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Catwalk to Sidewalk:
London Fashion Week’s Top Trends in Everyday Life

By: Shannon Bruggemann

The big four fashion weeks draw attention twice a year to determine what styles and trends will take the forefront each spring/summer and fall/winter seasons. This February I was granted an insider’s look at London Fashion Weekend. There were strong showings from all designers and it drew high profile audiences, ranging from celebrity fans to high profile critics. Throughout the event, four main trends consistently drew high praise and walks down many designer runways: jewel tones and metallic, bold florals, daytime lace, and reimagined active and varsity wear.
Jewel Tones

The jewel tone and metallic tones were very prominent amongst designers such as Julien MacDonald, Temperley London, Huishan Zhang and Mark Fast. It is a bold take on metals focusing on bright pops of colors such as sapphire, cobalt, and emerald as well as over the top shine and glitter. These collections’ strongest pieces were its evening gowns as they take well to extravagance and richness of this trend. To take this over to day to day wear, piece one bold jewel tone item, such as a dress or blazer, to layer with more neutral tones. Metallics are always fun for a night out, so look for mini-dresses and skirts that have a little extra sheen and sparkle to make a statement.
Florals

Florals are a common print for spring and summer collections but this year that had a bold twist with large prints and head to toe florals reminiscent of the sixties, this trend was seen on the catwalks of Ostwald Helgason, Eudon Choi, Burberry Porsum, and PPQ. This take on a typically feminine and soft print was a fresh take on an annual classic. These collections featured a lot of head to toe florals making full length rompers major standout pieces. To make this trend work every day, large and colorful print floral dresses and tops are the easiest way to go, or take a risk and rock floral all over with jumpsuits and maxi dresses. The key with bold and large quantities of print is to keep the accessories minimal and neutral.
Lace was everywhere during the spring and summer 2013 season, Jasper Conran, Markus Lupfer, and Richard Nicoll took the popular fabric from its formal and evening box and incorporated it into more masculine and casual pieces. Rather than the light and delicate tops, it is layered to be thicker and subtle or added as an overlay or trim to blazers and slacks. It adds an extra element of design and intrigue to previously simple outfits. This trend is made to be translated into daily wear; many pieces can be taken straight from the runway and added to your closet as a statement piece. If you don't want to drop that kind of money on a designer piece, look for lace elements on strong pieces or opaque lace pieces to mix and match as a solid.
A fan favorite on the runway this season was the new take on active and varsity wear. Ashish, Nasir Mazhar, and Stella McCartney put comfy looking pieces and even tennis shoes on their catwalks, taking inspiration from high school athletic wear and rise of designer gym wear there was a large showing of larger jackets, fitted pants, shorts, and taking note from the cheer squad a few pleated skirts. The non-heeled footwear made a big statement on the catwalk, but the standout pieces were the jersey dresses layered with letterman-esque jackets which made comfy look oh so chic. This is a great trend for everyone’s closet, look for classic cut dresses and skirts in jersey materials, pair cute and simple tennis shoes with a skirt, or be brave and mix your favorite gym wear in with your favorite outfit.

The big four fashion weeks made it very clear the direction they were taking their collection this spring and summer, these major four trends are easily incorporated into anyone’s closet. So take note from the powerhouse designers, and a few strong up and comers, when you are looking for your go to piece for these next few months.
Seeing the Difference

Studying abroad is an experience that is unexplainable. Some things are similar to student’s home countries, while many things are different. One major difference for students from the United States is the architecture of Spain. European countries are significantly older than the United States. This is seen in the architecture all around Europe. Every building has an old fashioned look to it, at least from the American eye.

Some famous buildings among Madrid’s older architecture include Torre de Madrid, Edificio España and the Telefonica Building. These are three of the many famous structures in Madrid. They were all built between 1929 and 1957, a major architectural time in Madrid. All of these buildings are made of concrete making them extremely sturdy and edgy. The Telefonica Building was once the tallest building in Madrid until it was surpassed by Edificio España. Edificio España was also the tallest building in Madrid until it Madrid. Torre de Madrid is located on Plaza de España and is twenty-six
stories tall. Nineteen of the twenty-six floors are occupied by a hotel where about one-sixth of the rooms are suites. Torre de Madrid, also called “la girafa (giraffe),” was once the tallest concrete structure in the world. It was a feature in plenty of Spanish films and holds the highest residential floor in all of Madrid. These three buildings were the start of skyscrapers in Madrid.

Torre de Madrid and Edificio España were both architecture by a man named Julián Otamendi Machimbarrena. He worked for his family company, Urbanizadora Madrileña. Otamendi Machimbarrena was a part of the early modernist architecture. An architect of the name Antoni Gaudí was a major part of the early modernist movement. Gaudí worked in Barcelona mainly and was known for mixing traditional architecture with new and upcoming styles. Modernist architecture has developed significantly since its beginning in 1928. Some of the well known modernist architecture is the Barcelona Pavilion, the Auditorio de Tenerife and the Ciutat de les Arts i les Ciècies.

