

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #33 - Sides A/B

Subject: Miren Rementeria - From Basque Study Center - Boise

State College

Place: Speech at Burn, Oregon

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Interviewer:

"..." = Basque Words

MIREN REMENTERIA: I'd like to tell you just a little bit about our study center, and maybe tell you a few things about the Basque Agency, and I invite your questions while we're discussing the certain topics. If you have a question, please feel free to ask me at that time. The Basque Study Center was furnished under a grant from the National Endowment Fund, and the grant was awarded to the State of Idaho in October of 1972 for a period of two years. ... education, which is the granting agency. And what we do at the Basque Study Center is to design various and diverse programs which will foster a greater understanding or appreciation of the Basque culture, by Basque people and non-Basque people.

So some of our programs have involved Basque dancing, Basque music, Basque studies in the way of studying the Basque language, literature. And I will tell you more about that when we get to the slides of the Basque Studies Program in the Basque country.

And we are coming up with various programs such as extensive oral history

programs. We hope to do, not only in the State of Idaho, but in the surrounding states, and to set up an oral history project, which would involve the interviewing of immigrant Basques who came to this area some years ago, and to record for posterity's sake, on cassette tapes, their story of their trip to the United States, their first impressions. And we feel that this would be a real asset to the coming generations.

Also we are involved in a summer studies program this summer, which will involve the study of Basque music and dance. And there will be an intensive two-week seminar. It will be held in a music camp setting in the mountains where students, Basque as well as non-Basque, will be participating, and learning to play original Basque instruments, perform ritualistic Basque dances, and also learn some typical Basque songs.

So we have a directorate of six people, and these are idea people. And what they do is develop the various programs, and we set up the various committees, and establish these various pro-grams. So this is what we do at the Basque Study Center.

I would like to tell you just a little bit before I get into these slides, a little bit in general about the Basque country. I'll touch on various things such as geography, their school system, and various other topics. So if I don't touch on something that you are particularly interested in, and I do not know the answer I will be glad to answer it for you.

As I understand today you ladies were invited here to find out what it means when we say "...". Literally translated means seven in one. And this is the coat-of-arms of the Basque country. Seven provinces make up the Basque country. And although the Basque country is divided between two sovereign nations, Spain and France, it at one time was a country and did enjoy its own government. And these seven provinces made up the whole country, so hence we have the saying seven in one, "...".

This entire area that you see here on the map is the map of the Basque country. It involves 33,000 square kilometers. On this side of the border, I don't know if you can see

this red line very well here, 33,000 square kilometers on this side of the border. This is the Spanish side, and 10,000 square kilometers on this side of the border, which is the French Basque country. So you have a very small country and it's, you can drive from one end of the Basque country to the other in a matter of just hours, so that you can be in the French Basque Province of "... " and drive clear to Viscaya in a matter of hours.

And the Basque country is really a country of very many different contrasts. They have several different types of climates, all within this territory here. Along this seacoast here you have a maritime climate, which involves a year around cool type of climate, because of its proximity to the ocean. A little more inland you have what they call the seven ecological zones. And here you have an alpine climate. And this is probably the least settled area of the Basque country. They have a population only during three of the summer months. And during the rest of the year it is very sparsely populated.

So you can see from going from this area up in here over to this area you have quite a contrast, not only in the climate but also in the geography. This area in here is very mountainous, very hilly. So you have a road system which is very, very poor. And although these two provinces of "... " and Viscaya furnish enough in the way of tax revenues to support all of Madrid's government for an entire year, those two provinces with their revenue could support that government. Very little goes back into the way of repairing the roads and such as that. So you have a very poor highway system here, especially these small fishing villages.

