You say you want a revolution
Well, you know
We all want to change the world
You tell me that it’s evolution
Well, you know
We all want to change the world
But when you talk about destruction
Don’t you know that you can count me out
Don’t you know it’s gonna be all right
All right, all right

You say you got a real solution
Well, you know
We’d all love to see the plan
You ask me for a contribution
Well, you know
We’re doing what we can
But when you want money for people with minds that hate
All I can tell is brother you have to wait
Don’t you know it’s gonna be all right
All right, all right

Ah
Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah...

You say you’ll change the constitution

Table of Contents

Letter from the Editor 2
  Stephanie Lyons

Runaway Toyota 3
  Juan Duran

Agricultural Revolution 4
  Kelley McIntire

Magic Cells 5
  Faraz Kamili

Middle East Revolution 7
  Sophia Rashid

Egyptian Revolution 9
  Ahmed Ahmed

Our Generations’s Music Revolution 11
  Inez Falcon

Barça: One man. One team. One year. 13
  Regina Rodríguez Sirvent

Atlantis: The Found City? 15
  Bailey Wright

Banksy 17
  Faraz Kamili
Dear Reader,

No one likes change. Change means something different, new, and risky. This last issue of the 2010-2011 academic year focuses on the changes and risks that spark and are sparked by revolution.

Risk is scary, but scary is not necessarily a bad thing. A wise person once told me, “If you always do what you’ve always done, then you’ll always get what you’ve always gotten.” Tech has taught me that we must challenge ourselves with the unknown to truly develop.

I challenge you to take a risk. This risk does not necessarily have to be a grand adrenaline rush, like skydiving or cliff jumping. You could just try a new dance class through Tech’s Options Classes, or pick up a new hobby like photography. If you don’t like it, try something else.

This issue is my last as the NAR Editor. I’m moving on to the Midwest to teach middle school math through Teach For America. This is a move that scares me for a number of reasons... which is why I knew I had to do it. I’ll be away from family and close friends that have been a supportive network these past five years. I’ll be taking on a job with little to no prior experience, and there will be a hundred kids (give or take some) relying on me to be good at it. No pressure.

It’s a giant risk, and I could fail big time, but you don’t really know how cold the water is until you jump in it. So, reader, challenge yourself with the unknown. You may just find what you’ve been looking for all these years.

Warm regards,
Stephanie Lyons

NAR Summer 2011 Staff

Editor-in-Chief
Stephanie Lyons

Assistant Editor
Faraz Kamili

Front Cover
Jorge Palacio

Photographer
Corey Black

Writers
Ahmed Ahmed, Juan Duran, Inez Falcon, Faraz Kamili, Kelley McIntire, Sophia Rashid, Regina Rodriguez Sirvent, Bailey Wright
Don’t you guys think that those Toyotas have been malfunctioning recently in order to teach us something about relationships? I’m pretty sure they’re using the classic techniques of symbolism, metaphor, and irony to try to convey important themes.

Like the theme of two star-crossed youths who jump into their new relationship and lock the doors; and everything is running smoothly and it feels so right; but before they know it the relationship spontaneously accelerates—60, 70, 80, 90 miles per hour down the superhighway of life—they slam the brakes but to no avail: they’ll have to jump. But how can you jump out of a relationship moving that fast?

You shall surely die.

So they stay in the relationship, but everything outside is a blur so it’s hard not to hurt the minivan-families and car-couples and motorcycle-single people around them. Soon, the relationship hits some emotional roadkill, and, tires losing traction with the asphalt of reality, spins around and around. During these spins, they momentarily catch glimpses of the life-road they came from. And they see the curvy skid marks of their trajectory behind them, but they seem to be changing because the couple can’t agree what the skid marks look like. Moments later all is fire and opaque smoke.

There is no insurance for this kind of thing.

Another theme is how the previous theme causes traffic jams at supermarket checkout lines when people come almost to a complete halt in order to take in the smouldering wreckage of celebrity relationships.

I think those are the major themes those cars are trying to get across.
Agricultural Revolution: Take Two

Written by Kelley McIntire
Layout design by Emily Young

In the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution, change has emerged in multiple fields, one being modern agriculture. The advances in technology and manufacturing have heightened yields and reduced the price of products for consumers. But at what cost? This is a question on the minds of many Americans today, as evidenced by the recent activity in organic food production and animal welfare standards.

