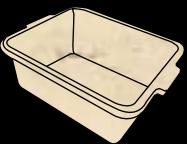




tintaren mintzoa  
ink talking

the balde



abendua | urtarrila  
december | january



the balde

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**komikia / comic:** txo!?

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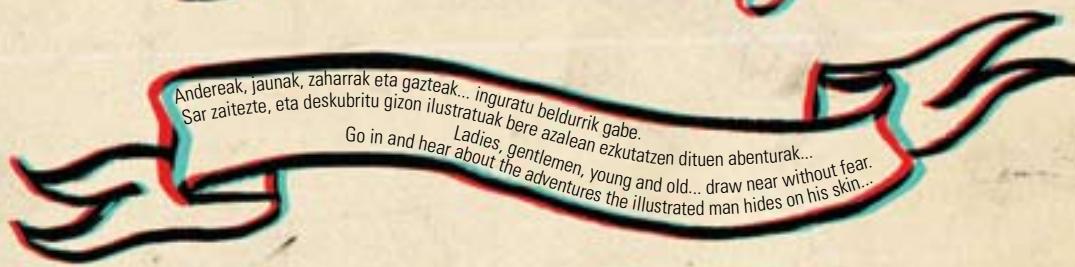
**The Balde sortutako eduki guziek honako lizentzia pean daude:**

Aitoru-EzKomertziala-LanErroiririkGabe 2.5 Espania

Aske zara: Ian hau kopiatu, banatu eta jendaurrean hedatzeko ondoren  
helbidean zehazten diren baldintza zehatzetan: <http://www.thebalde.net/lizentzia>



Eusko Jaurlaritzako  
Kultur sailak diruz  
lagundutako aldizkaria



Lan berritzaile, irudimentsu eta ausartak egiten  
dituzula? bidali iezazkiguzu:

Imaginative, provocative and interesting  
works? send them to: [info@thebalde.net](mailto:info@thebalde.net)



### 3D zirriborroak

3D teknika zaila dela pentsatzen duzenontzat, hementxe hiru dimentsiotan zirriborroak egiten lagunduko dizun tresnatxoa. Erabiltzen erraza, eta edozein kaxotan gorde dezakezu. Ezin dugu bermatu efektua oso ongi geratzen denik, eh, baina ziur Teletiendan gauza ergelagoak erosi dituzula eta ez zara kexatu!

### 3D sketches

For those of you who think that 3D techniques are difficult, here's a little device that'll help you to make 3D sketches. It's easy to use and you can keep it in any old box. We can't guarantee that the effects will be very good, but you've almost certainly bought sillier things on tv shops and you haven't complained about that!

## 3D...2D...1D...ZERO

### mural mapa

Webgune honen bitartez, etxetik (edo lanetik, badakigu lanorduetan Interneten ibiltzeko ohitura duzula) munduan zehar margoturiko muralak bisitatzeko aukera izango duzu. Guk, graffiti turismoa deskubritu genuenetik, paretei begira pasatzen ditugu orduak. Atera probetxua zuk ere zure lanorduei.

<http://murallocator.org>

### mural map

Using this website, you can visit different painted walls all over the world from home or from your workplace (yes, we know you use the Internet during office hours). Since we discovered graffiti tourism, we spend hours looking at walls. You too can make the most of your time at work.

<http://murallocator.org>



[www.nontzefilmak.com](http://www.nontzefilmak.com)

### nontzefilm

Nontzefilm erreferentzia bihurtu da Internet jaialdien artean. Edizio berria martxan jarri dute, beraz, berandu baino lehen has zaitez zure filmetxoari forma ematen, eta bidali Nontzefilm-era; lanorduek askorako ematen dute eta, paretak ikustearaz gain. Nontzefilm filmetxoak ikusteko irrikitan gaude!

[www.nontzefilmak.com](http://www.nontzefilmak.com)

### nontzefilm

Nontzefilm has become a point of reference amongst Internet festivals. There's a new edition in the offing, so put your film together and send it to nontzefilm before it's too late. As well as giving people many hours of work and looking at walls, we're really keen to see nontzefilm's short movies.





[www.buatxabal.eu](http://www.buatxabal.eu)

DISEINUA: Eloy Lopez "SafariingErnikan"  
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# PROMOZIO KODEA: thebalde

3D of finger

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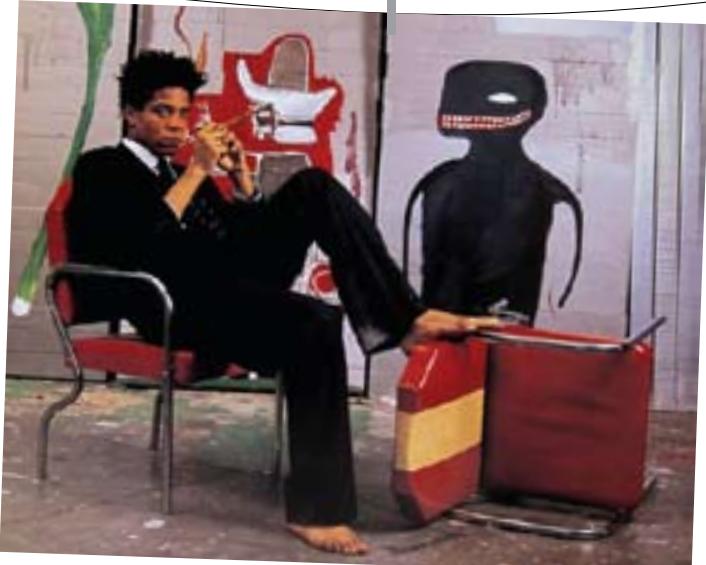
# BASQUIAT LAND

## mom & dad

Maitasuna azalean betirako marraztea ohitura zaharra da. Batuetan ohitura zaharrak azken tendentziekin nahasteko joera izaten da. Hori pentsatuko zuen tatuaje hau egin zuenak. Guk ez dugu kexarik, bakoitzak nahi duen moduan oroitzen ditu bere gurasoak. Batzuk aitaren edo amaren antza dutenekin ezkontzen dira, beste batzuk, ezaba ezin daitezkeen pegatinak jartzen dituzte gainean.

## mom & dad

There's nothing new about writing about everlasting love on people's skin. There's often a tendency to confuse old customs with the latest tendencies. That's what the people who did this tattoo must have thought. It's no problem for us, everyone can remember their parents as they want to. Some people get married with people who look like their parents, others tattoo themselves for life.



## basquiat

Paris-ko Musee d'Art Modernen, urtarilaren amaiera bitarte, ikusgai dagoen Basquiat-en erakusketak txundituta utzi gaitu. Parisera bisita egin behar duzenok ez galdu arren. Artista newyortarraren hainbeste lan elkarrekin ikustea Stendhal sindromea sortzen duela esango lukete intelektualek. Guk, kasu honetan, lilura gaindiosi kontzeptua aproposagoa dela uste dugu.

[www.mam.paris.fr](http://www.mam.paris.fr)

## basquiat

Paris' Musee d'Art Modern's Basquiat exhibition, which is on until the end of February, has amazed us. If you're going to Paris soon, please don't miss it. The intellectuals will say that seeing so much work by New York artists together will bring on Stendhal's syndrome. In this case, we'd say it's more like an overdose of wonderment.

[www.mam.paris.fr](http://www.mam.paris.fr)



## ornitorrinkus

"Uretako sator" australiarra bezalaxe, sailkatzen zaila den sorkuntza proiektua da Ornitorrinkus. Judith Montero eta Xabier Erkizaren musika, Maialen Lujanbioren hitzak eta ahotsak, eta gure aldare partikularrean dugun santuetako bat den Jose Belmonteren ilustrazio ederrez osatua, Ornitorrinkus sorkuntza lan original, bitxi eta beharrezko horietako dela aldarrikatzen dugu.

[www.ornitorrinkus.org](http://www.ornitorrinkus.org)

## ornitorrinkus

Like the Australian "water mole", it's difficult to categorize the Ornitorrinkus project. Judith Montero and Xabier Erkizia's music, Maialen Lujanbio's words and voice, and a great favourite of ours, Jose Belmonte's beautiful illustrations make up Ornitorrinkus' original creativity, and we'd like to say that it's special and necessary.

[www.ornitorrinkus.org](http://www.ornitorrinkus.org)



skunkfunk

FALL WINTER 10

A camouflage story...

# MILA KOLORE

## zinegoak

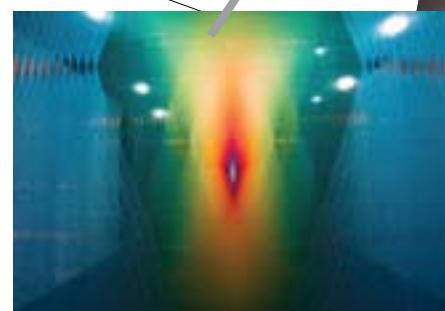
8. edizioa beteko du Bilbon ospatzten den Zinegoak gay-lesbo-trans jaialdiak. Urtero lez, eta gabonetako betekada fisiko eta espirituallei aurre egiteko "alkaseltzerrik" onena eskainiko digu Zinegoakek. Urtarrilaren 22tik 30ra, Vatikanoak oraindik gomendatzaten ez duen zine jaialdia.

[www.zinegoak.com](http://www.zinegoak.com)

## zinegoak

This is going to be the 8th edition of Bilbao's Zinegoak, the gay-lesbo-trans festival. Like every year, Zinegoak offers us the best possible spiritual and physical aspirin. From the 22nd to the 30th of February, a festival still not recommended by the Vatican.

[www.zinegoak.com](http://www.zinegoak.com)



## plexus

Koloretako hari fin eta iltzeekin konposatzen ditu Gabriel Dawe artistak bere instalazioak. Ia ia historiaurrekoak den teknologiarekin beste dimentsio batetara bidaiatzea posible da.

[www.gabrieldawe.com](http://www.gabrieldawe.com)

## plexus

Gabriel Dawe composes his installations with colored spms and nails. Nearly prehistoric technologies make us travel to new dimensions.

[www.gabrieldawe.com](http://www.gabrieldawe.com)



## txikle-art

Ben Wilson kaletik oinez doanean zoruan begira joaten da. Ez da batere arraroa, jende askok egiten du. Ben Wilson-ek ordea kalean itsatsitako txikleak bilatzen ditu. Bat ikusten duenean, etzan eta hura margotzen hasten da. Eta sortzen dituen artelanak ikusgarriak dira. Kale artea, proiektu berrien iturri amaigabea dela frogatzen duen beste adibide bat.

[www.kuriositas.com/2010/11/ben-wilson-chewing-gum-artist-and.html](http://www.kuriositas.com/2010/11/ben-wilson-chewing-gum-artist-and.html)

## bubble-gum art

Ben Wilson look at his soles as he walks along the street. There's nothing strange about that, many people do it. Ben Wilson, on the other hand, collects the chewing gum that gets stuck to the street. When he sees a bit, he lies down and starts painting it. And the paintings are worth seeing. It's another example of how street art gives endless sources of inspiration.

[www.kuriositas.com/2010/11/ben-wilson-chewing-gum-artist-and.html](http://www.kuriositas.com/2010/11/ben-wilson-chewing-gum-artist-and.html)



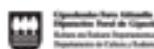
## KONTRAINDARKERIAK

Emakumeenganako erasoei buruzko  
praktika artistikoak

SHOJA AZARI - NAZAN AZERI - MAYA BAYEVIC  
LOUISE BOURGEOIS - STEFAN CONSTANTINESCU  
ALICIA FRAMIS - COCO FUSCO  
REGINA JOSE GALINDO - CRISTINA LUCAS  
SUKRAN MORAL - BETH MOYSES  
ALEXANDRA RANNER - PAULA REGO  
TERESA SERRANO - AZUCENA VIEITES & COMICS

Eraikusketak  
2010.10.28 - 2011.02.05  
astearantik laranbatera  
11.00-14.00 / 16.00-20.00

Koldo Mitxelena Kulturunea  
Eraikustenetxea  
Urdaneta 9  
20006 Donostia



# OSABA KUROSAWA

## kurosawa marrazkilari

Akira Kurosawak bere filmeen storyboard-ak marrazten zituen. Alhondigan ikusgai dauden lanak bere azken sei filmeentzako eginko marrazkiak dira. 70. hamarkadan, ekoizleak lortzeko arazoak zitueenan, ahalik eta modu txukunenean marrazten zituen bere filmeko protagonista eta eszenak ekoizleen onespena lortzeko. Marrazkien aitzakian, film eta hitzaldi ezberdinez osatu dute Kurosawari eskaintako erakusketa. Urtarrilak 30a bitarte.

[www.alhondigabilbao.com](http://www.alhondigabilbao.com)

## kurosawa the draughtsman

Akira Kurosawa drew his films' storyboards. You can see this drawings for his last six films at Alhondiga. During the 70's, when he had trouble getting producers, he drew his films' main characters and scenes as well as possible in order to get producers to take his films on. Using the drawings as a starting point, various films and conferences make up this exhibition about Kurosawa. Until the 30th of February.

[www.alhondigabilbao.com](http://www.alhondigabilbao.com)



## 3experimentia

Dantza garaikidea eta bideo esperimentalta uztartzen dituen ikus-entzunezko pieza hau, modu estraino batean erakargarria iruditu zaigu. Eta gainera 3D teknikaz filmatua dagoenez, ba apropos aproposa the balde zenbaki honetan erakusteko.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1BujY-osRa8&feature=related>

## 3experimentia

This audio-visual piece, which looks into contemporary dance and experimental video, seems strangely attractive to us. And as 3D techniques are involved, it's particularly appropriate for this number of the balde.

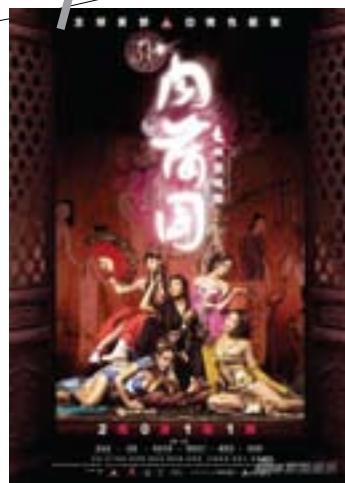
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1BujY-osRa8&feature=related>

## sex& zen: extreme ecstasy

90. hamarkadan Hong Kong-en egin zen Sex&Zen arte martzial eta erotismo film saga liluragarria bueltan dator. 2011. urtean, erritmo eta irudimenaz gainezka egiten duten hostiko, sarketa, zaplasteko eta zurrupadak berreskuratu dituzte. Berrikuntza batekin gainera:3D-n. Sex&Zen originalaren zaleak, eskuak praken barruan zain gaude.

