



csosa@liltfl.org





We would like to extend a special thank you to Jackie Ammirato and Jennifer Shuster along with the conference committee at Longwood for all of their hard work co-chairing the LILT 2019 Annual Conference at Longwood High School on Saturday November 16, 2019. It was an amazing day of learning, socializing, networking and fun!

LILT has many ways to recognize outstanding World Language teachers. Consider applying for the Excellence in Teaching Award or the Teacher Incentive Grant to offset the cost of a project or supplies. Perhaps nominate an outstanding graduating student for the Excellence in World Language Studies Award. LILT also recognizes advocates of World Language with the Friend of World Language Award. Per-

haps there is someone in your community who advocates for language programs that you would like to consider nominating. New LILT members can also apply for a stipend to attend our Annual Conference. Visit our website for descriptions and details. ***Deadline to apply is April 15, 2020.***

In closing, I ask our members, *What can LILT do for you?* What types of activities, events or opportunities do our members want us to offer? Please feel free to email me with any and all suggestions as we begin the next 40 years. Hoping that you had a relaxing holiday break with family and friends.

Donna DiNatale
LILT President

Message from the Editor

Happy New Year! Hopefully we are welcoming the new year feeling rested and recharged after some holiday cheer and introspection. At this time of year we take the time to not only acknowledge our blessings, but also to reflect upon our habits and behaviors. Many have committed to a change of habit, a resolution perhaps or just a promise to self to be a better you.

Included in this edition of the newsletter is an article from Bill Anderson and Elvira Morse. I hope this article motivates us as language teachers to encourage our students to pursue a career in language education. Having participated in many interviews for positions in our district, it is obvious that the pool of candidates is shrinking, as are the opportunities for our students to pursue this path

I am sure you all know the joke, “What do you call a person who speaks many languages? Multilingual. What you call a person who speaks two languages? Bilingual. What do you call a person who speaks one language? American.” In spite of being a country of immigrants, we continue to suppress the value of this wealth. We live and work in a global economy and learning other languages and establishing intercultural understandings are paramount to success. And so, it is so important for us to connect our discipline with meaningful professional, real life, possibilities, regardless of one’s career path. Language is essential to success in every other

In the spirit of becoming your better self, the LIILT board would like to invite you to inspire us to become our “better self”. As we celebrate 40 years, we are continuing to evolve. We welcome your input and your expertise as we strive to represent and grow our membership in every facet of our organization. Consider running for an office, submitting an article, leading a workshop and getting your students involved by participating in our Student World Language Competitions. Volunteer to be part of this wonderful, local, professional organization. LIILT offers unique opportunities for professional development as well as opportunities for our members to celebrate our students’ achievements. Information is available on the website.

Cheryl Sosa
Editor
csosa@liltfl.org



LILT Annual Conference at Longwood High School

“Volunteers don’t get paid, not because they’re worthless, but because they’re priceless.” Sherry Anderson

We would like to express our gratitude to our hosts at Longwood High School for their graciousness and hard work to ensure the success of our annual conference. The Longwood staff, custodians, security and administrators were paramount to the success of the event! The day was absolutely brilliant, sharing ideas, professional practices and discussion rejuvenating us and providing us the space to grow and sometimes commiserate with like minded professionals.

We appreciate the presenters volunteering their very valuable time to create meaningful workshops for our colleagues. This year several ENL work-

shops were added as we strive to broaden our membership and mission. This year in an attempt to change it up a bit, we welcomed a variety of vendors offering hand made products in addition to non-profits, community organizations as well as academic products. The middle school students from Longwood Middle School set



up a table fund raising for the Pulsera Project, handmade bracelets and bags supporting fair trade in Central America.

We were particularly grateful and impressed by the student volunteers at Longwood, from both the high school and the middle school. Their assistance in checking in attendees, ushering us about the building, setting up and cleaning up, were invaluable. Special thanks to: Anaya Philips, Angelina Venezia, Autumn Barnes, Brianna Long, Gwynnevere Foss, Michael Keefer, Mikayla Macintyre, Paige Conklin, Saba Javed, Tabitha Roden and Tanbila Islam.

So, again, *Merci, Grazie, Gracias, Obrigado, Danke!*





NEW YEAR'S KNOSHES

What The World Eats To Usher in The New Year

Ponder well on this point: the pleasant hours of our life are all connected by a more or less tangible link, with some memory of the table." Charles Pierre Monselet

As we say goodbye to the old year and welcome the new one, we of course, celebrate! Some of our traditions are rooted in our immigrant pasts and some are new traditions we make ourselves as we adapt to our busy lives. That being said, I think we remember fondly some of those practices we repeated, maybe continue to repeat, conjuring up lovely memories. The New Year offers us promise, hope, an opportunity to look forward to a new start, perhaps some good fortune. Many cultures represent this in their traditional New Year's cuisine.



In Japan they celebrate with a traditional boiled soup called *ozoni* made from fish (*bonito*) and kale, flavored with Japanese lime and *omochi*, steamed rice pounded into cakes that are then grilled. Soba noodles also adorn the celebration, representing the hope for a long life.

In Denmark main dishes include boiled cod, stewed kale and cured pork. Also on the menu is *kransekage*, a traditional dessert, a ring cake made up of layers of marzipan, sometimes iced with chocolate and almonds. The shape of the cake recalls the cornucopia and the promise of good fortune and financial success.