Organic agriculture eliminates the use of environmentally damaging pesticides and fertilizers while reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere by maintaining carbon in the soil. Additionally, organic methods add to topsoil, making crops more resistant to erosion and droughts than their nonorganic counterparts.

Organics in animal farming has recently emerged in response to concerns over the treatment standards and health conditions involved with the current system. Organic methods now exist that eliminate the use of growth hormones and antibiotics, while increasing animal living space and consumer health. Reducing the amount of animals packed together in this way also helps reduce the concentration of CO2 emissions coming from such centers and slaughterhouses. Humane certified labeling takes on the same concern, ensuring an increase in living standards for animals.

In the democracy of America, consumers vote with each purchase they make, establishing new norms (or a return to the old ones) in the realm of food production. Georgia Tech has responded in turn, supplying 40% of its dining hall foods from local or organic farmers, and labeling accordingly such items at the Student Center salad bar. Looking across the board at the concern of universities like our own as well as at the recent success of environmentally-conscious commercial industries like Whole Foods gives greater insight into the existence of this worldwide concern. There’s a revolution going on, and we are the instruments of change.
Magic Cells
How stem cells can let us live to be 120
Written by Faraz Kamili

But herein lies the important consideration: embryos utilized for stem cell research are spare or leftover material from IVF procedures, most of which would be discarded anyways. In a typical IVF procedure, a woman takes hormones to superovulate and produce numerous eggs that are fertilized and then implanted. Now there’s a practical limit to how many embryos are implanted because most women don’t want eight babies at one time (unless you’re the octomom). Patients have several options for what to do with the spare embryos, including: donate to research, to other couples, discard, or freeze indefinitely.

Imagine a world where scientists had the ability to grow any organ of the body or cure debilitating diseases like diabetes, Parkinson’s, Alzheimer’s, and many others. Stem cells research is already bringing us closer to this reality. What makes these cells so remarkable and useful for therapies is their incredible ability to differentiate or turn into almost any cell in the body. So a person suffering from Parkinson’s could receive stem cells that are transformed into nerve cells, a patient with heart problems can be treated with stem cells differentiated into cardiac cells and so on. Eventually, whole organs could be grown from these magical cells! In fact researchers at the University of Minnesota are currently growing a human heart and hope to create a fully functioning heart suitable for transplant in a few years. The human lifespan could increase tremendously through the use of stem cells: organ banks could supply us with fresh body parts and

It is wrong to sacrifice one life to potentially save the lives of several others: this is essentially what opponents of embryonic stem cell research declare. Except there’s one problem, can a five-day embryo be classified as a living being? At five days (the blastocyst stage) the embryo consists of an outer cell layer and inner cells mass. Stem cells are derived by extracting the inner cell mass and allowing the cells to grow in a carefully coordinated medium; the extraction results in the death of an embryo. At one point in development all humans were in the blastocyst stage and had our embryo been used for stem cell extraction, we wouldn’t be fortunate enough to be reading this article now.
diseases could be eliminated. So if you want to live to be 130 or beyond, contribute to your local stem cell research facility (like the Stem Cell Engineering Center at Georgia Tech).

But is there a better way to derive stem cells that wouldn’t result in the destruction of embryos, which have the potential to develop into fully functioning human? Maybe. Adult stem cells and induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells are two alternatives to embryonic stem cells. Adult stem cells are undifferentiated cells found in various tissues of the body like bone marrow. They exist in very small numbers and have an inability to turn into multiple cell types. iPS cells are basically adult cells (like skin cells) that are injected with certain genes and triggered to become stem cells. Research in this field seems very promising but problems like the propensity to form cancer still exist.

Politics has unfortunately played a large role in the development of stem cell research. The biggest setback came when former President George W. Bush declared that no new stem lines could be derived with federal resources after August 9, 2001. This caused complex problems for scientists who had to make sure they weren’t using anything purchased with federal money for their private research involving the development of new stem cell lines. Staplers, pencils, books, lab equipment, and other supplies purchased with federal funding couldn’t be used in private research. Duplicated labs had to be created and the redundancy resulted in very inefficient resource allocation. The Obama administration has been much more progressive in their stance on stem cell research; President Obama issued as executive order in 2009 overturning Bush-era stem cell policy; federal courts are debating the legality of this measure. All in all, politics and science could be kept as far away from each other as possible. Politicians don’t fully understand cell biology or the factors that influence cell growth. Scientists should develop their own policies and guidelines because they have a deeper appreciation of what they’re researching. Plus, scientists are generally smarter than politicians.

