

Egun on, guztioi.

Benetan pozgarria da niretzat gaur zuen artean izatea. Duela lau urte ezagutu genuen elkar, nahiz 2002an izan lehen harremana NABOko jendearekin eta San Franciscoko Euskal Etxearekin. Ordutik hona ia urtero elkartu naiz zuekin Mexikon, Boisen, Argentinan, Txilen, Wyoming-en, Uruguayn edo San Franciscon.

I want to begin by remembering what I said four years ago at the Congress held in Gasteiz:

“This World Congress on Basque Communities looks towards the future; it seeks out future paths for a common memory and history. We are not satisfied with sharing memories; we want to share projects as well. Along with that, this reflection is important because of the time in which it takes place. In this third year of the third millennium, the different sides of the collective and cultural identity have a basic importance; along with globalization, identity is one of the aspects that is defining the 21st century society.”

I believe those words are still valid four years later. Because we have a memory and history that is unusual, because the collective and cultural identity continues to grow strong not only in Europe, also in America, and because we continue wanting to share projects.

Four years ago, we offered Sports, Youth and Basque projects, so that we could all fulfil the “Aurrera goaz” motto, we continue to move forward.

Today, I would like to evaluate what has been accomplished during this four-year period and propose lines of action for the next few years. However, what is fundamental is to listen to each other, for you to know the programmes that we are developing, our limitations, how you can participate in these programmes. And, for our part, listen to your assessments; accommodate our lines of action, so far as possible, to your needs and realities.

If we shared reflections under the “Aurrera goaz” motto four years ago, this year, without relinquishing moving forward, we have bridges to cross, *zubigintzan jardungo dugu*.

And undoubtedly, communication and computer technologies are greatly useful when building bridges. The Net is imposing itself more and more on our daily life and, thanks to it, distances are negligible. The information is there, the possibility to communicate is there, and people decide when to connect themselves.

BASQUE LANGUAGE

 ***Euskal Etxeak***

2004-2007

On more than one occasion, we have acknowledged that Argentinian Euskaraz has served as a pilot project to spread regulated Basque classes across the world.

In July of 2003, we said that HABE would develop the customized *euskara munduan* programme, adapted to each need and reality. That is why the different situations will be supported, from those who have designed an authentic Basque class system, to those who want to begin with Basque teaching, including those who are in the development stages.

HABE works in collaboration with the Office of Relations with Basque Communities and the different federation (NABO, FIVU, FEVA ...) on the following lines of work:

- the training of Basque language teachers in each country,
- provide teaching material for teachers and students,
- improve communication and supervision, improve computer infrastructures
- financing and monitoring the project.

Teacher training

It has improved greatly, but there is still much to do. The challenge continues to be that each Euskal Etxea has sufficient human resources.

Those who dedicate themselves or want to dedicate themselves to the teaching of the Basque language often need to perfect their level in addition to teacher training.

From 2003/04, *Irakasleen Gunea* on HABENET has been working on-line on the first level of the advanced language so as to give Basque language classes.

Material: Boga

It is necessary to distribute BOGA to the Euskal Etxeak, but it is also necessary to train those who will use said material.

It is necessary:

- to know computers at an administrative level (give the students the key)
- assign the students their adequate level, respond to the computer problems they might have...
- correct student exercises, recommend new exercises, answer doubts
- meet periodically with students and suggest topics to practice what has been learned, lead the sessions...

The HABE technique offers a course specially directed at those who will use BOGA, so that they make get the most out of the self-learning system.

Financing

Announcements of grants have been held annually for the Basque Centres, by virtue of which HABE signs agreements with the Federations and the Euskal Etxeak.

HABE has a manager to handle the relations with the Euskal Etxeak and carry out the functions just mentioned.

Today, 75 of the 150 Euskal Etxeak offer Basque language courses, classes that some 2,000 students attend.

Children's groups have also been created in Barcelona, Madrid, Argentina, Uruguay...

Euskara munduan 2008-2011

Facing the future, it continues to be strategic that each Euskal Etxea and that each Federation poses the necessary resources to teach and learn; that each Centre has autonomy to start up the corresponding activity.

Insistence must be placed on teacher training and the teaching material.