Filipino families hold a traditional dinner party called *Media Noche*. Circles are the theme as people show up dressed in clothing sporting polka dots. The shape signifies prosperity, as they mimic the shape of coins. Circular shaped foods dominate with a special focus on fruit for good luck. Filipinos try to choose 12 different kinds of fruit to put on the table, one for each month in the new year. Other typical dishes include noodles, roasted pig and caramel-topped rice cake. Revelers are careful to leave some food on the table, as beginning the new year as a glutton is thought to be a bad omen.



In Spain, as well as many Spanish speaking cultures, revelers will pop 12 grapes into their mouths at the stroke of midnight — one with each stroke of the clock. Each grape represents a wish for happiness and luck for every month in the coming year. Legend has it that this "12 grapes in 12 seconds" custom stems from grape suppliers in the Alicante region who derived a clever campaign to deal with a surplus crop more than a century ago. The tradition has trickled into other Latin cultures too, with a few modifications. In Portugal, they eat 12 raisins; in Peru they eat a 13th grape for good measure.



In the US, some southern states celebrate New Year's day with "Hoppin' John", a dish of black-eyed peas, rice, pork with vegetables and spices. Hoppin' John usually comes served with cornbread and some form of greens: collard greens, mustard greens, turnip greens, chard, kale or cabbage. The greens represent money, prosperity. The meal, derived from slaves in Carolina, is thought to bring a year full of good fortune. Sometimes the meal is cooked with a coin. Whoever ends up with the coin in his dish wins extra luck!



In Italy and Italian-American cultures, lentils are served on New Year's Eve after midnight. The lentils, with their coinlike shape, represent luck and prosperity, much like the polka dots of the Phillipino tradition. The dish is often served with *cotechino*, a spicy pork sausage, and *zampone*, a deboned pig trotter stuffed with sausage meat. Pork signifies the fat or bounty of the land. And Italians, among others, eat this "other white meat" to evoke the future because pigs root forward, whereas other animals, such as chickens or cows, move backward or stand still.

Please enjoy this feature from JoAnne Orlando, our 1st Vice President. Thank you JoAnne!

If like me you were raised in an Italian-American family, you may be aware of the tradition of eating lentils on New Year's Day. But, do you know the reason why? According to various resources, the round shape of lentils resembles Roman coins, especially after cooking when they tend to plump up even more. The coins were a symbol of money and prosperity and eating the lentils which resemble them, are thought to bring luck and good fortune during the coming year. While researching this tradition it was interesting to find out that it is not limited to Italian or Italian-American tradition but is also observed by many diverse cultures including French, Russian, Hungarian and Brazilian. While my recipe below is a traditional, plain lentil soup, many variations exist. Not included in the recipe, I also served the soup with a small pasta such as tubettini or orzo. Of course, there is no law that says you cannot enjoy this hearty, comforting dish anytime of the year!

New Year's Lentil Soup

Recipe courtesy of All Recipes

1/4 cup olive oil

2 carrots, diced

2 stalks celery, chopped

2 cloves garlic, minced

1 teaspoon dried oregano

1 bay leaf

1 teaspoon dried basil

1 (14.5 ounce) can crushed tomatoes

2 cups dry lentils

*8 cups water

1/2 cup spinach, rinsed and thinly sliced

**2 tablespoons vinegar

•In a large soup pot, heat oil over medium heat. Add onions, carrots, and celery; cook and stir until onion is tender. Stir in garlic, bay leaf, oregano, and basil; cook for 2 minutes.

•Stir in lentils and add water and tomatoes. Bring to a boil. Reduce heat, and simmer for at least 1 hour. When ready to serve stir in spinach and cook until it wilts. Stir in vinegar, and season to taste with salt and pepper, and more vinegar if desired.

* I substitute chicken broth for water

**I eliminated the vinegar



JoAnne Orlando, 1st VP

"Quand tu veux construire un bateau, ne commence pas par rassembler du bois, couper des planches et distribuer du travail, mais réveille au sein des hommes le désir de la mer grande et large."



If you want to build a ship, don't drum up people together to collect wood and don't assign them tasks and work, but rather teach them to long for the endless immensity of the sea."
— Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

World Language Teacher Shortage

A perusal of OLAS is a very telling sign that a very real shortage of World Language teachers exists here on Long Island. On December 4, 2019, there were 21 positions available in World Languages: American Sign Language (1), FLES (1), French (4), German (1), Italian (2), Italian/Spanish (1), Mandarin (1), Spanish (7), and World Language (3). However, we at the university level know there are many more because we receive calls/emails on a daily basis from building and district-wide administrators seeking world language teachers. Unfortunately, we cannot meet the demand because we, too, are confronted by decreased enrollments in world languages and school of education programs. How, then, can we, the K-16 world language teaching community, combat this shortage before it impacts our ability to exist?

First and foremost, we need to demonstrate our love and enthusiasm for language and world cultures to our students on a daily basis. Second, we need to accept the fact that a large part of being an effective world language teacher involves a willingness to promote languages regularly. We need to "market" our programs and consistently share positive news with the school community in order to maintain high enrollments at all levels. Third, our language students need numerous and varied opportunities to showcase their talents at the local level while being inspired to think and act globally. Fourth, we must encourage our students to continue their language studies at the college/university level and to seriously consider education as a viable career. And finally, we can invest in the future by agreeing to serve as cooperating teachers/mentors for college/university student participant-observers and student teachers. This is one of the best ways to "give back" to the profession but it is also one of the most rewarding ways to continue to grow professionally. "Sharing is caring" and to be able to share your knowledge and expertise with a novice teacher is a "win-win" for everyone. We urge you to seriously consider accepting a student participant-observer or student teacher into your classroom.