Spanish architecture has gone through many stages during its time. The modernist architecture is extremely different than the architecture that was used when buildings like Torre de Madrid was built. While this modernist architecture is cool and new to us, the next stage of architecture will emerge before we know it.
By 2017 a modern landmark of Madrid will finally open after a complete renovation, ushering the city into a new era of cutting edge design. The landmark I’m referring to is Estadio Santiago Bernabéu, the home of Real Madrid Football Club. The new design calls for a much more energetic and recognizable exterior. The idea is to create one of the most identifiable and iconic buildings in the city scape of Madrid to be the home of the most successful football club in the world. Club president Florentino Pérez further explained, "We want this to be the best stadium in the world with maximum comfort, and for it to be an icon of modern architecture. The best stadium, in a unique location, which will be a global symbol. A special, unique and spectacular stadium." In a city home to a palatial royal history, the stadium remodel will create a new palace for this great soccer dynasty.

The project will be jointly developed by three different architectural firms; German based GMP architekten, and Spanish firms L35 and Ribas & Ribas arquitectes. The new asymmetric façade will be made of curved steel that wraps around the building, reflecting light. At night, LED lighting will not only enhance this ambiance but also have the ability to convert the stadium’s exterior into a giant screen projecting large-scale multimedia. The stadium will also have a retractable roof allowing the field to be used for a wide variety of events all year long. This new design’s curves and shine are meant to reflect the motion and energy of the sport played within. Tristán López-Chicheri, managing partner at L35, explains, “the idea of excellence was another strong inspiration. The ‘galactic heroes’ of Real Madrid made us think of a polished gemstone, a magic skin with a changing light and color hues that actually protects a treasure. Energy efficiency, integration with the surroundings and new technology are the principles upon which the design team based their innovative proposal. We feel incredibly proud to have met this challenge and we are convinced that the new image of the bernabéu will stick in people’s memories".
These new designs also include the construction of a new hotel within the stadium that will offer direct views of the field. The complex will also include a shopping center, underground parking, and the integration of landscaped public spaces. Construction is set to begin in June 2014 and should be completed in 2017. Despite this major overhaul, the stadium events will go uninterrupted throughout the entire construction process.
Nightlife in Madrid

In a large, culturally thriving city like Madrid, there is never a shortage of things to do, no matter the hour. In fact, after the sun goes down, there are a plethora of restaurants, clubs, and bars to visit, each having its own vibe, ambiance, and design—both on and off the menu.

El Tigre- A more traditional tapas bar, El Tigre delivers not only classic drinks but classic food in a classic atmosphere as well. With a large counter covered in hanging hams, surrounded by wooden tables and barrels, El Tigre makes you feel right at home. The food comes along with a drink— and it is worth every penny. Calle de las Infantas, 30, 28004 Madrid
Goiko Grill- Easily the best burger in Madrid, if not one of the best in the world, Goiko Grill is a small restaurant with a very cozy feel. The simply designed interior is sharply contrasted by the complex flavors of their burgers. Goiko puts a gourmet twist on the American classic. With burgers topped with everything from guacamole to foie gras, there is a burger for everyone. Calle de María de Molina, 16, 28006 Madrid
Dubliners- a favorite for many of the visiting students at SLU Madrid, Dubliners is an Irish style pub. It has dim, yellow lighting, blaring pop music and sports on every screen. The pub itself lends itself to the familiarities of American and English sports bars, where the drinks and food are outshined by the friendliness and rowdiness displayed by the crowd, out for a fun night in Madrid. Calle de Espoz y Mina, 7, 28012 Madrid
• El Chapandaz- Known to many as “cave bar”, El Chapandaz is definitely the most interesting bar on the list. Upon walking inside, it looks as if you walked into an underground cavern. The walls and ceilings are covered in stalactites and stalagmites. Just to make things more interesting, the drink list matches the exotic design. At the top of the list is a drink called “Leche de Pantera.” This panther milk is a frothy, sweet beverage that is absolutely delicious. Calle de Fernando el Católico, 77, 28015 Madrid
Joy Eslava Nightclub - taking cues from an old Victorian theatre, Joy is a club located in the Sol area of Madrid. It often has themed nights for college students with themes ranging from Mardi Gras to Halloween. The interior of the club is designed in the same way a Broadway theatre would be: curtain hanging on the stage, dim lighting, and multiple levels of seating. When the dance floor fills, the fun truly begins as Joy provides a great place to dance away any and all worries. Calle del Arenal, 11, 28013 Madrid
• Gabana- Located right near Retiro park, Gabana is a smaller upscale nightclub. The club itself is quite dark and has a moderately small dance floor. With drink specials early in the night, Gabana seems like a very attractive club, complete with loud music- most likely to drown out the pain of spending 16€ for a drink.
Calle de Velázquez, 6, 28001 Madrid
Paint balling is a great experience for any person. It’s a perfect opportunity and experience for a group of friends to get together and enjoy their free time. There are different games that can be played in paintballing. The most common one is conquering the flag. This game consists of two teams trying to take the other team’s flag. When this is accomplished the team wins. This leads to a great variety of planning and problem solving that the team needs to compose in order to win. This can also be interesting because it develops bonding between the people in the
team and it allows for strategic development. Paintballing is usually played in open fields however, indoor circuits exist as well. Championships are also possible in paintballing however this is usually done for more experienced players, therefore for beginners it is not usually advised. In championships however there are different types of games played, the most famous one being “last man standing” where the game is played until only one player is left. This is known as the quickest game where rounds don’t last more than ten minutes. Overall paintball is an incredible experience that should be tried by any group of friends.

