

ee

euskal etxeak

n° 88. zka 2010/1

ELLIS ISLAND

Basque exhibition in New York



KATE CAMINO:

"SHARING OUR CULTURE HELPS US TO BE BETTER PEOPLE"

Visit and
take part in



www.euskaletxeak.net

After registering, you will be able to upload your photographs to the large photographic archive we are creating, send your comments about the news items and participate in the debates in the forum.



AZALEKO ARGAZKIA/ COVER PHOTO:
Mikel Arrazola

INPRIMATZAILEA / PRINTED BY
mccgraphics

ISSN: 1579-4229
L.G./D.L.: BI-1090-01

EGILEA / AUTHOR
Eusko Jaurlaritza-Kanpo Harremanetarako Idazkaritza Nagusia
Basque Government-General Secretariat for Foreign Affairs
C/ Navarra, 2 • 01007 VITORIA-GASTEIZ • Tel.: 945 01 7900 • euskaletxeak@ej-gv.es

ZUZENDARIA / DIRECTOR
Julián Celaya Loyola

ARGITARATZAILEA / PUBLISHED BY
Eusko Jaurlaritzaren Argitalpen Zerbitzu Nagusia / Central Publications Service of the Basque Government

KOORDINAZIOA / COORDINATION
BasqueHeritage SL

ARGAZKIAK / PHOTOGRAPHS: Mikel Arrazola, BasqueHeritage

DISEINU ETA MAKETAZIOA / DESIGN AND LAYOUT: mccgraphics



TURE GAIA



9

GAZTEAK



14

AKTUALITATEA



26

3 Summary

4 One year with the Basque Diaspora

6 News in brief: Munduan zehar

9 “Basques Hidden in Plain Sight”: inauguration of the Ellis Island exhibition

12 News in brief

14 Udalekus in Uruguay, Argentina and the US

16 Kate Camino: a Basque reference in Reno

18 The Lehendakari’s trip to the United States

21 Ongi Etorri Jaialdi 2010era

24 Pilot program about contemporary life in the Basque Country

26 Chile: the earthquake that devastated Nueva Bilbao

28 “Argentinan Euskaraz,” 20 years training the Basque teachers of the Diaspora



Julián Celaya Loyola

Director for Basque
Citizens and Communities
Abroad - Basque
Government

One year with the Basque Diaspora

A year has passed since I took office and during this time I have been able to get a good grasp of something I knew little about. Like most Basques living in the Basque Country, the only experience I had had of the Basque Diaspora had been through references to the ancestor of some distant relative who had been forced to emigrate for whatever reason. My experience so far has been full of surprises, many of them agreeable - others not so much - but all of them have been inspirational. I will now describe a few of the surprises I have had along the way with the hope that they will give the reader some idea about the world of Basques living abroad.

The first surprise came even before I came into direct contact with the descendants of Basque emigrants, especially in certain parts of South and Central America. Unlike North America and Europe, where the change of government in the Basque Country was accepted without any fuss at all, the suspicion with which I was greeted in South and Central America, fed by the malicious rumors that were spread around at that time (and which continue to be rife) came as a bit of a shock. The story was that the new Basque Government was going to do away with the *Euskal Etxeak*-Basque clubs. During my trips to those countries where large numbers of Basque emigrants had settled in the past, I have been able to reassure Basque communities not only with my words (in my *baserri* Basque and in the Spanish of the average man in the street) but also with details of the subsidies that would come into effect at the end of 2009 in my hand. These show that the economic aid has not decreased at all - just the opposite - in some specific cases it has increased.

However, in a number of historically emblematic locations it will be harder for people to accept the fact that it is possible to be Basque and non-nationalist. This is because the descendants (fifth and sixth generation) of the first emigrants to those countries still cherish a romantic image of a folkloric and rural Basque Country in their minds, an image that has been passed on, understandably, by their forebears. The *Gaztemundu* program is an example of our attempts to update this image. Youngsters from the *Euskal Etxeak* have recently

visited the Basque Country to compare the preconceived ideas they brought with them from their homes, with the modern and diverse reality of the Basque Country today. And they have also been surprised - pleasantly, I hope.

The second surprise was the meager (or should I say non-existent) relations between the *Euskal Etxeak* and other Spanish institutions abroad, the regional centers of other autonomous communities and Spanish embassies. This way of doing things is extremely puzzling and has, once again, been fostered by a nationalist ideology that claims to defend the interests of Basques abroad. But it is this attitude that deprives them of more subsidies and the aid that would be available to them were they to adopt a more open outlook. Just look at the Catalonians and Galicians, for example. Moreover, Basque businessmen and women who seek to promote their companies on foreign markets do not act like that. The first thing they do when they arrive in the country, whether they are nationalists or not, is to go to the embassy in search of assistance.

The third surprise was that the apparent prevalence of nationalistic ideologies in the *Euskal Etxeak* is nothing more than just that - apparent. It is true that many members of their Boards of Directors are persons who define themselves publicly as Basque nationalists. Despite the fact that they cannot even vote in this country, they believe themselves to be more Basque than me, a person born in a farmhouse in the mountains, someone who did not learn Spanish until the age of eight. But they also recognize reluctantly that in society at large there is an ideological distribution more in line with the social reality, both in their own countries and the Basque Country. Moreover, it is also a fact that today there are more Basques outside the *Euskal Etxeak* than inside. For the new immigrants, mainly young professionals who will probably only reside in their destination countries for a few years, the traditional structure of Basque centers contributes very little in a globalized world in permanent communication thanks to the new technologies. Lastly, a reflection of the real world can also be seen in the ballot boxes, where the votes cast outside the Basque Country at the last elections clearly demonstrate

that the percentage representation of nationalists and socialists was virtually the same.

The *Euskal Etxeak*, and by extension, the nationalism exported during the early 20th century, played a fundamental role in the history of Basque emigration. This is something that must be conserved and disseminated in the same way as they are doing now and as they have done in the past. The efforts they are making to transmit Basque folklore, culture and language from generation to generation is worthy of praise and institutional help. Over and above party interests, I want them to know that the Basque Government will continue supporting them as much as it can – in spite of the current economic crisis in the Basque Country. I am sure that Basque taxpayers will understand the need for this aid perfectly, in the same way as Basque emigrants supported the families they left behind by sending money whenever they could. But I also want them to know that the situation in the Basque Country has changed, that the fishermen that go out in their boats today from our fishing ports are black (because they are sub-Saharan) and their children speak Basque in the ikastola. I want them to know that the children of the Central Americans, Rumanians and Moroccans who work as cleaners or in urban services or in the research laboratories of the Basque University, are as

Basque as we are, because their parents or they themselves pay taxes in this country and contribute to increasing the production and consumption of our beloved (by all Basques) Basque Country. It seems to me that this is something that some *Euskal Etxeak* have not yet discovered, but I believe it would be a good thing were they to do so. They should not only gradually modernize their structures, giving way to the generational transition that is so necessary at all levels, but also their cultural agenda. It would be a good thing for them to offer their associates a more realistic vision of the Basque Country of today, with our many, excellent, modern, and avant-garde folkloric, cultural and language resources.

I shall end with an idea that I believe is key to the co-existence of the wide range of different Basque ideologies that exist in the world and which is valid both in this country and abroad. Firstly, all institutions must respect each other and, secondly, and much more importantly, we must all show a respect for one another, because all democratic ideologies are equally respectable. Only if we value more what we have in common than what separates us will we be able to say with pride that "I too am Basque." This is something that I am obliged to remind some people more frequently than I would like.

"I too am Basque"

Santiago Campos has lived life intensely. He has had the kind of life on which great films are based, a life that all of us would like to store in our memories like a glittering medal so as to be able to tell our grandchildren. One day, he came to my office and told me his story. While gazing at the sepia photograph which he had brought with him, this 77-year-old Basque "confessed that he has lived life to the full," as Neruda had done before him. His Argentine accent might confuse many, but the emotion he shows when speaking of his Basque homeland and the silver *Lauburu* that hangs from a chain very close to his heart, would leave no one in doubt. He too is Basque.

Santiago Campos Perez was born in Amara, a district of San Sebastian, in 1933. His life suddenly changed at a very early age during the course of the Spanish civil war. One day, walking with his mother and aunt along a beach, it was bombarded by the light cruiser Cervera. His aunt died from her wounds.

Santiago's father, a Republican soldier, decided to go to Barcelona to take part in the war and his wife and son left with him. During the journey his father was wounded on two occasions and on arriving in Barcelona he lost an arm in a machine-gun attack. All three were exiled to a concentration camp in France. After some time, they left the camp with another 2000 Republicans and sailed in the famous ship, *Winnipeg*, chartered by the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, in collaboration with Lehendakari Aguirre.

On September 3, 1939, the *Winnipeg* docked in the port of Valparaiso in Chile. In spite of the fact that Santiago's father had

brought with him the payments he had received as a soldier to start a new life on the other side of the ocean, he found that the Republican currency had no validity whatsoever. The Campos family suddenly found themselves in an unknown continent and in the most absolute poverty. However, they were able to get by thanks to the solidarity of other Basques who had settled in Chile. For four months, they were given shelter and sufficient money



to travel to Argentina, where one of Santiago's aunts had gone some years before.