At Hofstra University, the School of Education has several undergraduate and graduate degree programs that lead to NYS teacher certification in World Language and/or TESOL. Students are required to complete both a student internship placement and a student teacher placement. The internship requires 50 hours of observation in a secondary world language classroom during a semester. The student is required to teach two full-period lessons during the 50 hours as well as to teach three mini-lessons. For the semester of student teaching, the student completes approximately 14-15 weeks of teaching in two placements (one middle school and one high school), in addition to completing the EdTPA requirement. Hofstra provides a tuition voucher to classroom teachers who host student interns and/or student teachers.

We encourage you to seriously consider participating in this worthwhile professional endeavor. If you are interested in hearing more about opportunities to collaborate with Hofstra University, feel free to contact William Anderson (William.C.Anderson@hofstra.edu) or Elvira Morse, Ed.D. (Elvira.M.Morse@hofstra.edu).

**GROWING
THE NEXT
GENERATION
OF TEACHERS**

*A teacher
plants the seed
of knowledge,
sprinkles them
with love and
patiently nur-
tures their
growth to be-
come tomor-
row's dreams.*

WeTeach





DON'T FORGET TO RENEW AND UPDATE YOUR LILT MEMBERSHIP FOR THE 2020 CALENDAR YEAR!

Benefits of Membership:

Networking and Socializing among other World Language, ASL and ENL enthusiasts
Email announcements and alerts regarding LILT and employment on Long Island
Discounted prices on many events and activities
Annual Fall Conference
Professional Development Workshops and Webinars
Fall and Spring Membership Meetings
Student Poster Contest
Student World Language and ENL Competition
Awards, Grant and Stipend opportunities
Student Award Plaques available for purchase

Your Professional Network and Voice on Long Island!

**LILT Membership must be up to date in order to be eligible for these activities.*

VISIT LILTFL.ORG TO RENEW AND UPDATE YOUR PERSONAL PROFILE ONLINE

Help us keep you connected! Click "Membership" on website then LILT Personal Profile to update change of name, school, address, phone

WWW.LILTFL.ORG





Celebrate LILT's 40th Anniversary In Barcelona!

1980 - 2020

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with Long Island Language Teachers

June 26 - July 1, 2020 (2 day extension - July 3)

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Questions?

Contact: ddinatale@liltfl.org



STUDENT WORLD LANGUAGE COMPETITION 2020

REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ONLINE
BEGINNING JANUARY 1 - WWW.LILTFL.ORG

Directions:

•Submitting teacher must be a current member of LILT

•Teacher registration fee - \$10 for up to 5 entries / \$15 for 6 - 10 entries (maximum)

•All entries will be submitted online

•Deadline to register and submit - *Friday, March 6, 2020*

Written Categories: Theme: Meal Taking / Food and Drink

ex: Family Holidays and Celebrations, Eating Customs Around the World

Original Essay

Original Poetry

Video Categories:

International Vocal Music and ASL Song Interpretation

International Dance

Poetry Recitation

•Authentic Speaking Task - Food Related - ex: cooking demo, restaurant scene, tour of a restaurant, food shopping



All Entries must Be Age / Level Appropriate.

****Please refer to specific directions for each category on the LILT website.***

***Awards: First, Second, Third Place and Honorable Mention in each category and "Best of Video" to submitting teacher**

Category Divisions for World Language and ASL:

A - Elementary grades 3 to 5

B - Middle School/Junior High

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

C - High School

Year 1 and 2

Year 3 and 4

College/AP/IB/Honors

Native Speaker division in each category

Note: All Dance Video Submissions will be judged together



ENL DIRECTIONS

STUDENT WORLD LANGUAGE COMPETITION 2020 REGISTRATION AND SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ONLINE BEGINNING JANUARY 1 - WWW.LILTFL.ORG

Directions:

- Submitting teacher must be a current member of LILT
- Teacher registration fee - \$10 for up to 5 entries / \$15 for 6 - 10 entries (maximum)
- All entries will be submitted online
- Deadline to register and submit - *Friday, March 6, 2020*

Theme - Choose one of the following:

1. What aspects of American culture do you find different from your culture?
2. Malala Yousofzai quote: *Let us pick up our books and our pens. They are our most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the world.*

Written Category: **Original Essay:** a piece of writing written from an author's personal point of view that analyzes and evaluates one of the above topics.



Video Category: **Digital Storytelling:** the art of telling stories with an audio/video presentation of the student's interpretation of one of the above topics. Graphics, photos, images are acceptable.

Divisions for ENL submissions:

A - Elementary

B - Middle School/Junior High

C - High School

*Each division will be divided into the following 3 levels:

Entering

Emerging and Transitioning

Expanding and Commanding

***All Entries Must Be Age / Level Appropriate.
Visit LILTFL.ORG for information***



The Traveling Teacher

BENVENGUT A BARCELONA!

There are many unique, beautiful cities in this world to explore. Some are unique for their history, some for their architecture, others for their natural beauty. For



all of these reasons, Barcelona is one of those cities. I have explored Barcelona many times, yet with each visit I leave wanting more. For those who are considering celebrating with LILT in July, I would like to dedicate this feature to Barcelona, sharing some highlights of what awaits you!

One of my personal favorite places to explore and wander in is Spain. A pluralistic country of diverse cultures, histories, landscapes, cuisines and languages. There is always something new and amazing to discover.