The only goal is to really enjoy a different and unforgettable day, practicing a sport that will be charged with adrenaline, and in a completely natural environment. Gran Paintball guarantee that the treatment you will be exquisite, and your experience is so funny that you be looking forward. For all this, the team strives daily to improve existing games and create new ones that will surprise you.
How to contact Gran Paintball Madrid:

1. By calling 636 47 53 05
2. Sending an email requesting information or call you to info@granpaintballmadrid.es We will contact you within 24 hours.

Prices and Direction:

- In addition to what is included in the High Range, Gold Range offers:
- Tipp man X7 Phenol Marker Automatic: Look optics, three shooting options:
- Shot one by one.
• Shot three to three.
• Shooting without pause (100 balls 10 seconds).
  ❖ Reloads Extras:
  • Gold Range: 25 € / person
  • Single Refill 100 balls 6 €
  • Single Refill 300 balls: 15 €
  • Single Refill 500 balls: 20 €
  • Direction: You just have to take the A-6 and exit 47 take M-600 towards El Escorial. Exactly at kilometer 5 of the M-600, on the left, is the entrance to the top paintball fields Madrid.
LUCID
A Lot of Creativity Can Happen in a Semester.
How to Make Paella

Step #1: Heat a frying pan with oil for 5 minutes.

Step #2: Cook the meat or seafood in the frying pan until cooked all the way. Could be up to 8 minutes.

Step #3: Add garlic union and other peppers of your choice into the pan.

Step #4: Add rice, sausage, lama beans and bay leaves in the pan with the meat and pour the broth over it all.

Step #5: Keep stirring the rice for 20 minutes and let it soak up the broth. Rotate the pan every 5 minutes so that it cooks evenly.

Step #6: When the rice has absorbed the broth, turn off the heat of the pan and let the rice cool. It is then ready to serve.
Paella

When you think about Spain, you think about the football team, bull fight, warm weather and the amazing food and culture that it has to offer. There are many traditional meals that Spain is known for; tortilla de patatas, chocolate con churros and plenty of ham.

However Paella is one of the most traditional and popular meals to cook in Spain. One can find Paella at most restaurant in Madrid, there is a popular market near Plaza De Mayor where they serve all different types, including seafood, chicken or vegetable paella. I interviewed my host mother Maria because she loves to make paella and serves it often. She said that she “only cooks it for special occasions, birthdays, holiday parties or whenever something happens to a family member that is worth celebrating”. Maria said that it is one of her favorite meals and she loves making it for her friends and host children when their families are visiting Spain. She told me that paella takes some preparation, and you have to own a large pan that most of the time does not fit over the stove in a normal kitchen. She has to cook her paella in a large pan in the kitchen or outside in the back courtyard. It can take most of the afternoon to prepare especially if you make it in large quantities like she does.

Paella is very popular and most people from Spain know how to make it, however each person adds their own personal touch to it. Maria said that she makes it how her mother made it and the recipe has been passed down in her family. The paella recipe shows how connected and important family is in the Spanish culture. It is similar to St. Louis University because everyone is from different countries, a study different major yet we all attend the same university in Madrid.
HOW TO: Plan the Best Trips

STEP 1: Find Your Group

Unless you are looking for some totally spiritual experience where you go somewhere and find yourself (which is a different type of trip), you are probably looking for people to go with you. When choosing people, make sure they are people you want to go with, because for that time, you will be each other’s best friend. Also, make sure that most (if not all) of the group are looking for the same type of experience. If all but one of you are trying to eat your way through the country, and that other person only wants to look at architecture, things can get a little strained very easily.