Following a long journey from Valparaiso to Mendoza, in Argentina, and from there to Retiro, a district of Buenos Aires, they met his

aunt and other Basques that had set up the *Euskaletxea Goikoetxea* (long since disappeared). It was December 1940. Santiago was seven years old and had just arrived in a country that would be his home for almost 70 years: Argentina. There, he worked tirelessly and set up a family.

Nevertheless, Santiago never forgot the place where he had been born. Our roots remain with us despite the distance and the passing of time. He wanted to join an *Euskal Etxea* in order to maintain his links with his fatherland and culture alive. However, this proved to be impossible. Santiago could not afford the membership quota charged by some of the centers. In others, he had to confront even more serious problems: he was discriminated against for his ideas. The socialist and Republican legacy he had inherited from his father, who had had such a deep influence on him, seemed to displease the members of some Basque centers, where they were reluctant to accept him.

Following a life of struggle and sacrifice, Santiago has returned to his homeland, to his beloved Basque Country. In spite of the happiness he felt on his return, with a sense of bitterness, he claims his right to consider himself a Basque citizen and for others to regard him as such. Is being Basque a concept limited to those who purport to share a particular political ideology?

This is a diverse and open land, where there is room for many ideas and feelings, but it is also a land with an infinite number of common features that together form our identity. If there were a yardstick to measure a person's love for his homeland, it would undoubtedly be too short in Santiago's case.

Munduan zehar

News in Brief

Munduan zehar



THIS YEAR'S CELEBRATION OF THE *BAZTANGO EGUNA* ONCE AGAIN BROUGHT TOGETHER THE "BAZTANDARRAS" OF MEXICO IN THEIR ANNUAL FESTIVAL

Every year on May 1 (with the exception of 2009 when the festival was postponed due to the avian flu outbreak) the "baztandarras" of Mexico held their annual Festival in the fronton of the Aztec capital. A special ceremony was held in remembrance of Juantxo Viguria who died on March 3 and other members of the community who had died the previous year. As always, proceedings began with an *Aurresku*, followed by the traditional *piperrada* and *txuri eta beltz*.



EGAÑA AND LUJANBIO, STARS OF THE GREAT *BERTSOLARI* FESTIVAL HELD TO CELEBRATE THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BASQUE CLUB

On March 13, 2010, the San Francisco Basque Club celebrated its golden anniversary. The *Euskal Etxea* was established in February, 1960, after a performance by *bertsolaris* Xalbador and Mattin. To commemorate the Club's 50th anniversary, it was decided to organize a great *bertsolari* festival

to which Maialen Lujanbio, the reigning champion, and Andoni Egaña, the former champion of *Euskal Herria*, were invited, in addition to the four active *bertsolaris* in the United States: Martin Goikoetxea from Wyoming, Jesus Goñi from Reno (Nevada), and the local *bertsolaris* Johnny Curutchet and Gratien Alfaro, of San Francisco. The atmosphere was incredible. For the first time, a translation system for the non-Basque speaking American audience was tried out. There is a long-held affection for *bertsolaris* and "bertsolaritza" at this Basque club in California. A large number of its members, including some born in the U.S., understand and speak Basque and have developed their love of this improvised poetry in the club.



AVANT-GARDE BASQUE ARTISTS SHARE THEIR WORKS IN ROME WITH THE HELP OF THE ASSOCIAZIONE CULTURALE EUSKARA

Associazione Culturale Euskara is the name of the active Basque community in Rome, the *euskal etxea* of the "città eterna." Throughout the year, the group organizes an interesting program of avant-garde artistic activities, in which traditional Basque culture is combined with avant-garde proposals that bring Basque and Italian artists together in a symbiotic relationship. On March 20, members of the Basque group Gatza presented a multidisciplinary show in Rome which, as is the case of many other *Associazione Euskara* activities was received with interest by a mixed audience made up of a number of Basques and a majority of Italians.



THE DIRECTORS, MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE JASONE BASQUE CLUB OF PARAGUAY ARE AMONG ITS BASQUE LANGUAGE STUDENTS

As of October 5, 2009, a group of students including the president and directors of the center, as well as other members and friends of this Basque-Paraguayan entity, have attended Basque classes given at the *Euskal Etxea* by Jesus Nazabal, a Berastegi-born man who has lived for more than 39 years in Paraguay. In addition to Basque, students are taught a few notions of geography and of the different regions, cities and towns of *Euskal Herria*. The students who are taking part in the classes include Galo Egúez, Alberto Urrutia, Ramón Cueto, Arturo Sasiain, Cristina Sasiain, Héctor Izaguirre, Carlos Vera, Ana María Añazco and Macarena Ramos Sasiain.



THE FOUNDATION CASA VASCA OF ANTIOQUIA, MEDELLIN, IN COLOMBIA IS RECOGNIZED AS A BASQUE CENTER

On April 13, 2010, the Basque Government recognized the "Foundation Casa Vasca of Antioquia, Euskoetxea Luis Miguel

de Zulategui y Huarte" as an *Euskal Etxea*. This new Basque center is the second in Colombia, following the Euskal Etxea BC of Bogota. Bogota is also the regional headquarters of the Delegation of the Basque Government for Colombia, Venezuela and Central America.



CALL FROM THE BASQUE STUDIES CENTER OF FRANKFURT TO ALL BASQUE SHORT FILM DIRECTORS WHO WISH TO SHOW THEIR FILMS IN GERMANY

Several Basque directors of short films, including at least one from the Diaspora, have responded to the offer made in January by the Basque Studies Center of Frankfurt, through its coordinator, Martin Petrus, to support the showing of Basque short films at several of the German festivals with which the *Euskal Ikaskuntzen Alemaniako Etxea* collaborates. Anyone interested should write to

petrus@em.uni-frankfurt.de



BASQUES FROM OLAVARRIA (ARGENTINA), ORGANIZE THEMSELVES AND TAKE STEPS TO REVIVE THE "GURE ETXE MAITEA" CENTER

A group of Basques from Olavarría, in the province of Buenos Aires in Argentina, have had a meeting with the aim of returning the "Gure Etxe Maitea" Basque Club to its former level of activity. The Club elected its last committee in 2002-03 and since then its activity has decreased to such an extent that the Basque Government ceased to consider it an *Euskal Etxea*. The new group has already set up a Provisional Committee which has been given 90 days to call a General Assembly.



THE BOOK "THE BASQUES AND THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS OF AMERICA," CONTRIBUTION OF THE *EUSKAL ETXEA* OF BOGOTA TO THE BICENTENNIAL

In this new book sponsored by the Basque Center of Bogota, eight historians and experts from a number of different universities and countries analyze the Basque contribution to the independence of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela, in a new Basque contribution to their Bicentennial. The book also features the Independence Certificates of twelve countries.



LECTURE SERIES "BASQUE IN LA RIOJA," ORGANIZED IN LOGROÑO BY THE LAMINITURRI CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Laminiturri is the name of the Logroño-based cultural association that researches and disseminates information about the wealth of

FEVA Elections

The Federation of Argentinean Basque Entities (FEVA) elected its new directors in March. The new president, Ricardo Basterra, president of the Basque Club of Santa Rosa in La Pampa, was the only candidate. Alejo Martín of "Basque Renovation," decided at the last moment not to run. Among other representatives, Marta Abarrategui, from Arrecifes, and Hugo Andiaزابal, from Junín, were re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

www.fevaonline.org.ar



Munduan zehar

News in Brief

historical details present in the geography and place names of La Rioja, Spain. On April 19–22, Laminiturri organized a lecture series entitled “Basque in La Rioja,” several anthropologists, historians and linguists provided examples of the Basque presence in this region.

www.laminiturri.org



2010eko LABURBIRA ZIRKUITUKO EUSKARAZKO 9 LABURMETRAIAK PARIS ETA SHANGHAIKO EUSKAL ETXEETARA IRITSI DIRA

Euskal Herriko Topagunea Euskara Elkarteen Federazioak antolatzen duen laburmetraien erakustaldia Shanghaiko eta Pariseko euskal etxeetara iritsi da aurten. Laburbiratik eskaintza egin zaie munduko gainerako euskal etxeei, hurrengo edizioan eurak ere parte har dezaten. Harremanetarako jo hona:

www.topagunea.org



THE “KOTOIAREN LURRA” BASQUE CLUB PRESENTS THE VIDEO “DON JUAN ITURRIOZ ARROSPIDE, A BASQUE IN EL CHACO”

This is the new video presented on April 12 by the Basque Club of El Chaco, that deals with don Juan Iturrioz, architect and son of a Basque family from Gipuzkoa, who was born on the Pampas.



EUSKAL ETXEA OF MIAMI, THE LAST BASQUE CLUB TO JOIN NABO, THE FEDERATION OF BASQUE ENTITIES OF NORTH AMERICA

In July, representatives of the *Miamiko Euskal Etxea* took part in the NABO Convention in Boise, the first since the center joined the Federation in February. The *Euskal Etxea* is engaged in a number of activities aimed at maintaining and fostering the Basque presence in Florida.



SUCCESS OF THE LITERARY COMPETITIONS ORGANIZED BY EUSKO ETXEA OF CORPUS IN THE PROVINCE OF MISIONES, ARGENTINA

This is the second year that this Amazing Tales Competition, organized by the Atahualpa Yupanqui Library of *Eusko Etxea* of Corpus, has been held. Literary works from all over Argentina and even from a number of European locations, such as London, have been received.