Teacher training

To deal with the different realities that exists in each Basque Centre, it is necessary to identify the teaching staff's Basque level and the teacher training they need. And, based on that, create specific proposals for each Euskal Etxea.

As for the teaching staff's profile, we recognize:

- oinarrizko irakaslea (basic level teachers)
- specialized teachers, to teach students in high-level courses, this represents approximately 10% of the students.

❖ Latin America

- Argentina and Uruguay
 - the training of 40 new teachers began in 2003
 - in 2007, two groups: Diaspora I conducting the 4th level; Diaspora II conducting the 6/7 level
 - proposal: Diaspora I, possibility of two more years of training
 - Diaspora II, barnetegi (intensive Basque language course) in the Basque Country in 2008 (there is a possibility that they can become specialized teachers)
- Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia...
Create a new group, Diaspora 0, international group, maximum of 2 people from each Euskal Etxea in the case of Argentina, using teachers that are already giving classes in the Euskal Etxeak.

❖ USA and Canada

Needs:

- improve the level of Basque, give them training to teach (such as work different skills, revitalize virtual groups...)
- train new teachers: teach them Basque and train them to teach the language
- in Quebec, since the instrumental language is French, they will be offered the possibility to incorporate themselves into the group they consider most adequate.

❖ Australia

Two Basque Centres: Sydney and Townsville

If there are people willing to receive training to teach Basque, they will be included in the group they choose among those who use English as the instrumental language.

❖ Europe

Teaching staff have a good level of Basque (majority are EGA)

Educational-methodology training needed

Information on learning and teaching material, criteria about the adequate use of said materials.

 ***Learning material***

The preparation of two hours of class requires many hours searching for class material and its organization.

The small Centres are confronted with an added difficulty, the groups are not homogeneous, there are people from different levels. Consequently, it is much more difficult to maintain the groups' dynamic, and also the intention to avoid people from dropping out.

Each country must have the adequate material to respond to its needs, in as much as the group's level, as well as the level out self-learning:

- Reinforce the use of BOGA and the necessary training
- Generalize Material for 1A groups (similar to those in Argentina), for the entire world
- Generalize Material for conversational classes (similar to those in the USA) for the entire world
- Sort term units to guarantee versatility:
 - dance instructors (maximum 50 hours)
 - pelota instructors

- boys and girls instructors
- present the material available on the Net and use them to maintain the Basque language
- Update “Euskara Munduan” www.habe.euskadi.net
- where Basque can be learned outside of the Basque Country
- a space where experience among teachers can be exchanged (maybe in more than one language?)
- educational advice
- material at hand...

Basque in universities

Programme developed through the agreements signed between the Department of Culture (sometimes along with the Department of Education, Universities and Investigation and the General Secretariat of Foreign Affairs)

Managed by the Vice-counsellor of Linguistic Policy

It is essential that the subjects have academic value (included in Syllabuses)

- 2003-2004: the first experiences in Chile and Uruguay
- 2005: the reader programme is established
- Basque culture and Basque language classes are currently being offered at 17 universities in 9 different countries (see Appendix 1)
- Over 600 students study Basque culture and language

CULTURE (www.kultura.ejgv.euskadi.net)

Four years ago, we said that, “The reflection on the future of Basque communities in the world is happening at an interesting moment for the Department of Culture. For over a year, private and public agents of Basque culture are immersed in the production of a Basque Culture Plan, a strategic plan of the cultural sphere, an instrument that intends to reflect the agreement between the different agents on the strategic vision, the criteria of action and the priorities of the Basque culture group”.

Let us analyze at what point we are at, and which are the projects of interest for the Communities for the next four years.



Cultural Patrimony

❖ ***Library law, the National Library***

- Library Services: Basque Government actions
 - Bibliographic Catalogues
- Bibliographic Catalogues: catalogue in the SNBE line
 - Bilingual authority catalogues
 - Digital Library (3,000 digitized works)
- **Library Law:** prepared to be passed by Parliament next autumn. Fulfilling a request made from the Euskal Etxeak, an additional regulation has been introduced in relation with the Basque Government to promote the creation of networks that permit coordination and information between libraries that poses significant collections in Basque or related to the Basque culture and are found outside of the Basque Country, the Euskal Etxeak in particular.
- **Basque Country Library** will be created through the Law within 18 months beginning from the approval of the Library Law (according to the text being processed in Parliament).