STEP 2: Book Your Flight Early

Believe me, nothing scares me more than looking at the price of flights (because that’s probably the most money you will drop at one time in the process). However, that price will only get scarier the longer you wait. The cheapest flights will probably have awkward departure times (like 5-9pm). But if getting to your destination sooner means spending a couple extra dollars, it may be worth spending a little extra money. Use comparison websites (like Skyscanner) to find the best flights and times, and you’ll find the best flight for you.

Want to go on a trip? Don’t know where to start? I’ve got you covered! I am going to take you step by step on how to make sure your trip gets planned easily and you have the best time! Pick a place you’ve always wanted to go, and follow these steps.
STEP 3: Book the Hostel

Everyone thinks that hostels are scary, but when on a budget, they may just become your best friend. If it makes you feel more comfortable, you can book a room for only you and your group, but when you can’t perfectly fit in a room, that when you meet some interesting people. Check the amenities and some of the reviews, you will be able to find a hostel that others recommend for a great price. Bonus: if your hostel serves breakfast, you can avoid paying for lunch if you take two pieces of bread and some jelly from breakfast.

STEP 4: Plan at Least One Tour

We’ve all been there. Taking pictures of some building because it looks pretty or important, but we don’t know why it is important. Not only is booking a tour great for seeing everything you want to see as a tourist, but also the tour guide gives you background on the city you’re in so you’ll know exactly why you’re taking a picture of that building. Also, it is interesting hearing some of the history of the city straight from someone who lives there, instead of just reading it on a sign (let’s be honest, most of us don’t actually read the signs).

STEP 5: Don’t Plan Every Minute

While tours and meeting up with your friends at a certain time at this specific spot is fun, wandering around the city with just a few people allows you to see the not-so-touristy sights. You also find cool little shops or restaurants or bars that aren’t extremely expensive because they aren’t the main tourist trap. Or you could sign up for a last minute pub-crawl, go on a night walk, or take a boat ride. Whatever you do, doing something spontaneous makes your trip unique, and you’re friends and family would rather hear about something they haven’t seen or heard about before.
STEP 6: Eat Authentic Food

I love McDonald’s fries as much as the next person, but when you are looking back, it’s going to be the unique foods that you never thought you would like that you remember. Every country has different food they are known for: Portugal has seafood, Spain has paella, Ireland has banger’s and mash, etc. Even if it is just for one night, eating something authentic really gives a great experience, and it will definitely be something you remember. Just beware that if you ask a native where the best “authentic food” is, you might not get what you are expecting.

STEP 7: Talk to People (other than in your group)

Whether they are natives or other travelers, it’s crazy the stories you will hear just talking to different people. In a short period of time, you will get different perspectives on life from all over the world, and you’ll most likely have some laughs in there too. It’s going to be the conversations about the differences between your countries or the phrases that they say that are weird to you that you will remember. Plus, how many people can say they met French people in Ireland? Not many, that’s for sure.

If you follow these rules, not only will you have an amazing trip that you will remember for the rest of you life, but you will also save a few bucks here and there. Enjoy your traveling!

-Anni Fordell
UNPACKABLE THINGS I WISH I COULD TAKE WITH ME EVERYWHERE:

The Blended Designs of Southern California & Mexico

-Kassandra Arroyo

If there is anything I am most certain of in life, it is that there are some major perks of living in southern California. I’ve been all up and down California—from down south in San Diego to up north in San Francisco—and there is uniqueness you just can’t find elsewhere! The design of southern California being so close to the Mexican border makes Mexican culture a heavy influence on most of southern California’s uniqueness. From nightlife to food—mostly food—this list of five southern California perks are things that most, if not all, southern Californians would agree on as the top five things we wish we could take everywhere and anywhere, but unfortunately we can’t…

05. LIFE ACROSS THE BORDER

Technically life across the border shouldn’t be on the list because 1) it’s not in southern California and 2) Mexico is an entirely different country, but let’s forget all the nitty-gritty details and let it slide on account that the convenient location of southern California and the Mexican border is a perk! It takes at least 10 minutes and at most 30 minutes to get to Mexico
from San Diego (Encinitas doesn’t count, don’t believe what you’ve heard). Once you cross that border and decide to have a little nightlife fun in Tijuana for example, entrance fees for most clubs range from 5 to 9 dollars. 1) That’s pretty cheap and 2) paying an entrance fee means nothing when ladies get to have UNLIMITED FREE DRINKS all night long! Thank goodness for quick and easy access to the Mexican border because with it, anyone 18 and up has a place to have fun when U.S clubs are dull.