BASQUES IN HAVANA, CUBA, CELEBRATED *ABERRI EGUNA* WITH MUS, MUSIC AND *BERTSOLARIS* IN THE CENTRO VASCO RESTAURANT

Organized by the historic Basque-Navarrese Welfare Association, with the support of a group of Basque companies and the co-sponsorship of the young but very active Athletic fan club in Havana, the Basque-Cuban community celebrated *Aberri Eguna*, the Basque Motherland Day with a program featuring music, music and *bertsolaris*, including Unai Muñoa and Xabier Silveira.



MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, TALKS AND WORKSHOPS, AS WELL AS BASQUE CLASSES AND TXALAPARTA AT THE LONDON BASQUE SOCIETY - EUSKAL ELKARTEA

The recital by the singer Keu Agirretxea on April 17 had to be cancelled due to disruptions caused in flights as a result of volcanic ash from Iceland, preventing the musician from arriving to London. At the time of going to press, no new date for the concert had been fixed. The recital forms part of the active cultural life of the *London Basque Society*. Making the most of its proximity to the Basque Country, the *London Euskal Etxea* can program its activities with Basque artists and personalities visiting the city or who fly in for one or two days. On May 15, the concert offered at its headquarters in Oxford House was given by Mikel Markez. The website of the *London Euskal Etxea* is

www.zintzilik.org



Guillermo Echenique, Dave Bieter, Patty Miller, Julian Celaya and Michael Vogt

Basques and Americans

"Eman ta zabal zazu munduan fruitua", hona Diasporaren errealitatea ezinhobeto islatzen duen esaldia, non eta euskaldunentzat ereserki gisako kantu kuttuna den Gernikako Arbolak bildua. Horixe, Gernikako Arbolaren ezkurak Estatu Batuetako lurretan ereitea, da Ipar Ameriketako txoko horretara joan ziren euskaldunek egin zutena, beste hainbatek Hego Ameriketara eta munduko gainerako bazterretan egin zuten bezalaxe. Joan den otsailean erakusketa zabaldu zen New Yorkeko Ellis Island-en, AEBetako euskaldunen historia aurkeztuz, amerikarrei zein euskaldunei.

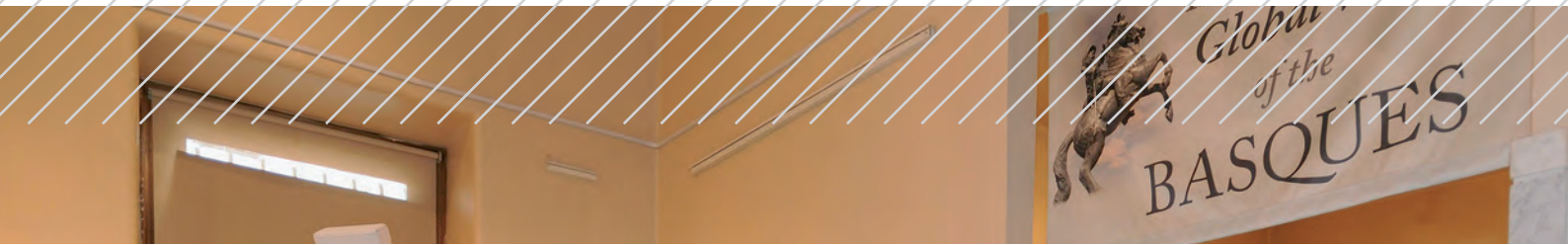
On February 6, 2010, the Basque community of the United States inaugurated the exhibition *Hidden in Plain Sight* at the emblematic location of Ellis Island, New York. The exhibition presented the history of the Basque people and their immigration to the United States.

For many European immigrants to the United States, the name of this small island, located opposite of New York City, is synonymous with the idea of a new beginning, arrival in a new country

and beginning a new life. Between 1892 and 1954, it was the obligatory port of entry for 12 million immigrants who, very often under precarious conditions, knew that any problem could mean their having to go back home. For many others, including the Basques who entered the country legally during that era, Ellis Island played a major role in this story. The archives kept on the island, accessible via the Internet, contain details of many of the parents, grandparents or great-grandparents of

today's generations of Basque Americans. Today, Ellis Island has become a tourist attraction and during the first half of 2010 was the venue for an interesting exhibition that explained the history of American immigration from the Basque viewpoint. The exhibition was an initiative of the Basque Museum of Boise and the American Community of the United States, with the support of the Basque Government.

Luciana Garatea never imagined that at the age of 104 she would become a



Patricia Lachiondo and Guillermo Echenique cut the ribbon



Luciana "Lucy" Garatea welcomes visitors.

muse and a living example of the history of Basque immigration to the United States. Her life illustrates and explains perfectly the story of the Basques in North America. Born in Lekeitio in 1905, she emigrated when she had just turned 15 and entered the United States via Ellis Island, just like 15 million other Europeans while the immigration control port on Ellis Island was in operation and until its closure in 1954.

After passing through Ellis Island, Lucy would spend the rest of her life in the United States in Idaho, her final destination. Her experience is like that of many others: she became an American speaking her native tongue, Basque. She learned English and while maintaining her Basque traditions she also adopted those of her American co-citizens and integrated into the life of the country where her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were born.

A video with Lucy's picture and story welcomed visitors to the exhibition. Distributed in six large galleries, equipped with panels and audio / video players, a visit to the museum took about 20-30 minutes. The exhibition offered an explanation of who the Basques are, the places where they live, their story after arriving at Ellis Island and the routes they took from Europe, in the company of people from other nations. It showed how they were received in New York by compatriots

such as Valentin Aguirre, at his hotel in Manhattan, and their subsequent journeys, normally towards the west.

A comprehensive view of the Basques

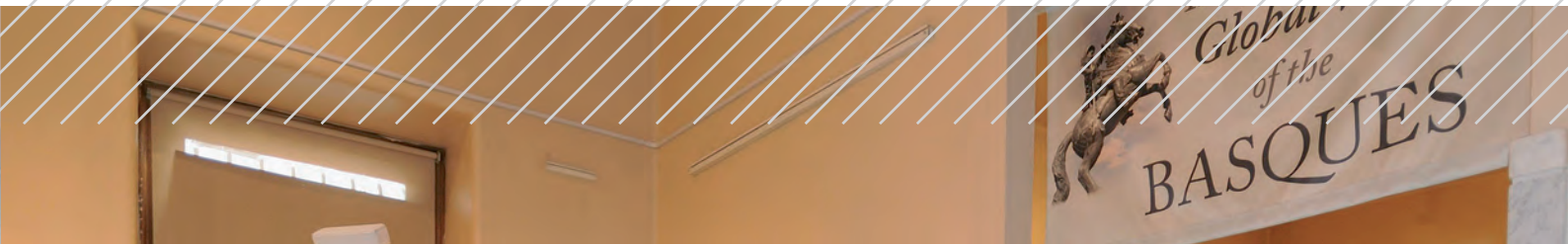
In response to the question "Who are the Basques?" the exhibition featured Basque-language recordings in a general presentation of the Basque people and their traditional culture. In the form of interactive exhibits, visitors were first offered an overview of the history of the Basques and their impact on the world as sailors, explorers, whale hunters, merchants and missionaries, as well

as their modern-day representatives, including professionals, sports men and women and artists.

Images of farmhouses, mountain scenery and factories provided examples of the world Basque immigrants left behind, together with images of the bombing of Gernika, a 4-m-long reproduction of Picasso's painting "Guernica," as well as images of the Franco dictatorship, the problems surrounding the terrorism of ETA, the industrial society, and the life of Basque emigrants in the United States. The show also included images of the boarding houses and hotels, frontons and Basque restaurants, the sheep



The Group Oinkari of Boise performing in the Hall of Ellis Island on the day of the inauguration



industry and the Basque presence in a number of different states.

The exhibition ended with a reflection on Basque contemporary life, both in *Euskal Herria* and in the United States. Using images of the Guggenheim Museum, Mundaka Surf, Chillida, examples of the presence of Basques in different aspects of contemporary American life, Basque festivals on both sides of the ocean and the funding in the United States of new entities such as the Center for Basque Studies in Reno, the Basque Museum and Cultural Institute in Boise, NABO and the Boise Ikastola, the exhibition illustrated the wish of new generations born in the United States to maintain and continue Basque culture and traditions passed on by their forebears.

A three-year process

The initiative behind the exhibition began a little more than three years ago when, during visits to a number of European centers and museums dealing with the Diaspora and immigration, Basque Government experts visited the San Marino Museum, which had just ended its exhibition on emigration on Ellis Island. According to Benan Oregi, one of the experts who took part in the project and



Searching for the names of relatives, friends or neighbors who passed through the island on their journey

supported it from the very first meeting in San Marino, "shortly afterwards, in October 2006, we had conversations in New York with the Ellis Island Foundation. Later, the Boise Basque Museum took over the coordination of the project, both in its form and contents."