Stem cells represent the new frontier in medicine and have the potential to save millions of lives and alleviate numerous diseases. Embryonic stem cells show the most promise for the development of beneficial therapies and should continue to be researched. iPS and adult stem cells show great promise but still need to be perfected. If you would like to learn a lot more about stem cells I would highly recommend taking PST 4803- Stem Cell Ethics with Dr. Aaron Levine, he’s a great teacher and an expert on the subject.

faraz@northavenuereview.com

---

Cloning and Stem Cells

The issue of cloning is often raised when discussing stem cells. The scientific term for the procedure is Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT). It’s a process where the somatic cell (any body cell containing the full DNA) of a patient is isolated and the nucleus is removed. This nucleus is then inserted into an egg whose nucleus is also removed. The egg reprograms the somatic cell nucleus and scientists shock the egg and it begins to divide. At the blastocyst stage (around day 5) of the embryo, the inner cell mass is removed and stem cells cultivated. There hasn’t really been any success in the derivation of human embryonic stem cells from this technique, but many scientists would like to see it happen. The advantage of this procedure is that the stem cells that are derived are genetically identical to the patient, reducing the risk of immune rejection (a common concern with stem cell therapies). Just imagine having a batch of genetically matched stem cells ready at your disposal, any cell or organ in your body could be replaced with ease.

The problems with SCNT is that its very inefficient and requires numerous eggs. The process of de-nucleating and shocking the egg is a stressful procedure and many embryos simply fail to develop. So for this to be a viable option, efficiency needs to drastically improved. Another concern is the threat of reproductive cloning. Once the embryo begins successfully developing, it can theoretically be implanted in a women and develop into a baby. This has already proven successful with animals, and is even common practice for propagating strong and successful breeds. The dark side of cloning is that this same method could be used for humans; wealthy individuals working with fringe scientists could produce cloned babies. Interestingly, the U.S. currently has no laws actually banning any sort of cloning, so if a scientist successfully produced a cloned baby here, he would face no legal repercussions.
REVOLUTION: MIDDLE EAST

Revolutions in the Middle East and North Africa

Written by Sophia Rashid

A Friend of the Author: “So uh, what THE HELL is going on in the Middle East and North Africa?”

It seems very much like mayhem, hm? Because every time you turn on the news, the streets of the capital of another country are heaving with tens of thousands of people clobbering at the bells of revolution, making ready to storm the bastille. Mind you, these tens of thousands have in their respective countries been as embers deprived of oxygen—dignities eclipsed—for generations now. Those rights and liberties that are not already restricted are far from secure. Opportunity is sparse: illiteracy and unemployment and poverty the story of too many. And there is frustration with corrupt governance, the gross negligence of the institutions that should be “by the people, for the people”—that are not; the leadership installed by personal ties and special interests and money—what of merit, of vision, of the peoples’ voice?

And perhaps most relevant to the question at hand, there is a large percentage of educated but dissatisfied (unemployed, opportunity stifled, rigorously censored) youth. Despite their bleak platforms, the youth are on their feet, aspiring to drastic change and a sweeping empowerment. Twitter and Youtube their mediums for connectedness, for rousing open the eyes of the world, for clarion call to action. A revolutionary wave has swept the Middle East and North Africa. So far: Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Iran, Iraq, Bahrain. When comes so robust, so pivotal an energy as this—is it any wonder the world is riveted? The people have mobilized in mode of peaceful (albeit invigorated) demonstrations, inspired by Tunisia’s triumph. After the citizens had protested for little under a month, Tunisia’s President, Ben Ali, fled the country. Against him was that same manifesto of grievances: political corruption, economic decline, human rights violations, overall poor conditions and base functionality. The people had ousted him, by the sheer power of their will. And the Arab-Muslim World was emboldened.