Catalunya has been in the news lately for the protests and demonstrations of some of its residents battling for independence from Madrid, claiming their perceived right to complete autonomy. The region has a long history of rebellion and fight for independence, be it from the Moors, the Franks, the anarchists, the catholic church, the Nationalistas under Franco or in current political structure, Madrid. *Catalunya* has its own language, a romance language more similar to French and Italian than to Castilian, its own wonderful literature, golden age, cuisine, flag, anthem and folklore. And of course, soccer teams.

What's in a name?

There are many legends and myths about the city and how it was founded. One such explanation was the city was given its name by the Iberians that settled there. Another suggestion is said to be of Greek origin, founded by Hercules. Hercules was sailing on a journey when nine ships were separated during a storm. Eight managed to regroup. When the survivors set off to find the ninth ship, they found it moored at the bottom of the hill of Montjuic.

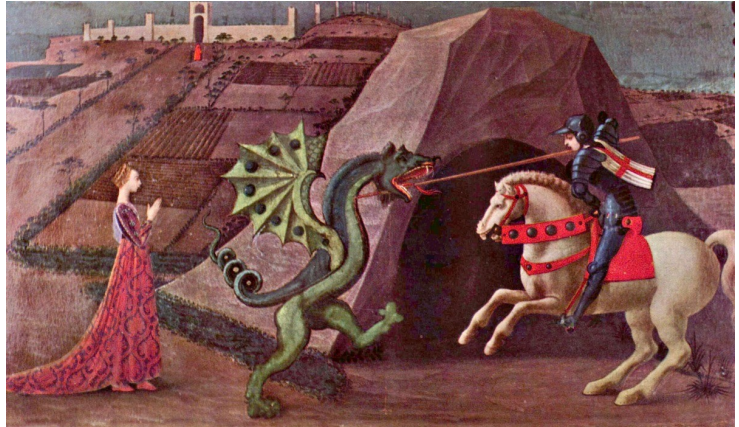
The crew members were so enamored with the area they decided to name it Barca (boat) and Nona (ninth), Barcanona. The legend continues with Hercules meeting a girl in the city and fell in love with her, her name was Pyrene. This is where the name 'Pyrenees' comes from. The story goes, that their expeditions prevented them from seeing each other for more than two months.

Another legend is that the city's origins are attributed to the Carthaginians, to Hannibal Barca, Hannibal's father. When Hannibal arrived in the city, he fell in love with it and gave it his surname Barca.

These stories remain legends because they lack foundation., but are fun to think about. There are no archaeological grounds or historical evidence to back them up. In the 80's a campaign was created to attract both tourists and businesses alike, *bar cel ona* , meaning bar, sky and wave in Catalan. Whichever story one believes, Barcelona is a beautiful, unique, visually stunning city that has something for everyone to explore.

The worship of Sant Jordi in Catalunya

Like every self- respecting pueblo, Barcelona and Catalunya have their patron saints. The patron saint of Catalunya is Sant Jordi, or Saint George, the dragon slayer. His day is April 23 and it is somewhat of a big deal, not just in Cataluña, but all over Spain.



About George, it seems there is very little documentation about George. What is documented is that he served as a Roman soldier around 300 AD and was regarded as a Christian martyr who would not be questioned about his beliefs. The name "Georgius" means farm, which is perhaps the reason why the Catholic liturgy chose this day in spring as his name day. He is also regarded as a protector of the harvest.

There are many versions of this myth. The popular Catalan version of the legend goes like this: there was a dragon attacking the kingdom, in this case the name is Montblanc. Scared to death, the inhabitants decided to offer two lambs every day to the dragon to satisfy its hunger and prevent attack on the village. After some time the animals became scarce and it was decided to substitute a person, chosen by drawing lots, and a lamb. When a family member was devoured by the dragon, the family received a rich compensation from the Kingdom's Treasury.

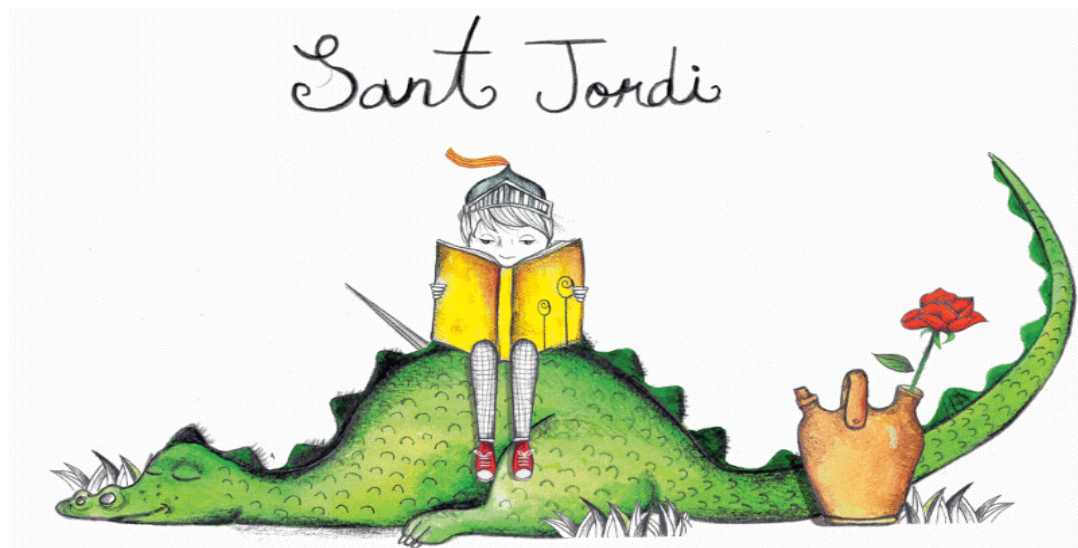
At this point, two versions of the legend are popular. The first one involves villagers getting tired of no member of the royal family being sent. The villagers make the decision to offer the princess to the dragon; while the second version says that one day a princess was chosen by drawing lots to accompany the lamb. In any case, en route to the cave of the dragon, the princess found a gentleman or knight on a white horse. His name of course, Jordi (George). He slew the dragon by stabbing his sword into it and rescued her. From the blood that flowed from the lifeless body of the dragon was born a red rose which the gentleman handed to the princess. The king offered the gentleman all the riches imaginable but he preferred that the riches be allocated to the inhabitants of the kingdom. In addition, a church was built in his name, from which flowed miraculous water that was able to heal the sick.