## sex& zen: extreme ecstasy

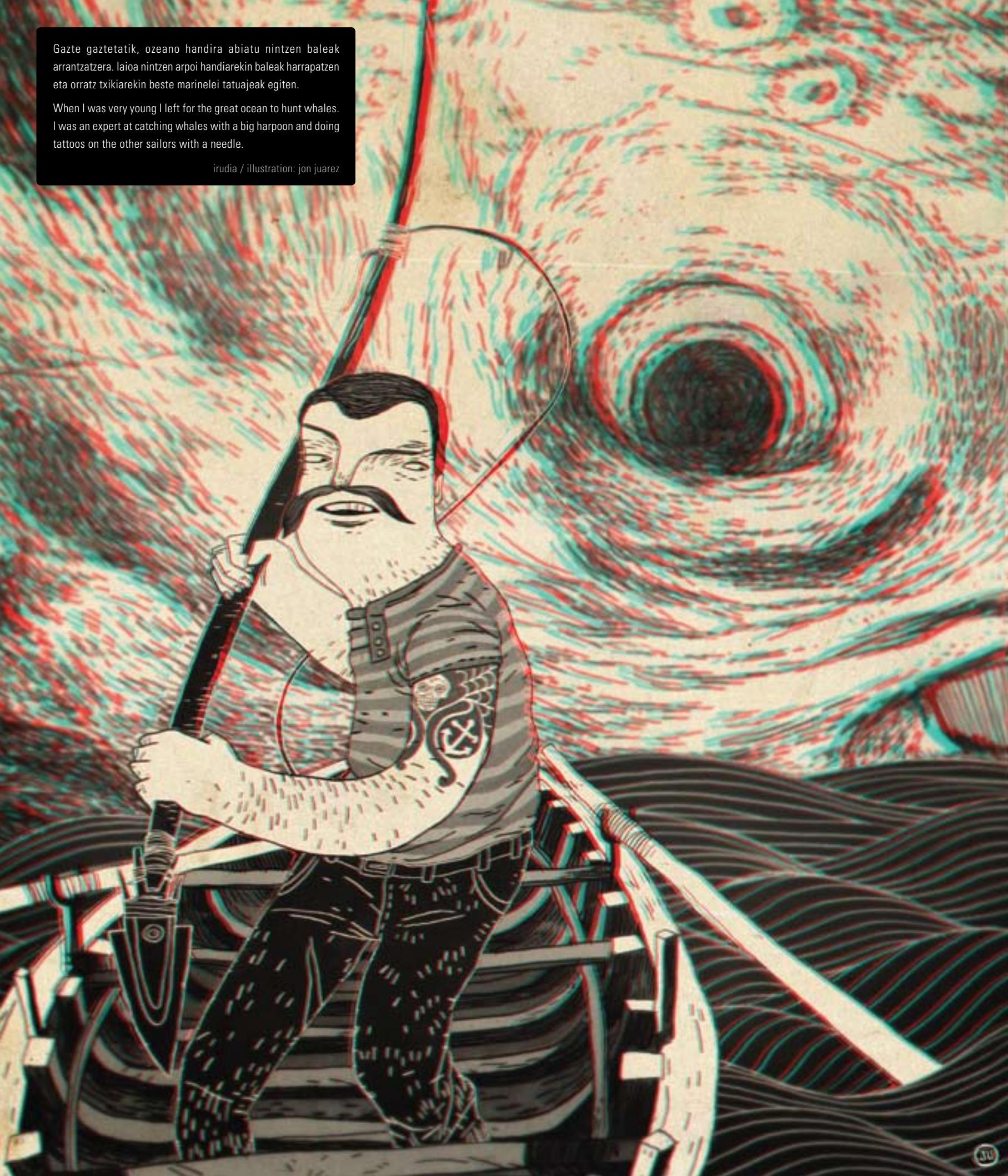
The Sex&Zen martial arts and erotic film saga, made in the 90's in Hong Kong, is back again. In 2011 they're going to bring back the blows, penetrations, hits and sucking which full of rhythm and imagination. And with a novelty: 3D. We fans of the original Sex&Zen are waiting with our hands in our pockets.

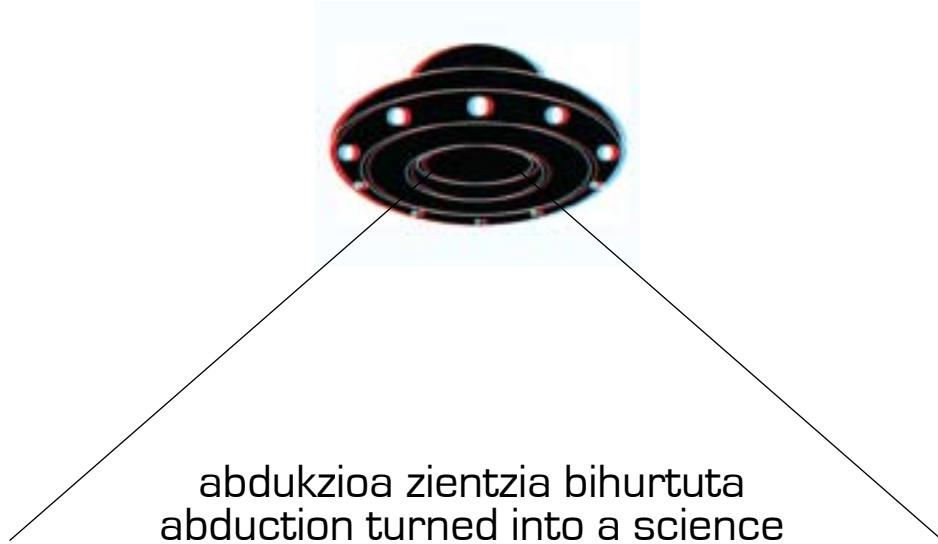


Gazte gaztetatik, ozeano handira abiatu nintzen baleak arrantatzera. Iaia nintzen arpoi handiarekin baleak harrapatzan eta orratz txikiarekin beste marinelei tatuajeak egiten.

When I was very young I left for the great ocean to hunt whales.  
I was an expert at catching whales with a big harpoon and doing  
tattoos on the other sailors with a needle.

irudia / illustration: jon juarez





## abduzioa zientzia bihurtuta abduction turned into a science

**Abduzio gertakaria** gizakia ez diren izakiek borondatearen kontra bahitu eta azterketa fisiko eta sikologikoak pairatu ostean, oroitzapen erreal eta subjektiboetan oinarrituriko fenomenoa deskribatzen du.

### 1- Abduzio standard baten kronologia (abduzitu ugariri eginiko elkarriketetik ondorioztatua)

- a) **Atzematea.** Gizakia lurretik indarrez hartu eta espazio-ontzi batera eramaten dute. Abduzituari, azterketa medikoak edo zientifikoak egiten zaizkio. Kasu askotan borondatearen kontrako sexu harrenak gertatzen dira.
- b) **Hitzaldia.** Abduzitzaleak abduzituari hitz egiten dio, eta batzuetan mezu bat ematen dio.
- c) **Erakustaldia.** Abduzitua espazio-ontzian barna eramaten dute, eta teknologia garatua erakusten diote.
- d) **Oroimenaren galera.** Abduzituak gertatutako ia guztiaren oroitzapena galdu egiten du.
- e) **Itzuleria.** Abduzitua lurrera itzultzen dute. Batzuetan, eremu ezberdin batera eta, zenbaitetan, zauriturik edo biluzik.

### 2- Abduzioaren geolinguistika

Abduzio kasuak mundu osoan gertatzen dira, baina harreman zuzena dute hizkuntzarekin. Bost abduzio kasuatik lau ingelesez hitz egiten duten herrialdeetan gertatzen dira, nagusiki AEBetan.

### 3- Abduzioen historia laburra

Paleo-abduzio esaten zaie datu askorik gabe eta 60eko hamarkadaren aurretitik gertatutakoei. Prentsak jaso zuen lehendabiziko paleo-abduzioa Kalifornian dagoen Stockton-ko Daily Mail egunkariak jaso zuen. 1897an H. G. Shaw koronelak azaldu zuen gorputzetik sua zerien hiru humanoide garai saiatu zirela bera bahitzen.

Abduzio garaikideak, ordea, 50eko hamarkadan hasi ziren, guda hotzaren hastapenekin batera. Lehenengo bi kasu ezagun egon ziren, 1957an Antonio Villas Boas nekazari brasildarrari gertatutakoa, eta 1961ean Betty eta Barney Hill senar-emazte estatubuarrei gertatutakoa. Bi kasu horien ostean, dozenaka kasu berri gertatzen hasi ziren.

### 4- Abduzioa fenomeno sozial gisa

John Edward Mack Harvard unibertsitateko psikiatrak, 150 zientzia artikulutik gora idatzi zituen, eta Pulitzer saria jaso zuen T.E. Lawrence-ren biografiagatik. 1980eko hamarkadan, abduzioaren fenomenoak erakarrita, 800 elkarrizketa egin zituen eta bi liburu kaleratu zituen gaiaren inguruan. 1992an MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) prestigiotsuan abduzioari buruzko kongresua antolatu zuen; han bildu ziren oso ikuspuntu ezberdinako profesionalak, abduzituak eta jende eszeptikoak. Txikarra egin zuten bakarrak, ofizialki behintzat, extralurtarrak izan ziren.

**Abduction phenomenon** describe subjectively real memories of being taken secretly against one's will by apparently nonhuman entities and subjected to complex physical and psychological procedures.

### 1- The chronology of a standard abduction (deduced from interviews carried out with many abducted people)

- a) **Capture.** Humans are forcefully taken from the earth in a space ship. Those abducted are medically and scientifically examined. There are often sexual relations carried out against their will.
- b) **Talking.** The abductors talk to the people they have abducted and often give them a message
- c) **Demonstration.** Those abducted are taken into the space ship and shown advanced technology.
- d) **Loss of memory.** Almost everybody abducted suffers a loss of memory.
- e) **The return journey.** Those abducted are returned to Earth. Sometimes to different places, sometimes wounded or naked.

### 2- Geolinguistic abduction

Abductions take place all over the world, but they also have a close relationship to language. 4 out of 5 abductions take place in English-speaking countries, most of all in the US.

### 3- A short history of abductions

They're called paleo abductions, little is known about them and they took place before the 60's. The first news about a paleo abduction appeared in the Stockton Daily Mail, in California. In 1897 Colonel H. G. Shaw said that 3 adult humanoids, with fire coming out of their bodies, had tried to kidnap him.

But contemporary abductions began in the 50's. Along with the start of the cold war. The first two famous cases took place in 1957, the Brazilian farmer Antonio Villas Boas' and, most notoriously, the US married couple Betty and Barney Hill's cases. After these two cases dozens of new cases started to come up.

### 4- Abduction as a social phenomenon

The Harvard University psychiatrist John Edward Mack Harvard wrote over 150 articles about science and won the Pulitzer Prize for his biography of T.E. Lawrence. In the 80's he was attracted by the subject and carried out 800 interviews and published two books about it. In 1992 the prestigious MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) organized a conference about abductions, bringing together professional people's, abducted people's and sceptics' different points of view. The only absences, at least officially, were the extraterrestrial beings.



## borderline bat korean

Hego Koreako zine jaialdi batek gonbidatzen zaitunean eta hegazkinerako txartel bat bidaltzen dizunean, bi aukera dituzu soilik. Bata joatea da, eta bestea... joatea. Bidaia hasi bezain pronto, gauza bakarra nuen buruan: bi Koreak banatzen dituen muga bisitatzea. Ondorengo hau 38. paralerora eginiko txangoaren kronika da.

Iparraldera naraman autobusean jabetzen naiz, erdi lo egon arren, Seul ez dela inoiz amaitzen. Bat batean eraikitako hiria dirudi. Zeru orratz, errepide eta auto-ilara handi bat. Ez da aukera txarra atzoko festan loari lapurtutako orduak berreskuratzeko. Zine jaialdira etorritako beste inor ez da animatu iparraldeko bizilagunak bisitatzeria. Atzo, gaurko txangoaz hitz egiten nienean, extralurtar bati bezala begiratzen zidaten. Geroz eta konbentzuago nago: zine zuzendaria ez dira jende fidagarria.

Hiria amaitu bezain pronto hasten dira garitak eta alanbre hesiak. Autobusak gune berezi batean utzi nau. Karrusel baten eta barku bikingo horietako baten alboan. Hemen, aurrerantzean gida izango den emakumeak instrukzio zehatzak eman dizkigu: ezin da argazkirik egin autobusetik, ezin zaizkiz argazkirik egin gune militarrei eta soldaduei. Laburbilduz, argazkiak, soilik argazkiak ateratzeko markaturik dauden guneetan egin daitezke. Pasaportea eskura izateko eskatu digu zubi baten erdian dagoen peaje moduko gune batera gerturatzten garen heinean. Soldadu bat igo da eta pasaportea aztertu du. Autobusa betetzen dutenak Hego Koreako turistik dira nagusiki. Turkiako bikote bat ere bada, eta Kanadako beste tipo bat (turista kanadiar orok bere motxilan daraman astigar hostotik gorriak salatzen du). Garitak mantso-mantso pasa, eta sartu gara DMZ (demilitarized zone) izeneko zonaldera. Izendapen paradoxikoa iruditu zait; gure gida-sargentuak azaldu digu eremu honetan lege militarra lege zibilaren gainetik dagoela.

Egia esan, ez dakit zer egingo dudan kamararekin. Ez dut nire bizitza osoan hainbeste militar ikusi gudarako prest. Badaezpada, ez dut zorroan sartuko. Tren geltoki batera eraman gaituzte eta gure gida txapa sartzen hasi da. "Iparraldeko gure presidenteak akatu nahi dute", "Iparraldeko populazioa analfabetoa da". Buf. Horrelakoetan propaganda espero duzu, baina disimulu apur batekin behintzat. Geltokiaren kanpokaldeko lorategian emakume batzuk hostoak jasotzen dituzte lurretik. Geltokitik, Iparraldeko Korea ikusten den gune batera eraman gaituzte. Bi gauzek deitu dute nire arreta. Lehena, muga-lerroa zein nabarmen ikusten den. Hego Korear aldean arbola daude, baina, Ipar Korea hasten den tokian, guztia bota dituzte. Argindar arazoak dituen herrialdea da Ipar Korea, eta jendeak ahal duen tokitik ateratzen ditu erregaiak. Bigarrena, bi herrialdeak batzen dituen errepidea eta bertan dabiltsan kamioiak. Gidari galduet diot, eta kamioi horiek Hego Koreak Ipar Korean dituen lantegietara doazela esan dit. Ipar Koreako soldatua baxuez baliatuz, hegoaldeko enpresa batzuek akordio bat egin dute iparraldeko gobernuarekin eta bertan jarri dituzte lantegiak. Beste behin, kapitalismoa harrotasun nazionalaren gainetik. Gaur, turista bakoitzeko bi soldadu dugu inguru argazkiak kontua kontrolatzeko. Eta jakina, nik turistarena egin dut, hau da, komeni denaren kontrakoa. Ipar Korearantz begira jarri dut objektiboa eta, klik! Militar bat jabetu da eta nigana eterri da oihuka. Mister! Mister! Kaguenlaputa, nireak egin du! Gatibu-lanak egitera! Nigana iritsi, eta, edukazio handiz eta ingeles perfektu batean, ateratak argazkiak ikusterik ba ote duen galduet dit. Baietz esan diot, jakina. Erakutsi dizkio eta zein ezabatu eta zein gorde nitzakeen esaten joan da. Tonto aurpegia jarri eta hark esandako egin dut. Berriro ere autobusera igo naizenean, kamara atera eta errepasoak egin dut. Bertan ateratakoak ez ziren argazkiak soilik. Bideo irudiak ere badira, eta horietako askotan azaltzen dira berez ezabatu beharko nituzkeen irudiak. Turista listilloa, gatibu-lanak merezi ditut, bai horixe!

Azkeneko bisita, iparraldeko soldaduek, 70 metroko sakoneran muga gurutzatzeko egindako 2 kilometroko tunel batera izan da. Hemen, zuzenean kamara errekesatzen dizute. Bisitaritako askok ez sartzea erabaki du. Tunelerako jeitsiera luzea da, eta beno, nolabait esateko, gune hau ez da klaustrofobiko baten ametsik gozoena. Tunelean barna sartu eta makurtuta 400 metro ibili ostean, Ipar Koreatik 70 metrora dagoen porlanezko murru zabal bateraino iritsi gara. Eremu beldurgarria da. Bero eta hezetasun handia egiten du. Ipar Koreako zenbat soldadu hilko zen lider handiaren agindupean dinamitaz eta eskuen indarrez eginiko tunel honetan? Kanpora atera naizenean, irudi batzuk atera ditut minaz gainezka dagoen baso eremu baten hertzean. Ez oso urrun, kamuflajez margoturiko bunker bat ikusi dut. Gerturatut, eta irudiak ateratzen hasi naiz beste behin. Turistaren beste akats bat. Izandako zortarekin konformatu ez eta beti gehiago nahi izatea. Hala ere, berton ez dut kontrako kartelik edo militarrik ikusi. Beranduago, autobusean zain nengoela, turista kanadiarra bunker horretatik ateratzen ikusi dudanean, konturatu naiz komunak zirela! Gida-sargentuak zenbaketa egin eta etorritako bidetik itzuli gara. Zubiko kontrol militarra pasa, eta berriro ere noria eta barku bikingoa daudeneko parking erraldoierra eraman gaituzte. Eta han geratu naiz, beste autobusaren zain, eskuak kafez gainezka dagoen paperezko edalontzian berotzen, eta, hein handi batean, munduko zonalde militarizatuena turistentzako atrakzio parke erraldoi eta bizarro bat dela konbentzituta.