04. TOSTILOCO BARS

Tostiloco bars literally do not exist anywhere else besides Mexico and southern California, not even that much in Los Angeles! Tostiloco bars sell all kinds of creatively put together drinks and snacks:

- *Elote* (Mexican corn on the cob with butter, grated cheese, mayo, chile, and sometimes lime)
• **Mangoneadas** (“raspado” with chopped mango, chamoy, chili powder, tamarindo and mango syrup, and a tamarindo candy straw)

• **Frutas picadas** (chopped assorted fruits with lime and chili powder)
• Diablitos (mango sorbet with chamoy)

• Bionico (chopped variety of fruits drenched in a sweet sauce called “crema”,
sometimes cottage cheese, shredded coconut, granola, raisins, and honey)

• Raspados, Liguados, & Aguas frescas
The list goes on! But most importantly there are “Tostilocos”. The word “tosti” comes from Tostidos brand chips and “loco” means “crazy” in Spanish. Tostilocos, or “crazy chips”, are uniquely designed chips that really have no boundaries or limits as to how to make them. You can eat them on a plate or straight out of the Tostidos chips bag cut in half. In short, Tostilocos are Tostidos chips with: Japanese peanuts, chamoy, cucumber, jicama, lemon juice, “chaka chaka” or tamarindo candies, and chili powder. Depending on personal preference, some people like “cueritos” or pork rind in them or whatever fruits of your choice. This may sound like a strange combination of ingredients, but they are so good it’s insane!

03. REAL MEXICAN FOOD

Point blank, if you’ve never been to Mexico or southern California, or at least have had a home cooked meal made by Mexicans: do not ever say you’ve tried Mexican food or “authentic” Mexican food or even that it’s gross and you don’t like it. And NO, Taco Bell doesn’t count. If you didn’t like it, I guarantee it was made poorly, improperly, and with substitute ingredients. Mexican recipes are very specific and absolutely have to be made with certain ingredients, spices, and brands. Otherwise, it is not the same and it won’t taste the way it is supposed to. If you can’t go to actual Mexico, southern California is your best bet hands down!
02. TACO SHOPS

Southern California is known by residents to have a large variety of taco shops. Not the same as street tacos, although some taco shops do sell street Mexican tacos. Taco shops are common all over California, but are very different (and are not as good) outside of southern California for reasons unbeknownst to me. It is very common for taco shops to be run by Mexicans in southern California, so the flavors and ingredients commonly used in Mexican cuisine have a heavy influence on the menu. From burritos, roll tacos, carne asada or pollo asado chips or fries, champurado, and aguas frescas, taco shops are a southern California favorite and have a very yummy and popular invention leading to the #1 thing on my list…
01. CALIFORNIA BURRITOS

Southern California’s pride and joy! I couldn’t have designed or invented a better burrito myself. Burritos don’t actually exist in Mexico, but California burritos have ingredients commonly used in Mexican cuisine. A burrito (yummy ingredients wrapped up in a huge Mexican flower tortilla—not the Spanish tortilla!) with: carne asada, fries, refried or whole pinto beans, sour cream, guacamole, cheese (preferably Mexican cotija cheese), and salsa de tomate Mexicana (garlic, chilies, tomato, cilantro, onion, etc.). Basically it’s carne asada fries wrapped in a flower tortilla. If I could pack a suitcase of California burritos everywhere I go that would be nice… Too bad I have to wait till I’m home in San Diego just have one.
Two Cities Design

After Living in Madrid for a better part of 3 months, I am still in awe of what it has to offer. There is always something new to see, places to visit, and people to experience. Trying to grasp the size of the city is also amazing. These are the reasons that I wish to compare the cities of Madrid, Spain and New York City, NY. It is not a competition between the two cities, but more an admiration of the two. After working in New York City for three years and frequently visiting there while growing up, I am still taken back by all the city has to offer. So with all of this being said, I hope that I can possibly bring attention to some of the similarities and differences between the two cities.

Madrid becoming an established major city sometime around the eleventh century, now holds a little over 3,200,000 habitants. It is separated into 21 districts with some of the more popular areas being Retiro, Centro, Salamanca, and Tetuán. Naturally the sizes of these districts vary from one to the next. The districts in the center of Madrid seem to be smaller in size compared to that of the rest of the city, but also tend to be the busiest parts of the city.

Within these districts, there are neighborhoods called barrios. Retiro Containing the famous Retiro Park is to the east of the center of the city. Also, demographically being the oldest neighborhood in the city, it recently has been attracting a younger crowd of people moving to the area. Gran Vía has become a hot spot for tourism. Literally meaning the “Great Way”, it has plenty of places for shopping and attractions for tourists to go visit and wander around. Azca or Nuevos Ministerios, is the financial district of the city, populated by skyscrapers such as the Torre Picasso, Edificio BBVA, Torre Europa, and Torre Windsor. The Torre Picasso was
actually designed by the same man who designed the World Trade Center in NYC. Soon to be challenging this neighborhood will be Cuatro Torres Business Area (CTBA). The CTBA will be the new financial district of Madrid Containing 4 skyscrapers, the tallest of the being the Repsol Tower standing at 250 meters high, making it the tallest skyscraper in Spain and the 3rd largest in Europe. This will just outshine the Crystal Tower which is only 0.6 meters shorted than the Repsol building, making it the 4th tallest building in Europe.