Israel is terrified, no doubt. That their power (brute force, propaganda, international allies) over the Arab nations will diminish, that the dignity of the Arab people is being restored. I believe in Israel—the beauty and rightness of its founding principles, the haven it has for so many become, the right of the Jewish people—but I am dumbfounded by its hypocrisy, its depraved inhumanity toward the Palestinians. Bah, this will be the basis of another article. The point I was getting at with all these new and/or reforming governments, the international dynamic will change. These countries may follow in Turkey’s footsteps, a strong and democratic nation that has maintained its cultural identity and independent mind, that is internally empowered and externally deeply/diplomatically involved and forthright. These countries may come into a whole new unity, something that resonates of centuries ago when the Middle East and North Africa was the learning and cultural center of the world—a period known as the Islamic Golden Age. In that time, the goal was humanity’s enrichment and the doctrine was something finer than tolerance and exchange—it was beautiful camaraderie among diverse and open peoples.

Back to real-time: given the transitions, the hopes and fears of today and tomorrow in terms of regional stability/prosperity and international affairs, how America responds is absolutely critical to our relationships and interests in the region. What if all these countries were our allies in the War on Terror? What if Islamic institutions waged an ideological war against the radicals and terrorist factions, pulled the ground from under their heinous philosophies and implemented the equality of women, the sanctity of human life and human rights, the open-mindedness and warm embrace among diverse peoples, the empowerment that is education—just as the Qur’an reads, as all these are core tenets of Islam.

There is much potential for the region, for America, for the world. And we are here on the precipice. The revolutionaries are leaping. Now unto you, visionaries—channel that energy, make soar those wings. Somewhere dawn is spilling over the horizon. Lead us there.

sophia.rashid@northavenuereview.com
Food for Thought:

“We do not have to think that human nature is perfect for us to still believe that the human condition can be perfected. We do not have to live in an idealized world to still reach for those ideals that will make it a better place. The non-violence practiced by men like Gandhi and King may not have been practical or possible in every circumstance, but the love that they preached -- their fundamental faith in human progress -- that must always be the North Star that guides us on our journey. For if we lose that faith -- if we dismiss it as silly or naïve; if we divorce it from the decisions that we make on issues of war and peace -- then we lose what’s best about humanity. We lose our sense of possibility. We lose our moral compass.”

BARACK OBAMA, Nobel Lecture, Dec. 10, 2009
Living A Dream
The ripples of revolution spread

For the almost 21 years of my life, I have seen only one “president” in Egypt: Hosni Mubarak. Even before I was born, Hosni Mubarak was sworn in as President of Egypt in 1981 after the assassination of Anwar Sadat. In fact, Sadat only moved up from Vice-President to President after the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser. It was an almost unwritten rule in Egypt that a president served for life, so it was shocking to hear Mubarak address the nation soon after he was sworn in promising to stay for only one term, six years. Eventually, those six years turned into 30 and could have continued “if it weren’t for those meddling kids” of the January 25 Revolution.

Egyptians always dreamed of a time when Egypt could be free of emergency law, have a truly elected leader, and use the full potential of its resources and people. The million dollar question was when. That question was finally closer to an answer when a young Tunisian performed a self-immolation and sparked nation-wide protests that toppled the long serving Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. The much more populated Egypt soon asked itself why it couldn’t do the same. With several years of oppression; recent blatantly rigged midterm elections; the Alexandria church bombing; and the brutal murder of a young activist, Khalid Said, by police, the youth of Egypt began planning for million-man marches across the country on Facebook and Twitter to emulate their Tunisian brothers and sisters. Despite the government shutting down the internet for several days, the protests gained in numbers and violence. Ironically, the success of the revolution could be greatly attributed by the decisions of the former government. When the government shut down the internet and mobile network communications, it forced protesters to stay in the street to stay informed. When the government sent out released prisoners, plain-clothed police, and hired thugs to fight off the protesters, it only increased the anger towards the government and the unity between the people. The final nail to the coffin was the statements by officials within the government. Hosni Mubarak gave three self-centered speeches during the unrest that did little to address the legitimate demands of the protesters. Ahmed Shafiq, the then new Prime Minister appointed during the revolution, claimed ignorance about the violent retaliation towards the protesters. Omar Soliman, the first Vice-President appointed during Mubarak’s reign, even claimed that Egyptians were “not ready for democracy”. Thanks to the organization and resilience of the protesters, Mubarak was toppled only 18 days after protests broke out and did what the United States government has been trying to do in Iraq and Afghanistan for nearly ten years.