Seulera bueltan, nitaz arduratzentz den neska gaztea urduri somatu dut. Berandu gabiltza sari banaketaren emanaldira joateko. Berandu iristea berdin zaidala esan diot. Hotelera noala aurretitik. Ezin naizela berandu iritsi esan dit, eta irribarre txiki bat eskapatu zaio. Ez dago sari banaketa batera irabazi duzula jakinda joatea bezalako sentsaziorik...



# a borderline in korea

When you're invited to a South Korean cinema festival and they send you a plane ticket, you only have two choices. One is to go and the other ... is to go. As soon as I started the trip I only had one thing in mind: visiting the frontier between the two Koreas. This is the story of my trip to the 38th parallel.

I remember the bus that took me north, even though I was half asleep, Seoul is unending. Suddenly it seems like a city still to be built. Skyscrapers, roads and a huge traffic jam. It's a good opportunity to make up for sleep lost because of last night's party. No-one else at the cinema festival wants to come and visit the inhabitants of the north. When I talked about this trip yesterday, they looked at me as if I was an extraterrestrial. I'm more and more convinced that cinema directors are not to be trusted.

As soon as the city ends there are sentry boxes and barbed wire fences. The bus left me at a special place. Next to a carousel and one of those Viking boats. Here, the woman who is going to be our guide gives us very precise instructions: we cannot take photos from inside the bus, no photos can be taken of soldiers and military installations. In fact, photos can only be taken from specially designated places. She asks us to have our passports handy as we draw up to a type of toll in the middle of a bridge. A soldier gets on and examines our passports. Most of the people on the bus are tourists from South Korea. There is also a couple from Turkey and bloke from Canada (all Canadian tourists are given away by the maple leaves on their rucksacks). We go past the sentry boxes slowly and enter the DMZ (demilitarized zone). That terminology struck me as paradoxical when our sargent-guide told us that military law took precedence over civil law in that area.

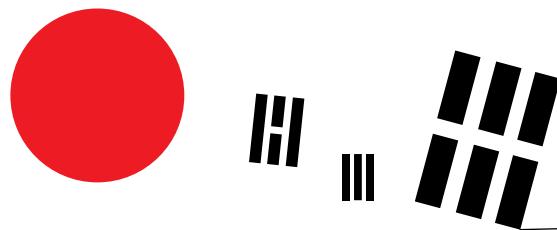
To tell the truth, I don't know what I'm going to do with my camera. I've never seen so many soldiers ready for war. Just in case, I don't put it into its case. They take us to a train station and our guide starts boring us. "The people of the North want to kill our president", "The people of the North are illiterate", ouch! You're expecting that sort of propaganda, but they could be slightly more subtle about it. Outside the station, there's a woman picking up leaves in a garden. From the station they take us to a place we can see North Korea from. Two things caught my eye. The first thing is how clearly you can see the frontier line. There are trees on the South Korean side, on the North Korean they've all been cut down. There are electricity shortages in North Korea and people get fuel from wherever they can. The second thing is the road that connects the two countries and the lorries on it. I asked our guide and she told us they were going to the factories that South Korea has in North Korea. Taking advantage of the low wages in North Korea, some companies from the South have reached agreements with the government of the North and set up factories there. Once more, capitalism triumphs over national pride. Today there are 2 soldiers for every tourist to control the photo problem. And, of course, I've done what all good tourists do, the opposite of what's safe. I've focussed on North Korea and taken photos. A soldier's realised and come screaming up to me. Mister! mister! Bugger, now I've gone and done

it. Forced labour for me! When he reaches me, he asks me very politely and in perfect English if he can see the photos I've taken. Of course I say yes. He tells me which ones I must wipe out and which ones I can keep. I put on a dumb face and do what he says. When I get onto the bus again I get my camera out again and check it once more. There aren't only photos there. There are videos too. Many of the pictures I had to erase are there. Smart alec tourist, I deserve to do forced labour, that's the truth.

The last sight was a 2 kilometres long and 70 metre underground tunnel which the soldiers from the North had built to establish the frontier. They simply take your camera away from you there. Many of the visitors decide not to go in. It's a long descent into the tunnel and it certainly wouldn't be any fun for anyone with claustrophobia. After walking hunched up for 400 metres, we reach a concrete wall which is 70 metres from North Korea. It's a frightening place. It's very hot and humid. How many North Korean soldiers died because of the dynamite and force ordered by the great leader? As I go out I take some photos the edge of a wooded area on a mine field. I see a camouflage painted bunker not far away. I go up to it and start taking photos again. Another tourist's mistake. Be happy with the luck you've had and don't always want more. In any case, I don't see any signs forbidding it or any soldiers either. A little later, when I'm waiting for the bus, I see the Canadian tourist leaving the bunkers and I realise that they're toilets. The sargent-guide counts us up and we go back the way we came. We go over the military bridge and they take us back to the giant car park with the big wheel and Viking boat. And there I am, waiting for another bus, warming my hands on a paper cup of coffee, in a strange, giant tourist attraction in the world's biggest military zone.

When I get back to Seoul, I see that the young girl who is looking after me is worried. We're late going to a prize-giving ceremony. I tell her I don't mind arriving late. I'm going to the hotel first. I can't be late, she tells me, and she has a short laugh. There's no feeling like going to a prize-giving when you know that you've won...

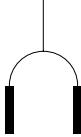
Seulera bueltan, nitaz arduratzen den neska gaztea urduri somatu dut. Berandu gabiltza sari banaketaren emanaldira joateko. Berandu iristea berdin zaidala esan diot. Hotelera noala aurretik. Ezin naizela berandu iritsi esan dit, eta irribarre txiki bat eskapatu zaio. Ez dago sari banaketa batera irabazi duzula jakinda joatea bezalako sentsaziorik...



kaboom! / yours



arrakasta gutxiko ikuskizuna / touristic voyeurism



## audio testua / by: arkaitz villar

Indartsu hasten da Split 77 taldearen diskoa berria. "Supermerkatuko neska", anfetaminez josita dagoen kantua. "Euskal hiria gaez" dio diskoa aurkezten duen prentsa oharra. Ondo definitua. Lan borobila da, iluna eta dantzagarria, gauean sortua eta gauerako egina dagoena. Bai, Split bueltan da. Bazen garaia!

Split 77's new disc starts with a bang. "Supermerkatuko neska" is an amphetamine powered song. The press release says it's about night in Basque cities. A good definition. It's a great piece of work, dark and danceable, made at night and for the night. Yep, Split are back, it was about time!



**Split 77**  
Split 77  
Noiz Pop 2010



**Lisabö**  
Ezarian  
Bidehuts

Esan Ozenkik 2.000 urtean argitaratu zuen diskoa deskatalogatuta bazegoen ere, Bidehuts-ek berri zkalerautu du Ezarian. Biniloan erosteko aukera egongo da, gainera, aurrelik ez bezala. Ezarian ez da hamarkada baten lekuko bakarrik, belaunaldi batean zuzenean eragin zuen diskoa da. Lisabören lana denboran iragangaitza da. Ezinbestekoa, bildumazalea bazara.

Ezarian was brought out in 2000 by Esan Ozenki and Bidehuts has brought it out again. And now, unlike before, it'll also be available in vinyl. Ezarian is more than the sole witness to a whole decade, it influenced a whole generation. Lisabö's work stands up to time. It's indispensable for all collectors.

Bost disco grabatu zituen Berri Txarrak taldeak Gor Diskoetxeen. Bostak dira ezinbesteko euskal rockaren azkeneko hamarkadan. Txap-ek berri zmasterizatu dituen 22 kanta dira. Berri Txarrak, Ikasten, Eskuak/Ukabilak, Libre eta Jaio.Musika. Hil diskotako abesti onenak aukeratu dituzte jarraitzaileen laguntzarekin.

Berri Txarrak recorded five discs at Gor Diskoetxea. All five are indispensable in the context of Basque rock over the last decade. Txap has remastered 22 of the songs. Their followers have helped them to choose the best songs on Berri Txarrak, Ikasten, Eskuak/Ukabilak, Libre and Jaio.Musika.Hil .



**Berri Txarrak**  
Denak ez du balio:  
singles 1997 – 2007  
Gor Diskoetxea



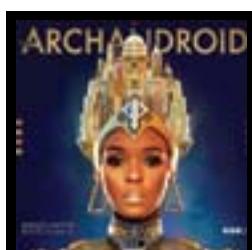
**Bide Ertzean**  
Don Inorreza  
Hotsak 2010

Leidor Sessions diskoeak ekarritako parentesia eten du Bide Ertzean-ek Don Inorreza lanarekin. Pop diskoa da, aurrekoak bezala, melodia eta konponketa txukunak erakusten dituena. Denborarekin abesti perfektuak sortzeko gai bilakatu dira, eta betiko kutsu goxoa darien abestiek sortu dituzte. Apustu segurua da Bide Ertzean.

The silence at Leidor Sessions has been broken by Bide Ertzean with their disc Don Inorreza. It's pop music, as before, with great melodies and arrangements. Over time they've learnt how to create perfect songs and their songs always sound sweet. Bide Ertzean is a safe bet.

Azkeneko urteetan entzun dudan debutik onena egin du Janelle Monae. Irudia bakarrik zaindu beharrean, kantu onak egiteaz ere arduratzan dela erakusten du. "Tightrope", "Faster" edo "Dance or die" bezalako abestietan r&b, funk eta soularen gailurra ukitzen du. Melodia hilkorak osatzeko gai da, gainera. Beyoncé arduraturat ibiliko da dagoeneko.

Janelle Monae's début is the best I've heard for years. She's shown that she doesn't just take care of her image, she also knows how to give us great songs. Songs like Tightrope, Faster and Dance or Die are about as good as it gets in r&b, funk and soul. She's shown she can put together killing rhythms. Beyoncé's already worried about her.



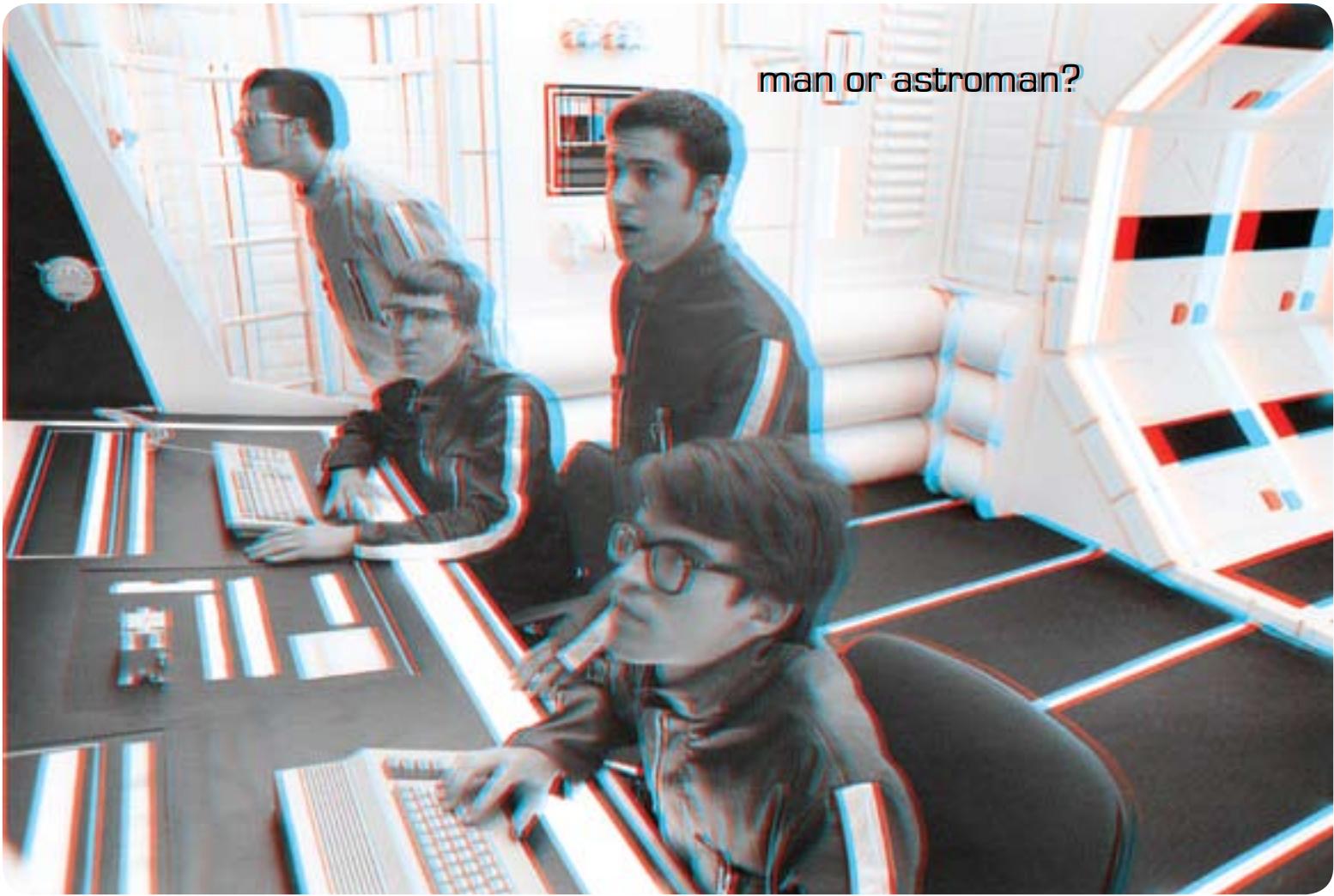
**Janelle Monae**  
The ArchAndroid  
(Suites II and III)  
Bad Boy records



**Zea Mays**  
"Era"  
Bonberenea

Egun, Euskal Herrian, rock talderik izatekotan, Zea Mays da hori. Urteen esperientziak bere alde egindu, eta soinu sendoa lortzen du argitaratzeko duen diskoko bakoitzeko. Aiora Renteriaren abesteko estiloa barrenak astintzen dizkizun horietakoa da. Osoak izan nahi dutela abesten dute, entzulearen emozioak osorik harrapatzeko gai diren bitartean.

If there's a rock group in the Basque Country today, it's Zea Mays. The years of experience have left their mark and each of their discs has a strong sound to it. Aiora Renteria's way of singing moves something inside us. They want to be able to be honest while they take on all of their listeners' emotions.



man or astroman?

text by: julen azpitarte

#### espazioan surfeatzan

1992 urtean estralurtar koadrila xelebre batek gidaturiko espazio-ontziak lurrauekin egin zuen talka. Hain zuzen, Amerikako Estatu Batuetako Auburn hirian (Alabama) lurreratu zen ditxosozko aireontzia. Eskifaiak rock and roll banda baten atzean ezkutatzea erabaki zuen, gizakien artean infiltratzeko asmoz, eta taldeari Man or Astroman? izena jarri zioten tripulatzaleen identitate bikotza aipatzu.

Gizaki iparamerikarraren herri kultura ikertzen hasi eta liluratuta gelditu ziren 60ko hamarkadako doinu instrumental surf zaleekin. Hortaz, surfean ez zekiten nerabeek dantzatzen zuten estiloa jorratzea deliberatu zuten, beti ere, punk eta garage-rock ukituekin zikinduta. Horrez gain, 50eko eta 60ko hamarkadako zientzia fikzioarekin maitemindu ziren, agian pairatzen zuten herriminen ondorioz. Hala, sasoi horietako B Sailleko film eta telesailetako samplerrak sartzen hasi ziren doinuetan. Sci Fi generoarekiko obsesioa zuzenekoetara ere eraman zuten: eszenatokian astronauta jantzia agertzen ziren, thereminak jotzen zituzten eta Tesla bobinak ere erabiltzen zituzten espektakuluaren apaingarri gisa.