Aside from the buildings, the city of Madrid has a major park, Retiro, which is relatively center to the city. It is a beautiful park, and for those of you who have not been, you should take one nice afternoon to go there with a few friends, or even by yourself, for a relaxing walk or just to lie out in the sun. Along with the park and the museums within, there are plenty of museums to see in the city. There is the Prado containing collections of European Art from the 12th to the 19th century. There is also the Reina Sofia, the National Archaeological Museum of Madrid, Lazaro Galdiano, and the Museum of the Americas, among many others. Now, in my eyes this is one of the major differences in the two cities, and in large says something about the two. Madrid and is culture is focused around just that, its culture and history. Museums and parks and history are what unite the people and create an aura about the city that cannot be challenged by any other. So, aside from is wonderful architecture and amazing design, Madrid has a culture that cannot be compared to any other, and this is why I love this city so much.

And now, onto to New York! The city itself is twice the size of Madrid, but instead of being split into 21 districts, it is split into only 5 boroughs; Staten Island, Queens, Brooklyn, The Bronx, and Manhattan. When people
talk about New York City however, they tend to only talk about Manhattan, and for this reason I will only be talking about the design of this borough. Aside from a few small islands separated by water, Manhattan itself is part of one large island surrounded by the Hudson River and the Harlem River. Manhattan is separated into areas based on geographical locations and then separated further by nicknames sort of speak; such as Little Italy, of Harlem, or SoHo (SOuth of Houston).

Midtown Manhattan is where the Empire State Building and Lower Manhattan is where the World Trade Center is located. After the tragedy in 2001 when the original towers were destroyed, Manhattan had to rebuild these towers. With the new towers of the World trade center, some of which are currently completed and others are still in the planning. The new 1 World Trade Center will be the 4th tallest skyscraper in the world, and is commonly referred to the freedom tower. Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty are two Islands off of the main island. Ellis Island was the main port for immigrants to pass through and in 1965 it was made part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. The Statue of Liberty itself began construction in the 1870’s with the head and torch being built before the rest of the pedestal was finished designing, and these two pieces were brought around for display before the construction was completed. Rocafeller Plaza is another building located in Midtown Manhattan where the New York City Christmas Tree is located during the season. Times Square is located at the junction of Broadway and 7th avenue, spanning from W42nd Street to W47th Street. This is where the New Year’s Eve ball is dropped.
In comparison to Retiro, Manhattan has Central Park spanning over 800 acres. Its designers are landscape architect and writer Frederick Law Olmsted and the English architect Calvert Vaux. It started off at around 780 acres in 1857 and has been known as a National Historic Landmark since 1962. Also like Retiro Park, Central Park contains art museums within it to compliment the scenic area surrounding it.

I find it interesting that some of the major tourist buildings to go see are just that, buildings that people work in. They are simply office buildings and for the people that work in them, it is just another building after a while. I suppose that the same is true for the people that live in Madrid, but I feel that there is something lost in New York City. People stop realizing how amazing everything around them is and take it for granted. This brings me back to this concept of aura in Madrid that New York City seems to be missing. As I said in the beginning of the article however, these two cities should not be compared to as one being better than the other, because the atmospheres are just two different experiences that one must go see for themselves. I encourage everyone reading this article to visit these two cities and experience the journey. And why stop there? Travel the world and experience the world see what there is to see learn what there is to learn and enjoy every second of it.

By: Will Villa
What should people know about you?
I am French/American and I’ve lived in 6 different countries (Nigeria, Chile, South Africa, France, UAE, and Spain). I play soccer, tennis, volleyball, and have a general love for sports and I am passionate about nature and wildlife facts.

What brings you to SLU Madrid?
SLU Madrid is close to my home in France and I also wanted to learn Spanish while receiving an American education.

What is your favorite thing to do in Madrid?
My favorite thing to do in Madrid is to play football (soccer). The weather is generally great in Madrid, and the facilities are fairly abundant.

What is your favorite thing about Madrid?
I like the various parks because they allow you to disconnect easily from the big city life.

What is one thing you have done that not many people have?
I have gotten 10 meters away from a wild white rhinoceros on foot! I also hiked up Half Dome in Yosemite National Park.

Are there differences between the US and Madrid?
I have visited various places in the US, and each one has something special to offer but I think Madrid’s nightlife and ambiance is very unique, and therefore majorly different to the one in the US.

What advise would you give to visiting students?
Reduce travels so you are able to get to know the entirety of Spain.

What are your plans for the future?
I want to finish my nature guide training and start my career as a safari guide! I have done 2 months of training already and am qualified to give 4x4 tours! I will start a 4-month training in January in order to be able to do walking, horseback, and canoe safaris.
How have you been spending most of your time since you started at SLU Madrid?
My friends and I try to wander around and find new parks and markets we haven’t been to in order to find authentic Spanish food and structures that can’t be found in the United States.