Sant Jordi is not only the slayer of dragons, as well as the patron saint of many places, he is also patron saint of lovers.

The worship of Sant Jordi in Catalonia

Since the 8th century Sant Jordi has been venerated in Catalonia. Under the protection of Sant Jordi an Order of Knights was founded. Since 1343 Sant Jordi has been celebrated in Catalunya. In modern times, April 23rd is the Festival of Sant Jordi, a day celebrated all over Spain, marking not only the name day, but also commemorates the death of Spain's great author, Miguel de Cervantes. It is a combination of World Book Day and Valentine's day.

On this day, it is customary for couples to exchange gifts: the men receive a book and the women receive a rose. However, this has developed over time, so both men and women can receive books and roses. Book and flower stalls are set up along the streets of the city. Many popular attractions decorate their venues with red roses, filling the streets with the perfume of roses and a vibrant red color. One example is Casa Batlló, built by Gaudí, whose roof resembles a dragon.



The Patron Saints of Barcelona

The city of Barcelona actually claims two patron saints. The oldest is Saint Eulàlia. Eulàlia was a 13 year old martyr from the Roman occupation during the Diocletian period, circa 300 AD. As a practicing Christian, she spoke out against the persecution of her community. Diocletian sentenced her to 13 tortures, one for each year of her life. One such torture included rolling her down the street in a barrel lined with shards of broken glass. In the end, she was crucified in the form of an X. When crucified it began to snow and a white dove flew out of her mouth. You can see memorial to her on the very street she where she was tortured. The street, found in the Barrio Gòtic, is known as Baixada de Santa Eulàlia.



Eulàlia was later canonized and declared the patron saint of the city, comforting and watching vigil over its residents until the late 1600s when Barcelona was ravaged with the plague. Unfortunately, the plague persisted and the residents lost faith in her and sought comfort elsewhere, when a new patron saint emerged, La Mercè, or our Lady of Mercy. It was believed she was more responsive to the believers needs and replaced Eulàlia as the favored patrona.



A crash course in Catalan history

Archeological evidence suggests that the first inhabitants of Barcelona were the Carthaginians. Recorded history begins with the Romans when Bercino was founded during the reign of Caesar Augustus. After Roman decline the city was conquered by the Visigoths then later by the Moors. In the 9th century, Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne and future Frankish ruler, conquered Barcelona and claimed it as part of his empire. At the time Barcelona was known as the Frankish March, functioning as a frontier zone between the Moors and the Pyrenees.

Emerging from this 'free for all' zone was a local named Guifré el Pelós, Wilfred the Hairy, who along with his brothers gained governance over Barcelona. Under his rule the city began to grow constructing buildings, churches and palaces. He is credited with transforming a minor village into a city of prominence. He founded a dynasty that developed during the Reconquista independent of the rest of the Iberian Peninsula, but more about him later.



After Wilfred the Hairy, Barcelona continued to grow through trade and political marriages uniting Aragon and Barcelona. In the following centuries Barcelona flourishes and even seizes territories in Valencia, taking the Balearic Islands from the Moors and even expands its reach to Sardinia, Sicily and Greece. When the last of the Pelós Dynasty dies heirless in 1410, Barcelona is absorbed as part of the Kingdom of Aragon. For the next several centuries, Barcelona continues to thwart Castilian rule and seeks alliances with various European heads of state, each time returning, not so willingly, to the rule of Castilla.

In the mid-1800s, Barcelona was the first city in Spain to industrialize, thanks mostly to cotton from the Americas, also bringing migrant workers from other regions of Spain, as well as from other parts of the world, to the city. Catalonia enjoys a *Renaixença*, or Renaissance, that establishes Barcelona as an important power. The region experiences an economic recovery and cultural prominence. Under the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera in the early 20th century, Catalonia is once again under cultural siege. In an act of resistance, 1931 Francesc Macià declares himself president of the Catalan Republic which lasted only three days. He would not be the last to seek Catalan independence.

During the Spanish Civil War Barcelona serves as the center for left wing resistance and becomes an anarchist held territory that ultimately destroys any possibility of Catalanian independence. Russia, dissatisfied with the clash between the communists, socialists and the anarchists, becomes involved in the political activities of the region and quashes the anarchist control of the city. Barcelona was also attacked by air and sea from Italian ships and German airplanes. In the end Franco is strengthened and Catalonia is defeated.

Under the Nationalist dictatorship of Franco the autonomous regions of Spain suffered greatly. In an effort to destroy any regional identity laws were passed and enforced to eradicate any resistance to Franco's agenda. Speaking, writing, reading, Catalan were prohibited. Books were burned publicly and the consequences of using the language were severe. School children understood that Catalan was a language spoken only at home, in secret, as doing so in school would earn you a beating by the teacher. Eradicating one's language is a most effective way to destroy its history, identity and pride. Catalonia, along with the Basques, were treated brutally under Franco's fascist regime.