- The digital patrimony will constitute a significant element in Basque Country's Library, that in its condition as centre for Basque Bibliographic Deposit, its aim is, among others, to compile, conserve and diffuse the bibliographic production of the Basque Country and that related with the linguistic sphere of the Basque Language.
- The Basque Country Library will coordinate the acquisition, conservation and diffusion of the Basque bibliographic patrimony with other institutions.

➤ **Digital patrimony:** preservation of Web page contents. In the area of digital patrimony, the Department of Culture is studying a programme to preserve and diffuse the Basque patrimony in digital format, which is made up of Web pages, online magazines and databases. It is the most fragile patrimony with regards to its preservation but of great importance.

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❖ *Archive Law, the National Archive*

➤ **Archives and Documentary Patrimony Law:** the draft of the law is being worked on with a similar outline to the Library Law

- **National Historic Archive:** with its headquarters in Bilbao, the architectural project has been allocated; construction is set to begin in 2008.

Work will be done so that the archive funds of the diaspora are available at the National Historic Archive through the digitalization of the corresponding documents (in 2003 we remembered that already had the Azua family legacy available to us and we aspired that it would constitute the cornerstone for the archive fund on which the diaspora would form part of the future Basque Country Archive).

- **Guide of bibliographical and documentary sources on the Civil War in the Basque Country (1936-1939):**

This Guide of bibliographical and documentary sources will serve as a reference to the National Historic Archive since it will offer information on sources that are currently found scattered on the Civil War. At the same time, an instrument for all the historical investigation referring to the Civil War years will be established and will facilitate the search of documentation of the victims.

During 2006, 84 archives of all types: general, military, political parties and ecclesiastical were consulted and indexed, emphasizing the complexity of the Alcalá de Henares Administration's General Archive.

During 2007, archives abroad are being consulted, in both Europe and America (see Appendix 2).



The following can be consulted on the Basque Government's Web page:

- the Basque Culture Plan text approved by the Government in 2004
- the Plan's development, 2004-2005
- information on the 1st International Conference on Cultural Policies that took place on the 14 and 15 of November, 2005
- development of the Basque Culture Plan, 2006-2008
- the Basque Culture Observatory, created in 2006

Actions to be carried out in the next four years (during 2007-2008), links to join the Basque Culture Plan and the Basque Communities. We will indicate the action and the objective to be fulfilled:

- Establish lines of collaboration inside and outside the CAV with private and public institutions, especially with Navarre, the Northern Basque Country and the diaspora.
 - 2007-2008: the creation of a workgroup on territorial development is foreseen, with representatives from the Northern Basque Country, Navarre and the Diaspora.
 - They will analyze the projects to be worked upon together and will have their own virtual space on the Net at their disposal
 - Work areas: the Basque culture (patrimony, cultural industries and art) and the Basque language. This group can handle possible contacts with Euskal Dantzarien Biltzarra or the possibility to organize specific courses of perfection for dance group directors, mentioned in the Office of Relations with Basque Communities' report.

Another interesting initiative could be contacts with, for example, the *Kafe Antzokia* created in the last few years in the Basque Country, which has had the ability to combine culture and gastronomy, which has been attractive to an ample public, especially the young public.

- The Etxepare Institute will participate from the beginning and will slowly assume much of the work carried out by the group. The redefinition of the group's functions is foreseen during 2008-2009
- Strengthen the Council on Basque Culture and systemize the special commissions.
 - 2007-2008: In addition to the existing groups, through which contributions can be made, the Council on Basque Culture and Observatory's Web page will also offer the possibility.
 - 2007-2008: the materials will be announced to the communities (both digital and published) created by the Basque Culture Plan: the Basque Culture Plan, the Council's agreements (September-October and the Observatory's annual memory (October). The needs that the communities detect in each sector can be communicated directly, or through the Office of Basque Communities.
- Creation and development of the ***Basque Culture Observatory***
 - 2007-2008: the Observatory's objectives:
 - a) draw up the statistic framework of the Basque Culture
 - b) socialization and diffusion of the Observatory

- A four-monthly digital news bulletin has been created (*Kulturkaria*) it also has a Web page, where news on the statistic framework, the studies, etc can be consulted. We understand that it is a valid instrument to strengthen relations with Basque Communities in coordination with Foreign Affairs.