The inauguration ceremony held on February 6, 2010 on Ellis Island brought together representatives from both sides of the Atlantic. These included, among others, the director of the Boise

Basque Museum, Patricia Lachiondo, the Mayor of Boise, Dave Bieter, the President of NABO, Valerie Arrechea, several members of Basque entities in the United States, of the Basque Center that hosted the event, the New York Eusko Etxea, representatives of the world of culture and Ellis Island authorities. The direct coordinators of the exhibition, Patty Miller and Michael Vogt, and a large number of collaborators were also present. Representing the Basque Country, the inauguration was attended by Guillermo Echenique, General Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Basque Government and Julian Celaya, Director for Basque Citizens and Communities Abroad. The Biotzetik choir and the dantzaris of the Oinkari group of Boise, as well as the Basque soprano, based in New York, Amaya Arberas, added an artistic touch to the proceedings.

Just as this edition of Euskal Etxeak is about to go to press, we have learned of the death of Lucy Garatea at the age of 105. We would like to send our heartfelt condolences to her family and the entire Basque community of Boise. Goian Bego.

www.basqueexhibit.com



"Izan zirelako gara, izan garelako, izango dira," because they were, we are, because we were, they will be



The poet and writer Kirmen Uribe reading a poem at the Barcelona Euskal Etxea

The collection of poems "Harri eta Herri" by Gabriel Aresti published in Argentina

This is the fifth book presented by the Basque-Argentinean Book Club, Euskalduna. The Club was set up in 2009 in Argentina in order to disseminate literature dealing with the Basque Country and its culture. The publication by Euskalduna of "Harri eta Herri" (Stone and People, 1964) in its original bilingual edition (Basque and Spanish), marks the beginning of its poetry collection.

The Euskalduna Book Club kicked off (2009) with two translations into Spanish of the Basque-language narratives, "Babilonia," by Joan Mari Irigoien and "Cuaderno Rojo" by Arantza Urretabizkaia, and two essays, "Mitología Vasca" by José Miguel Barandiarán and "Orígenes" by Xabier Peñalver.

"Harri eta Herri" is a fundamental work of contemporary Basque literature, a must for the book collection of anyone interested in this subject. The cover for this edition of the book features an engraving by the San Sebastian-born artist Eduardo Chillida.

www.euskalduna.com.ar

The 6th Literaldia fair been held in Barcelona

The aim of *Literaldia* is to disseminate contemporary Basque literature and culture. This is the 6th edition of Literaldia held in the capital of Catalonia, organized by the Barcelona *Euskal Etxea* and the Basque sections of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the University of Barcelona and the Official Language School of Drassanes.

From March 18 to April 23, 2010, a busy program of talks, recitals, book and poetry readings and of direct contact between Basque authors and the public, has been organized in several venues in Barcelona. Among the authors who took part: Edorta Jimenez, Iratxe Retolaza,

Beñat Sarasola, Aritz Galarraga, Lutxo Egia, Kirmen Uribe, Harkaitz Cano and Itziar Ziga, the singers Gorka Knörr and Amaia Riouspeyrous, the group "Peachy Joke," the filmmaker Xabier Lopez, the sociologist Marc Biosca and the *bertsolari*-actor combo Paia and Lupus. The interactive exhibition "Batek Mila: euskal munduak" attracted a great deal of attention. The show, which dealt with the character of the Basques, was brought to Barcelona by *Euskal Kultur Erakundea* (EKE), the Basque Cultural Institute of Iparralde.

www.literaldia.com

www.eke.org

www.euskaletxeak.org

Basque stand at the Book Fair

Once again, the Juan de Garay Foundation and FEVA set up the traditional Basque stand at the Buenos Aires Book Fair, which this year ran from April 22 to May 10. On this occasion, the books presented at the fair included "Garay, primer urbanita," by Jorge Bullosa, "Humor Vasco" by Jorge Beramendi, "Ellos lo hicieron" by Maria del Pilar Uribeondo and "El Planeta Azul" by youngsters from Laprida, published by the Basque Center. On April 25 and 26, several commemorative acts were held to mark the 73rd anniversary of the bombing of Gernika, including a number of videos on this theme and a tribute by the *dantzaris* and *txistularis* of Arrecifes and Buenos Aires





Next to the Bogota Euskal Etxea

Getting to know the Euskal Etxeak first-hand

Urtebete ez da joan iazko uztailean kargurako izendatua izan zenetik, eta telefono eta e-mail bidezko eguneroko harremanez ezezik, saiatzen ari da Julian Celaya, Hiritarrentzako eta Euskal Gizataldeentzako zuzendaria mundua bezain zabala duen esparru hau bertatik bertara ezagutzen. Ibilia da dagoeneko Txile, AEB, Mexiko, Argentina, Uruguai, Kolonbia, Venezuela, Frantzia, Espainian... bertako euskaldunekin zuzenean berba egiten.

Julian Celaya went on his first trip to the United States in July 2009, shortly after his appointment. There, he had meetings with Basques in San Francisco and Boise and visited his first Euskal Etxea in that country. Later on, he visited Basque clubs and communities in Argentina and Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and so on. In Europe, he has visited all the French Euskal Etxeak and a large part of the Spanish ones. Gradually, he is covering all the countries that have Basque clubs although one year is a short time to visit the almost two hundred recognized Basque centers.

Shortly before attending the National Basque Argentinean Week last year in Bahía Blanca, in the company of the local Basque Country delegate, Elvira

Cortajarena, he went to Chile, where he visited the country's two recognized centers in Santiago and Valparaiso. There, he met the directors of the centers, giving them a positive account of the activities of the Basque Citizens and Communities Abroad Directorate to provide Basque Centers with the maximum amount of help in the development of their representative role as agents responsible for developing Basque culture and day-to-day links between their respective countries and the Basque Country. Other visits included the euskal etxeak of the capitals and other towns in Colombia and Venezuela; European Euskal etxeak, and so on.

www.euskadi.net/euskaldunak

www.irekia.euskadi.net

Eight new Basque centers have received recognition in Asia, Europe and America in recent months

Over the last few months, the Basque Government has officially recognized eight Basque centers throughout different countries of Asia, Europe and America. Several of these associations were founded some years ago and have been working for some time to promote different activities for lovers of the Basque language and culture, but have decided now to go through the process of being included in the official register.

Two of these centers are in countries, which until now, have not had any recognized *euskal etxea*, as is the case of the Gernika Association (Gernika, Deutsh-Baskische Kulturverein E.V.) of Berlin, Germany, and the Tokyo *Euskal Etxea* (Japan), a new center set up by young professionals and university students and professors in Japan.

The following centers have also received official recognition during recent months: the Cultural Association "Denak Bat" of Buenos Aires (Argentina), created in 2007; the "Lagunt eta Maita" center, the veteran Basque-Bearnese Association, which has been promoting Basque culture in Pau (France) since 1967; the Basque House of Itapevi "Eusko-Brasilardar Etxea" (Brazil), created in recent months in this town in the State of São Paulo; the "Basque House Foundation of Antioquia Euskoetxea Luis Miguel de Zulategui y Huarte" of Medellín (Colombia); the "Basque Community of Chile," based in Santiago (Chile) and the New Mexico Basque Club, also known as the New Mexico *Euskal Etxea*, based in the city of Santa Fe (USA), created in 2005 by, among others, Blas "Buber" Uberuaga, a Basque-American who did pioneering work in the 90s to launch the Basque Diaspora on the Internet.

A complete list of officially recognized Basque centers can be found on the Basque Government's website:

www.euskadi.net/euskaldunak
www.euskaletxeak.net

Participants in the Udaleku of FIVU play open-air games around a bonfire. 2010 Udaleku is the sixth time this initiative has taken place in Uruguay



FIVU in Uruguay and the Chascomús Basque Center in Argentina, celebrated their respective Udalekus

2010eko urtarrilean Chascomus-ek, Argentinan, eta apirilean --aurten, atzeratuta, ekidin ezinezko arrazoiak medio, normalean otsailean izaten baita-- FIVU edo Uruguaiako Euskal Etxeen Federazioak, euren Udaleku (sic) ekitaldiak egin dituzte, seigarren urtez FIVUk eta lehenengoz Argentinan Chascomus-ek. Gero eta gehiago dira 'harrobia' ugaldtu eta sustatzeak euskal etxe baten lehenengo arduretako bat izan behar duela eta euskal segida haur eta gaztetxoak zaindu eta formatzetik etorri behar duela konturatu eta ekimenak proposatu eta egiten dituzten euskal etxeak.

Chronologically, the Chascomús *Udaleku* (Basque summer camp) was the first to take place between January 4 and 10 (the middle of the summer in the southern hemisphere) in Chascomus, in the province of Buenos Aires, 110 km from the federal capital. It was the first Argentinean *Udaleku*, organized by the "Zingirako Euskaldunak" Basque Center of Chascomús, with the technical collaboration of the *Eziko Udalekua* Association of the Basque Country, highly experienced in the organization of summer camps in the Basque Country, and with financial support from the Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa.

Forty children between the ages of 12 and 16 from the Basque centers of Maipú, Laprida, General Villegas, Paraná, La Plata, Mar del Plata and Chascomús took part in this pioneering event in Argentina. "We were aware that generally there are no annual activities for this age group. You see, the *Euskal Echea* of Llavallol organizes an event for younger children and Basque National Week is designed especially for adults." The organizers of the event, María Laura Eguren and

Pedro Mauregui, president and secretary, respectively, of the *Zingirako Euskaldunak* of Chascomús, told *Euskal Etxeak*, "Our idea on this occasion was to focus on this age group."