However, the revolution is still not over in Egypt. The most challenging part is still ahead. The almost 400 protesters didn’t die for Egypt to return to an oppressed nation once again. The Security Council of Armed Forces, the current rulers of Egypt, has promised to reform the nation and give up power to an elected civil government in six months. A constitutional declaration was passed.

Photograph from protests in Egypt.

on March 30 that replaces the 1971 Egyptian constitution. Egypt’s political future, however, remains cloudy. One thing is certain, the people have an opportunity to build the future they wish to see.

While the revolution changes from protests to reforms in Egypt, the rest of North Africa and the Middle East are experiencing their own beginnings of revolutions. Protests broke out in Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Bahrain, Yemen, Jordan, Iran, and Syria to name a few. Many wondered who would be next after Egypt fell, which has historically been viewed as the cultural center of the Arab world. Libya seems to be next as protests threaten the 41 years of Gaddafi’s reign. As a civil war breaks out in Libya and the international community watches on the sidelines, Gaddafi’s remains defiant. Gaddafi will prove to be a more difficult challenge than Mubarak and Ben Ali, but nothing can stand in the way of the will of the people for freedom and democracy, especially if the revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt succeed.
Our Generation’s Music Revolution
Written by Inez Falcon

When it was suggested that I comment on music revolution, my initial thought was one word: overwhelming. The music industry is constantly changing, making it difficult to isolate one particular recent change that: 1. Had such an impact that it revolutionized music above all others, and 2. hasn’t already been dissected by every music magazine or website lately. However, it can’t be denied that recent significant developments are essential to the evolution of the music world from this point forward.

Genre-Blending
In the past few years, we have witnessed the rise of what I can only call genre-less music; that is, bands that have at least 3 phrases listed under the genre category of their myspace/facebook. I attribute this to artists refusing to restrain their sounds, and audiences realizing that anyone can like any genre—unlike the feuds between lovers of conflicting genres in the early 2000s (ex. “true punks” vs. “posers”). The topic was discussed at length by Mark Hoppus of Blink182, during which he cited the blending of country and pop as a new trend (which can perhaps be recognized in Carrie Underwood’s continuing fame since her 2005 American Idol win). Another example is the successful marrying of soul and rock by recent Grammy winners The Black Keys. Furthermore, artists are allowing themselves, with positive responses from audiences, to experiment with genres that they didn’t initially adhere to. Li’l Wayne released a rock album after being established as “the best rapper alive.” Kanye West’s diversity in music ranging from R&B to alternative to electronica has earned him multiple recognitions, the latest being MTV’s Man of the Year in 2010.

Now more than ever, the blending of music across countries and cultures is also prevalent. You’ll notice that much of the American rap and hip hop being released has a background comprised of what is recognizable as a variation of Euro-pop. Seemingly, many of the recent successful artists are those that are able to draw inspiration from the entire world’s pool of proven to be good music and create a familiar yet new sound and feel. Vampire Weekend initially drew controversy for their African-influenced sound in 2008. Yet despite criticism, their first album was highly praised, their second was nominated for a Grammy in 2010, and many bands have since followed suit to the delight of listeners. I believe as we move through the 2010s, the music scene will thrive on the blurring and fading of lines between genres and countries, and we’ll continue to see the popularity of bands that honor it.

Technology
I could write a book citing over 100 music reviewers and critics droning about how technology is changing the music industry. How this band and that artist became famous in a heartbeat through the use of new media, how 10 years ago this lightning-speed rise to fame was rare if possible. But we all know there’s no need to discuss in detail that you can simply hop on Pandora/Grooveshark these days and listen to your favorite bands for free, or that Rebecca Black wouldn’t have had a shot at being famous, especially overnight, without the help of Youtube. What I do have to say is that the rise of the internet/music paradigm certainly marks a point in which the path to fame is anything but cookie-cut. While some artists use today’s technology to their advantage to maximize their potential (writing/recording/producing their own music, executing their own tours), others see it as the easiest way to become a star without much work at all: Post videos of yourself and hope the world will notice your talent. Justin Bieber, an example of the

Carrie Underwood was one of the first artists to merge country and pop, a now extremely popular combination.
Photo by kindofadraag, Flickr. Taken September 30, 2009.
latter, established himself initially as a singer through covers that he posted on Youtube, which eventually drew the attention of Scooter Braun and led to his signing with Island Records.