➤ Favour the use of new technologies

- choose a “Managing Centre” to coordinate all the standardized digital information and including that being processed.
- 2007-2008: Design and test the system and the centre that coordinates the digitization. This centre will work in close collaboration with the Library and Archive networks, and this centre will be in charge of standardizing the digitalization systems, as well as the archive systems of the Web pages. The Basque Communities should participate and make their needs known (digitalization of traditional Basque dance materials, etc...).



Etxepare Basque Institute www.parlamento.euskadi.net

The 20 of April of this year, the Basque Parliament approved the law creating the Etxepare Basque Institute.

- The Etxepare Basque Institute:

- its objective is the promotion, diffusion and projection of Basque and the Basque culture abroad.
- It will develop its action within the general framework of foreign affairs and the cultural and linguistic policy of the Basque Autonomous Community.
- It will pay special attention to the investigation and education of the Basque language, mainly in Universities and Colleges
- And the carrying out of activities of cultural diffusion in collaboration with other international and national organisms and with entities from host countries
- It will use the great potential of communication and information technologies
- It aspires to extend the interest for Basque language and culture and, in general, to bring our country's reality closer to Basque speaking communities around the world and all the citizens of those countries where Basque communities or trade, cultural or historical relations exist
- It will have its own legal status and will be assigned to the Basque Government department relating to culture.
 - Areas the Etxepare Institute will coordinate:
 - diffusion of the Basque language
 - diffusion of Basque culture
 - As it develops, the Institute will assume the majority of the diffusion actions of Basque language and culture that are currently being developed by the Office of Relations with Basque Communities and the Department of Culture (HABE, Vice-Consul of Linguistic Policy, Vice-Consul of Culture). Both the Department of Culture and the General Secretariat of Foreign Affairs are members of the Council and the Board of

Directors, for which the necessary coordination in relation to, for example, the *cultural tours* currently organized by the Office of Relations with Basque Communities would be guaranteed.

 **EITB** www.eitb.com

Upon signing the 2002-2005 Programme Contract (which we spoke about in the 3rd Congress) between the Basque Government and EITB, part of its mission was to “assure the maximum cultural, social and geographic coverage and continuity of its programming, with the aim of promoting the information and cultural exchange and *make access to programming possible for Basque communities abroad*”.

Subsequently, in 2004, ***eitb24.com*** was created, a 24 hour Channel on Internet, with the following objectives:

- Complete the information offer in a continuous manner and in a 24 hour format
- Produce an information offer in Basque on new mediums
- Make the Group’s information medium more accessible to Basques abroad
- Project a direct testimony of Basque current affairs to the world

With regards to the level of compliance of the commitments obtained in the Programme-Contract:

- *Broadcast specific programming for America and Europe*
 - specific programming for America (*Canal Vasco*) and another for Europe (ETBSat)
 - collaboration agreement with ASITRA (Latin American Association of Regional and Local Television), to

interchange programming with open access television in Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia

- agreement with ATEI (Latin American Educational Television Association) to broadcast ETB programming through the European Hispasat and American Hispasat, increasing coverage in 15 countries in America and Europe.
- *Creation of a daily information television programme directed at Basque residents abroad*
 - the *Canal Vasco News* broadcasts began in 2003, a half hour information programme directed at the American audience
 - The programme covers events in the Basque Country and is directed at ample sectors of viewers in Latin America
 - It is broadcasted to practically all of Latin America and the USA, with the exception of the West Coast
- *Foreign broadcast of the daily radio programme in Basque and Spanish*
 - 2002, incorporation of the five radio stations to Internet, making the broadcast of our programmes to the world in real time a possibility
 - 2003, commencement of the broadcast, via satellite, of Euskadi Irratia and Radio Euskadi in both America and Europe
- *Consolidation of the “Euskadi en el Mundo” space on the Eitb Web*
 - The “Euskadi-vascos en el mundo” (Basques-Basque

Country in the world) space on the eitb.com page has grown with new sections and correspondents, including a correspondent's office in Brazil.