All of this entire area here depends on three major types of economy, just three. You have a lot of the seacoast as I said here, you have a series of small fishing villages, and so here you have a maritime economic base. And these people depend on their fishing for their economy. And here also I think is where you will find that the Basque culture has been the most well preserved, because they have such a limited economic

base. You have very few emigrants who are attracted into this area, so that you have more of the Basque people remaining there to take care of this fishing trade. And hence you have a stronger cultural identity. You also have very heavy manufacturing in "... " and in parts of Viscaya. This area, particularly in here, here and about is very heavily industrialized. You have a lot of American companies, which have set up bases there, such as American Steel, and other companies which are involved in steel making. So they deal a great deal with manufacturing. And then by contrasting French Basque Country you have only one economic base, and that is tourism. And the reason for this is because the French government has declared this entire area of three provinces a green zone, meaning that no major industry can go into the French Basque country, and hence the only thing that they have to depend on for their economy is tourism. So in contrast where two of these particular provinces can furnish enough in the way of tax revenues to support the French government, I mean the Spanish government. You have three provinces on the French side, which depend on subsidies from the French government, because all they have to depend on is tourism.

They have very strict zoning laws, and it looks very much like a storybook setting as we we'll see from the slides here. They have to keep their houses painted, and if not they are fined very severely. But this is often referred to as the Appalachia of France. Not because we would compare it to our Appalachia, but because of the reason that tax revenue goes into the country rather than comes out.

Well this poses a particular problem to the Basque people who live in the French Basque country. For they find that after they have educated themselves they have nothing that keeps them at home. They have to go out of the French Basque country in order to find work, so this is a particular type of suppression maybe that you could say that the French government exercises on the Basque people in the French country.

Where on the other side your suppression might be a little more noticeable.

In the way of telling you a little bit about their educational system, a new development has come about, and I would say that this new development has probably become the strongest in the last ten years. And that is a renaissance in the learning of the Basque language. Up until this time, and it still is not permitted to be taught in the public schools. The schools which are set up for the children are known as "... " and these "... " are privately financed. And that is the only reason that they are allowed to exist, is the fact that the parents or large companies support the teachers that teach in these schools. The parents pay tuition.

However, outside of this "... " teaching that the children receive, they must also complete their mandatory education set by the Spanish government. So the "... " training that they have is above and beyond what they have to take in their public schools. So this poses a problem, and the main argument has been that the "... " do not foster bilingual studies, whereas the Spanish government argues that the Spanish school system does foster bilingualism because they teach not only Spanish, but other languages such as German, French, and English, and such.

So when posed with the question, the government feels that they can use this as their argument, that the Basque schools encourage uni-lingualism. So this has been a new movement and it has just newly started within the last three years in this area.

They have now established twelve "... " or twelve kindergartens for children of pre-school age. But the efforts to learn to speak the Basque language aren't really confined to the younger children.

There is a generation after the Spanish Civil War who were suppressed from learning or speaking the Basque language. And this generation has now found that they want to distinguish themselves from some of the Spaniards that are migrating into the

Basque area to find work. So they are encouraging themselves to learn to speak the Basque language. So you have the "... " set up not only for the smaller children, but also for older adults. And that tells you just a little bit about their educational system, in the way of speaking and learning the Basque language.

I don't think that it would be complete if I didn't tell you just a little bit about the political atmosphere at the present time. I think that, I'm sorry that I didn't see your clipping in your paper, but I understand that they had an article about the bombing in "... " this new controversy, which has arisen. During the Spanish Civil War a small city, the city of "... " which is specifically symbolic to the Basques, because in this city, right here, you have the holy tree of "... " and this tree is the tree for all of the Lords, or the lawmakers, and all of the seven provinces gathered under that tree to make the laws for all those seven provinces. So this was actually the seat of their government.

And this particular city was openly bombed in 1937 by the Germans. And now a controversy has arisen as to whether the event actually happened. So this is quite distressing to the people that actually survived that bombing. And I know that in the Boise paper Pete Snares has been in contact with this gentleman who expressed this feeling that this was a non-event that it really didn't happen. And he made a declaration to the paper saying that there was enough historical documentation to actually convince anybody that read the documentation that the bombing actually did take place.

I think that you might say that there is a general air of suppression on both sides of that little red line which represents the border. "Euskadi" is the name of the country, and as such it doesn't really exist except for in the minds of about two and a half million Basque people who refer to the Basque country as "Euskadi".