Zenbait kontzertzto eskaini ostean, 1993an Estrus zigilu interesgarriarekin topo egin eta lehendabiziko lan homonimoa argitaratu zuten. Ezbairik gabe, euren lanik borobilena, zientzia fikziozko estetikarekin jantxitako instro-rock-and-roll maisulan garaikidea. Bi disko gehiago kaleratu ondoren, Touch and Go diskoeetxe ezagunarekin sinatu zuten lurtar gehiagoren gana iristeko xedearekin. Bigarren disko sorta bat argitaratu eta gero, 2001ean espaziora itzuli ziren. Lehenago, baina, Bilboko Kafe Antzokian jo zuten. Bost urtez galaxietan barrena galdua izan ostean, 2006an lurrera bueltatu ziren, Touch and Go-ren 25. urteurrenaren harira Chicagon eginiko jaialdian parte hartzeko. Harrezkerotik, gure planetako zenbait agertokitan ikusi izan dira noizbehinka, tartean, aurten Benidormen egin den Funtastic jaialdiaren azken edizioan. Egun kosmosean galdua omen daude. Batek daki!

#### surfing in space

In 1992 a peculiar bunch of extraterrestrials drove their space ship into the Earth. More precisely, the space ship landed at Auburn, Alabama, USA. The crew decided to hide itself in the disguise of a rock'n'roll band, intending to infiltrate society, and called the group Man or Astroman? in honour of the crew members' double identity.

They started looking into North American popular culture and they were fascinated by 60's surf music. So they decided to play in that style, danced by teenagers who didn't know how to surf, and to play it dirtied up with a bit of punk and garage rock. They also fell in love with 50's and 60's science fiction, maybe they were homesick. So they started using samples from B movies and tv series. They also took their obsession with Sci Fi to their concerts, dressing like astronauts, playing theremin and using Tesla reels to decorate their stages.

After playing a few concerts, they came across the interesting Estrus label and they recorded the first piece of work which they named "man or astroman?". There is no question that their most complete piece of work is a masterpiece of contemporary instrumental rock'n'roll with science fiction aesthetics. After bringing out two more discs, they signed with Touch and Go with the aim of reaching a wider audience. After this second lot of discs, they went back into space in 2001. But before that they did play at Bilbao's Kafe Antzokia. After being lost in space for five years, they came back to earth in 2006 to take part in Touch and Go's 25th anniversary in Chicago. Since then, they have been seen on various stages on our planet, amongst others at this year's Benidorm Funtastic festival. It seems they're lost in the cosmos at present. Who knows!

## musikaren dimentsioak

Rice Unibertsitate-k martxan jarri berri duen proiektu batek musikaren pertzepzioan parte hartzen duten ezaugarri neuronalak aztertu ditu. Ez da erraza azterketa zientifiko sakon eta interesgarria lerro eskas batuetan laburtea, baina, gure kolaboratzaileen artean Punset ez badago ere, musikaren dimentsoak aztertzen dituen ikerketa honen berri ematea deliberatu dugu. Jantzi betaurrekoak eta entzun!

Musikak dimentso bi ditu: bertikala eta horizontala. Dimentso bertikalak une berean gertatzen diren noten arteko harremana neurten du. Elkarrekin jotzen diren noten arteko distantzia horri "harmonia" esaten diogu, eta, hain zuzen ere, mendebaldeko musikan gehien garatu eta erabiltzen den dimentso bertikal honi eman zaio "dimentso bertikala" izendapena. Noten arteko interbaloak kontsonante edo disonante gisa definitzen dira. Kontsonanteak simpleki esan nahi du interbaloak belarriari plazerra eta estabilitatea sentzazioa ematen diola. Disonantea, ordea, kontrako da, ezinegona eta desoreka. Azalpen horren subjektibitate maila handia da. Mendebaldeko kulturan hezitakoak hartzen gaitu oinarrian zein soinu den erosoa eta zein deserosoa definitzerako orduan. Kulturaz aldatuz gero, azalpen horrek ez du baliorik. Hala ere, dimentsoen kontuan zerikurisik ez duenez, jarrai dezagun solfeoko klasearekin. Dimentso bertikala erraza iruditu bazaizue, dimentso horizontala are simpleagoa da. Noten eta isiltasun tarteen harremanak osatzen du. Erraz ulertzeko, musikaren denbora elementua litzateke dimentso horizontala. Musika, beraz, noten arteko espazioan eta denboran oinarritzen da.

Dimentso bertikala notek betetzen duten espazioa bada eta dimentso horizontala notek denborarekin duten harremana... posiblea al litzateke denboran eta espazioan bidaiatzea ahalbidetuko luukeen musikari? Guk ez dugu zalantzak. Gizakiaren jarduera guztien artean musika delako, ziurrenik, denboran eta espazioan bidaiatzeko modurik boteretsuena.

## the dimensions of music

A recently started new project set up by Rice University has investigated the neuronal features that appear in musical perception. It's not easy to sum up an interesting and rigorous scientific investigation in just a few lines, but even though Punset is not among our collaborators, we will do our best to throw some light on the latest research into the dimensions of music. So, get your glasses on and listen!

Music has two dimensions: vertical and horizontal. The vertical dimension is composed of relationships of notes occurring simultaneously. The distances between those notes is called harmony and it is this dimension, called "vertical dimension" that has been most developed in western music. Intervals are described as being either consonant or dissonant. Consonant means simply that the interval seems stable and pleasant, while dissonant implies the opposite: unstable and unpleasant. This definition is obviously highly subjective. When defining what is either pleasant or unpleasant to the ear, we must take into consideration cultural elements that have been accepted as thus for those growing up in the West. If we change culture, this explanation loses any meaning it might have. Nevertheless, as this has nothing to do with dimensions, we'll carry on with our music classes. If you thought the vertical dimension was simple, the horizontal dimension is a real push over. It is composed of relationships among a succession of notes and silent pauses. More easily put, this would be the temporal element of music. Therefore, music is based on the space and time between notes.

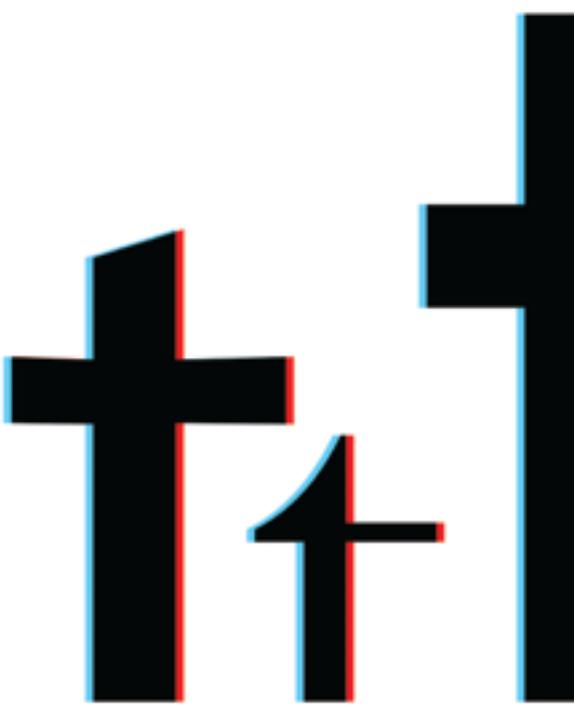
If the vertical dimension is the space filled by notes and the horizontal dimension is the relationship between notes and time... is there a music that would enable travel through time and space? We have absolutely no doubts about it. Of all human activity music is surely the most powerful way of moving through space and time.



Arpoiaz, liburuetan azaltzen zen bale zuri bat harrapatu nuen. Balea labanaz irekitzean, sabelean mezu bat gordetzen zuen botila topatu nuen. Mezua irakurtzen hasi nintzen, baina une hartan...

I caught a white whale, one of the ones you see in books, with my harpoon. When I was opening it up with my knife, I found a message in a bottle in its belly. I started reading the message, but just then...

FUTURA LIGHT OBLIQUE  
FUTURA NIGHT OBLIQUE  
FUTURA NEARLY CONDENSED  
FUTURA LIGHT CONDENSED  
FUTURA CONDENSED  
FUTURA MEDIUM CONDENSED  
FUTURA HEAVY CONDENSED  
FUTURA BOLD CONDENSED  
FUTURA EXTRA BOLD CONDENSED  
FUTURA SUPER BOLD CONDENSED  
FUTURA EXTRABOLD CONDENSED  
FUTURA HEAVY OBLIQUE  
FUTURA BOLD OBLIQUE  
FUTURA EXTRA BOLD OBLIQUE  
FUTURA SUPER BOLD OBLIQUE  
FUTURA EXTRABOLD OBLIQUE  
FUTURA HEAVY CONDENSED OBLIQUE  
FUTURA BOLD CONDENSED OBLIQUE  
FUTURA EXTRA BOLD CONDENSED OBLIQUE  
FUTURA SUPER BOLD CONDENSED OBLIQUE  
FUTURA EXTRABOLD CONDENSED OBLIQUE  
FUTURA HEAVY OBLIQUE OBLIQUE  
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FUTURA SUPER BOLD OBLIQUE OBLIQUE  
FUTURA EXTRABOLD OBLIQUE OBLIQUE



REMATES AS

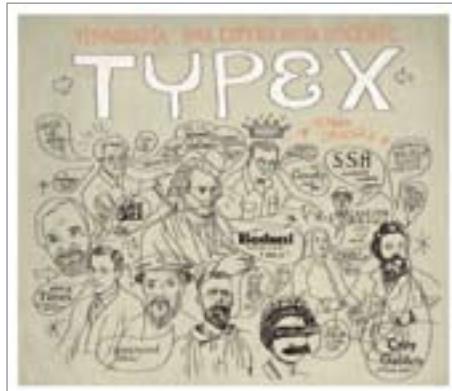
Liburua, UNESCO-ren arabera, aldizkakotasunik gabe, 49 orrialdetik gorako bolumen batean inprimaturikoari esaten zaio. Laburra bada, opuskulu edo foiletoi deitzen da, eta bolumen bat baino gehiago baditu, obra.

Definizioa, jakina, zehatza da, baina definizio geometriko bat ere badu: liburu bat poliedro bat da. Eta poliedro bat espazio finito bat da, altuera, zabalera eta sakontasun dimentsioak dituena. Hiru dimentsioko espazio euklideo bat.

Egun oso modan dago 3D simulazioaren kontua, bi dimensioko azaleretan espazio hirudimentzialak proiektatzea. Nik, ordea, kontrako bidea aurkeztu nahi izan dut. 3D objektu bat, poliedro bat, liburu bat, 2D irudikapen grafikoak dituena. Beno, bistadizo bat bota, eta 3D irudikapen grafikoak ere badirela ikusten dut. Baino horiek topatzeko Typex irakurri (begiratu) beharko duzue.

According to UNESCO, any publication which is not periodical and has more than 49 pages is called a book. If it is shorter, it's called an opuscule or pamphlet and, if there is more than one volume, a work.

This is an exact definition, of course, and there is also a geometrical definition: a book is also called a polyhedron. A polyhedron is a finite physical space with dimensions of height, width and depth. A three-dimensional euclidean space. And nowadays it's very popular to project 3D simulations onto two-dimensional surfaces. But I want to suggest the opposite route. A 3D object, a polyhedron, a book with two-dimensional illustrations ... Have a look and you'll see that there are 3D graphic illustrations too. But to find them you'll have to read (look at) Typex.



[www.hernan.tv](http://www.hernan.tv)





## zinema estereoskopikoaren urrezko aroa

50eko hamarkadan, AEBtako gazteriak sesio bikoitzeko zinema areto txikiak betetzen zituen. II. Mundu Gerra amaitu berritan, gerra hotzaren hastapen garaian, eta mehatxu nuklearren propagandaz elikatuta, gazteriak abentura, zientzia fikzioa eta beldurrezko filmak ikusteko irrikitan zegoen. Telebista konpetentzia gogorra bilakatzen hasia zen, eta zinema industriak telebistak eskaini ez zezakeen zerbaitkin erantzun zuen: 3D zinema.

1889an asmatu zen zinema estereoskopiko edo 3D zinemaz ezaguna den teknika. William Friese-Green izan zen asmatzailea. Garai hartan, ordea, irudiak enfokea asko galtzen zuten eta ikuslegoari buruko min handiak sortzen zizkion. 1922an Nat C. Deverich-ek filmatu zuen betaurreko anaglifoekin (kartoi urdina eta gorria erabiltzen dutenak) ikusteko lehendabiziko filma, Power of Love. 30eko hamarkadako depresioarekin batera, 3D teknika desagertu egin zen zinema komertzialek.

II. Mundu Gerraren ostean, zinema estudioen industria indarberritu zenean, indarrez itzuli zen zinema estereoskopikoa. Arrazoeitako bat telebistaren agertzea eta zabalkundea izan zen. Zinemak formula berriak eskaini behar zituen jendea aretoetara erakartzeko. Eta berehala ikusi zuten zinema estereoskopikoa izan zitekeela formula magikoa. Bwana Devil (1952) izan zen berpizte horri hasera eman zion filma. Estudioak jabetu ziren abenturazko zine herrikoi horretan 3Dak arrakasta handia zuela. Estudioko film klasiko eta tradizionalen alboan, B serieko filmeek herri guztiak sesio bikoitzeko zinema aretoak jendez betetzen zituzten. Vincent Price protagonista zuela, House of Wax izan zen 3D irudiez gain soinu estereofonikoa erabili zuen lehendabiziko filma. Filmaren zuzendariak, André de Toth-ek, paradoxikoki, ez zuen sekula bere sorkuntza 3Dn ikusteko aukerarik izan, begi bakarra zuelako. Hamarkada hasera horretan, B serieko 60 filmetik gora filmatu zen. Horien artean, It came from Outer Space (1953) eta Alfred Hitchcock-en Dial M for Murder (1954).

50eko hamarkadaren erdialdera, behera egin zuen 3D filmeen ekoizpenak. Filmaketa prozesu garestia zen; batetik, zinema aretoetako proiektio tresnen moldaketa zela, eta bestetik, betaurrekoek jende askori sortzen zioten burukominak zirela, 3D filmen ekoizpena ia ia desagertu zen. Harik eta hamarkadaren amaieran, Cinemascope formatua erabiltzen hasi ziren arte. Formatu zabal horren ikusgarritasunak berriro eragin zuen 3D filmeenganako interesa. 1960an September Storn (1960) estreinatu zen, eta, bi urteren epean, 54 film gehiago ekoitzu zen teknika estereoskopikoa erabiliz. Baino, moda guztiak bezala, iraungitze data zuen eta berriro ere asko jeitsi zen ekoizpena.

3D zinema ez zen 70eko hamarkadara arte itzuli. Stereo-Vision etxeak sistema berri bat garatu zuen, eta ordura arte gertatzen ziren sinkronizazio akatsak konponzea lortu zuten. 3Daren kalitateak gora egin zuen, eta teknika horrek filmatu zen Avatar iritsi arte historiako 3D filme ikusiena izan dena: The Stewardesses (1970). 80eko hamarkadan ere firmitu zen pelikula sorta txiki bat. Horien arten, Spilberg-en Jaws (1983). Beste film sorta bat ere ekoitzu zen, baina ez zuten ikuslegoaren interesik pitzu. Aipatzeko da, ordea, 1986an Michael Jackson protagonista duen Captain EO filma; Francis Ford Coppola eta George Lucasen filmatuta, Disney parkean projektatzeko ekoitzu zen eta ia 15 urtez erakutsi da han. 2000 urtetik aurrera, badirudi bigarren urrezko aro baten hastapenetan gaudela. James Cameron-ek 2003an Ghosts of the Abyss filmatu zuen eta, aurrerago, Avatar proiektuari ekin zion.

Zinema teknologiaren aldaketa amaiagabe eta azkarri esker, egunetik egunera hobetuz doa 3D teknika, eta geroz eta efektu ikusgarriagoak lortzen dira. 50eko hamarkadan gertatu zen bezalaxe, estimulu berrien konpetentziaren aurrean (bideojokoak, Internet...) zinemak 3D teknologia berreskuratu du.



## the golden age of stereoscopic cinema

In the 50's young people in the States filled up small cinemas for double sessions. With the Second World War just over, the Cold War beginning and the threat of nuclear war everywhere, young people were enthusiastic about science fiction, adventure and terror films. Competition from television had become ferocious and the cinema industry came back with something that tv couldn't offer: 3D cinema.

Stereoscopic cinema, also known as 3D cinema, was invented in 1889. William Friese-Green was the inventor. But at that time focus was often lost and this gave spectators headaches. In 1922 Nat C. Deverich made the first film to be watch using anaglyph glasses (with blue and red cardboard): Power of Love. The 3D technique disappeared from the cinema during the depression of the 30's.