All the news is published in Basque, Spanish and English.

- 2004, birth of the eib24.com channel, three news items are highlighted in the portal's main page.
- *Attention and coverage of political, cultural and social events that affect Basque communities abroad*
 - Special tracking of those Basque communities where EiTb has collaborators: France, England, United States, Belgium, Argentina, Mexico
 - Reporters have travelled to the most relevant social events that the Basque diaspora in other countries have been involved in
 - Features have been done for *Canal Vasco News* on events such as the Basque week in Argentina or the Basque Festival (*Jaialdi*) in Idaho.

Conclusion:

- a) Twice the coverage on international television via satellite (ETBsat and Canal Vasco)
- b) Twice the amount of radio via satellite (*Euskadi Irratia* and *Radio Euskadi*)
- c) International Internet broadcast, the Group's five radio stations can be received anywhere in the world, as well as ETB Sat on eitb.com and Canal Vasco, thanks the agreement signed with Jumptv.

SPORTS

Commitments

Support Programme for the Internationalization of Basque Pelota

Worried about the current situation of Basque pelota, in 2003 we presented the Support programme for the Internationalization of Basque Pelota, that intends to structure and project a unique sport through:

- Infrastructures
- Cooperation: supply the federations with the game's equipment
- Training: programme for instructors who will travel to different countries to promote the training of players and coaches for the best sub-22 hopefuls from the different countries and games

Annual "Stages"

- Competition: structure of an international network of Basque pelota Tournaments and competitions.

Stress the international presence of pelotaris and the Basque Country National Team

2004-2007

- ❖ *Strategic Pelota Plan, Strategic Herri Kirolak Plan*
- ❖ *Basque Pelota National Team (tours outside of the Basque Country)*
- ❖ *Over 400,000 Euros during 2004-2006 for the Internationalization Plan of Basque Pelota*

- **2004-: Basque Government subsidy of 52,001 €**
 - San Francisco (February)
 - Venezuela (Cojedes Frontón) (June)
 - Tour through the Southern Cone (Trinkete) (October), Chile, Argentina, Uruguay

- **2005: Basque Government subsidy of 44,898 €**
 - Basque Centre of San Francisco (California); February 2005, 10 days, hand method (mano)
 - Stage in Argentina, Trinkete
 - Caracas (Venezuela), June. Modes: Mano / Cesta Punta/ Paleta de cuero / Frontenis
- **2006: Basque Government subsidy of 23,366 €**
 - World Handball Championship in Canada, August: 23,366 €

❖ *Basque Pelota Federation of the Basque Country – Internationalisation*

- **2004. Basque Government subsidy of 90,152 €**
Support Programme for the Internationalization of Pelota
- **2005: Basque Government subsidy of 102,000 €**
Internationalisation Plan
 - Equipment and Instructors: 24,000 €. Presentation of equipment to different Federations of Latin America.
 - Stage and pre-game preparations: 16,000. Technical and Physical training, medical talks with nutritional proposals, knowledge on injuries, treatments and video watching...
 - Sporting Events: 20,000
 - Promote a quality competition of maximum relevance, both sporting and competitive in the media with pelotaris from the Basque Country, Venezuela, Cuba, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia... These events will be organized in both the Basque Country and America.
 - Agreements: 18,000
 - Activity Programme Management: 12,000

- Infrastructures: 12,000
- **2006: Basque Government subsidy of 99,000 €**
Promote pelota internationally
 - Events: 51,000 €
 - South San Francisco Cultural Week (USA)
 - Cesta-Punta Promotional Tournament in Mexico F.D.
 - Mexico-Basque Country Paleta cuero and pala corta (Mexico)
 - Mexico-Basque Country mano at the Mazatlán fronton (Mexico)
 - Trinkete Promotional Tournament in Argentina
 - Chile-Basque Country Trinkete y fronton in Chile
 - Instructors: 6,000 €. Stages:
 - California and Nevada (Boise, Elko and San Francisco)
 - San Francisco
 - Argentina
 - Other activities: 33,000 €
 - Venezuelan pelotari visit to the Basque Country to receive training
 - Presentation of the World Pelota Council
 - Establishment of relations with other countries
 - Distribute equipment
 - Instructor rallies or infrastructure assistance.
- *Creation of an international organism that promotes the development of pelota in general around the world through a joint effort by the constituent members of the entity.*

❖ *World Pelota Council*

Objective: encourage, promote and improve the level of pelota players around the world.