On the Spanish side of the border I think that the suppression is probably a little more noticeable. The Basque people are not allowed to display their flags; a lot of their

other privileges have been taken away from them. They don't have some of the old ancient laws. They were granted, I'm looking for a word, they didn't have to serve in the Spanish military, they were granted this privilege. Also every Basque man, just by birth, was a nobleman, no matter what his station in life he was granted the title of nobleman. And these were what they called the, on the French side they were called the "...". And these particular laws were taken away for these particular privileges, have all now been taken away from the Basque people, and they have not been restored.

In most public places you will hear Spanish spoken as the dialect. However, in some case, when you get into these smaller fishing villages, as I mentioned to you, I think that because they have just the one economic base, their culture is more, well pre-served there. There are a lot of misconceptions that Basque isn't allowed to be spoken in public places, and that really actually isn't true. It isn't suppressed to that point that if you were speaking the Basque language on a public street or something like that, but you might be reprimanded because the ... would like to know what you're up to. But it isn't that you cannot speak it in public.

However I think from my own personal experience I really didn't realize how bad the suppression was until something happened to me. I think that really brings it to home when something happens to you. But one day a group of students were touring on a bus, and we were crossing the border here ... And we all had to give our passports to the "Guardas" who came into the bus. And he asked me for my passport, and I gave it to him, and it was an American passport. But my name was in Basque, my first, and middle name, and last name was Basque. I wasn't aware that there was a rule set by the Spanish government about any legal document, that your name must be in a Spanish equivalent, meaning your first and middle name must be translated into their Spanish equivalent if it exists. They can't do anything about your sir name.

So when he came and asked me why my name was in Basque, I thought he was just kidding. And so I sort of laughed, because I pretended like I wasn't understanding what he was saying, because I really wasn't. So a teacher came to my rescue, and he said, "Well she is an American citizen, and in America people are free to name their children whatever they please. If she is Basque, and her parents chose to name her that, she is free to be named that." Well he just didn't buy that explanation.

So he came back and he said, "I asked you why your name is in Basque on your passport." So the teacher again explained to him. I looked at him and he said, "Well at least she doesn't speak that horrible, terrible language." And by this time I was a little bit upset because he had already tried to change my name after twenty years of my life, you know, he was trying to tell me my name was something different. So I said in Basque, "Oh yes, I do." And I was in trouble from the very start because he answered me in Basque.

Most of the "Guardas" are Spanish speaking, and if they speak Basque, it is because they've had special training. And he said, "Where did you learn to speak Basque?" And I said, oh I knew I was in trouble, "At home, from my parents." And so I was in the second seat of the bus, and he didn't check any of the other passports in the whole bus, he just walked to the front of the bus and says, "I will see you later." And that was it.

But this is something that they go through every day. Just little harassments that don't mean very much, but it encourages an air of suppression that really you have to experience or feel to know that it really exists.

This slide presentation that I have to show you today will tell you a little bit more about the Basque country as we go along. And I will try to explain to you a little bit about the concept of the Basque program, Basque studies program. But before I get into that

slide presentation, are there any questions about anything that I have mentioned? Or something that I didn't touch on that you're particularly interested in? Okay. While we're showing these slides, if you have a particular question about the slide that is on the screen, if you'll just ask it at that particular time.

In 1970, the University of Nevada has had a Basque studies program established for the last three or four years. And in 1970 they pioneered the first Basque studies program held in the Basque country. At that time I believe 22 students attended six-week classes in the Basque country, and did touring on the weekends. They taught the Basque language, and also the Basque culture at that time. They planned to have the program every two years, so in 1972 the Basque studies program of Idaho was fortunate enough to help them co-sponsor their particular program. And as a result their class ... was expanded and they taught Basque language on two levels, Basque literature, Basque culture, and Basque history. And they had a very special linguistic seminar which was open to a limited number of students who were linguistic majors in the United States and other countries who came to this Basque studies program to have a thorough linguistic study of Basque, to see if they could come up with different theories, hypothesis concerning Basque linguistics.

So the program in 1972 was very much expanded from 1970, and also this time the program was held on both sides of the Basque country so that the students would be more aware of the contrasts which exist between the two sides.