The program included recreational, cultural and sporting activities, linked as much as possible to the Basque Country and its traditions, combining leisure pursuits and learning about traditional Basque culture. For this purpose, five instructors from "Eziko Udalekua," an organization specialized in this kind of activities, came from the Basque Country. Once the activities had concluded, they were extremely happy with the results they achieved. Moreover, it was a different experience for them and they were able to work in close cooperation with the local organizers. The five instructors were: Laura Mendizabal (from Urretxu), Irene Larrañaga (Zizurkil), Maialen Costa (Hernani), Joseba Yarza (Donostia-San Sebastian) and Eneko Lizarra (Lasarte). Together with the local directors and officers, they were responsible for organizing the children's activities, which consisted of games, sports, reading and the everyday tasks of the camp.

Estatu Batuetan, lehenengo NABO udalekua 1977an antolatu zen; NABO 1973an sortu aurretik Boisek bere udaleku bat eratua zuen urte hartan bertan

When all the activities had concluded, the officers of the Chascomús "Zingirako Euskaldunak" were highly satisfied with this first Argentinean *Udaleku* and their opinion echoed that of several of the young participants who considered it an "unforgettable experience." Laura Eguren pointed out that the organizers were extremely happy with the results of the undertaking, "which exceeded even the initial expectations," and for that reason are very eager to organize the event next year.

In Uruguay, the Basque-Uruguayan Institutions Federation (FIVU) organized its 6th *Udaleku*, an event which is normally held in February at the Artigas camp on the banks of the Rio de Plata. However, this year, last-minute problems prevented them from holding the event there and so an alternative venue had to be found. After a great deal of effort and several attempts, they finally decided on the "La Colonia" Complex, located on the side of the hill called the Cerro del Toro, within the Piriápolis Spa, one hour from Montevideo.

A total of 52 children between the ages of 6 and 14 took part, participating in camp life and alternating between strictly recreational and free time activities and learning notions of the Basque language and elements of Basque culture and tradition. Twenty adults collaborated in the different stages of activities and in the coordination and management of the initiative. The camp is very popular among the children of the participating Basque centers and has the backing of the FIVU.

A member of the organization, Enrique Poittevin, said, "In fact, this year, despite the cancellation of the event planned for the first week in February due to problems at the Artigas Camp and just a week before it was scheduled to begin, we never considered suspending the activity even for a moment." "Neglecting our youngsters is the same as losing faith in our future, forgetting why and for what purpose we created and maintained the *Euskal Etxeak* and the objective of all our efforts. It is vital for us to encourage our youngsters to look forward to the future through knowledge and training, and the *Udaleku* represents an extremely valuable instrument for doing this," he concluded.

www.vascosdechacomus.com.ar

www.haizehegoa.org



Photo of the 2010 NABO Udaleku, in Reno

The United States Udaleku was held in Reno this year


In the city of Reno, Nevada, and under the direction of the "Zazpiak Bat Basque Club," the NABO's (the North American Federation of Basque Organizations) *Udaleku*, was held from June 21 to July 2. NABO's first *Udaleku* took place in 1977, in three locations: Boise, in Idaho; Reno, in Nevada; and San Francisco, in California. A previous *Udaleku*, held before the creation of the foundation of the North American Basque Federation, had taken place in Boise in 1973.

Initially called "Music Camp," NABO's *Udaleku* has developed over time and today includes learning aspects of Basque traditional culture through games, dancing, songs, *txistu*, *pelota* and gastronomy. It brings together children and young people between the ages of 10 and 15 and lasts almost 2 weeks. It is normally held in June and its location varies each year. On each occasion it is organized by a different *euskal etxea* from one of the geographical areas into which NABO is divided.

Ninety participants took part in this year's event in Reno under the direction of Kate Camino, president of the Reno Zazpiak Bat Club, seconded by Lisa Corcostegui and an efficient team of monitors. They were aided by Valerie Arrechea, NABO president, who before being elected last year to the National Association, directed the NABO Udaleku Committee within the federation.

www.nabasque.org/NABO/Udaleku.htm

Kate Camino

A photograph of two women in a library. The woman on the left, Kate Camino, is wearing glasses, a dark grey cardigan over a black t-shirt with a logo, and blue jeans. She has a library ID badge around her neck. The woman on the right is wearing a blue and white top. They are standing in a library with bookshelves and a sign that says "GOVERNMENT COLLECTION" in the background.

"I believe that cultivating our culture, sharing it and teaching it help me to improve and develop as a person and I want to pass that on to my children"

In the picture on the left, Kate Camino, speaks with Marimar Ubeda (who was responsible for the Basque collection for a time) in the new Knowledge Center where the Center for Basque Studies and Basque Library are housed at the University of Nevada in Reno

Wyomingeko edo Estatu Batuetako euskaldun petoa da Kate Camino, Kattalin, familiako oso hurbilekoentzat. Lan eskerga egiten du Renon *Center for Basque Studies*-ko bulegoburu gisa, baina baita ere beste hainbat euskal esparru eta ekimenetan. Bera bezalako pertsonak daudelako eta hor daudelako begiratzen dio aurrera AEBetako eta Diasporako euskalgintzak.

Everyone who has visited or been in contact with the Center for Basque Studies (CBS) in Reno knows her. There are interns, researchers and teachers who owe the success of their work at the Basque Library or the CBS to the inestimable advice and logistic support she provides each visitor, Ph.D. student or amateur consultant who visits the University of Nevada to see at first hand "that famous Center for Basque Studies."

That person is Kate Camino, whose ancestral roots can be found in Arnegi and Luzaide, in Lower Navarre. As a result of her professional skills and efficiency, together with the command of "the four languages of the Basques, namely, Basque, Spanish, French and English," more than being "responsible for the CBS office" she is almost the Basque factotum. According to her enviable Basque-American resume, in addition to being the "number one

worker," she has been president of the Basque center in her birthplace of Buffalo in Wyoming, director of the "Zaharrer Segi" dance group, delegate at world Basque congresses, a Basque teacher in the US and of English in the Basque Country, organizer of four *udalekus* (including this year's), two NABO conferences, and so on. Today, in addition to her work at the CBS, she is president of the "Zazpiak Bat Basque Club" in Reno and educates her two daughters Ezti and Oihana, together with her husband Manny Villanueva.

Her Basqueness is something she has felt from birth. She was born into a family from Wyoming who, every Sunday, listened to the hour-long, weekly program in Basque broadcast by the KBBS local radio station. Her neighbors, living on nearby farms, were also Basque and also came from the Lower Navarre area and the borderlands of Navarre.

In spite of that, Kate owes her knowledge of Basque to the classes she received in San Sebastian. During her stay in *Euskal Herria*, she also learned Spanish and studied French at the University of Pau. Her friendships, long before Facebook was invented, included people with a wide variety of cultures, languages and traditions, representing the five continents.

For Kate, the customs and cultural heritage she inherited from her parents are very important in her life, something she has taken upon herself to increase and develop in order to pass them on to her daughters, who are Basque Americans just like her. "I believe that cultivating our culture, sharing it and teaching it, helps me to improve and develop as a person. I want my children and the people around me to have the same opportunity I had," she said.



Kate Camino at the entrance to the Center for Basque Studies in Reno

Wyoming-eko
Buffalon sortua eta
1998tik
Renon bizi dena,
Kate Caminok
"euskaldunen lau
hizkuntzak
menperatzen ditu":
euskara, gaztelania,
frantsesa eta ingelesa



Exchange of gifts with Valerie Arrechea, president of NABO



Presentation of the "Lagun Onari" award to the state of Nevada

The Lehendakari's trip to the US

Euskal komunitate handia duen herrialde baterako lehenengo bidaia egin zuen Patxi Lopez lehendakariak joan 2010eko uztailean azkeneko astean. Aurretik kontaktua izana zuen Bruselan bertako euskaldunekin, eta gauza bera egin zuen Bordele eta Sao Paulokoekin, hiru leku horietara eginiko bisitetan, baina uztailean, Argentinaren ondotik munduan euskal etxerik gehien biltzen duen bigarren herrialdean izan zen, Estatu Batuetan, ekonomia, unibertsitate, ikerketa eta bestelako arlotako harremanak sustatzearekin batera Nevada, Kalifornia eta Idahoko euskaldunak zuzenean agurtu eta ezagutzearren.



Signing an agreement at the University of California in Berkeley



Greeting Mike Franzoia, mayor of Elko, and his wife Anita Anacabe

On July 24-31, 2010, Lehendakari Lopez traveled to the United States on an official visit. His itinerary included the states of Nevada, California and Idaho - the three states with the highest number of Basque-origin communities and centers. His trip began in Reno, Nevada, where the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR) is the home of the well-known Center for Basque Studies (CBS). Its Basque Library is the largest Basque Studies library in the world, outside the Basque Country. The first official event on this trip was the dinner and reception offered by the University for the Lehendakari in the main tower of John Ascuaga's Nugget hotel-casino, property of the Basque-American Ascuaga family.