After the Second World War, with the cinema studios returning to form, stereoscopic cinema came back with a vengeance. One of the reasons was the appearance and popularity of television. Cinema had to offer new formulae to bring people to cinemas. And suddenly they saw that stereoscopic cinema could be the magic formula. Bwana Devil (1952) was the film that started this renaissance. The studios realised that this adventure cinema in 3D was a huge success. Compared with classic and traditional films, B movies easily filled the double sessions in all the cinemas in every city and town. House of Wax used Vincent Price in the first film with 3D images and stereo sound. Paradoxically, the director, André de Toth, was never able to see his creation in 3D because he only had one eye. During that decade, more

than 60 B movies were made. They included It came from Outer Space (1953) and Alfred Hitchcock's Dial M for Murder (1954).

But towards the middle of the 50's the production of 3D films decreased. 3D films almost disappeared because it was an expensive process, cinemas had to be adapted for it and many people got headaches because of watching them. At the end of the decade, Cinemascope started to be used. This wide format brought new interest in 3D. In 1960 September Storm (1960) opened and within two years of that 54 more films were produced using stereoscopic techniques. But, like all fashions, it was short-lived and production soon fell once more. 3D cinema didn't come back again until the 70's. A new system called Stereo-Vision was developed and this managed to solve the previous problems with synchronisation. 3D quality was improved and this technique was used to film The Stewardesses (1970), the most viewed 3D film in history until Avatar. There were also a few of these films made in the 80's, including Spielberg's Jaws (1983). Another few films were made, but they didn't catch viewer's imagination. But it is worth mentioning the film that Michael Jackson starred in in 1986, Captain Eo. Francis Ford Coppola and George Lucas filmed it, Disney produced it and it was shown at Disney for 15 years. It looks like we're in a second golden age since the year 2000. James Cameron filmed Ghosts of the Abyss in 2003 and then started work on Avatar. Thanks to ceaseless and rapid technological changes, 3D techniques are improving from day to day and there are more and more spectacular effects. Like in the 50's, there are new competitors to deal with (video games, the Internet ...) The cinema's taken to 3D once more.



musika  
euskaraz

Noranahi goazela. Nonahi gaudela.  
Gure jendearekin. Gure iritzia adierazi  
nahi dugunean, geure erara. Euskara  
gure bizimoduaren osagaia da. Berezkoa  
dugu. Lagunen artean, gure giroan,  
gure artean euskaraz.



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Diputación Foral de Bizkaia



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neska / girl       mutia / boy  
S M L XL

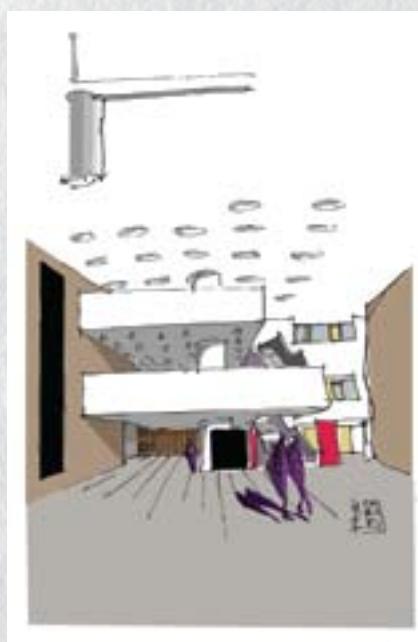
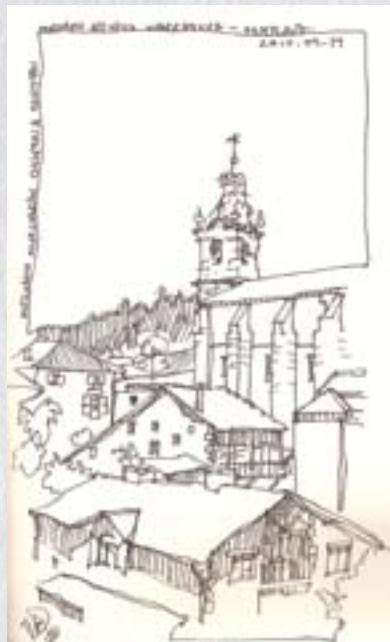
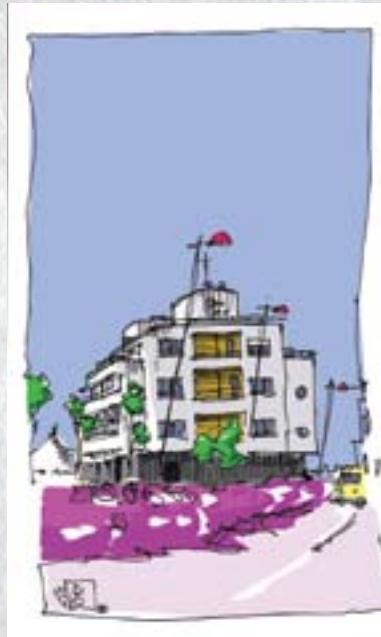
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webgunean erositzazu

A surreal illustration depicting a giant tentacle monster, likely a Kraken, attacking a small boat. The Kraken's tentacles, rendered in black and red, are wrapped around the boat, causing it to break apart. Several crew members are shown in various states of panic and drowning. In the background, large, swirling eyes with black pupils are visible, looking directly at the viewer. The style is a mix of traditional woodcut-like line work and modern graphic design.

Itsasoan hondoratzen nintzen bitartean,  
kraken baten tentakuluak barkua txikitzen  
ikusi nuen. Gero, hutsunea iritsi zen.

As I was moving across the sea, I saw  
a giant tentacle destroy the boat. Then  
there was a blank.

irudia / illustration: txuma



Hau da gure helburuak erakusten dituen manifestoa:

1. Tokian marrazten dugu, barnean ala kanpoan, ikusten duguna zuzenean islatuz.
2. Gure marrazkiek gure inguruko istorioa kontatzen dute, bizi garen eta bidaiatzen dugun tokietakoak.
3. Marraztean, toki eta une jakin bat islatzen dugu.
4. Ikusten ditugun eszenekin leialak gara.
5. Estilo esberdintasuna ospatzzen dugu, eta edozein tresna eta euskarri erabiltzen dugu.
6. Elkarrilaguntzen diogu eta taldean marrazten.
7. Gure marrazkiak sarean elkarbanatzen ditugu.
8. Mundua marrazkiz marrazki erakusten dugu.

This is the manifesto we follow:

1. We draw on location, indoors or out, capturing what we see from direct observation.
2. Our drawings tell the story of our surroundings, the places we live and where we travel.
3. Our drawings are a record of time and place.
4. We are truthful to the scenes we witness.
5. We use any kind of media and cherish our individual styles.
6. We support each other and draw together.
7. We share our drawings online.
8. We show the world, one drawing at a time.



Egia ikusi ahal izateko, sakonago, bortitzago ikusteko, eta horrela guztiz bizi eta kontiente izateko, marrazten ditut inguruzten gaituzten gauzak, txinatarrek "hamar mila gauzak" deiturikoak. Marrazketa da mundua une oro berraunkitzen lagunten didan ikasgaia. Zera ikasi dut, ez dudala benetan ikusi marraztu ez deduna, eta gauza arrunt bat marrazten hasten naizenean, haren apartekotasunaz ohartzen naizela, mirari hutsa.

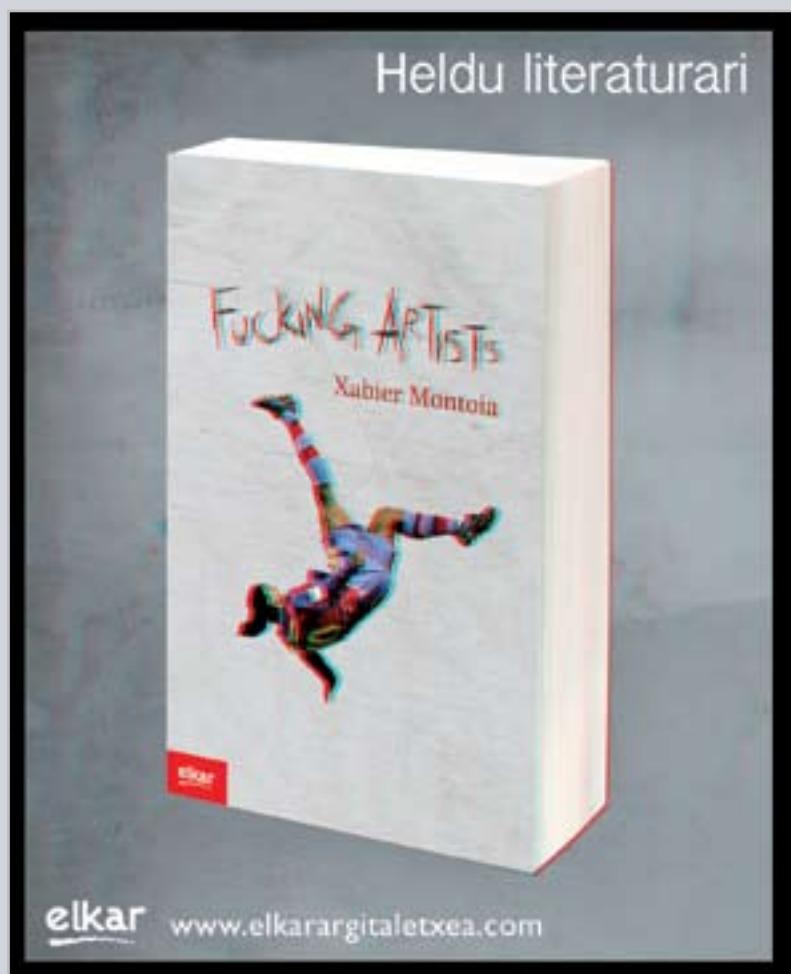
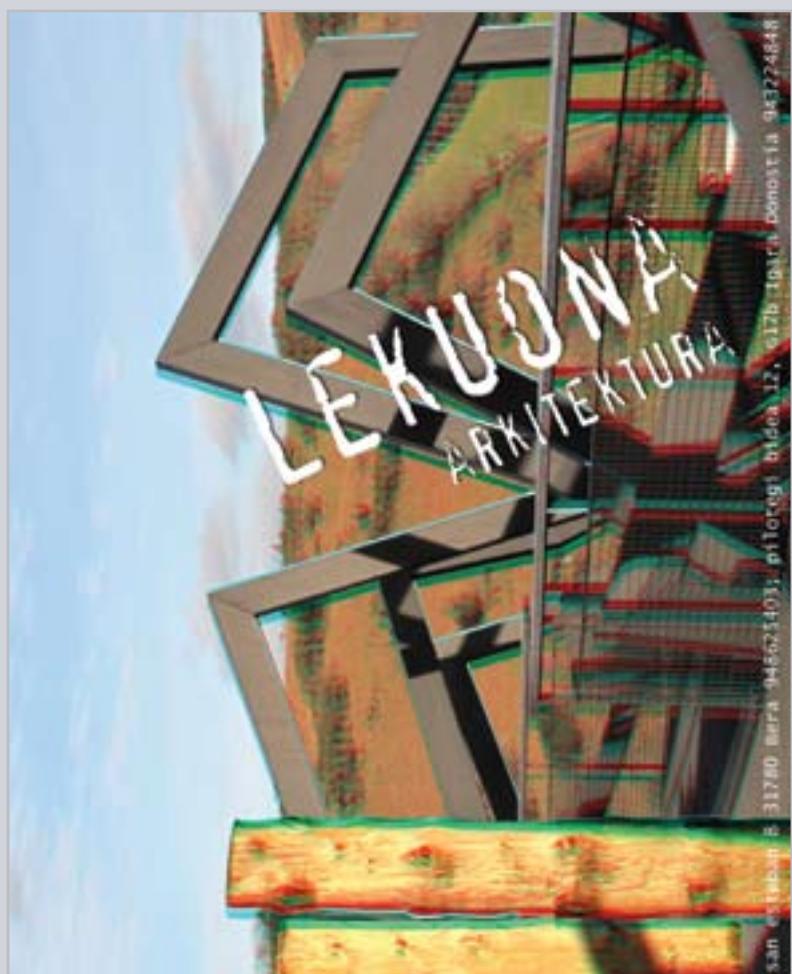
Frederick Franck  
The Zen of Seeing

*It is in order to really see, to see ever deeper, ever more intensely, hence to be fully aware and alive, what the Chinese call "The Ten Thousand Things" around me... I have learned that what I have not drawn, I have never really seen, and that when I start drawing an ordinary thing, I realize how extraordinary it is, sheer miracle.*

Frederick Franck  
The Zen of Seeing

Urban sketcher Gabriel Campanario ilustratzaile eta kazetariak sorturiko blog sare eta flickr taldea da. Bertan marrazkilari edo zirriborrolariok (sketchers) gure marrazkiak eta istorioak zabaltzen ditugu eta elkar topatzentz dugu. Tokian tokiko marrazketaren balio artistiko, narratzailea eta hezitzalea goraipatzentz da bertan, horren praktika bultzatzentz eta munduan zehar gauza bera egiten duen jendea elkartuz. Mundua erakutsi nahi dugu, marrazkiz marrazki.

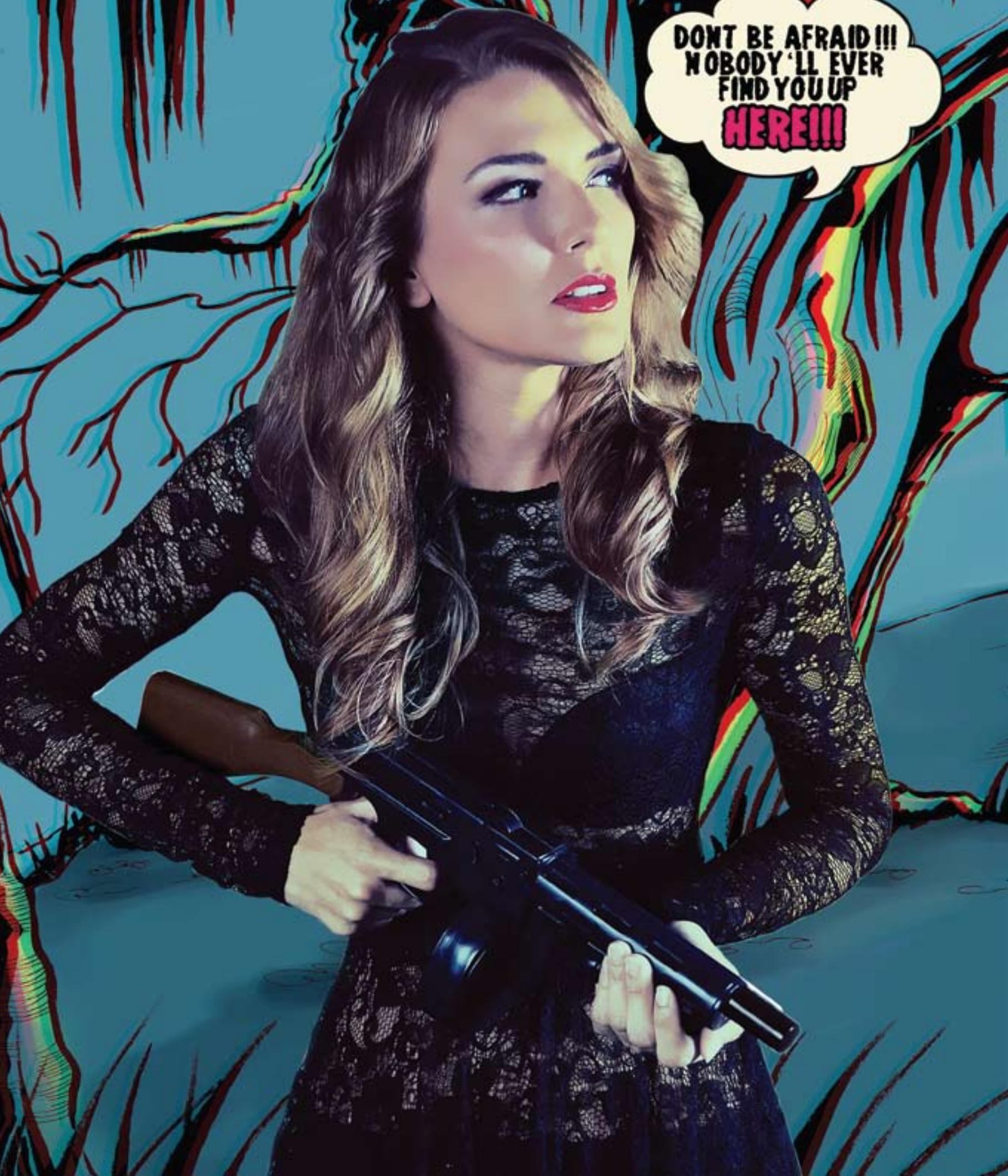
Urban sketcher is a blog network and flickr group created by illustrator and journalist Gabriel Campanario. Artists and sketchers can interact and share our artwork and stories there. We commend the educational and narrative worth of local drawings and promote them by bringing together people from all over the world who do the same thing. We want to show the world, drawing by drawing.