- 2007 Season: Basque Government Subsidy: 120,000 €
 - Instructor Course, February 2007
 - World Basque Pelota Championship, September 2007 (San Francisco and Bakersfield)
 - Young Stars Stage, Durango, July 2007
 - European Handball Championship (One Wall), Durango, July 2007
 - Professional Cesta Punta World Championship:

2008-2011 World Council of Basque Pelota and Associated

- Member countries: The Basque Country, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, United States, Ireland, Venezuela, Dominican Republic and the Philippines.
- Carlos Lasa (president of the World Council of Basque Pelota and Associated):

“We must overcome the players’ need for equipment around the world, we are speaking of balls, cestas, protection...

Likewise, we are conducting an improvement plan on the installations since the game’s evolution is toward trinkete, in addition to recovering the left wall game.

On the other hand, we must publish and distribute educational material throughout the world, material that any instructor or coach requires to teach the game”.

- 2007 Budget: 549,000 Euros
- 2008 Budget: 617,000 Euros

YOUTH www.gazteaukera.euskadi.net

2003- 2007

- 10 posts are offered annually to participate in the Auzolandegiak, accommodation, meals, registration and insurance costs are covered during the activity.
- 2004, 8 Conferences under the title “Sociological Description of Basque Youth and Youth Policies in the Basque Country” in the following Euskal Etxeak.

Chile (Santiago de Chile)

Uruguay (Montevideo)

Argentina (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza, Comodoro Rivadavia and La Plata)

- 2005, 2 Leadership courses for youths from different Euskal Etxeak in Argentina.

Buenos Aires, 22-hour course with a total of 30 participants

- 2006, “Youth and participation policy” exchanges in Bilbao, with the participation of 50 youths from the Basque Country, Ireland, Norway, Sicily, Italy, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile
- 2007, exchange between youth from Lantziego (the Basque Country) and Mendoza (Argentina), programme in which the Euskal Etxea from Mendoza collaborates.

The first part of the exchange was held last April in Mendoza and the second part will be held in August.

25 youths from Mendoza participate through the Mendoza Euskal Etxea and 25 youths from Lantziego. The exchange’s theme is “Youth and viniculture”.

2008-2011

❖ 1.- “Euskal Gazte Solidarioak”

➤ *Content*

- Support for 4 non-formal educational pilot initiatives, for youths between 18 and 25 that are developing stable socio-cultural projects as volunteers in any of the recognized Euskal Etxeak.
- The projects presented imply the active and direct participation of youth in activities directed at answering the needs of the Euskal Etxea’s society in a wide range of activities developed in the socio-cultural sphere.
- The support will consist in the execution of voluntary work in non-governmental organizations in the Basque Country that the Basque Government proposes in function of the project’s theme.
- The duration of the project will not be more than six months nor will it be shorter than two months.

➤ *Objectives:*

- Provide the youths with an informal intercultural learning experience, promoting their social integration and their active participation, reinforcing their employability and offering them the ability to demonstrate their solidarity with other people.
- Contribute to the development of a local community as their activities are focused on the heart of a local organization (Euskal Etxea).
- Promote the establishment of new associations and the exchange of experiences and good practices between the members of different organizations.

➤ *Financing*

- The financing of projects is based on the contribution principle among the participating organizations (sending and hosting) and the funds destined to this programme from the Basque Government.
- The Basque Government's contribution to the sending and hosting organizations varies depending on the nature of the expenses.
- Sending and hosting organizations must cover the expenses deriving from the development of the projects.
- The financing each organization can opt to are the following:
- Sending organization (Euskal Etxea):
 - International trip 100%
 - Other Costs (Visas,...): 100% of the expenses, properly justified.
- Hosting organization (Non-governmental organization from the Basque Country that the Basque Government nominates in function of the project's theme):
 - Accommodation, meals, training and support throughout the project: 600 Euros + 300 Euros/month.
 - Pocket money 150 Euros/month in the Basque Country.
 - Other Costs: 100% of the expenses, properly justified.