The event began with an *arresku* of honor danced by the local *dantzaris* Lisa and Enrike Corcostegui. Guests included the U.S. Representative for California's 10th congressional district, John Garamendi, the lawyers Mike Bidart (California) and John Echeverria (Reno), Kate Camino and Manny Villanueva, president and director, respectively, of the "Zazpiak Bat Basque Club" of Reno, Mike Franzoia, mayor of Elko and his wife Anita Anacabe, member of the Advisory Board of the CBS and leading member of the Basque community. Also present were Tony and Juliet Campos, entrepreneurs from the agricultural sector, as well as other members of the Basque community, in addition to directors of the Center for Basque Studies led by professors William Douglass, Joseba Zulaika and Sandra Ott, the president of the UNR, Milton Glick, and John Ascuaga himself, owner of the casino, with his wife, Rose, and daughter and son, Michonne and Steven. Michonne (managing director of the Nugget, one of the largest casinos in the area and the largest family-owned casino-hotel in the state), was master of ceremonies.

On Monday, the first complete day of the official program, the Lehendakari and a government delegation that included,

among others, the Culture Minister, Blanca Urgell, and the General Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Guillermo Echenique, visited the new facilities of the Center for Basque Studies, inaugurated officially the previous year. On that occasion, the Lehendakari was represented by Guillermo Echenique, on his first visit to the US, soon after his appointment. Following the visit to the CBS, Lehendakari Lopez presented the Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, Brian Krolicki with the "Lagun Onari" prize, awarded to Nevada for the support afforded to the thousands of Basques who began to immigrate at the end of the 19th century to the Silver State.

In his own words, Patxi Lopez highlighted the fact that the warm welcome they were given allowed them to develop a sense of belonging to the U.S. as well as maintaining their love for their Basque homeland." He declared, "We should not acclaim a single Basque identity; all human beings experience and feel a deep sense of identity in a different way. And you," the Lehendakari emphasized, "the Basques of the United States, are the best proof of this, capable of feeling both American and Basque, capable of merging both cultures and loving each one equally."

Following this, the Basque Government and the Basque Studies Center of the University of Nevada signed an agreement of collaboration that aims to ensure the continuance of the important work of disseminating Basque culture pursued by the CBS. Lehendakari Lopez and Lieutenant Governor Krolicki initialed the agreement through which the Basque Government provides economic support for the work done in Reno. Lopez highlighted the fact that "the Center for Basque Studies represents our best shop window to the English-speaking world" and "the meeting point between the American and Basque academic worlds."



The Lehendakari with directors of the San Francisco Basque organizations

Visits in San Francisco

The Basque delegation began their stay in San Francisco on Tuesday, with a visit to University of Berkeley. During the visit, the presidents and representatives of the University of the Basque Country (UPV-EHU), Iñaki Goirizelaia, Mondragon University (MU), Josu Zabala and the vice-president of the University of Deusto, Juan Luis del Val, signed, in the presence of the Lehendakari, both agreements of collaboration between the University of Berkeley and the Basque Competitiveness Institute of the University of Deusto (Orkestra) and the Biophysics Unit of the University of the Basque Country (UPV-EHU). All three entities plan to promote the exchange of knowledge between students and professionals of California and the Basque Country.

As might be expected, during his stay in the area, the Lehendakari visited the Basque Cultural Center of South San Francisco and the headquarters of the large Basque community of Northern California. Representatives of the three *euskal etxeak* in San Francisco (Basque Club –SFBC –, Basque Cultural Center (SFBC) and the Anaitasuna Basque Club), led by the president of NABO Valerie Arrechea, and by Tony Espinal, vice president of the BCC and president of Anaitasuna, as well as by other leading members of the aforementioned entities, met the Lehendakari in an informal meeting, also attended by delegates of a fourth association, the Basque Educational Organization (BEO), also based in San Francisco.

Following the signing ceremony, two young *dantzaris* of the group *Zazpiak Bat* of San Francisco, together with Valerie Arrechea, president of NABO and, on this occasion, *txistulari*, danced in honor of the Lehendakari. A number of Basque businesspeople based in California took part in the ceremony. Juan Goicolea, Basque Deputy Minister of Innovation and Technology offered a speech to those present in which he referred to the situation of the Basque Country "that combines tradition and technology." The Lehendakari declared that in

addition to maintaining their "pride of being Basques," many people are making efforts "on both sides of the Atlantic" to ensure that the number of Basque companies that set up business in the US and the Basque Country "will continue to grow."

On Wednesday, the last day of the Lehendakari's visit to California, the Basque delegation headed by Patxi Lopez travelled to the headquarters of Google in Silicon Valley for a meeting with company executives. Later, they visited Twitter and the SLAC laboratory in Menlo Park. As of October, the laboratory will collaborate with the Spallation Neutron Center in Leioa, Biscay. At Stanford University they were received by the Provost John Etchemendy. The Lehendakari was shown a number of projects including the CARS center and several of its prototypes, before driving to the nearby airport of San Jose and taking a flight to Boise, capital of the state of Idaho.





Reception and speech in Boise by Lehendakari Lopez, addressed to the Basque community of the United States

Ongi Etorri Jaialdi 2010era!

Bitartean, dena zegoen prest Idahoko hiriburu den Boisen 2010eko Jaialdi festa erraldoiaren asteburu-gailurrari hasiera emateko. Bost urtetarik behin egiten den Diasporaren hitzordu handi honek seigarren edizioa izan du aurten, eta ohore egin dio berriz ere urteotan lortu duen munduko euskaldunen biltzaile famari. Australiatik, Japoniatik, Argentinatik, Uruguaitik, Mexikotik eta beste hamaika lekutatik batu ziren euskaldunak Boiseran, baita Euskal Herrietik ere, tartean musika, kirola, artea, akademia eta politika arloko ordezkariak.

Ongi Etorri Jaialdi 2010era! (Welcome to Jaialdi 2010!) This was the message that was broadcast far and wide in Boise over the last few months, inviting Basques and friends of Basques all around the world to take part in the sixth edition of this five-year Festival, the largest Basque Festival outside the Basque Country and the largest international festival of any of those held in the Basque Diaspora.

After years of work and months of increasing expectation among both Basques and non-Basques, the Jaialdi festival finally took place during the week of July 26 to August 1 in Boise (a sister-city with Gernika). The Boise "Jaialdi" is an event in which the whole city gets involved and several different local press, radio and television companies worked hard to create a fantastic atmosphere. Newspapers such as the Idaho Statesman, with the highest circulation in the state, offered special supplements and articles on the event and other media

companies did not lag far behind either in dedicating space to this Basque Festival. The festival organizers also published a 96-page, full-color magazine providing information on the history of this event and other details.

The program had started a few days before with sports competitions such as the International Women's Pala Championship, which had begun the previous Sunday in the Anduiza fronton, at the *Basque Block*, in downtown Boise. This area is a "Basque space" pedestrian precinct, which includes the Basque Museum, the Gernika bar, the Leku Ona restaurant, the Basque Center, the Basque Market and the historical Basque Hotel, Anduiza, with its pelota court. The festive atmosphere, with street music and performances, was tangible.

The most academic side of Jaialdi was the inauguration of the symposium "Euskal Herria Mugaz Gaindi," organized

by Boise State University (BSU) as an opportunity to reflect upon certain aspects of Basque culture and the Diaspora with the participation of experts from the United States, Europe, Latin America and the Basque Country itself. Alberto Santana, director of the Basque Studies Center of BSU, offered the inaugural speech entitled "*Euskal Etxea*, in the name of the Basque." Blanca Urgell, the Basque Culture Minister greeted visitors to the symposium.

After traveling through the neighboring states of Nevada and California, the Lehendakari, Patxi Lopez, was received on Thursday morning at the Capitol by the Governor, Butch Otter, and the Secretary of State, the Basque American, Ben Ysursa, and later at City Hall by Dave Bieter, Mayor of Boise, and also of Basque descent. On the occasion of the Jaialdi, several proclamations were made public by the Governor's Office, the Mayor's Office and the Executive Commission of Ada County (in which Boise is located), declaring their support for the Basques, their culture and Jaialdi, Basque Culture Week. In his proclamation, Mayor Bieter declared, literally: *I am proud to say "Ni euskalduna naiz" (I am Basque).*



With Lucy Garatea

At a hotel in downtown Boise, the Lehendakari offered a reception for the Basque community with a performance by the Biotzetik choir and the Oinkari Dantza Taldea dance group, also from Boise, followed by a video of the exhibition *Hidden in Plain Sight: the Basques*, inaugurated some months before in February in New York as a result of the collaboration between the Basque Museum of Boise and the government led by Lopez.

During the ceremony, tribute was paid to Patty Miller, member of the Basque community of Boise and director of its Basque Museum and Culture Center, who received the "Lan Onari" award from the Lehendakari "for her personal and professional career," her "dedication and service" and "her spirit of initiative, constancy and service to others in the field of culture."

In his speech before an audience of several hundred, the Lehendakari praised the ability of Basque Americans to combine two cultures and identities. He recognized that Basque society owes a debt to those who "at such a distance make the effort of keeping alive the flame that lights Basques in several different parts of the world." He went on to announce that, in the near future, Basque public television will be available in Boise and Western United States. "We want to make this essential effort to keep the links that exist between all Basques alive, irrespective of their citizenship, the language they speak and the place where they may have been born and in which they lead their lives," he declared.