With the death of Franco in 1975 and the restoration of democracy, Catalonia won many rights, including a large degree of autonomy enabling the region to raise taxes, establish political independence and the revocation of language laws. Catalan once again flows. With this, comes a resurgence of literature, film and music celebrating Catalan culture and spirit. It is expected that immigrants, as well as locals, are expected to demonstrate proficiency in Catalan for employment. Catalan language classes as well as literature and music are enjoying a renaissance. In fact, cinemas must show any films first dubbed in Catalan and then are made available in Castellano three weeks later as well as in the 'other' official languages. What better way to promote cultural identity?

Today Barcelona is a thriving city, a diverse municipality with immigrants from all parts of the world, inviting to business and cultural enterprises alike. Tourists flock to Barcelona for its unique architecture and art, as it is home to many great works from Picasso, Dalí and Mirò. Barcelona enjoys a mild climate, water sports and boating. The region's gastronomy is home to world renowned chefs and restaurants as well as the beautiful Boqueria market off the Ramblas. Barcelona is also home to one of the largest aquariums in Europe as well as a busy port city for cruise ships.

Barcelona is a great city for the curious to explore. It is a city one can spend weeks in exploring all it has to offer, or as a starting point for Catalunya.

A Little Bit of Lore

The Legends of Wilfred the Hairy

Tucked away beside the north entrance of the Barcelona cathedral is a small stone sculpture of an extremely hairy knight fighting what looks like a griffin. The knight is Wilfred the Hairy, Guifré el Pelós, Count of Barcelona from 878 until his death in 897.

Wilfred the Hairy was born in 840 in Prades, France and was the Count of Urgel, Cerdanya, Girona, Ausona, Barcelona and Besalú, titles which were given to him by Charles the Bald and his son Louis the Stammerer. At the time most of what is now Catalonia was part of the Carolingian empire and the majority of the Iberian Peninsula was under the rule of the Emirate of Córdoba. Wilfred the Hairy united his territories and repopulated the area surrounding Vic which had become a no-man's land separating Christian and Muslim controlled areas. By the end of the 9th Century the Carolingian empire had begun to disintegrate and Wilfred the Hairy was the first of the Catalan counts to transfer his titles by inheritance to his sons. Because of this, he is often credited with being the founder of an independent Catalonia. He died in 897 defending Barcelona from the troops of of Lubb ibn Muhammed.



The Origins of the Catalan Flag (La Senyera)



There are several variations on this legend which is commonly attributed to the 16th century historian Pere Antoni Beuter. According to the legend Wilfred the Hairy lay injured in his tent after doing battle with the Normans (or the Moors) when Charles the Bald (or Louis the Stammerer) visited him. The king asked Wilfred how he could reward him for his heroic deeds.

When he asked for an insignia to decorate his shield, the king wet his fingers with the Count's blood and traced 4 vertical lines on the golden shield that stood by his bedside. Thus the coat of arms of Barcelona became 4 vertical red bars on a golden background, the design which is also used for the Catalan flag or the *Senyera*.

Other versions of the legend combine the two stories by saying that the golden shield was first given to Wilfred the Hairy by Charles the Bald and then the 4 bars added by Louis the Stammerer. Either way, it is just a legend and unlikely to be true since coats of arms and heraldic shields were not in use until some time in the 12th century. The flag still waves proudly today on many a balcony all over Catalunya.



Not to be missed!

Antoni Gaudí is arguably Barcelona's most famous architect. Evidence of his genius lives all over the city. Considered to be one of the most creative and innovative architects of Modernisme, creating living and recreational spaces for many wealthy families, he died tragically and poor. Some of these are not to be missed.

Among Barcelona's most iconic structures, are the Sagrada Família, Casa Milà and Casa Batlló. His love for nature and religion influenced his designs, through the use of heavily symbolic statues and structural forms. Today, many of his designs are UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and Gaudí continues to be praised and studied by architects worldwide. These are a few of his most impressive architectural feats, from private residences to grand basilicas.



La Sagrada Família

Although he devoted the final years of his life to this Roman Catholic church in Barcelona, Gaudí never completed the Sagrada Família. The project began in 1882 as a neo-Gothic design by architect Francisco de Paul del Villar y Lozano. In 1883 Gaudí took over, transforming the structure into his own interpretation of Gothic blended with Art Nouveau. The interior's supportive columns were inspired by a forest of intertwined trees, resulting in an ornamental raised ceiling composed of abstract shapes. The church was consecrated in 2010 and mass can now be heard regularly.

La Sagrada Família is home to the tomb of Antoni Gaudí, who was unfortunately killed a few days after being hit by a tram. Located in the underground level of the building, visitors can see the tomb for themselves. The tomb is surrounded by four chapels, each dedicated to a different figure. Gaudí's tomb is held in the chapel dedicated to the El Carmen Virgin.



Casa Milà

Also known as La Pedrera, this modernist apartment building was built in Barcelona between 1906 and 1912. At the time of its construction, it was considered controversial because of never-before-seen structural innovations like its undulating stone façade and self-supporting columns. It was named a World Heritage Site in 1984 and serves as the headquarters of the Catalunya-La Pedrera Foundation, which hosts exhibitions and public visits of the site. This site offers an amazing light show at night as well!