So three weeks of the program were held in the French Basque country, and the remaining four weeks were held in a convent setting, excuse me, in the province of "...". We'll be seeing slides of this. I think that it is particularly beneficial for the students to study these Basque studies right there in the Basque country. We can take advantage of weekend tours and such, become acquainted with people. And from this standpoint I

think that it was very beneficial. And from my understanding they will be sponsoring another program such as this one that we will be seeing slides of, again in 1974. However this has not been confirmed.

So as I go through these slides again, I'll remind you that if you have a particular question, please ask them when the slide is on the screen.

These particular slides were all taken during the 1972 ... studies program. We have these particular slides available to the Basque studies program, and we like to take them around to various schools for presentations. At the present time we have been showing them to 9th graders in the Boise area because they're studying in their American Studies class a unit on the Basque people who have immigrated to the American West.

This is a picture of the Basque country, or a map of the Basque country, which is similar to the one that I have posted there. However you can see the provinces more distinctly. The large area that you see is the two provinces of "... " and "... " which have been combined to make that larger area.

Our trip began on June 18, 1972. And the summer studies program itself was to last for a period of seven weeks. And the setup was that students could come home on a variety of dates so that they could take advantage also of independent study in Europe after the summer studies program had been completed.

And it just so happened that the day that we got there was the day they had the International pilot's strike, so once we got to Paris we found out that we had to take another 8 hour train ride, which was a real joy after having been on a plane for so many hours.

This picture was taken from the back window of our dormitory. This is the French Basque country, in the province of "... " in a small town called "... ". And you can see how beautifully green everything is. This is in the maritime climate area so that you have a

steady rainfall over most of the year, and encourages all this greenery that we see.

This also is taken from the back window on a very sunny day. We were on top of a hill overlooking several small village towns in this particular province. This also is taken from the dormitory. This will give you an idea of some of their farming procedures.

The Basque country, the terrain in the French Basque country is such that it lends itself only to more primitive methods of agriculture. So that the newer methods with tractors and such aren't really feasible, and they found out that they transported American tractors over there, only to find that they caused very serious accidents.

This is a picture of our dormitory from the back, and as you can see it's quite a modern facility. Each student had his own particular room and study quarters. The lower ground there where you can see the windows across the bottom were our dining area, and also our classrooms were located also on that first floor.

The name of the facility was "... " which means up above the lawn. And as we mentioned before, this particular facility was up on a hill overlooking some valleys. You can see we have very pleasant facilities in the French Basque country.

As you will see, on the flagpoles to the left, you have the French, the American, and the Basque flag at the top. In the French Basque country the Basque flag is free to fly. It isn't on the other side of the border, however. Most of the students were surprised to see that they had included the Basque flag.

The one serving the ball is not a professional athlete. I get embarrassed at that particular slide. (Laughter) We had quite a few students this time. The number, I believe, was increased to about 35 students, and about 6 instructors. And during our breaks between classes we took in a lot of our sports such as volleyball, some went to learn back-handball and various other activities. But we did have a good area for recreational sports.

This was one of the farmhouses, which was very close to the dormitory. As I mentioned before, the French Basque country depends on tourism. And because of this reason the French government encourages very strict zoning laws. And as you'll notice, all the houses you'll see on the French Basque country, most of them have this red tile roof, and are painted or whitewashed, and in very orderly fashion.

This again is another picture of the countryside, which gives you some idea of their agricultural techniques.

As I mentioned before, they revert to less mechanized forms of agriculture, and this will give you some idea of exactly what they use. They still use animals quite a bit, but most of it is manual labor. The gentlemen after they cut the hay will be raking, and hauling it mostly by animals. Those particular oxen look quite content at their job.

This is another little Basque farmhouse or "... " near the dormitory. And this also will give you some idea of how neat and clean these French Basque houses are. Most of these houses you'll find are self-sufficient. They have their own gardens, they raise a few animals, a few chickens, so that they need very little in the way of produce or fowl from the marketplace. They usually raise enough for themselves, and what they have leftover they sell in the marketplace on Mondays.