A number of local dignitaries and figures were present at the ceremony, including the former Secretary of the State of Idaho, Pete Cenarrusa, and his wife Freda. The President of the Provincial Council of Bizkaia, Jose Luis Bilbao, and the counselors Josune Ariztondo and Iosu Madariaga, the deputy President of the Provincial Council of Gipuzkoa and Sports and Foreign Affairs Councilor, Iñaki Galdos. Also several members of the Basque Government, including the Culture Minister, Blanca Urgell, the Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, Guillermo Echenique, the Director of Basque Citizens and Communities Abroad, Julian Celaya, and the Director of the Etxepare Basque Institute, Aizpea Goenaga, as well as representatives of Gernika's City Hall.

Throughout the festival and during the weekend, there was Basque music, sports and games of all kinds. The Provincial Council of Bizkaia inaugurated an exhibition on Basque *pelota* in collaboration with the Basque Museum of Boise, in



Greeting Governor Otter



Visiting, with Patty Miller, the exhibition on the Basques previously inaugurated in New York

The Lehendakari with the general coordinator of Jaialdi, Dave Eiguren



a ceremony in which the Lehendakari also took part. Bizkaia's Council President, Jose Luis Bilbao, presented Pete Cenarrusa, who was not able to travel to Bilbao for health reasons, with the *Bizkaitar Argia* award.

The Qwest Arena, which stands next to the Fairgrounds and which provided the scenario for most of the activities programmed for Jaialdi on Saturday and Sunday, was the scenario for the *Herri Kirolak* exhibitions (Basque rural sports), dance groups, *trikitixas* and *txistu* music. These were mostly Basque American artists, although some came from Europe such as the "Txorimaloak" of Irun and Mutxiko Elkartea of Hendaia, as well as open air dances, such as those led by the "Amuma Says No" music group from Boise, both at the Expo Idaho Festival Center and the "Basque Block."

The religious part of the festival took the form of a procession of *dantzaris* belonging to the local group, Oñati,

accompanied on this occasion by *dantzaris* from all over the country, carrying on their shoulders the image of Saint Ignatius, while others performed the 'Boisean-Basque' dances, originally performed in the Basque town of Oñati, Gipuzkoa on the day of Corpus. All these activities took place before the mass, jointly celebrated in Basque and English by several priests at the Cathedral of St John, which, on this occasion, was full to the brim.

As in previous years, the 6th Jaialdi was a great success. Held every five years, the next festival will be held in 2015. Meanwhile, in July 2011, NABO will hold its annual event in the city of Buffalo, in Wyoming. On balance, the organizers were satisfied with the results and according to official estimates, between 40,000 and 45,000 people took part in this year's Jaialdi, a satisfaction shared by participants on both sides of the Atlantic and throughout the world.



John Krakau led the *dantzaris* of Boise who danced before the image of Saint Ignatius on the steps of Boise Cathedral

Basque Government program of courses and activities for children and adults in the Basque Country. The program is organized by Basque centers in the United States.



Showing of the documentary "Ama Lur", Buffalo, Wyoming

Joan den abuztuan Eusko Jaurlaritzako bi bekadun, Kanpoko Euskal Herritar eta Gizataldeentzako Zuzendaritzari atxikiak, Asier Ortega gasteiztarra, Historian lizentziatua, eta Aimar Rubio, Zientzia Politikoetan lizentziatua, biak 26 urtekoak eta masterdunak Nazioarteko Harremanetan, ekimen berri bateko partaide izan dira Estatu Batuetako Winnemucca (Nevada), Buffalo (Wyoming) eta Salt Lake City-n (Utah), NABO eta Jaurlaritzaren arteko lankidetzaren medio. Hiru egunez leku bakoitzean, ikastaro-tailerrak eman dituzte, Euskadiren egungo errealitatea erakutsiz, eta oro har euskal kulturaz eta Euskal Herriaren lekukotasuna emanaz.

In August, two grant holders of the Directorate of Basque Citizens and Communities Abroad, Asier Ortega Murga and Aimar Rubio Llona, travelled to three Basque centers in the United States (in Nevada, Wyoming and Utah) in order to give a series of courses and activities relating to the social, cultural and linguistic situation of the Basque Country. The program is an initiative of North American Basque Organizations (NABO) and has the financial backing of the Basque Government.

In addition to providing information, the main aim of the courses is to get members of the Basque communities together (in all three cases, the number of members in each of the *euskal etxeak* and communities is small), by offering them an excuse to meet, learn from and interact with people visiting from the Basque Country.

The courses lasted three days, from Friday to Sunday, respectively, under the name of "Gurea Ikastaroak: Visiting Basque cultural workshops" and were comprised of a wide range of activities and sessions both for children and adults. The Basque Clubs were given the option of choosing the

ment and NABO test a pilot urses about contemporary e Country in three in the US

activities of greatest interest to them and these were organized in a personalized manner for each center.

Activities designed for children and youngsters included the organization of workshops for playing and learning. Through games, handicrafts, video projections, talks, painting and drawing sessions, etc., the aim was to transmit and show different aspects of Basque culture and language, while ensuring that the youngsters taking part in these activities had a really good time.

Some of the highlights of the activities program included a "pintxo" competition, talks on Basque mythology, making *ikurriñak*, *lauburuak*, *eguzkiloreak* and *euskal pilotak* as well as games and traditional Basque sports such as *sokatira*, *txingak*, *Harresi Txinarra*, *Maite Zaitut*, etc.

The activities designed for adults included a number of documentaries on Basque culture and society, talks dealing with the history, culture and society of the Basque Country as well as a session on the programs currently offered by the Directorate of Basque Citizens and Communities Abroad.

Both areas of the program were successful and were attended by a large number of children, youngsters and adults and attracted both members of the Basque clubs themselves



Basque workshop for children, Buffalo, Wyoming

and other cultural centers and groups as well. In each case, the activities were enjoyed greatly by both young and old alike.

In order to bring the courses to a close, each center organized a picnic or lunch, with dances, *bertsos* and music. The initiatives attracted the attention of a number of local media companies and journalists who brought the program and its activities to the attention of their readers and viewers.



Basque classes for children in Buffalo, Wyoming



End of the courses in Salt Lake City, Utah



View of the streets of Constitución before the earthquake. On the right, the coat of arms of the city in which one can clearly see the San Anton bridge in Bilbao, eloquent proof of its Basque origin.

The earthquake devastated Nueva Bilbao

Goizaldeko 3:34etan lurra dardarka hasi zenean inor gutxik espero zuen geroago etorriko zena. Dardarak berak ez zuen hondamendia ekarri, harek eragin zuen itsasikarak baizik: tsunamiaren olatu erraldoiek aurrean topatu zuten guztia irentsi zuten eta Maule ibaiaren itsasoratzekeo gunean dagoen Constitucion herria, garai bateko Nueva Bilbao de Gardoqui, urek estali zuten hein handi batean, etxeak, pertsonak, kaleak eta harrapatu zituen gauzak oro urazpian utziz eta hainbat hildako sortuz. Askoz iparralderago, sismoak Viñako Euskal Etxearen egoitza eragin zuen.

Its reconstruction will require time and resources. It is an area in which earthquakes both on land and sea are frequent occurrences, but what happened on February 27, 2010 in Chile was totally unexpected. The sea swallowed up a large part of Constitución, creating chaos and causing dozens of fatalities.

In a feature about the tragedy, a Basque bulletin pointed out that "it may be an excuse or an additional motive to help those regions of Chile most affected by the earthquake, but

what is true is that the small coastal city of Constitución, founded in 1794 by the Basque Santiago de Oñederra and Alvizu under the name of 'Nueva Bilbao de Gardoqui,' was one of the locations most affected by the earthquake and by the giant waves that devastated that town. Nueva Bilbao shares part of its municipal coat of arms with its 'Big Sister,' the city of Bilbao, from which its founders took inspiration and from which its original name derived. This was changed to Constitución in 1828 at the proposal of another Basque,

the congressman Jose Francisco Gana, following the approval in Valparaíso of the Chilean Magna Carta."

When contact was made with the Euzko Etxea of Santiago, its directors confirmed that it had not suffered any damage and fortunately, the Navarrese Center of the capital had not recorded any major damage or death. In contrast, the *Euzko Etxea* of Viña-Valparaíso had been seriously affected by the tremors in such a way that its President, Archibaldo Uriarte, considered it impossible to return to the building as

its structure had been damaged. "It is no longer safe," Uriarte declared, "We have lost our headquarters."

From Santiago, Francisco Montory, whose ancestors came from the Basque province of Lapurdi, confirmed that he and his family were okay. "Here in Santiago, a few road bridges collapsed on urban and intercity roads and the old part of the capital was quite damaged, as it has very old houses made from mud. Even a number of modern buildings were damaged too."

Montory, member of the Basque community, pointed out that from the day the first Spanish conquistadors arrived with Diego de Almagro and Pedro de Valdivia with several Basques followers, "We Chileans are used to earthquakes and seaquakes all over our country. We suffer, we get up, we reconstruct, we continue to grow and... wait for the next earthquake." "But this one was especially severe and damaging."