What was your best discovery?
Retiro park because it’s different every time you go. It’s so huge! It has a cool maze of bushes we got lost in!

What has been your favorite moment?
Listening to a street performer sing my favorite song in front of the palace!

What song?
Time to say good-bye by Andrea Bocelli

What’s one thing you wish you have done that you haven’t yet?
I want to travel to more places in Spain but outside of Madrid so I can see the differences between them and learn more about this country as a whole.

Do you have anywhere in particular in mind?
Hopefully I will be able to get to Sevilla and Granada! The Alhambra is a must-see of Spanish architecture!

What are you going to take from your experience abroad?
The fact that trying to embrace other cultures is actually pretty difficult! It’s a lot to take on!

3 Fun Facts about you:
I love trying weird new food!
I can’t speak a lick of Spanish!
I want to move to Europe permanently one day!
Some (Really Basic) Things About Web Design

Colors: background: #e6e9e9, normal font: Helvetica 12, code font: Courier 12, code font color: #000066, normal font color: black

While a variety of methodologies and standards are involved in web design, the most fundamental standards involved in the web (and web design) are HTML and CSS. HTML or HyperText Markup Language organizes text while CSS or Cascading Style Sheets is used to add formatting to the latter. In other words, CSS makes HTML pretty. To give a simple example of how this works, let’s assume we have a website in a folder called tapa_shop containing two files: tapas.html and styles.css. As the name suggests, you are a tapas vendor and this website is going to be new way to sell tapas...maybe.

Let’s take a look at tapas.html…

```html
<html>
<head>
  <title></title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

You might notice that all the words are closed off with less-than and greater-than symbols or angle-brackets. Text within angle-brackets indicates a *tag* in HTML. While tags are used for a variety of purposes in HTML, as über web-designers we only care about one of these: to divide text into chunks (not a technical word)! Why would web designers’ be interested in dividing up the text of a website? Well, it’s pretty simple. One just needs to be a loosely familiarized with a concept called the DOM or the Document Object Model in order to get the basic idea. But before we come to that, let’s find out what those tags in tapas.html mean and how to use them.

For starters, the tags above are all in pairs! The format for this in HTML is really simple: just add a forward slash `/` after the text in between your angle brackets `<>` and you’re good to go! So, if the *opening* tag for the div element is `<div>` the closing one looks like `</div>`. You’ll notice that our entire document is wrapped in `<html>` tags, and that within this there is a `<head>` section and a `<body>` section. The head section usually contains important technical tags like where to look for a JavaScript file and the title of our website (the title is the part that determines the text at the top of your browser window).

Now that we know how to make some tags, let’s create our tapa shop list:

```html
<h1>Tapa Shop!</h1>
<h4>a place to shop tapas</h4>
<!-- salmorejo -->
```
<div class="tapa">
  <img src="salmorejo.jpg">
  <p class="title">Salmorejo cordobés</p>
  <p class="price">5€</p>
  <button class="buy">buy</button>
</div>

<!-- croquetas -->
<div class="tapa">
  <img src="croquetas.jpg">
  <p class="title">Croquetas</p>
  <p class="price">10€</p>
  <button class="buy">buy</button>
</div>

<!-- manchego -->
<div class="tapa">
  <img src="manchego.jpg">
  <p class="title">Queso manchego</p>
  <p class="price">7€</p>
  <button class="buy">buy</button>
</div>
You’ll probably have noticed that we’ve used some new tags this time: <h#>, <img>, <p>, <div> and <button> to be specific. Moreover, it’s apparent that the images aren’t a good size for the website and that the objects on the page would look better if centered, so we’ll need to figure that out later in our styles.css file. So what do these mean and what do they do and how do they help us style our text? It would take too long to define all of them in this text, however, all you need to know is that <h#> designates headings, the <img> tag a particular image, the <p> tag text and the <div> tag a general division (hence the name) of the page and that class="some name" creates another way for us to differentiate between the elements on the page we want to style, allowing us to refer to some text. Let’s take a look at the CSS file to see how we’ve used these tags to make our tapas store look better.
Remember that term “DOM”? Well this is where it comes into play. Loosely speaking, the DOM is a representation of the page structure as a tree. Don’t get overwhelmed with everything here; the parts highlighted in green indicate selectors which represent parts of the DOM and the things in the format of property: value; (e.g. text-align: center) are called declarations because they declare what styles apply to that part of the DOM.
To see how this works, let’s take a look at how the website renders the page now…

Now let’s investigate how some of these layout and styling changes were made. For example, the font has been changed from the default Times New Roman to Helvetica Neu with the declaration `font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;` under the `body` tag. Also note that images have been rescaled to all have the same width and have a border. The width is set with the `width: 418px;` declaration within the `.tapa` selector, and the border…`tapa img { border: 10px solid rgba(0, 0, 0.12); }`. In the latter, the 10px designates the border thickness; “solid”, the border style; and rgba(), the borders color and transparency (RGBA stands for Red, Green, Blue and Alpha).

Well, that about covers the most basic of the basic knowledge of web design: how CSS styles HTML. If you’re part of the minority who doesn’t get bored reading about this stuff, you might consider looking into the Web Fundamentals tutorial on CodeAcademy.com where you can learn more.
Wildlife Photography
Think Outside the Booth

JACQUES BRIAM

Have you ever been baffled while flipping through a National Geographic magazine as you wondered how the photographer was able to capture such an incredible shot?

Wildlife photography is far more complicated than most other types of photography as you are not in control of your subject. If you get too close, make too much noise, or have your scent detected, you may be at risk of having your subject run away, or worse, be attacked.

In order to do wildlife photography, wildlife photographers need to have sound knowledge of animal behavior so that they understand the various signs or warnings that the animal may send. Wildlife photographers must also be willing to take certain risks.

Once they’ve accepted the idea that their subject will probably not be cooperative, wildlife photographers then have to focus on ensuring that their camera settings are tip-top so that they can get the perfect shot. This means choosing the right lens, exposure, aperture, shutter speed, etc. Although this may seem like an easy task, getting the settings right requires a good amount of knowledge and experience with photography.

Because of the potential complications with wildlife photography, creative solutions to help wildlife photographers have come into being. Instead of having to stalk a certain animal for the perfect shot (at the risk of scaring it away), wildlife photographers can now turn to such options as hides, remote cameras, and camera traps.

**Hides.** Hides are a relatively common wildlife photography solution as they are generally safe and easy to access. Hides can vary in form, but they all serve the same purpose: conceal the photographer from the subject in order to allow the photographer to take a picture of the subject without being noticed and disturbed.

Most hides tend to resemble either a shelter or a bunker. However, Greg du Toit, named Wildlife Photographer of the Year in 2013, uses a rather unconventional hide: waterholes. To demonstrate his hide, over the course of 3 months Greg du Toit spent over 270 hours semi-submerged in a waterhole, waiting for animals to come drink. His goal was to capture a unique photograph of lions.

Although shooting while semi-submerged in a waterhole has several advantages, including masking human scent from animals, and being able to shoot from eye-level, it also has some nasty disadvantages. For example, Greg du Toit was a victim of several tropical diseases, malaria, and parasites such as hookworm. (For an account of his experience, see [http://www.daily-mail.co.uk/news/article-1253935/Photographer-captures-amazing-images-lions-watering-hole-submerging-months.html](http://www.daily-mail.co.uk/news/article-1253935/Photographer-captures-amazing-images-lions-watering-hole-submerging-months.html))
Remote cameras. Remote cameras are another solution that wildlife photographers can use, with a wide variety of remote cameras available. One of the most recent and popular remote cameras is the BeetleCam by Will Burrard-Lucas. The BeetleCam is fully remote-controlled and resembles a miniature tank that holds a DSLR camera. It was first used in 2010 to get up close with animals such as elephants, buffalo, and lions (http://blog.burrard-lucas.com/2010/04/adventures-of-beetlecam/).

In late 2013, Burrard-Lucas tested his newest invention: the BeetleCopter®. This device allows you to film from the air without having to be in a helicopter. Its main advantages is that it makes far less noise than a helicopter (and therefore doesn’t scare off the animal), and it is more maneuverable and allows you to get up close with your subject. In line with Burrard-Lucas’ products, he recently founded Camtrations, a company devoted to developing products for “remote and camera trap photography.” (For further information, see http://blog.burrard-lucas.com/2014/01/introducing-beetlecopter-and-camtrations/ and http://www.camtrations.com)
Camera traps. Camera traps are not as new as the Burrard-Lucas’ inventions, but they do allow you to get close-up images of animals. Camera traps are equipped with a sensor that detects movement, infrared, or light. As soon as the sensor detects a subject, the camera shoots several shots. These types of cameras effectively capture animal activity without any human interference.

While they can produce some phenomenal images, photographers don’t have as much control over them as they do with hides or remote cameras. Camera traps are most popular amongst researchers as they allow them to easily collect data without human interference, and to survey animals in a certain region.

Currently, Burrard-Lucas is working on redesigning the camera trap for wildlife photography. Given his innovative approach to remote cameras, the world of wildlife photography can expect a new and revamped camera trap in the near future.

*For a view of the Serengeti as seen by the BeetleCopter, see [http://youtu.be/GSjGqtHZxCU](http://youtu.be/GSjGqtHZxCU)
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