This is a new house which is being built, being built in the style of typical Basque architecture. And you'll notice that one side of the slanted roof is longer than the other, and this is typical of Basque architecture. Some of these new chalets, or new houses that are being built are still being built after the model of the typical architecture.

This particular house was a mansion on a hill, very, very close to our dormitory. This particular house was built by a refugee from the Spanish civil war, who exiled himself to the French Basque country. And he built this beautiful house and named it "... " which means the most beautiful. And it has a full recreational facilities in the back, which is a

handball court and a swimming pool. This house has since been sold to the French government, and now the French government uses it for the factory workers. And by this I mean that children of the factory workers are free to come here for various periods during the summertime when they conduct summer camps on the grounds of this mansion. This is the backside of that particular house.

Here is another house that is being built; these are some of the earlier stages. But a lot of the families that can afford to do so, who have houses or homes in the city are building these houses away in the country, on the concept of our cabins here.

This particular house is one that is being built in the, higher in the hills. They are very enthusiastic in the Basque country about mountain climbing, and so you have a great variety of mountain climbers associations. And these various associations raise money to build some of these cabins high in the hills so that when they go hiking, they'll have a place to stay.

This particular gentleman here is John "...", very famous in the Basque country, has written a particular grammar method for learning Basque, and it has been translated by him into several dialects. He is an accomplished musician, is a very versatile person, a very good instructor.

This was a singing group, which came to the dormitory to perform Basque music for us. We were very fortunate that we had a lot of different types of entertainment that came and visited us in both of our locations. And this particular group was a choral group from Bayona and they specialized in singing Basque music. I had to serve the refreshments to the choir. (Laughter)

This will give you some idea of the French Basque country in the province of "...". This is a typical country scene close to the river there. All along the river you have these small farmhouses, and as I say you notice the gardens and such which make these

houses quite self sufficient, even though they are away from city centers.

Along the Basque seacoast there is still evidence of the bunkers built by the Germans during the war. This is one of the German bunkers.

We toured in several museums, and this particular museum was the museum in Bayona known as the Basque museum. And what you see here is a display of Basque tombstones. And these particular tombstones are reminiscent of days when Basques still believed in sun worship.

This is another display in that same museum, and this is a display of an authentic old Basque kitchen.

The Basque museum also had several beautiful bronze statues. And this particular bronze statue depicts a "... " which is a feat of strength between oxen. And they're pulling behind them, I don't know if you can see it, if it is in enough detail, but they pull a certain amount of weight behind them. And the oxen who pulls the weight the greatest distance is the winning oxen team. They are encouraged on by these gentlemen in the foreground, and also from the back.

This was a painting in the museum of a young Basque patriot carrying the Basque flag.

This is one of our students. This was one of the places that we visited on our tour, which was an apartment house set up by an apolitical organization which offered refuge, or a place to stay, room and board for those Spanish political refugees who had come to the French Basque country and were seeking either asylum or were trying to find work in the French Basque country. This apolitical organization that I mentioned "... " is made up of a group of eleven men. And these eleven men meet once a week and review the various requests from people who have asked to be granted refuge in this particular home. And it is up to these eleven men to decide whether these people who have

requested aid should be given that aid.

This is a picture taken along the Basque seacoast, I believe this is "... " where they deal a great, a great amount of their economy depends on the fishing trade. And here we see the women who are mending the net.

That particular picture is taken at a festival.

This is a picture of the castle of the kings of "...". With-out going into it too extensively, at one time the most powerful kings were the kings of "...". And this was one of their castles; this was their northern most castle in the Northern Basque country. And it's in a town called "...". This particular castle hasn't been very well preserved, which is really a shame, because it was at one time a very beautiful castle.

The castle of the "... " kings in Southern Basque country however has been preserved, and we'll be seeing a slide of that later. It's called "...".

This again is a picture of a little festival. As I mentioned the children attend these small Basque kindergartens. And one of the ways to encourage these children to speak Basque among one another is to have these various festivals. Also the parents use these festivals for money raising purposes. Although they pay tuition for each child attending these schools, there is still a great deficit, so they have to organize fund raising projects to raise the amount of money needed to finance these particular schools.