Montory considered that "the extreme, periodic violence of earthquakes and seaquakes has given us Chileans an understanding of human frailty. We remember God, they make us a humble but, at the same time, industrious people in the face of adversity...., in addition to complaining about the government, which for us is also a therapeutic and salutary exercise," he added with frankness. "It is



A large part of the former Nueva Bilbao was reduced to rubble

clear that the Basque blood that flows through the veins of most of us has contributed to our strong and resilient nature," he declared, and recalled on the next line that "the new president Sebastian Piñera Echenique has Basque blood."

As soon as he learned of the earthquake, the Lehendakari e-mailed the Basque colony in the country and alerted the General Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Basque Citizens and Communities Abroad Directorate, who offered assistance to the crisis committee set up by the government of the Andean country. Likewise, and following the instructions of Lehendakari Lopez, the Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Guillermo

Echenique, flew later to Chile in order to reaffirm the commitments, efforts and solidarity of the Basque Country with the people of Chile. Echenique traveled with the recently appointed delegate of the Basque Country in Chile and Peru, Ana Urchueguia, in the first trip she has made since her appointment and prior to her taking up residence in Chile.

The Euzko Etxea of Santiago offered different forms of support for those affected by the earthquake, especially in the form of a campaign to help the victims in the small village of Pintue, in the Paine commune. The Euzko Etxea of Santiago provided economic support and organized fund-raising activities with the *dantzaris* and choir of that institution.



Meeting between Echenique and Urchueguía with members of Euzko Etxea of Viña-Valparaiso

Founded in 1794 by Santiago de Oñederra as 'Nueva Bilbao de Gardoqui,' the city maintained its original name until the Chilean Carta Magna was passed in 1824, changing its name to Constitución



Standing: Paglialunga, Abasolo, López de Vicuña, Elizagaray, Mendia, Entizne, Mujica, Arozarena, Viguri, Garcia and Uriarte (teachers); seated, Arrieta (teacher), Kain, Bournissen, Gorostegui, Canz, Aguirre Mikel, Aguirre

I want to learn Basque!

Aurten hogei urte ari dira betetzen Diasporako lehenengo talde batek, bere herrialdean, Argentinan, Pampako Macachin herrian, atzerrian egindako lehenengo barnetegia gauzatu zuenetik. Euskal Herritik propio bidali ziren irakasleak, eta lehenengo urrats harek emaitza ederrak eman ditu, gaur egun mundu osora zabaldu den ekimena baita, urtetan 'Argentinan Euskaraz' izan zena, 'Euskara Munduan' egitaraua bilakatu baita azkeneko urteotan.

That was the call and the challenge to the Basque Country, made by a group of Argentinean Basques to the authorities of Euskadi two decades ago that motivated the sending of the first teachers and the organization of the first Basque language *barnetegi* (boarding school) in Macachin, on the Argentinean Pampas.

2010 marked the 20th anniversary of that challenge and since then, the situation of anyone who wants to study Basque has changed considerably, not only in Argentina and the Diaspora but also in *Euskal Herria*. There were just two dozen youngsters in that first group

but today almost two thousand people study Basque in classrooms or via the Internet organized throughout the world outside the Basque Country itself. Many groups were formed in countries such as Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia or the United States, with teachers trained in *barnetegis* for students/teachers in those countries: United States, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile, which received in July 2010 for the first time, in the city of Valparaiso, the winter *barnetegi* (summer in the Northern Hemisphere) for teachers. To these we must add those persons who study Basque in the *Euskal Etxeak* and European language schools, in cities

such as Barcelona, Madrid or Paris; and including the almost 700 students who study Basque via Basque language and culture classes in universities throughout the world, from Frankfurt, Potsdam and Moscow to Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Santiago of Chile and Montevideo, just to mention a few.

Besides, and in addition to the Boga system courses offered by HABE (the organization set up by the Basque Government for teaching Basque to adults) via the Internet, whereby, in virtue of the agreement signed in 2008 with the Basque Government, people from anywhere in the world can join the courses,

Zenbait ekitaldi
antolatzen ari
dira Argentinan
egindako
lehenengo
barnetegi haren 20
urteak ospatzeko,
horietako batzuk
Mar del Platako
Euskal Asterako



In the photo above, a group of students/teachers in the 2008 winter barnetegi (July-August) in Arrecifes, Buenos Aires.

the UNED (Open University) also offers the chance to study Basque language or literature through its network of centers.

But, returning to the 20th anniversary of the first *barnetegi* of the Diaspora celebrated in 2010, it should be pointed out that a significant part of those who did it have continued their studies and today are Basque speakers and some even teachers of Basque. Perhaps nobody at that time could ever imagine that that first *barnetegi* would be the first of a long list of similar courses, or that they would be the first of dozens of teachers who would receive training and would give classes in the country. The organizers, teachers and students would never have even imagined, perhaps, that it would become a model for the teaching of Basque in other countries. Perhaps that group which began in 1990 would never have thought, 20 years after it was set up, that there would more than one motive for celebration. For this reason, FEVA (the institution that together with HABE and FIVU is developing the "Euskara Munduan" project), is preparing a commemorative program to be published in the near future.



Barnetegi organized in January 2010 in Montevideo, by the FIVU and FEVA, under the technical direction of HABE.



The youngest students/teachers combined their enthusiasm for improving their knowledge of the language and of the didactic processes with a skilful use of the computer and new technologies, applied in this case to the learning and teaching of Basque

euskal etxeak

virtual



ee euskal etxeak

Do you receive the virtual Euskal etxeak at home?

- Put together by the Basque Government
- It is an online publication
- Weekly and free of charge

Should you wish to receive it, please write to the following e-mail address:
euskaletxeak@ej-gv.es

Or by ordinary letter post:
Lehendaritza - Dirección de Colectividades Vascas
c/ Navarra, 2 • 01007 VITORIA-GASTEIZ

Should you wish to receive the hardcopy version of the magazine Euskal Etxeak, please apply to the same address
euskaletxeak@ej-gv.es

Goza ezazu

Saboreala

STUFFED GERNIKA PEPPERS

PREPARATION:

- Cut each pepper open along one side and remove all the seeds
- Fry the peppers in oil until they start to brown but don't cook them too much. Drain off the oil and put to one side
- In another frying pan, fry the spring onion lightly, before it browns
- Add the drained tuna and mix well
- Add the cream and a pinch of salt and reduce the sauce until it thickens a little
- Add the chopped chive and the pepper. Allow to cool



ASSEMBLE THE PINTXO:

- Stuff each pepper through the opening and place on a tray downwards so that the opening cannot be seen. Repeat the same process until all the peppers have been stuffed
- Sprinkle a little kitchen salt over the peppers
- Dice the red pepper very finely and decorate the peppers to your own taste

SUGGESTIONS:

- It is a very refreshing pintxo and should be eaten cold
- A "txakoli" wine or in its absence, a very fruity or semi-sweet white wine is very appropriate for this pintxo

(photo Tatiana Novak)

(recipe: Eiastudio.com)

CHORIZO DONE IN CIDER WITH "PIPERRADA"

PREPARATION:

- Cut the chorizo in 4-5 cm pieces and place in a saucepan
- Cover with cider and cook until the chorizo is well done. Set aside in the same saucepan so that it does not get cold
- Cut the vegetables in Julienne strips. Add a pinch of salt and fry lightly until they brown. Put aside



ASSEMBLE THE PINTXO:

- Cut the bread in slices.
- Place the "piperrada" (piperrada or piperade) on the bread
- Cut each piece of chorizo in book form and place on peppers
- Place a little more of the peppers on the chorizo

SUGGESTIONS:

- This "pintxo" is better when eaten hot.
- It can also be served on a tray on a bed of the "piperrada"
- Eat with cider or a local "txakoli"

(photo: Tatiana Novak)

(Recipe: Eiastudio.com)

INGREDIENTS

- One tray of Gernika peppers
- One can of bonito or tuna in oil
- Two thirds of a jar of cooking cream
- Half a spring onion, chopped
- Fresh chives
- Quarter of a red pepper or a couple of "piquillo" peppers
- Black pepper and salt
- Olive oil

INGREDIENTS

- Fresh chorizo
- One green pepper
- Half a red pepper
- One spring onion
- One jar of cider
- Bread
- Olive oil

Images to remember

THE IMAGE CORRESPONDS TO BASQUE WEEK 2004,
MAR DEL PLATA.



The Basque Center “Denak Bat” of Mar del Plata is the club designated by FEVA to become, during the first week of November 2010, the capital of the Basque Diaspora in Argentina and the world when it hosts the celebration of the so-called Basque National Week of the Bicentennial, welcoming Basques and members of Basque communities, not only from the whole of Argentina but also from countries such as Uruguay, Chile, Canada, Mexico and Brazil, as well as the Basque Country itself.

The image corresponds to Basque Week 2004, Mar del Plata.
(photo Kepa Etchandy, www.ibaifoto.com)

DO YOU HAVE ANY MEMORABLE PHOTOGRAPHS?

If so, and you would like to see it published in this section,
send it to us at the following address: euskaletxeak@ej-gv.es

EUSKO JAURLARITZA



GOBIERNO VASCO

LEHENDAKARITZA

PRESIDENCIA

Eusko Jaurlaritzaren Argitalpen Zerbitzu Nagusia
Servicio Central de Publicaciones del Gobierno Vasco