from popular Mass Culture such as Advertising, Comic Books and TV. He used popular symbols, emphasizing the banal or kitschy elements of American culture, most often through the use of irony.

Andy Warhol died on February 22, 1987 in New York City after having been operated on.

2] His most famous paintings



ANDY WARHOL

Marilyn Monroe, 1967.



Campbell's Soup, 1968.

- Red Hot Chili Peppers

In 1983, Anthony Kiedis, son of the actor Blackie Dammet, Flea (Michael Balzary) an Australian-born, musical prodigy, Jack Irons and the Israeli-born Hillel Slovak created the band Red Hot Chili Peppers. They played their first show, a one-song jam at L.A. club. They soon became a Popular Hollywood club attraction.

The Band's self titled debut with Flea, Kiedis, Cliff Martinez, and Jack Sherman (Slovak and Irons had obligations with another band) – was produced by Gang of Four guitarist Andy Gill the album stiffer; Irons and Slovak returned, and the band went on tour.

Their second album, *Freaky Styley* (1985), which was produced by George Clinton, improved matters musically if not commercially. More rock-oriented *The Uplift Molo Party Plan* (1987) sold better.



Optimism was broken by the guitarist Hillel Slovak's death in 1988 from an overdose of heroine. Disturbed by Slovak's death and Kiedis's heroin addiction, Irons left the band. Anthony recruited a Red Hot Chili Peppers fan, John Frusciante, and auditions brought in Chad Smith into the band. This version of the band recorded the album *Mother's Milk* (1989).



With videos of *Knock me Down* and *Higher ground* (Stevie Wonder's cover), it seemed that the Red Hot Chili Peppers were about to break through.

Their next album *BloodSugarSexMagic* was produced by Rick Rubin. It was sold at more than 4 million copies. Then, John Frusciante left the band and was replaced by Arik Marshall, who stayed only one year; they recruited then Jesse Tobias, who was replaced by Dave Navarro. In 1995 they recorded the album *One Hot Minute*; it went platinum but failed to generate the excitement of *BloodSugar*. Navarro left the band in 1998 to pursue in solo. Instead of breaking up, the Chili Peppers invited Frusciante to get back in the band. The next album *Californication* (1999) was a commercial and critical triumph, with a hit single entitled *Scar Tissue*. The album *By the way* was released in 2002.

One year later, a *Greatest Hits* collection was released followed by the much more ambitious double album *Stadium Arcadium* in May 2006, which gave them the opportunity to participate in the 2007 Grammy Awards and the group was rewarded Best Rock Album and Best Rock Song Award for *Dani California*.



We have chosen this band because you can listen to them if you're angry, if you're sad. In each moment of your life, Red Hot Chili Peppers can be with you. As a band, they met a lot of different problems, and even if it wasn't easy, they never broke apart.

By Charlene Debast, Karolina Kozłowski and Camille Wait

● Nessie

Scotland, near the Loch Ness.

John is taking a photo of his wife, Jennifer. Behind her, there is the lake, very romantic in the evening, when the sun goes down:

"Ready, smile!

-Is it okay? May I see?

-Yes, sure! Just a moment... Hey!? What's that, in the water?

-That must be because of the camera. I told you so many times that it was broken!"

In fact, the camera is good. The shape that they can see protruding out of the water might be one of the most famous legends in Europe:

NESSIE

1] But where does he come from?

Everything began a very long time ago, back in 565. That year, a monk buried a man who seemed to have been bitten by an enormous monster, our Nessie. But then, the legend was nearly forgotten.

In 1934, a very famous and surprising photo was taken, where we can see a shape, like a head and a neck, getting out of the water. The legend is still here, more exciting and mysterious than ever! Because of this photo, a lot of testimonies came very fast: some are very crazy, like this couple of people who pretended that they had seen the monster crossing the road near the lake in 1935. Many other photos have been taken, and lots of hypotheses have been made to show that those photos are false: a lot of scientists say that we can see this shape because of a wave, or an effect of the sun, or



a shadow. People make their own hypotheses based on these photos. One of the craziest is probably the one which says that the creature is in fact an elephant which breathes with his trunk out of the water! But no one is really sure, today, that Nessie exists or not.

2] And what about now?