Additionally, internet music distribution has truly revolutionized the spreading of music, and the ability of artists to attract fans worldwide. I heard a report on NPR that listed CDs as one of the 10 items that will be obsolete within 10 years, which truly depressed me, as one of my fond childhood recollections is coming home from the store with a new CD and spending hours admiring its booklet, the designs on the cover and disc, the order of songs that the artists so deliberately slaved to perfect. Yet even I, a devoted fan of the CD, own thousands of songs through downloading; it’s just too tempting to be a lover of music and have it all available to you online.

Finally, in searching for a new angle on approaching the subject of recent music, I stumbled on NME.com’s “100 Musicians to Follow on Twitter”. This caught my eye for several reasons, the forefront of which being that I’ve spent much of Twitter’s existence maintaining it was pointless; how was my life enhanced by me knowing that @taylorswift13 spent her 21st birthday dancing around her room? But as usual, my dislike turned into curiosity, and I took to poking around the Twitterverse. Here’s the grand revelation I discovered: musicians are normal people. This is both disappointing and relieving, and moreover, insanely obvious. But what I find most precious is the normal interactions these artists have. It delighted me the numerous times I saw on a twitter feed: “Happy Birthday, @nonfamousperson”-famousperson. And investigating further, a few minutes earlier: “@famousperson, I’m a huge fan, could I get a shout out, it’s my birthday!”-nonfamousperson. Or even a casual conversation between @famousperson and @nonfamousperson.

So as you can imagine, by the time I saw NME’s list of tweeters, I was on the brink of accepting that born with twitter was a wonderful doorway. I can’t tell you how many times I’ve thought to myself, “Wow, this artist seems really cool. If only I could talk to him/her...” We have the opportunity to not have to wonder what the geniuses behind the music are like, but actually be able to interact with them on a personal level. It’s simple: You contact the artist directly, know that they receive the tweet almost instantly, and if you don’t hear back soon—well, bummer. But the chances of artists seeing your tweet and being able to speedily respond and brighten your day (or year, or life), are exponentially greater than the chances of artists responding to e-mails or snail-fan-mail as in the pre-twitter world. This is a way of personalizing music that will forever change audience/artist interactions and how listeners understand music.

The Black Keys, who mix blues and rock to achieve their unique sound, took home the Grammy for Best Alternative Music Album in 2011. Photo by Luckbox LP, Flickr. Taken February 23, 2011.

Only 3 years ago, Justin Bieber was gaining his initial fan base through covers he posted on his own on Youtube.com, an action that quickly got him discovered and signed.
Barça: One man. One team. One year.
A revolution that echoed to eternity.

Written by Regina Rodríguez Sirvent

A revolution is born when someone involves more people to achieve something transcendent, somewhere, at some point. The revolution I want to tell you about happened in 2009, when Josep Guardiola, coach of F.C. Barcelona Soccer Team, led his team to win all soccer championships in Spain, Europe and worldwide.

For all soccer fans in the world, mentioning Josep Guardiola is nowadays synonym of triumph, the impossible, and history. But Guardiola's figure goes beyond this stereotypical conception; his success remains in the meticulous structure he built to become the genius that he is.

He is the personification of a dream that started thirty years ago, when a headhunter stopped in his little town and saw a skinny eleven-year-old boy, who walked like Charles Chaplin, but envisioned soccer's tactic in a superior way. He left his cottage in a remote valley of Catalonia, and went to the Barça club where he would start his professional career, his new life and his obsession with soccer. At that moment, he began the revolution that would explode thirty years later showing the best Barça team the Club has ever fielded, and perhaps the greatest soccer the world has ever seen.

Guardiola remained in Barça most of his career as a professional soccer player, being part of Johan Cruyff's dream team that won Barcelona's first European Cup (1992), but he then left the club to finish his career abroad. By 2004 he realized he needed his Barça. He had been raised in the Barça soccer philosophy, and trained in the style of play in which the team excels today; he missed his people and his country, so he came back to Catalonia. By then he had gone through all Barça's lower divisions: He was ball-boy in Camp Nou (Barcelona's stadium), made his début in the first team at the age of 19, was the team's captain, and coached the junior team. He took over the job of the top team coach in the summer 2009.