SO YOU DIDN'T  
BELIEVE WE EXISTED!!  
WELL, YOU FOOL. DO  
YOU BELIEVE IT  
**NOW ???**

nigth of the living deads

sesio bikotzeo proiekzioaren lehen atala...  
grindhouse first part!



DON'T BE AFRAID!!!  
NOBODY'LL EVER  
FIND YOU UP  
**HERE!!!**



jantzia / dress: sinequanone  
panties / kuleroak: intimissimi

I CAN'T  
UNDERSTAND IT...  
WHAT WENT WRONG?  
WHAT... WENT...  
**WRONG???**



# paperpapers



entzun  
eragin

Urte amaierarekin batera, klasiko batzen agerpena ziklikoa itzultzen da: Ferrero Rocher bonboiak, Eguberrietako argiak eta *Entzun* musika aldizkariaren urtekaria. Urtero lez, artikulu luze eta sakonak, argazkiak, urteko afixa ederrenak, komikiak, urteko talde interesgarrienekin osatutako kantu bildumaren diskoa... Ez dugu orain aurtengo zenbakian azaltzen diren musikaren eta edukien errepasoa egingo, erreseina osoa horretan pasako genuke eta. Besterik gabe, esan, musikazaleentzat ezinbestekoa dela, eta Errege Magoak, Olentzero edo dena delakoak aitaren edo amaren nobioa direnez, ez itxaron inork oparitzea eta zu zeuk eskuratu.

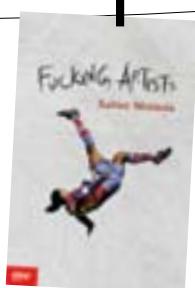
At the end of the year, there are always a few traditions: Ferrero Rocher chocolates, Christmas lights and *Entzun* music magazine's year book. Like every year, there are long, in-depth articles, photos, the best posters of the year, comics, a disk with songs by the year's most interesting groups ... We're not going to list all the musicians and contents in this year's number. It would take up the whole of this space. We'd just like to say that it's indispensable for music lovers and, as Olentzero and the Three Kings are always mum or dad's partners, don't wait to be given it and get hold of it yourself.



fikzioaren  
izterrak  
ur apalategi.  
susa

Errealitatetik fikziozko dimentsiora eta fikziotik errealitatezko salto egiten dut liburu honetako narrazioek. Umoreaz eta ironiaz gainezka egiten duten gertaeren atzean, pertsonaia zekien eta miserable samarrak aurkezten dizkigu idazleak. Kasu batzuetan, hain dira patetikoak, errukia diegula eta euren jokabidea ulertzera iristen garela. Literaturaren mundua aipatzenten duten liburu gehienetan modura, gai horren inguruan interesik edo ezaguerarik ez dutenentzat ez da irakurketarik gomendagarriena.

The story in this book leaps out from reality to the dimension of fiction and from fiction to reality. As well as using humour and irony, the writer shows us mean, miserable characters. Some of the characters are so pathetic that we end up pitying them and understanding their behaviour. As with most books in literature, this isn't recommended reading for people who aren't interested in or who aren't familiar with these surroundings.



fuckin artists  
xabier montoia.  
elkarlanean

Izenburuagatik soilik merezi du liburuak. Izenburuaren azpian Xabier Montoiaaren izena azaltzen bada, ipuin hauen irakurketa derrigorrezkoa iruditzentz zaigu. Eta hori frogatzeko erreseina hau. Hainbeste fido gara Montoiaaren lumaz, ezen liburua irakurri gabe ere gomendatua egiten dugula. Profesionaltasun falta ikaragarria geurea. Onartzen dugu. Halakoak gara "montoistak", lotsagabe hutsak.

The book's worth getting just for the title. If the name beneath the title is Xabier Montoia, we reckon these short stories are compulsory reading. That's why we're telling you about it. We trust Montoia so much that we're recommending the book to you without even having read it. We're incredibly unprofessional. We admit that. That's what Montoia's fans are like, shameless.



encyclopedia  
prehistorica  
series  
robert sabuda &  
matthew reinhart

Liburuaz gain eskulangintza lan ederra dira "pop-up" liburuak. Entziklopedia natural honek biltzen dituen bildumak izugarriak dira. 3D efektu organiko itzelatzen dute bertan gordetzen diren paperezko "eskulturek". Natur zientziak erakusteko modu ikusgarria da. Adi ibili, esaera garaikideak dioen moduan, "when you pop, you can't stop".

As well as being books, pop-up books are great pieces of craft. The various collections that this natural encyclopaedia brings together are amazing. These paper "sculptures" produce some fantastic organ 3D effects. A striking way to show what natural science is. Watch out, as a contemporary saying puts it: "when you pop, you can't stop".



Uharte bakarti bateko hondartza batean esnatu nintzen. Uharteak, ordea, ez zen hain bakartia. Basati batzuk azaldu ziren ni harrapatu eta jan nahian, eta ohianean barrena ihes egin nuen. Palmera artean, itxura beldurgarrria zuen kobazulo bat topatu nuen, eta han ezkutatu nintzen. Kobazuloa sakona zen, eta sakontasun haren beste aldean argi bat ikusi nuen.

I woke up on a beach on an island. But it wasn't a desert island. Some savages caught me and when they made clear that they wanted to eat me, I escaped into the forest. Right there, amongst the palm trees, I found a frightening looking cave and I hid in it. It was a deep cave, and at the other end of that depth I saw a light.

irudia / illustration: imanol aizpuru



# espazioaren irudikapenaren lilura the dazzle of representing space

Dimentsioez hitz egiten dugunean, ez dugu inoiz ahaztu behar aldagarriak direla. Ez hori bakarrik. Dimentsio kontzeptua gure garunaren irakurketa bat da, eta arrazoi horrexegatik liluratik asko du. Arkitekturak, oinarian, espazioaren neurketa eta errepresentazioa erabiltzen ditu. Planoak erabiltzen ditu zeregin horretan, eta hain zuen ere, eremu lau horretan ematen da bi eta hiru dimentsoien arteko lilura jokoa.

Plano bat, beti, gertakizun bidimentsionala da. Paperean edo ordenagailuaren pantailan marrazturiko puntuek eta lerroek ez dute bi dimentsoien eremutik ihes egiteko gaitasunik. Hala ere, gizakiak asmatu du puntu eta lerro horien konbinaketaren bitartez sakontasunaren lilura sotzeko modua. Sakontasunaren ilusio horrek hirugarren dimentsoaren errepresentazioa eskaintzeko gaitasuna du. Plano batean marrazturiko edozer hiru norabidetan antzeman dezakegu: gora eta behera, eskubira eta ezkerrera, aurrera eta atzera. Espazioari dagokionez, ez dago beste aukerarik. Hala ere, plano batean badira beste dimentso berri batzuk gehitzeko aukerak: koloreak, formak, marraztutako lerroen zabalera... Plano arkitektoniko batean horiek guztiak dimentso berriak eta aldagarriak dira, eta horrek hiru dimentsoietatik haratago eramatzen gaitu.

Dimentsoien kontu horrek, ordea, esan bezala, zerikusi handia du gure burmuineko conexio neuronalekin eta gure begiratzeko gaitasunarekin eta heziketarekin. Hiru dimentsoiek espazio bat sortzeko gaitasuna badute, aipaturiko beste dimentso horiek "obserbazio espazio" berriak sortzeko gaitasuna dutela esan genezake. Obserbazio espazio horiek ez dute zerikusirik, berez, espazio tridimensionalari ematen diogun kokatze zentzuarekin. Azken finean, hiru dimentsiotako espazio horren kokatze zentzia gure buruak sorturiko zerbait besterik ez da; gure garunean sortzen den dimentso bat baino ez. Gure garunetik kanpo ez da esistitzen altura, zabalera, sakonera, argia, kolorea, soinua, temperatura, usaimena edo bestelako dimentsoiorik. Guzti horiek ez dira errealitate objektiboak. Gure garuneko kalkulu neurolalen emaitza besterik ez dira. Horregatik dira misterio bat mendebaldeko herrialde zibilizatuen biztanleentzat beste gizaki batzuek somatzen dituzten dimentsoak. Australiako aborigenek ondarraren mugimendua irakurtzen eta ulertzen dute; eskimalek elurraren hizkuntza ulertzen dute; Amazonetako indigenak hainbeste egokitu dira oihanera, ezen bertoko parametro itxietatik ateratzen direnean eta zeruhertz zabaletara eramatzen dituztenean zorabioak sentitzen baitituzte (gauza bera gertatzen zaie urte askotan preso egon direnei).

When we speak of dimensions, we should never forget that they are variable. And not only that. The concept of dimension is a reading by our brain and that is the reason why it can dazzle us. Architecture, fundamentally, uses the measurement and representation of space. It uses plans for this and it is here that the fascinating play between the second and third dimension takes place.

A plan is always a two-dimensional happening. Dots and lines drawn on paper or on a computer cannot break the boundaries of two dimensions. Nevertheless, humans have come up with the way to combine those dots and lines to create an alluring depth. This illusion of depth is able to create a representation of the third dimension. When we see anything drawn on a plan we can discern three directions: from top to bottom, left to right and from front to back. As far as space is concerned, there are no other options possible. Nevertheless, on a plan, there is the possibility to add further dimensions: colours, shapes, the width of the lines drawn... On an architectonic plan all of these aforementioned elements are new and variable dimensions and they can take us further than the third dimension.

However, the perception of these dimensions is directly related to cerebral neuronal connections, our education and our ability to visualise anything. If three dimensions have the ability to create a space, the other dimensions we have mentioned can create other dimensions called an "observation-space". These observation spaces have nothing to do with our sense of placement as regards tridimensional space. In the end, the sense we make of a three-dimensional representation is nothing other than a perception of dimension that we create in our brains. Outside of our brains there are no dimensions of height, width, depth, light, colour, sound, temperature, smell or otherwise. These are not objective realities. They are nothing more than the results of neuronal calculations in our brain. That is why dimensions recognized by other cultures are a mystery to us, the inhabitants of the civilized West. Australian Aborigines can read and understand the movements of sand and the Eskimos understand the language of snow. Native tribes of the Amazon have become such a part of their surroundings that if they are removed from the tightly closed parameters of their environment and exposed to open horizons, they become dizzy and can faint (exactly as happens to prisoners who have spent long sentences in jail).



## galerian gora

Manhattango Boweryn, Sperone Westwater arte galeria ezagunak espazio berri bat ireki du. Eta ez dio edozeini egin galeria berria eraikitzeko enkargua. Sir Norman Foster-ek (geriatrikoetan Brad Pitt-ek baino arrakasta gehiago duen arkitekto eleganteak) eta bere kideek diseinatu eta eraiki berri duten galeriaren ikusgarritasuna eta originaltasuna eztabaidatzerik ez dago. Bederatziz pisuko garaira duen eraikuntzaren ardatza 4 x 7 metroko areto mugikorra da. Areto mugikor hori igo eta jeitsi egiten da eraikinaren egitura barnean, altuera ezberdinan kokatutako artelanetara iritsi ahal izateko. Eraikunta berezi honetan "pisu" kontzeptua bera erabat aldatu egiten da. Igogailu baten moduan funtzionatzen duen aretoa non geratzen den, han dagoela pisua esan genezake. Modu horretan, pisurik ez dagoela edo eta infinitu pisu egon daitezkeela esan liteke, gezurrik esan gabe.

Eraikuntzaren aurrealdea erdi gardena izanik, kaletik ikus daiteke galeriako zein pisutan dagoen zorua une oro. Zalantzak gabe, etxe-orratz itxurako eraikuntza honek turistik eta bisitariak erakarriko ditu Bowery zonaldera. Hala ere, gisa honetako berrikuntza urbanistikoek aldaketa sozio-kulturalen iturri izaten dira auzoetan. Maila ekonomiko baxuko komunitateek alde egin behar izaten dute, diru gehiago dutenen mesedetan. "Elitzazio" edo, ingelesez, "gentrification" fenomenoaren inguruan mintzatuko gara zabalago, merezi du eta, the baldeko beste zenbakiren batean.

## gallery up

In the Bowery in Manhattan, the Sperone Westwater art gallery has just built and opened up a new space. And it hasn't employed just any old "Tom Dick or Harry" to do so. There is absolutely no debating the originality and the visual splendour of the new building designed and built by Sir Norman Foster (the elegant architect who is more popular than Brad Pitt in old folks homes) and his colleagues. The key element to the nine-story building is the moving 4 x 7 metre gallery. This mobile room moves up and down inside the structure of the building thus allowing access to works of art displayed at different heights. The concept of "floor" totally changes in this special building. Where this moving gallery that essentially functions as an elevator decides to stop is basically where the floor is, simple as that. There is no lie in saying that there are both no floors and infinite floors at the same time.

The façade of the building is semi-transparent and so the ground and upper floors are constantly visible from the street. There is no doubt that this skyscraper-style building will attract a huge amount of tourists and visitors to the Bowery neighbourhood. Nevertheless, this type of urban innovation is inevitably a source of socio-cultural change in these neighbourhoods. The less-moneyed communities are forced out in favour of the wealthier, who move in. We'll come back to this phenomenon of "gentrification" in a future issue of the balde. It's an issue that certainly merits more attention.