❖ *2.- Training.*

- Organization of an annual training course to obtain the “Diploma of Child and Youth free time instructor”. issued by the Basque Government.
- 20 students / course.
- Location: an Euskal Etxea to be determined.

❖ 3.- *Auzolandegiak.*

- Until now, that is stays of 15 days (having seen the needs, could be prolonged to a month) of youths from Basque communities that would integrate themselves in the *auzolandegis*, or working camps that the Basque Government’s Office of Youth hold in July and August.
- This proposal to visit and exchange is directed at youth, boys and girls of more than 16, that integrate themselves in the *Auzolandegis*, 2 per turn and camp, with which they have the opportunity to meet other youths, some Basque and others from all over the world, combining 15 days of social work with recreational and cultural activities.
- The Department of Culture assumes the cost of accommodation, meals, insurance and organized activities at the working camp.
- So as to have an initial number, 50 youths per year will be able to participate in these visits.

Amaitzeko, Euskal Gizataldeekiko Harremanetarako Zuzendaritzak eta Kultura Sailak asmo eta borondate osoa dugu zubia egiteko, zubiari eusten dioten zubi-hanka izateko, komunikazio eta informazio teknologien laguntzarekin, euskarak eta euskal kulturak Euskadiren eta Euskal Gizataldeen arteko bidea, joan-etorriko bidea, eroso egin ahal izan dezan.

Eskerrik asko zuen arretarengatik.

Gasteiz, 2007ko uztailaren 12a

APPENDIX 1

UNIVERSITIES THAT OFFER BASQUE CULTURE AND LANGUAGE COURSES

- University of Chile
- Pontifical Catholic University of Chile
- University of Valparaiso
- Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaiso
- National Autonomous University of Mexico
- University of the Republic (Montevideo-Uruguay)
- Boise State University
- Free University of Berlin
- Goethe University, Berlin
- University of Warsaw
- University of Helsinki
- Popular University of Rome, UPTER
- University of Valencia
- Brno University (Czech Republic)
- University of Barcelona
- Autonomous University of Barcelona
- Complutense University of Madrid

APPENDIX 2

ARCHIVES OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Argentina

General National Archive. Buenos Aires.

Ministry of the Interior Archive. Buenos Aires.

Ministry of Foreign Relations Archive. Buenos Aires.

Archbishopric Archive of Buenos Aires.

Archbishopric Archive of La Plata.

Federation of Argentinean Basque Entities Archive (FEVA).

Buenos Aires.

Basque Action Archive. Buenos Aires.

Bahía Blanca Basque Centre Archive.

Denak Bat Basque Centre Archive. Mar del Plata.

Euskaldunak Denak Bat Basque Centre Archive. Arecifes.

Eusko Etxea Basque Centre Archive. La Plata.

Eusko Etxea Basque Centre Archive. Necochea.

Laurak Bat Basque Centre Archive. Buenos Aires.

Zazpirak Bat Basque Centre Archive. Rosario.

Andrés María de Irujo Archive. Buenos Aires.

Emakume Abertzale Batza Library. Buenos Aires.

Juan de Garay Argentinean-Basque Foundation Library. Buenos Aires.

National Library. Buenos Aires.

Congress Library. Buenos Aires.

National History Academy Library. Buenos Aires.

University of Buenos Aires Library.

Uruguay

General National Archive. Montevideo.

Diplomatic Ministry of Foreign Relations Historical Archive.
Montevideo.

University of the Republic General Archive. Montevideo.

Municipal Historic Archive. Montevideo.

Archbishopric Archive of Montevideo.

Euskal Erria Basque Centre Archive. Montevideo.

Victor Lajárcegui Archive. Montevideo.

National Library. Montevideo.

University of the Republic Library. Montevideo.

Chile

National Archive. Santiago de Chile.