What he found there was a team with an unpolished talent. Players such as Messi, Xavi, Puyol were waiting for a true leader. And there he was. All the skills he had been gathering during all his career came into play: In La Masia (Barça's youth home team) he learned an easy playing style of multiple quick passes. What he learned as a midfield player field as a player, organizing his team mates, and he now applies it to his coaching job. What he absorbed crossing countries, from Barcelona to Italy, Mexico and Abu Dhabi, a journey that showed him different approaches, an experience that taught him that soccer is more than eleven players on a field. His bag of knowledge was hungry to be opened.

Guardiola started his master work applying a philosophy based on the team's cohesion where no one was superior to anyone else. It was about professionalism, tenacity, detail and elegance, and above all, humility. He completed the team selecting young players from La Masia, becoming, as a result, the artisan of the most “made in La Masia” Barça team. From the beginning Guardiola took care of details in and outside the field. He cut a dashing figure in the field, dressing modern, clean-cut suits that exalted his privileged figure and his presence. He showed his savoir faire in his words, always giving importance to his players, justifying his success as a consequence of having the world's best team, never complaining, never blaming the ref-
eree. He displayed his creative and passionate methods to motivate and encourage his team, such as playing a special song before coming onto the field, or the video he made before playing the last championship in 2009, where all players were compared with Gladiators along with the Gladiators’ movie soundtrack.

Slowly but steadily the team kept winning, step by step, game by game, championship by championship. Guardiola was always celebrating victories discreetly, conceding the limelight to his players. He was the conductor of the world’s top soccer stars, who following his baton became not only virtuous soloists, but also the finest soccer orchestra ever known. By November 2009, since his debut as coach, in just one season, the young and inexperienced Guardiola had pocketed five championships, and was heading to the latest: FIFA Club World Cup.

When the team arrived Guardiola was the center of attention, and he warned: “The future is black, because improving what we have achieved is impossible,” but the harangue to his players in the grass evoked Gladiator: “Gentlemen, if we lose today you still will be the world’s best players. But if you win today, you will be eternal.”

All the emotions contained exploded at that moment. Great emotion finally overpowered him when the team won. He couldn’t contain his tears in the Zayed Sports City Stadium when he realized he had completed the unthinkable, the revolution that brought the manager’s tally to the maximum of six trophies in six competitions in one year, thus completing the first ever sextuplet. They became eternal, and Russel Crowe’s sentence was completed: What we do today echoes to eternity.

reginarodriguezsirvent@gmail.com
Atlantis, we've all heard of it. The idea of a lost continent has been tossed around for a long time as the theme of many science fiction stories and films. In 360 BC, Plato gave the first and only written, historical accounts of Atlantis in his dialogues *Timaeus* and *Critias*, stating that Atlantis was a naval powerhouse that triumphed over many parts of Western Europe and Africa, although never able to invade Athens. However, "in a single day and night of misfortune," Atlantis sank into the ocean, somewhere around the year 9600 BC. According to Plato, the northern and coastal areas of the island of Atlantis were mostly mountainous, while the southern part was a great plain. His detailed description of the location noted that it was in or near the Atlantic Ocean and sat beside "the Pillars of Hercules." The capital of Atlantis was a port city with three concentric rings designed by Poseidon himself. Plato gave specific dimensions for the city, including those for the rectangular temple of Poseidon.

Throughout ancient times, little credit was given to Plato's account of Atlantis. It was not until more modern times that people began to consider the possibility of a lost continent. In 1627, Francis Bacon wrote a Renaissance novel entitled, New Atlantis, about a utopian society off the western coast of America. It is unknown whether Bacon meant North or South America. In 1679, the Swedish scholar Olaus Rudbeck attempted to prove that Sweden was Atlantis in his series of texts titled, *Atlant.* Another interesting account of Atlantis came later in the 19th century. An esoteric text, "Oera Linda" (although later proven to be a fraud), claimed that Atlantis sank in 2193, which happens to be the same year that 19th century almanacs gave for Noah's flood.