## galerian behera

## gallery down



## trampantojo: 3D betaurrekorik gabe trompe-l'œil: 3D without glasses

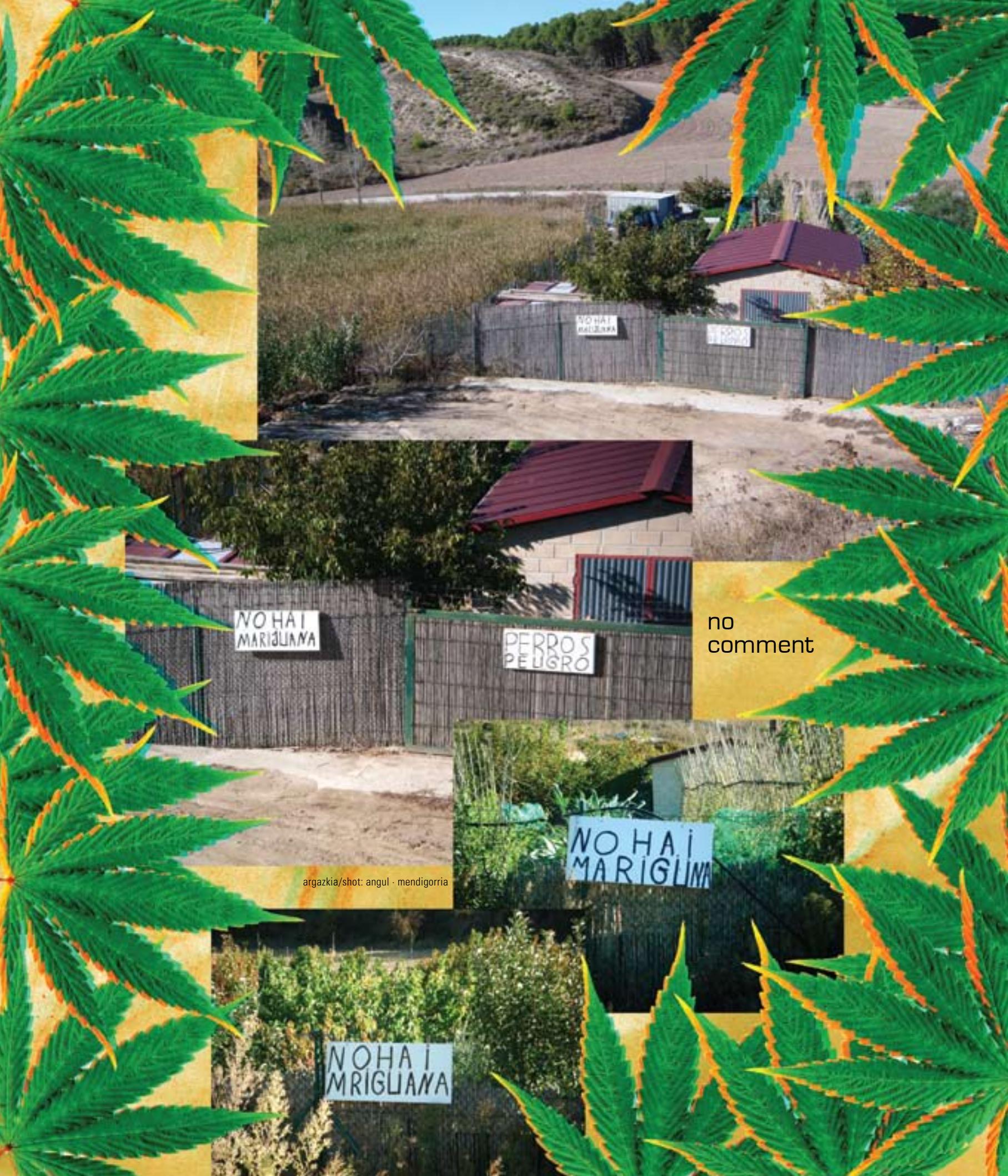
3Daren kontu hau guztia teknika berria dela pentsatzen duzuen guztiontzat, hitz eder bat ekarri dugu the baldera: trampantojo. Ez, ez du zerikusirik Paquirinen amarekin. Espazioa ez dagoen tokian espazioa sortzeko modu bat da, begiari iruzur egiteko asmaturiko teknika bat. Gazteleraz "trampa ante el ojo" esaldiaren laburpenak sortzen du hitza. Frantsesez "trompe l'œil" izenak ere argi egiten dio men iruzur horri.

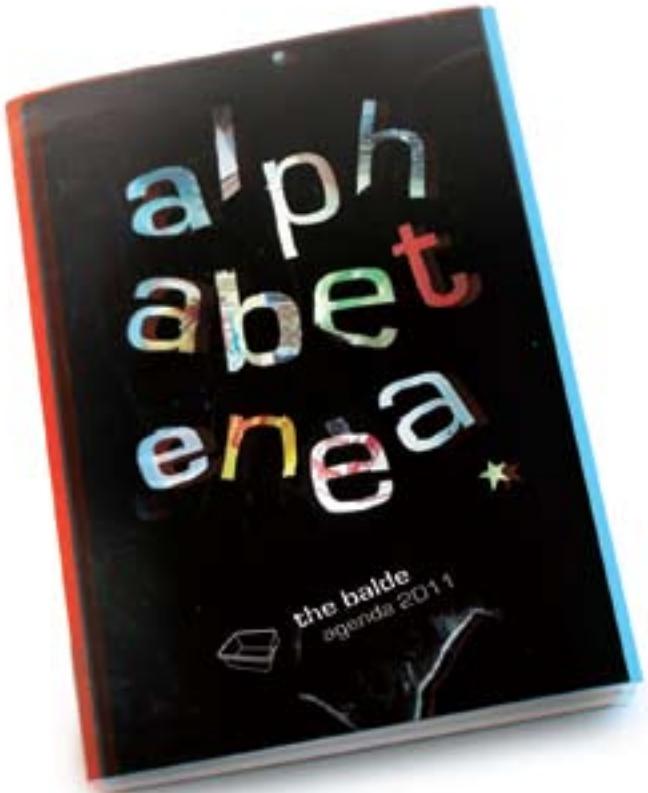
Pompeiako freskoetatik hasi, pintura erligiosoaren garai ezberdinatik pasa, eta egungo zinema dekoratueta raino, historia guztian zehar erabili izan den pintura teknika zail eta zehatz da trampantojoa. Orokorean, pintura mural errealistak izaten dira trampantojoak. Perspektiba faltsu bat eskaintzeko asmoarekin egiten dira. Perspektiba lantzen duen teknika zehatz bat esker, pinturak begiak engainatu eta sakontasunaren efektu optikoa lortzen du. Betaurrekorik behar ez duen 3D efektua. Pinturan landu da nagusiki trampantojoaren teknika, baina arkitekturak ere eman ditu engainu adibide aipagarriak. Gianluca Berninik eginiko Vatikanoko Scala Regia, adibidez, edo eta Borrominik Palazzo Spadan eraiki zuen Galeria Spada. Bi kasu horietan espazioaren pertzepcioa aldatu egiten da efektu arkitektonikoen bidez. Besteak beste, zutabeen altuerak aldatuz sakontasun sentsazio nabarmenagoa ematen da.

For those the balde readers who think that all this hullabaloo surrounding 3D is because it is a new technique, we have a wonderful new word for you: Trompe-l'œil. And no, it has absolutely nothing to do with trunks or horns. It's a technique for creating a space where there is none, a form of optical illusion that fools the eye. The word, in French, literally means "the misleading of the eye".

Starting with the frescoes at Pompey, moving through the different periods of religious art down to the cinema backdrops and decoration of today, trompe-l'œil is a difficult and exact painting technique that has been used throughout history. Generally, trompe-l'œil is and has normally been used on realist mural paintings. It is used to create a false perspective. Using a specific painting technique that focuses on perspective, the artist tricks the eyes and achieves the optical effect of depth in their work. The end result is basically a 3D effect without the glasses. This technique has mainly been used in painting but there are notable examples to be found in architecture. There is Gianluca Bernini's Scala Regia at the Vatican or Borromini's Galeria Spada built in the Palazzo Spada. The perception of space is altered architectonically. Through varying the heights of columns, a much more notable depth is achieved.







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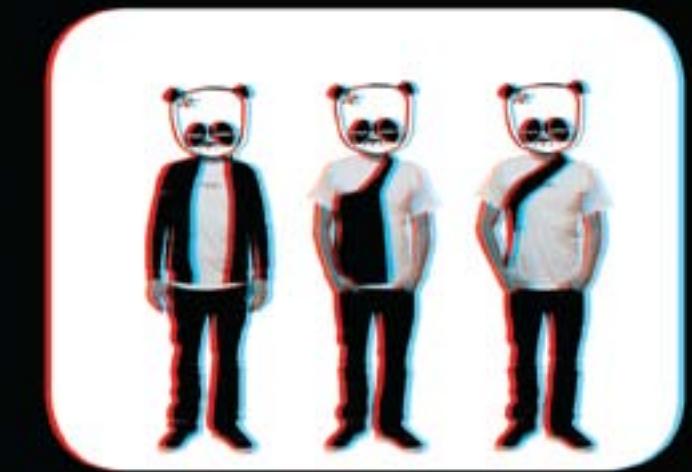
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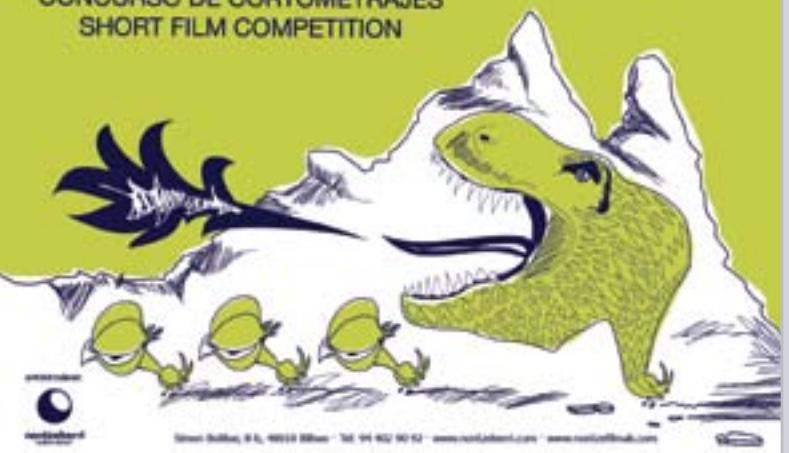
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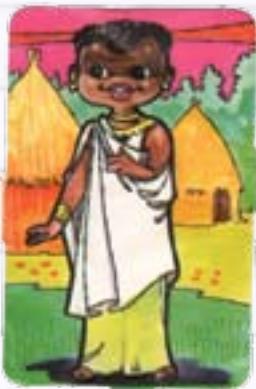
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Argirantz abiatu nintzen. Iristean, teatroetan izaten diren teloi horietako bat gurutzatu nuen, eta, bat batean, zirku honetan azaldu nintzen. Orduz gerotzik, hemen bizi naiz, azalean tatuaturik dudan nire patuaren istorioa kontatzen. Nire emaztea nola ezagutu nuen jakiteko beste egun batean etorri beharko duzue...

I set out towards the light. When I reached it, I walked through a theatre curtain and came out into this circus. Since then I've lived here, telling the stories that appear in the tattoos on my skin. You'll have to come again another day to hear how I met my wife...

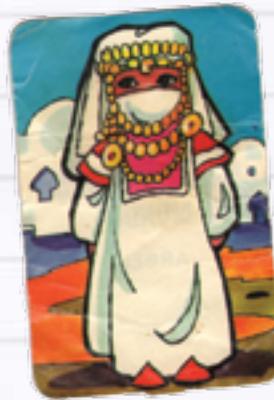




## kromoak cards



30 urtetik gora dugunontzat, orrialde hauetan ikusten ditugun kromoek oroitzapen bat baino gehiago piztuko dizkigute bat batean. Aurpegian pikorrik ateratzan hasi arte, behintzat, ez genuen multilenzako eta neskentzako jolasen bereizketarik egiten. Jolasordura ateratzean, garaian modan zegoenari ekiten genion: txiba, goma, sokasaltoa, kanikak, txapak... eta kromoak. Hain zuen zere, kanikekin batera, ziurrenik azken horiek izan ziren erabili genuen lehendabiziko diru formatua.



Esku mugimendu batekin irabazten eta galtzen genituen kromoak objektu grafiko bereziak ziren. "Objektua" edo "grafiko" hitzak zer ziren ere ez genekien arren, bagenekein kromo guztiek ez zutela berdin balio. Bereizten genituen, eta maila ezberdinan jartzen genituen marrazkia zela, forma zela edo kolorea edo brillantina zela. Haurtzarotik nerabezarorako pausoak eman behar genuenean, kromoena "maritxu"-en joko bihurtzen zen bat batean, eta kromoak zaborretara botatzen genituen kirol trogloditak bihurtuta. Eskerrak geratzen den kaxa batean gorde eta, 30 urteren ostean, altxor hau erakutsi digunik.



For those of us 30 years of age and older the cards on this page will bring back more than one memory. We never really knew how to distinguish between boys and girls' games till we started getting spots. When it was playtime, out we went and got straight into whatever game was the 'in-thing' at the time: spinning tops, la goma, skipping ropes, marbles, bottle tops and... cards. There's little doubt that, along with marbles, cards were the first form of money we used.

You won and lost cards with a single move of your hand. Cards were special graphic objects. Though we hadn't a bull's notion then of what 'graphic' or 'object' meant, we did know that not all cards were worth the same. We split them into different levels according to their drawing, the shape, the colours or if they had a glossy sheen or not. Upon leaving childhood behind and becoming adolescents, these games with cards were suddenly for kids and wimps and as we turned into teenage sports fiends, the cards were dumped in the bin. Well, not everyone did, thankfully there are those who kept them safely stowed away in cardboard boxes under beds and in attics and now, 30 years on, we can once again feast our eyes on these little treasures.



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## windows for desire

I've recently started to receive photographs on my telephone from somebody I don't know. She obviously got her numbers mixed up and sent it to me instead of to her lover. At first it was just a couple of pictures. I wrote a message to let the mysterious sender know she had got the number wrong. I never sent it though. I had already realized that those photographs were about the only thing that would make something of my day. I imagine that invisible face at the end of that long slender neck, the pale white breasts hidden inside that bra, I imagine taking those tights off and her pixelated clear skin, the sound of her high heels click-clacking across the tiles of the floor in her house... This morning, however, I woke up in a cold sweat. I had got used to receiving those photos not meant for me really quickly... but it hadn't occurred to me until now... What if they really were meant for me? What if she hadn't got the number wrong and the photos were taken for me?



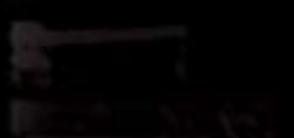
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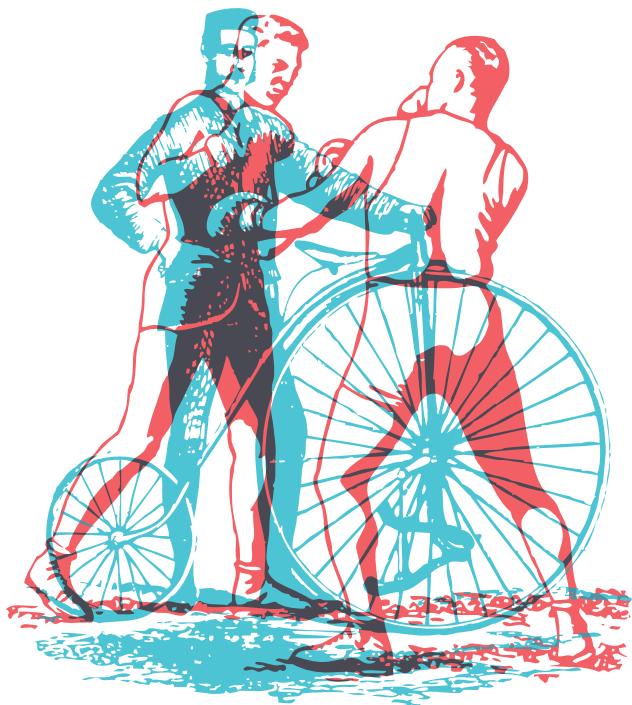
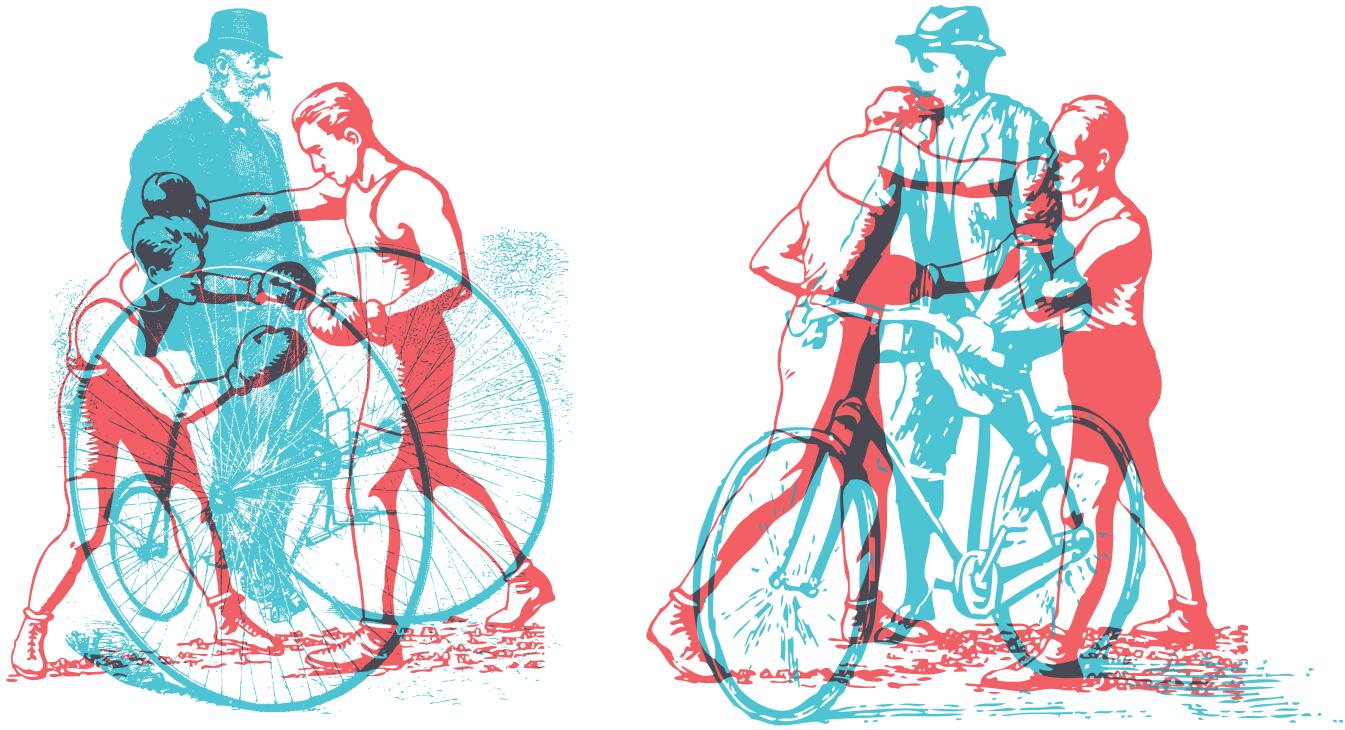
desioari leihoaik



Nire telefonoan ezezagun baten argazkiak jasotzen hasi naiz. Zenbakirekin nahastu eta maitaleari bidali beharrean niri bidaltzen dizkit. Haseran, argazki pare bat besterik ez ziren izan. Bere hanka sartzeaz abisatzeko mezu bat idatzi nion ezezagun misteriotsuari. Ez nuen bidali ordea. Ordurako susmatzen nuelako telefonoan jasotzen nituen argazkiak zirela eguna salbatuko zidaten gauza bakarra. Lepo luzearen ondoren irudikatzen dudan aurpegi ikustezina, sujetadoreak ezkutatzen dizkidan bular zuriak, mediak kendu eta bere azal pixelatu eta gardena, bere etxeko zoruko baldosetan irudikatzen dut bere takoen tak tak tak tak hotsa...