Ministry of Foreign Relations Historical General Archive.
Santiago de Chile.

Santiago de Chile Archiepiscopal Archive.

Santiago de Chile Basque Centre Archive.

Valparaiso Basque Centre Archive.

National Library. Santiago de Chile.

Congress National Library. Santiago de Chile.

Colombia

General National Archive. Santafé de Bogotá.

National University of Colombia Historical Archive. Santafé de
Bogotá.

National Library of Colombia. Santafé de Bogotá.

Venezuela

General National Archive. Caracas.

Ministry of Foreign Relations Archive. Caracas.

National History Academy Archive. Caracas.

Archdiocese Archive of Caracas.

Basque Centre Archive of Caracas.

National Library. Caracas.

Mexico

General National Archive. Mexico F.D.

Historical Archive of the Federal District. Mexico F.D.

Senate Historical Archive of the Republic. Mexico F.D.

Diplomatic Historical Archive. Mexico F.D.

Mexican Archbishopric Historical Archive. Mexico F.D.

Basque Centre Archive of Mexico. Mexico F.D.

Mexican Historical Archive. Toluca.

National Library. Mexico F.D.

National Anthropology and History Library. Mexico F.D.

Irakasleriaren profilari dagokionez ere bi maila bereizten ditugu:

-Oinarrizko irakasle: Euskal Etxeetako irakasleak, euskalduntzearen 1.go maila (6. U.) egina eta “Trebetasunak lantzen” metodologia saioak (Mintzamina, Idazmina, Irakurmina eta Entzumena lantzen moduluak) beren premietara egokitua eta urtero egiten diren bi barne-ikastaroen markoan emango zaizkienak. Hauen kasuan prozesua bukatutzat emango da 1. maila (6. U.) egindakoan eta aipatu modulua jasotakoan. Aurrerantzean, urtean topaketa bat aurreikus daiteke, barne-ikastaroen markoan, asteburu batekoa, mintzamenaren inguruan aritzeko (urtean zehar ikasleekin aritzeko aukera baino ez baitute), esperientzia trukaketarako, berrikuntzen berri emateko (HABEk kaleratzen dituen materialak, entorno telematiko berriak...)

-Irakasle espezializatuak: Euskal Etxeetako goi mailatako ikasleak kudeatzeko, izan ere, maila horietan pilatzen da ikasleriaren %10a, gutxi gora behera. Irakasle horien egitekoak honako hauek izango dira:BOGA erabiltzen dutenak kudeatu, mintza-saioak kudeatu, talde arruntetan ari direnez arduratu, eta abar. Eginkizun horiez gain, herrialde bakoitzeko premiei erantzuteko irakasle taldea izango da hau. Horien kasuan prozesua bukatutzat emango da euskara mailari dagokionez, 3. maila (EGA) egin eta trebakuntza metodologikoari dagokionez irakasle arruntek jasotakoaz gain, “Talde birtualen dinamizazioa” eta “Autoikaskuntza oinarrizko irizpideak” moduluak egindakoan. Prozesuaren amaiera gisa, bakoitzak bere mailari eusteko baliabideen berri emango diegu, eta, norberaren egitekoa izango da lortutakoa mantentzea.

Herrialde bakoitzerako planteamendu desberdinen beharra

USA and Canada

Ez du Hego Ameriketarekin zerikusirik, izan ere, gaur egun eskolak ematen ari diren irakasle gehienek euskara badakite (hiztunak dira), baina alfabetatu gabeak. Bestalde, ez dituzte irakasle izateko oinarritzko irizpideak.

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- HITN, Dish Network (accessible all over the US and Puerto Rico)
- TV Familia, Caracas (accessible throughout the entire Republic)
- Agora TV, San Salvador (accessible in the entire country)
- Chile: is covered through different open access televisions
- FeTV, Panamá (accessible all over the country)
- UV Televisión of Ecuador
- Star Cable of Peru
- VideoCable of Santa Rita, Costa Rica

Basque Country-Basque in the world

Has six sections (South Cone, Andean America, the Caribbean, North America, Europe and the rest of the World).

Through the network of correspondents over 2000 news articles have been published in the last year.