Casa Batlló

A 1904 remodel of an existing structure in Barcelona, Casa Batlló is informally called *Casa dels Ossos* (House of Bones) because of the skeletal quality of its exterior. It is primarily decorated with colorful broken ceramic tiles, and the roof is elegantly arched, often compared to the back of a dragon. The roof also boasts four sculptural chimney stacks.



Park Güell

A combination of experimental landscape and architectural design, Park Güell is situated on Carmel Hill in Barcelona. The space was built between 1900 and 1914, not opening as a public park until 1926. As a major part of Gaudí's naturalist phase, Park Güell allowed him to develop an organic take on baroque structure. Incorporating a great deal of mythological and religious imagery, he drew inspiration from structures like the Temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Gaudí designed the park as an experiment in urban development. He imagined it to be a self-sufficient neighborhood outside the city that created a natural, harmonious space. It was never finished, but is a beautiful space for communing with nature and relaxing. The view from the top is breathtaking, feeling almost if you are looking out to a Dr. Seuss playland. If you are lucky, maybe you can sit without hundreds of tourists around you.





Another place not to be missed is the market off the Ramblas. This market is one of the most beautiful markets in the world. Stop in for a tapa or a café. All of your senses will be tantalized!





...and the Columbus monument, celebrating the seafaring tradition of Barcelona, looking west to the New World.



Barcelona is a truly beautiful city. These are only a taste of what you can explore should you visit. If you are on the fence about experiencing Barcelona, I hope this convinces you to share the experience this summer with friends and colleagues!

Bon Viatge!

Cheryl Sosa

What is so classical about “El Clásico”

More than just a game



I think it's safe to say that anyone reading this already knows the importance “el fútbol” plays in various cultures of the world, let alone the parts of it that are Spanish speaking. I think we all can reference a time in which we heard an an-



nouncer, who was most likely a seasoned veteran in the field yell ‘GOOOOLLLLL’. Looking from the outside in, it could be easy to conclude that it is an overzealous pronouncement of a diehard fan. but if it's a Spanish team the reality is that it probably represents much more. To fully understand this however, it is important to understand the complexity of not only Spanish culture but it's continuous search for a national identity. The link between nationalism(s) and soccer in Spain is prominent and can be seen throughout the symbols of many of the countries teams. Among the most famous however are Real Madrid and F.C. Barcelona.

One of the unique characteristics about Spain is the wide range of peoples and cultures that have influenced the Iberian Peninsula, dating back to pre-roman times. To give a brief overview of some of the most noted groups to have left a footprint after the Romans are the Visigoths and the Moors, who spent more than 700 years (from 711-1492) on the peninsula, marking the Reconquista. It is under the reign of Los Reyes Católicos, Isabel of Castilla and Ferdinand of Aragón, that Spain in 1492, becomes unified. Other kingdoms join shortly, creating what is now known as España. Spain's golden age came at a time when most of Europe was still trying to catch up, and unfortunately for Spain, ends way before the industrial revolution and the arrival of nationalism.

Fast forward to the late 1700's and 1800's and Spain is in decay, as the rest of Europe is advancing rapidly. As each country grows its national identity around its economic and technological growth, Spain struggles to find its rallying point. With nationalism comes symbols and anthems. The Spanish National Anthem contains no official lyrics and according to various academic studies, this is one of the contributing factors as to why Spain struggled, and continues to struggle, in creating a national identity. In comparison, “El cant de la Senyera”, the “national anthem” of Cataluña does.

Although the industrial revolution arrives late to Spain, it still does arrive, particularly to the regions of Andalucía, País Vasco, and you guessed it, Cataluña. The attempt to industrialize in Andalucía fails, causing many to migrate north. Thus creating, for lack of a better term, “localized nationalisms” in the Basque country and Cataluña, where industry and trade are booming. As both regions speak their own language in addition to Spanish (Castellano) and have their own unique cultural traditions, many locals fear that the other Spaniards will dilute their culture, making it disappear. This creates racist and discriminatory movements both intellectually and politically in the Basque Country as well as in Cataluña who believe they do not have the responsibility to fund a failing Spanish economy and should seek independence. These tensions rise and build until the Spanish Civil War.

The Spanish Civil War, and the decades that follow are some of the darkest moments of Spanish History. To simplify a rather complex period of history, it basically boiled down to two sides, both respectfully extreme. On one side are the politically left movements of socialism, communism and anarchism. On the other hand is extreme conservatism backed by the military. Aligning with the left were many of the pro-independence supporters, as they were promised independence if the left won the war. For those unfamiliar with the rest of the story, the war is won by the conservative side with Francisco Franco emerging as the country’s dictator. His first mission: establish a national identity and eliminate anything that stands in the way. This is where soccer comes in. Franco turns to sport to transmit his ideals as it is already a central part of culture. He first tries to use the Spanish national team to accomplish this but is unsuccessful as “La Furia Roja” struggles to compete, not winning its first title until 1964 against the Soviet Union. Franco turns his focus to “Los Blancos” also known as Real Madrid.

Real Madrid, in contrast to the Spanish National Team, has a long story of success and victory. It is one of the clubs in Spain with the recognition of the Royal Family. The club also sports an all-white uniform. Even prior to Franco Real Madrid was considered to be Spain’s team due to its success. Franco’s use of the team however cemented its position as Spain’s team. These elements of the club were what made the club so appealing to Franco. Due to what the club represented, he was able to use its already existing values to transmit his idea of the typical Spaniard, a hardworking, pure, successful and humble person, all while using elements and symbols that already existed in a traditionally religious culture. Under Franco, Real Madrid continues to be successful, breaking records both domestically and throughout Europe.