Gaur ordea guztiz izututa esnatu naiz. Berehala ohituratu naiz niretzat ez diren argazki horiek jasotzen... baina gaur arte ez zait burutik pasa. Eta niretzat badira? Zenbakia erratu beharrean niretzat atera eta niri bidaltzen badizkit?





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David Prowse

24



1935eko uztailaren 1ean jaio zen, Bristolen.

He was born on the 1st of July 1935, at Bristol.

Bi metroko altuera eta 118 kiloko mutil paska honek halterofilia txapelketa ugari irabazi zuen.

This big man, 2 metres tall and 118 kilos in weight, won many weightlifting championships.

Erresuma Batuan ezagun egin zen 1971an "the Green man" kanpainian parte hartu zuenean.

He became famous in the UK in 1971 when he took part in the Green Man campaign.

Kanpaina horrek haurrei errepideak gurutzatzen irakasten zien. Lan horrexegatik jaso zuen Inperio Britaniarraren domina.

This campaign was to teach children how to cross the road in a safer way. He was given the MBE for this work.

Darth Vader-i gorputza eman zion aktorea da Prowse. Ingelesa eta ahots finekoa izaki, James Earl Jones-ek bikoitzu zuen.

Prowse was the actor who gave Darth Vader his body. James Earl Jones dubbed the character's fine English voice.

Frankensteinen gorputzean hiru filmetan hartu zuen parte.

He provided the body in 3 Frankenstein films.

Orange Clockwork mitikoan bizkarzain isilaren papera egin zuen.

He was a silent bodyguard in the mythical film Clockwork Orange.

Londonen bizi da. Gimnasio baten jabe da eta iaz adierazi zuen, elegantzia britanikoz, prostatako minbizia duela.

He lives in London. He is the owner of a gym and last year, with typical British elegance, he announced that he had prostate cancer.



nik  
zizelatzen  
ditut, jaten  
dituen ostren  
perletan

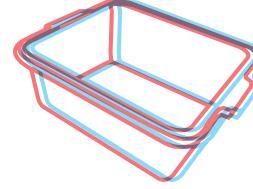
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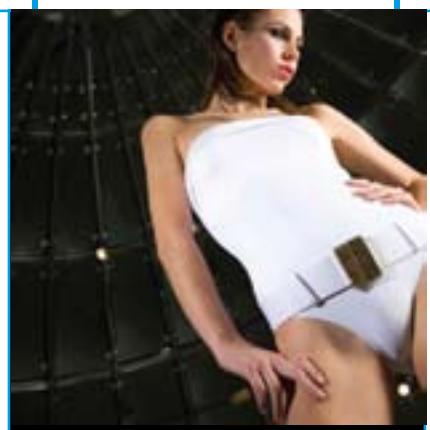
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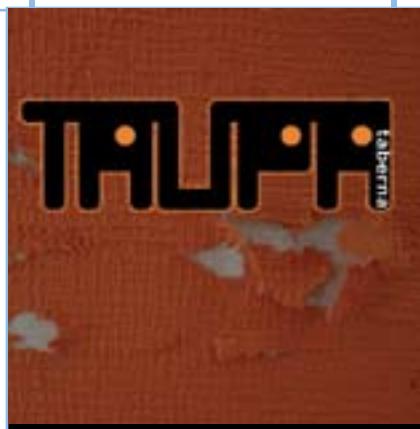
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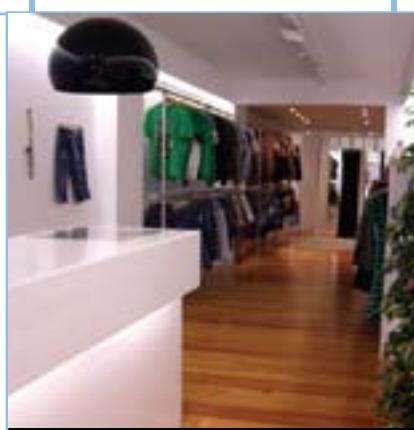
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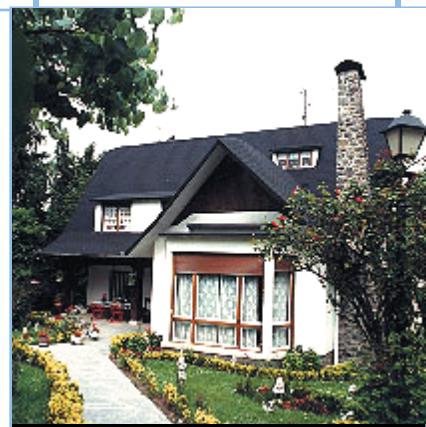
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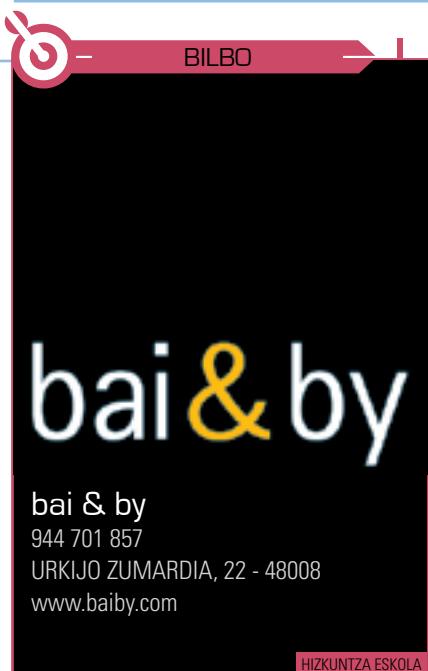
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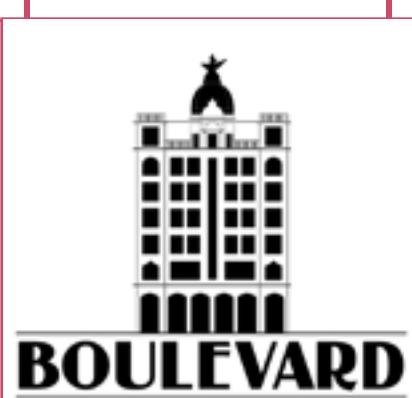
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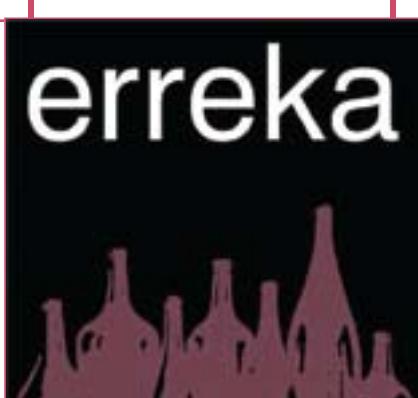
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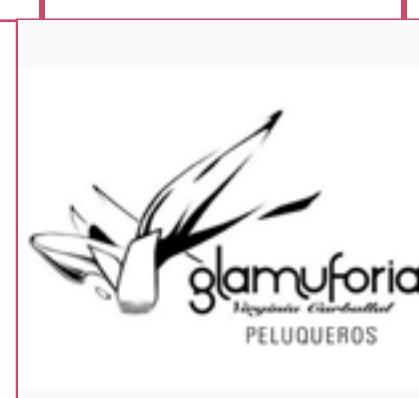
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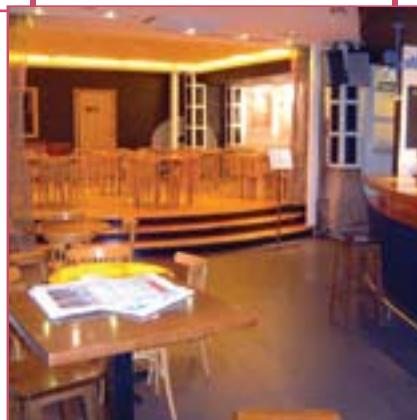
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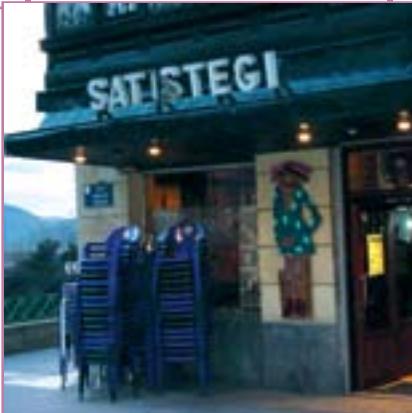
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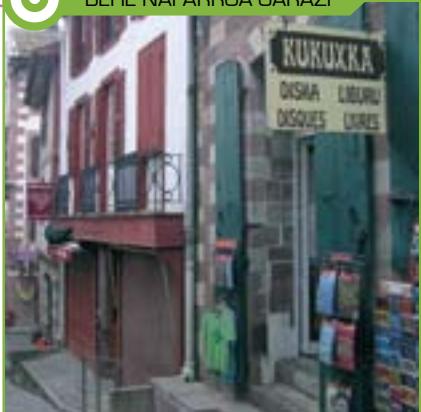


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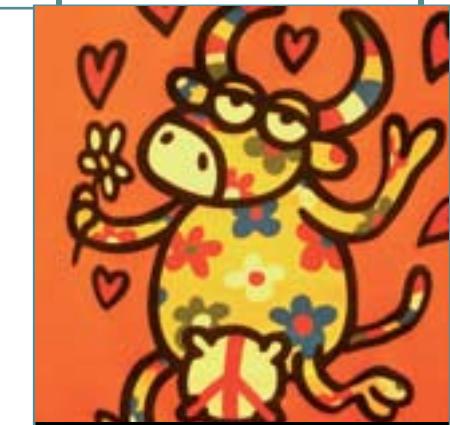
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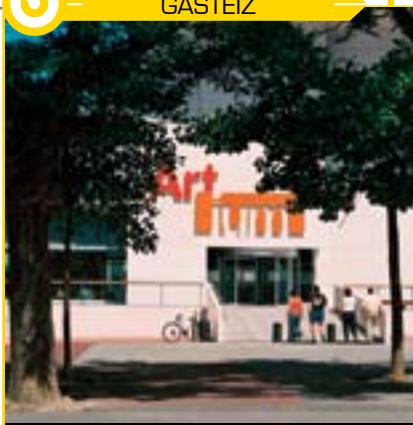
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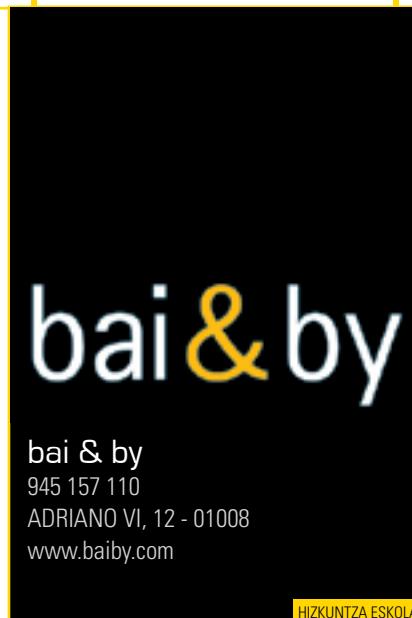
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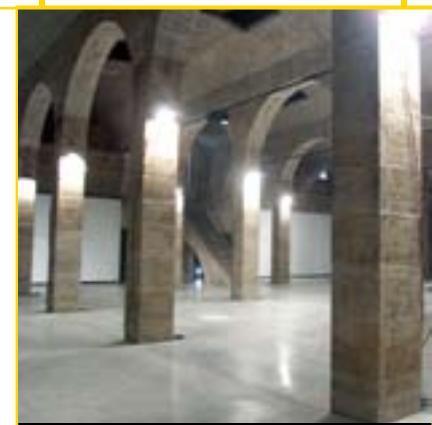
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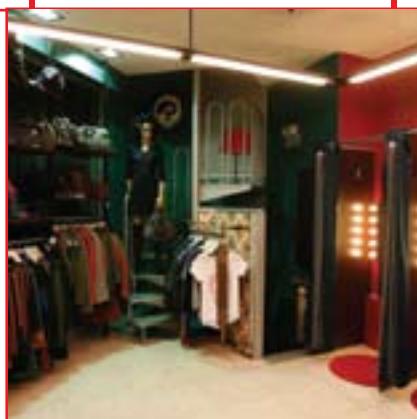
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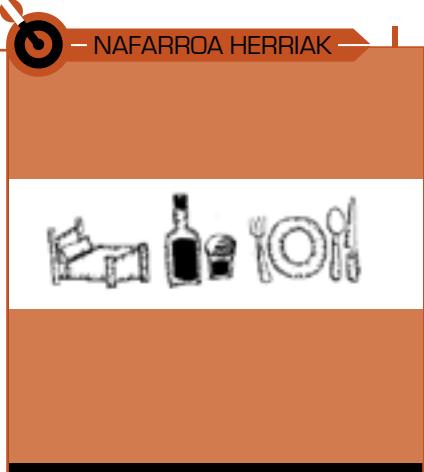
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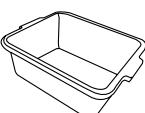


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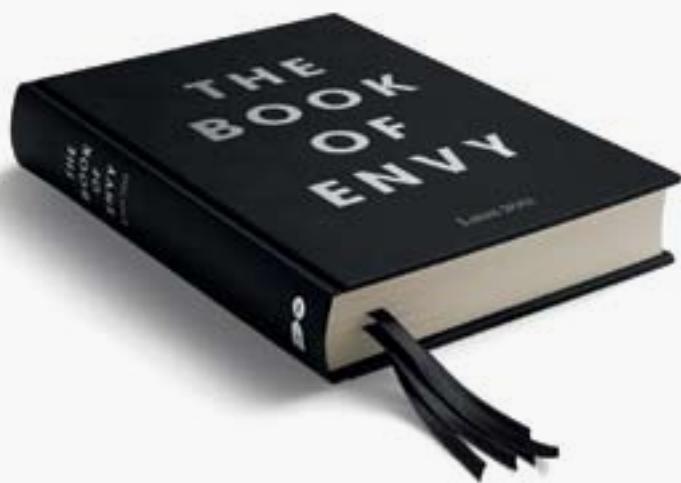
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