So at this particular festival the children from twelve "... " took part, and each of them dressed in a distinctive costume and marched in a parade and performed specific dances. These are some of the younger children involved in the "... " or the hoop dance.

Here are the girls performing this festival dance. This is, I think, a very good practice because it also encourages the parents to work with one another. And they take a real interest in the activities of the various "...".

The dancers start young; I don't think this little boy was any older than four or five

years old. He's performing here a ritualistic dance, which is the salute to the dead warrior.

Part of their training in the "... " other than learning their lessons in Basque, is to encourage them to also preserve the Basque culture in the way of dancing, and music, and singing. There they've raised him over their heads in a salute to the warrior.

Here's a group of the older students. These girls were about eight years old. They were also in "... ". And here they are performing the "... " or the Dance of the Fisherwomen.

They have several professional Basque ballet groups on both sides of the border. This particular group is the French Basque group "... ". And they have traveled all over Europe with their particular ballet troupe.

And these dancers are doing the Wine Glass Dance, or the Goblet Dance. Each of these five characters here will take their turns dancing around a glass that is full of wine. They must each do intricate steps around that glass, and the final leap is a leap into the air, and they must land on the glass and jump off of it without spilling any of the wine.

Here you see one of the girls dancing around the wine glass. The particular, the boy dressed in the black suit is the one that spilled the wine, and he felt so badly about it that he couldn't finish his particular performance.

This particular gentleman is the leader of the "... " ballet. His name is "... " and he has traveled in the United States with ballet and "... " in Idaho in 1955, a very accomplished dancer.

This is the last of the characters who is known as the horse or the "... ". And his turn at this dance is particularly difficult because he wears a skirt which keeps him from seeing the glass. So all of his steps are taken very carefully. And he usually gets the loudest round of applause if he can jump on the glass and jump off without spilling any of the wine, because he has the greatest difficulty in seeing the glass.

After the dancers have performed they usually open the dancing to competition from the crowd. And this particular boy here is doing the "...", a ritualistic dance of the Basque festival. And he just came right out of the audience and started performing.

These are a group of the Basque dancers of "...", some of the girls doing the traditional fandango or Basque "...". And at the very end they really encourage audience participation. They just start up the music and anybody who wants to can come out and dance.

Again at the Basque museum they had some very interesting displays, which really were a true depiction of various aspects of the Basque culture. This was a particular display on Basque handball. It has evolved from several different stages. This is Basque handball. This is played with a "...". And a more recent form the "...", which is the form of the three, which is the most popular in the United States. We have lots of Basque handball players who come to resort areas such as Miami to play "...", for exhibition.

Here is a typical handball court. This is behind that large mansion that we saw. We had students in our program who took up Basque handball this summer.

This is another open ball court in the town of "...". Both types of courts, the one that you saw previous to this one, these are both very common in the French Basque country, but not on the other side of the border.

This is one of our students who was learning to play Basque handball.

Here is another form of handball. There are many different variations of the game. And this particular game was called "...".

They are very avid sports enthusiasts in the Basque country, whether it be handball or any other kind of sport.

This is the scene that you might see typically on the other side of the border in the

Spanish Basque country. And this is playing up against a wall where your court is walled in on all sides. One of our students --- we were encouraged to take a weekend excursions and they involved such beautiful places as the beach in "...". That is "..." in the background there. The town was named for the fact that it's, there is two very prominent rocks there that you can see, and "..." means between two rocks. And the original city was very small.

Another view of the beach.

This is a resort area in the Spanish Basque country. This is "...". As you can tell they have a real smog problem as we do here. This is probably one of the most beautiful beaches in all of the Spanish Basque country.

The Basque country is very rich in history, and this is probably one of the most historical sites that you could see. This is "...". This is the path where Charlemagne brought his troops, and his head soldier Roland was killed by the Basques.

Another one of the churches "...". And this is where one of the "..." kings is buried.

This particular window, you can't see it in great detail here, but these windows of this church depict a great part of the history of the province of "...". And this depicts the defeat of the Moors by the "...".