So is Atlantis a real place? Geologists have noted that our knowledge of plate tectonics makes it pretty near impossible for a lost continent to exist under the ocean surface. But this has not stopped scientists from searching for the answer to one of history's greatest mysteries. And as of recently we may finally have an answer.

On March 13th, 2011, only last semester, in a documentary on the National Geographic Channel, a team of scientists from the United States, Canada, and Spain led by Richard Freund of the University of Hartford announced the discovery of what appear to be the remains of a ringed city off the coast of Spain. The site is in one of the largest wetlands in Europe, the Dona Ana Park in Southern Spain, just North of Cadiz. In 2004, German geophysicist Rainer Kuehne realized that the area had strange circular patterns in the mudflats that seemed to line up with Plato's description of Atlantis. Dr. Juan Antonio Morales searched for evidence of civilization-ending natural disasters in this area, and found it. Geological structures such as rocks were clearly shifted from their original location. These structures are much too large to have been moved by humans, and the state of the shoreline indicates a history of massive tsunamis. For centuries, tsunamis have been documented in the region, including a massive, 10-story wall of water that hit Lisbon, Portugal in 1755. And given recent events in Japan, it's easy to imagine an ancient, near instantaneous destructive event.

The area is near the Strait
of Gibraltar, which separates Spain and Morocco and links the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea: An area thought to have been called “Pillars of Hercules” in ancient times. According to team member and geophysicist Paul Bauman, the scientists found evidence of a communal oven, possible canals, and a strange, rectangular object near the center of the mudflats that fits Plato’s dimensions of Poseidon’s temple. Additional evidence was uncovered in 2009-2010 using satellite photography, cutting-edge ground penetrating radar designed for oil and gas exploration (electrical resistivity tomography), and underwater technology. Satellite images seemed to show a series of walls and then radar found their signature, which told archaeologists where to excavate. Core samples found ancient wood from about 440 BC, and also found a layer of methane, possible evidence that a large number of living things died at the same time. The scientists also noted a number of what seem to be memorial cities discovered in recent decades in central Spain, about 150 miles away, modeled on Atlantis, possibly by refugees from its devastation. Future excavations are planned, but will be difficult because the marshland is dry for only about one month each year.

Other scientists have, of course, challenged the evidence and its interpretation. After so many false claims and fantastic accounts over the centuries, it’s tempting to dismiss this latest discovery. But it does seem plausible. Could it be true? And what would it mean for us if it were?

Suppose these scientists did find Atlantis. Suppose those science fiction stories you used to read were actually about a real place. How confusing! History books would have to be changed and world maps adjusted! What you learned about ancient civilizations in elementary and high school would no longer be the whole truth. That’s almost hard to wrap your mind around, almost a breach of trust! Incredible discoveries throughout history have reshaped what we thought we knew. Wouldn’t this be one of them? And maybe the biggest that our generation has experienced. When you’re older with kids and rent a science fiction film about Atlantis for family movie night, you’re going to have to explain how people once thought Atlantis did not exist. Weird! And what’s next, proof that Percy Jackson is the actual son of Poseidon?

Knowledge that Atlantis was real would change our Weltanschauung, quite literally. It’s hard to believe that Atlantis could have existed, but the possibility stands. Based on our most advanced technology there is something under the surface of those mudflats that could change history.

Forever:

bailey.wright@northavenuereview.com

Sources:


Image created on July 30, 2009 by vintagedept, Flickr.
Banksy is an illusive British street artist whose striking artwork is available to the masses on the streets of cities throughout the world. His graffiti work resonates with satirical humor, often with political undertones. They say images speak a thousand words, but Banksy’s creations seem to transcend that limit and communicate deep and sometimes complex messages.

If you want to learn more about Banksy, I highly recommend watching the Oscar-nominated “documentary” Exit Through the Gift Shop. The film takes you on an incredible ride and by the end you have no idea if it’s an authentic work or just an elaborate hoax.

Anyways, instead of babbling on and on about how great of an artist Banksy is, I think it’s better to just show some of his work here. These images are some of favorites.

faraz@northavenuereview.com

“Modern art is a disaster area. Never in the field of human history has so much been used by so many to say so little.”

Patrolling the donut van is serious business for these brave policemen.
The peaceful protestor. Reminds me of the revolution in the Middle East.

Who says grandma’s aren’t cool?