Another important aspect that interests Franco is that the club plays in Madrid, the capital and center for all propaganda, but most importantly associates the capital city of the dictatorship with a tradition of success. With any propaganda movement however, always comes the counter-movement. At the center of this are clubs such as Athletic Bilbao and F.C. Barcelona. In addition, Franco made all the sports clubs in Spain change all of their names to use only the Spanish Language. Interestingly, the first Spanish clásicos were the games between Madrid and Bilbao but during the Franco era gave way to the games between Madrid and Barcelona.

Life in Cataluña under Franco was tense, at least for those that wished to maintain and preserve the Catalan language and cultural practices. As Franco is trying to establish his version of the Spanish National Identity, he outlaws local Catalán Identity by burning books, outlawing the language, imprisoning, exiling or killing people who try to maintain it. Franco however is unsuccessful as many Catalans that oppose him turned to F.C. Barcelona to preserve their identity and opposition to the values of a Franco led Spain. This was something that was extremely successful for the preservation of the Catalan language as well as its culture. The club's crest incorporates the colors of the Catalan flag, its fight song references the Senyera and most importantly, its own slogan under Franco was "más que un club" currently "més que un club", in Catalan, which translates to more than a club. Sport in Spain once again provided its citizens with a way to not only release stress within difficult times but also a way to transmit and preserve a culture and ideology. To this day F.C. Barcelona is regarded as a cultural symbol for many Catalans, as Real Madrid is regarded by some to be Spain's team.

When Franco dies in 1975, he leaves behind a country that is ready for change. Spain quickly establishes a democracy and in addition to Castellano, officially recognized 3 additional languages, Euskera, Catalán and Gallego. This grants Cataluña more autonomy compared to other Spanish regions as a way to acknowledge their cultural practices and as an attempt to counteract the years of oppression under Franco. With this autonomy has come many freedoms of governing, a rarity when compared to other democratic nations. While Real Madrid still represents the traditional Spain, with or without Franco, the club has tried to become more of a global brand as many others have. FC Barcelona however has become a central symbol to the Catalan independence movement that is still stuck in an era that ended almost 45 years ago. While the independence movement in Cataluña becomes more and more tense with each passing day, the club has incorporated the movement's flag, "la estelada", into its uniforms. The club has also come out supporting the movement with official statements from the club supporting Catalan politicians that have knowingly and willingly violated the same constitution that gives them more rights than many other provinces in Spain. País Vasco was granted similar liberties by the constitution, for the same reasons. As a result of some of these practices, FC Barcelona has created division within its own fan base, as not all Catalans support the movement. This situation has also created great divide manifested every time these two teams meet. Many Spaniards will support one of these two teams in addition to their own local team based on family tradition or political ideologies.

It is important to remember, however, that in today's Spain those that support Real Madrid do not do so as a support to Franco but to their belief in what Spain is and what its democratic constitution represents. In an article from [elpais.es](https://elpais.com/tecnologia/2019/12/16/actualidad/1576520263_151793.html) that was released just a few hours prior to the latest clásico in December, was a heat map that polled all of Spain about which team they would support in the clásico. The only clear support for FC Barcelona was within Cataluña. (you can view this article by clicking the following link https://elpais.com/tecnologia/2019/12/16/actualidad/1576520263_151793.html)



This divide has most clearly presented itself through sport within the last few months, as this season's first clásico was supposed to be played in Barcelona in October, only to be delayed by threats to the security and safety of players and fans by a group called Democratic Tsunami.

There is no doubt that soccer is directly tied to the question of Identity in Spain. The tension in this matchup comes from an issue that has not been addressed in Spain for generations. When these two historic teams play each other there is much more than a game going on in which two powerful and successful teams clash, but in which two opposing ideologies come quite literally crashing together.

Emilio Sosa,
Historian

Don't forget to visit the LILT table at the upcoming
NECTFL conference in February and
NYSAWLA conference in March!



Save the Date: LILT 2020 Annual Conference at
North Shore HS November 14 - we welcome
proposals for workshops
Contact Carmen Berg (cberg@liltfl.org)



SWIRL. SMELL. SIP. REPEAT!

JOIN US AS WE CELEBRATE LILT'S 40TH YEAR!

WINE TASTING NIGHT



\$55: light appetizers, wine flight, & one glass of wine
family & friends welcome

January 16, 2020, 4:30–7:30pm

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29 Norwood Road, Northport, NY 11768

Registration now open. Please register by January 9, 2020

at WWW.LILTFL.ORG

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2020 Professional Calendar

January

9th-12th: MLA Convention - Seattle, WA

16th: LILT Anniversary event! Del Vino Vineyard

February

6th-9th: AATSEEL Conference - San Diego, CA

13th-15th: Northeast Conference - New York City

March

6th : Deadline to submit entrees for WL Competition

13th: NYSAWLA Conference at Hofstra University

21st: Edcamp LIWL at Bay Shore Middle School

16th: Poster Contest Deadline

19th-22nd: AAS Conference - Boston, MA

31st: Deadline for LILT plaque orders

April

15th: Deadline to apply for grants, stipends and awards

May

TBA: Spring General Membership meeting

June

26th-July 1: LILT Anniversary event! Barcelona!

July

9th-12th: AATSP Conference, San Juan, Puerto Rico

15th-18th: AATF Convention, Trois Rivieres, Quebec

October

23rd-24th: NYSAFLT Conference, Syracuse, NY

November

14th: LILT Annual Conference, North Shore High School, Glen Head, NY

20th-22ne: ACTFL Convention, San Antonio, Texas