... of the Basque country was a real contrast. This is a drier part of the Basque country, as you get into southern "...". But it had a very warm, dry climate which lends itself to the growing of grapes, grape crops, and also grain, cereal grains.

This particular slide shows you a very old monastery. This particular monastery in the Basque country was the center of learning in all of Europe in the 11th century. And this monastery is known as "...". This is another picture of that same monastery.

They are now rebuilding, or restoring, or renovating different areas of this monastery. These are the church's doors.

This is a statue of "...", one of the Basque saints who was born in "...". And the province of "..." and the town has been named after him "...". He was of noble family, and his family has a castle in this particular city.

This is a picture of his birthplace, or his castle, castle of "...". A picture of the castle taken at night.

As I mentioned before in "..." they have ---

SIDE B

But it is being restored little by little by the government of "...". So that it is being preserved for posterity.

This is again another picture of that castle. It is completely fortified on all sides. It contains within the wall grounds, a city, known as "...".

You can still see quite a bit of Roman architecture present in the Basque country. The Romans never actually occupied the Basque country, however they did have some troops that went through there so that they peacefully coexisted with the Basques for a period of about 200 years.

This is in the province of "...". It is very high, high in the Pyrenees. This is near our second site of study which was "...".

And this, as you can see there, that hilly terrain there doesn't very well lend itself to our modern techniques of agriculture. One of the crops that the Basque country has encouraged within the last 20 years is the planting of pine forests. And so rather than keep their land in other crops they have planted these pine forests. And there are people who feel that this will cause problems after the first crop is harvested. They are going to have soil, which is much poorer than if it had been left idle for that period of time. But they find that wood is a very profitable crop, so any land that they are not utilizing they plant

these pine forests.

This is the site of our second four weeks of study. Very high in the mountains, very conducive to study. And this was "... " which is a monastery. And our particular dormitory facilities are represented by this one building in the foreground.

I never saw a place with so many bars. I think there was one residence, one residence and four restaurant-bar situations.

This particular church that you see in the background there, the steeple that you see represent very modern Basque architecture. For the last five years a real controversy has arisen among architects themselves as to whether they all agree that this church, because it is such an important monastery should have been so modernistic. You can't really see it from that. I think I have a closer shot, but I wanted to explain one of the statues to you. This is the complex facilities from atop a mountain nearby. And here you have a young seminary student preparing themselves.

Excuse me; I have one more partial tray (slides) to show you.

This is a picture of the six instructors who were involved in the studies program. Probably you --- represented in that picture are six of the most noted Basque scholars. Starting from the left you have "... " from the University of Chicago, who is a noted Basque linguist; the second gentleman is "... " who is at this time considered the worlds foremost Basque linguist; the third gentle-man "... " from the University of Nevada who teaches Basque literature; Dr. William Douglas in the stripped shirt, who is very instrumental in founding of the Desert Research Institute at the University of Nevada for the encouragement of Basque studies; the gentleman all dressed in white, Professor John "... " the world's foremost Basque bibliographer; and this gentleman that I introduced to you before, Mr. John "... " a very versatile gentleman who engages not only in Basque language, but also in dancing and music. This will just give you an idea of some of

the coat-of-arms. Some of the older houses have the coat-of-arms of the family who originally built the house. So each Basque name has a coat-of-arms with its own particular history. Some of them get very elaborate and are included on the corners of houses.

This is another Basque monument. This is "Loyola" the birthplace of St. Ignatius Loyola.

I'll bet you'll never guess what that is. That's a Basque Washateria. The only place that is lacking is the money for your quarter. Actually the area outside of these pillars is where the rainwater was collected, and the ladies could get the water to put in these various troughs, and that's how they would wash their clothes. They don't resort to that much anymore, but that's the way they used to have to do it.

This is in "... " to show you just that they --- their main type of architecture in the city centers is the apartment style buildings.

A marble quarry in the section of the rock there, very near "... ".

This is a very interesting church. Inside that building are the hugest rocks I've ever seen. And they have altars built there, and it was that these rocks where the Basques used to perform their pagan ritual. And that when the Romans were in that area that they built the altars between those various rocks and turned it into a Christian Church.