Scientists still study the lake with very special machines. The last testimony appeared in 2007: it is a very serious video where we can see the water moving. But it has been shown, that this move often happens because of a very complicated physical effect. Many films, books or plays have been made after the legend, like "Loch Ness" from John Henderson.

Only one thing is sure: Nessie is going to remain a mystery for a very long time!

By Lucas Mayet and Noé Bagur

- Dublin

Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland, and the biggest city in Ireland. It is located almost in the middle of the Irish coast, in the mouth of Liffey and in the centre of the region of Dublin.

Dublin is a major cultural centre in Ireland. The National Print Museum of Ireland, the Irish Museum of Modern Art, the National Gallery of Ireland, Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery and the three sites of the National Museum of Ireland are located in Dublin. There is a multiplex Cineworld, located north of Liffey. Several theatres are also in the town centre. In the other type, Temple Bar is a cultural centre for nightlife.

In 2000, the Turn – the Arrow of the Millenium – was built : Dubliners gave it the nickname “The Spike”.

The population of the city as such was 505 379 inhabitants in the inventory of 2006. Irish people are nice and funny.



By Virginie Quédé and Laura Rahon

- Linguistic trips to Anglosaxon countries
(summer-camp)



1] How does it work ?

The best way to learn English is to go to Anglo-Saxon countries such as England or the USA. Some summer-camps are organized in order to teach English to children.

English summer-camps are reserved for teenagers from 16 to 18.

During two weeks, children are supervised by a French coordinator team which is always happy and joking.



There, children sleep in a boarding-school where they meet many other foreign students such as Spanish, Italian, Korean, Japanese... So the only way to communicate is to speak English.

Moreover, an English team, like Ardmore organism, takes care of the travelers and organizes activities.

In the morning, teenagers have English lessons given by English teachers. In the class, they're mixed with other foreign students and the lessons are generally very funny.

In the afternoon, an activity program is organized so that the teenagers can choose between tennis, football, swimming, dance, gymnastics, art and craft...

Night activities are also organized by the English team, such as English cinema, games or "Ardmore café". Shows are also performed by teens in order to introduce their nationalities and their talents.

In order to tour the area, four excursions are organized by the English staff. Usually, the tour begins with museums followed by some free time to do some shopping.

2] Memories

This type of trips can give you a lot of very good memories. One of mine is when I went to the swimming-pool at midnight; we played water polo and did some competitions. It was very cool to have a midnight bath! Moreover, the swimming-pool was huge!



A bad recollection is when, one day, the fire alarm rang very early in the morning. We were so afraid! We had to dress up very quickly and leave the building...

In fact, the alarm rang because a Spanish boy had turned it on.

But later, we laughed about that: being out, with only a T-shirt and half asleep with only a thing in our mind: going back to bed! You'll agree with us that 6.30 am is too early for holidays! It doesn't matter...it is still a funny story to tell.

The Ardmore team was so cool with us ; they organized everything very well and made everything perfect to spend the best holiday ever. You can keep in touch with them taking their phone number or their MSN address and maybe try and see them the next time you go to England!

By Nelly Haik and Clara Bader

HERE WE ARE !



Julie COULETTE, Corentin LEROUX, Afreen W ASHRAF ALI, Virginie QUEDE, Laura RAHON, Mégane ALFRED, Romain TRANNOY, Juliette DEBUIRE, Laure DE VRIENDT, Clara SEVAUX, Victoria VIGNOL, Jonathan SCHMUTZ, Sabrina COLLET, Manon BOUVARD, Usman MOHAMMAD, Noé BAGUR, Nora ATTIA WAFA, Cyrielle BLIN, Elina WAISS, Nelly HAIK, Anaïs LE BRETON, Camille WAIT, Abigaëlle DE BEAUDRAP, Clara BADER, Karolina KOZLOWSKI, Stephy PUSTIENNE, Charlène DEBAST, Coline ELIOT, Emily SURGUINE, Manon GERARD, Guillaume FRICHET, Lucas MAYET, Clara VOYARD, Ludmila BOGATCHEK, Lucie KIRITZE-TOPOR.

Remerciements : Jean-Pierre Caparros, Roxanne Cariou, Yveline Diallo, Anne Giusepelli, Alexandra Guedet, Frederik Legendre, Isabelle Vincent

Dessinateur : Ludmila Bogatchek

Mise en page : Coline Eliot