This is some of the countryside to show you how much of the land is being occupied by the pine forests.

This is another church in "... ".

This is another very old house to show you some of the Basque architecture.

Okay this is in "... " to show you how these Basque fishermen take a great pride in their boats. It represents their livelihoods. Some of them are very ornate.

This is also "... ". This is "... ". This particular town is sort of hidden in a cove, and

this is where you have all the tales of all your Basque pirates.

I don't know if any of you, who might be interested in anthropology might be aware of "...", which is a cave in the Basque country which was discovered in 1911, and has since been excavated. And here they have discovered pre-historic drawings on the walls, which have been dated 50,000 years.

As I mentioned to you before the city of "..." is particularly significant to the Basques because of the Holy Tree of "...". This does not represent the original tree, but an offshoot of that original tree. And that building that you see in the background is where they met to make their laws. This is the trunk of the first tree, which is a shrine.

You think we have a pollution problem here; this is the river of "...". And as I mentioned to you before it's very heavily industrialized in this area, with a lot of your steel manufacturers from the United States and various other countries who have come to the Basque country to take advantage of the rich mineral deposits there. And I don't know how that little gentleman braved it in a canoe.

This is reminiscent of those roads that I told you about in the province of Viscaya. A lot of the roads are like this so that two cars couldn't pass. Whenever you go around a corner you always honk, because you never know who you are going to meet on the other side.

This again is the fishing town of "...". As you can see by all of those boats, this city depends very heavily on its fishing trade.

Fish from this particular seacoast town are shipped direct to Madrid in trucks.

That was a bad storm at sea. (Laughter)

This will show you the ice and stuff that they use on the boats that they --- depending on the size of the boat, they go out for a various number of days. Some of the larger boats go out for periods of two to three months.

You have to be real careful as you're walking around that wharf because they take their business very seriously, and if you don't watch out you might get hit in the face with a fish as you're walking past.

I thought it very interesting that some of these boats inside are painted the colors of the Basque flag. And they try to disguise them so that nobody will notice. But you really can't help but notice when the inside of the boat is red, white, and green.

This is a factory where they build and repair boats, as you can notice there. Three boats here are being repaired on the side, and then you have one that is in the shed there that has not been completed.

Here the women sit in the town square and repair nets. So they keep themselves very busy after their husbands return from the trips, they're busy mending the nets, and also helping to get the fish salted when needed, and also preserved with ice so that they can be shipped to other areas. So they also play a very important part in the fishing economy.

Not everything is all-modern in the Basque country. And on Mondays as you're walking down the street, or as you're driving by in a car, you might see this typical scene. A lady coming down from a village higher in the hills and she's coming to town with her donkey to sell her garden wares. And also that thing that you see sticking out of that second basket is probably the most modern thing there, and that's a butane tank that she is taking to town to get filled.

This was taken in the town of "...". And these particular dances are very characteristic of this particular town. They were devised by the director of the group, and he has just now retired after having taught these dances for 50 years, and now his son is the one who is carrying on.

You won't see that particular costume in any other part of the Basque country

except "...".

Near "... " there were a lot of high mountain ranges, and so we could take advantage of going up there to learn our classes. This particular day we went to "... " which is just a small congregation of shepherd's houses in the higher Pyrenees where they raise sheep during the summer, or graze sheep during the summer. This is one of these typical shepherds tents, or shepherds huts. They occupy these during the summer months, and then bring the sheep down towards lower ground, as the months get colder. As you can see in the background they have quite a number of sheep grazing.

The grazing methods and such, or the sheep herding methods they practice in the Basque country are very, very different from ours. There they milk the sheep and make cheese.

This was in that high mountain range. This is "...", the highest mountain in "...".

And this is looking down from "...".

We had a few brave people who were brave enough to climb all the way to the top.

... The person who probably ... slide series probably had quite a few problems. I'm sorry that this one is in sideways. This is a sunset in the Basque country. I wanted to turn that around the right way, but I'm sorry I can't.

That particular slide is the last in the series and I wanted to show you how beautiful a Basque sunset could be.

So that concludes my presentation. If there is any questions.

(END OF TAPE)

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