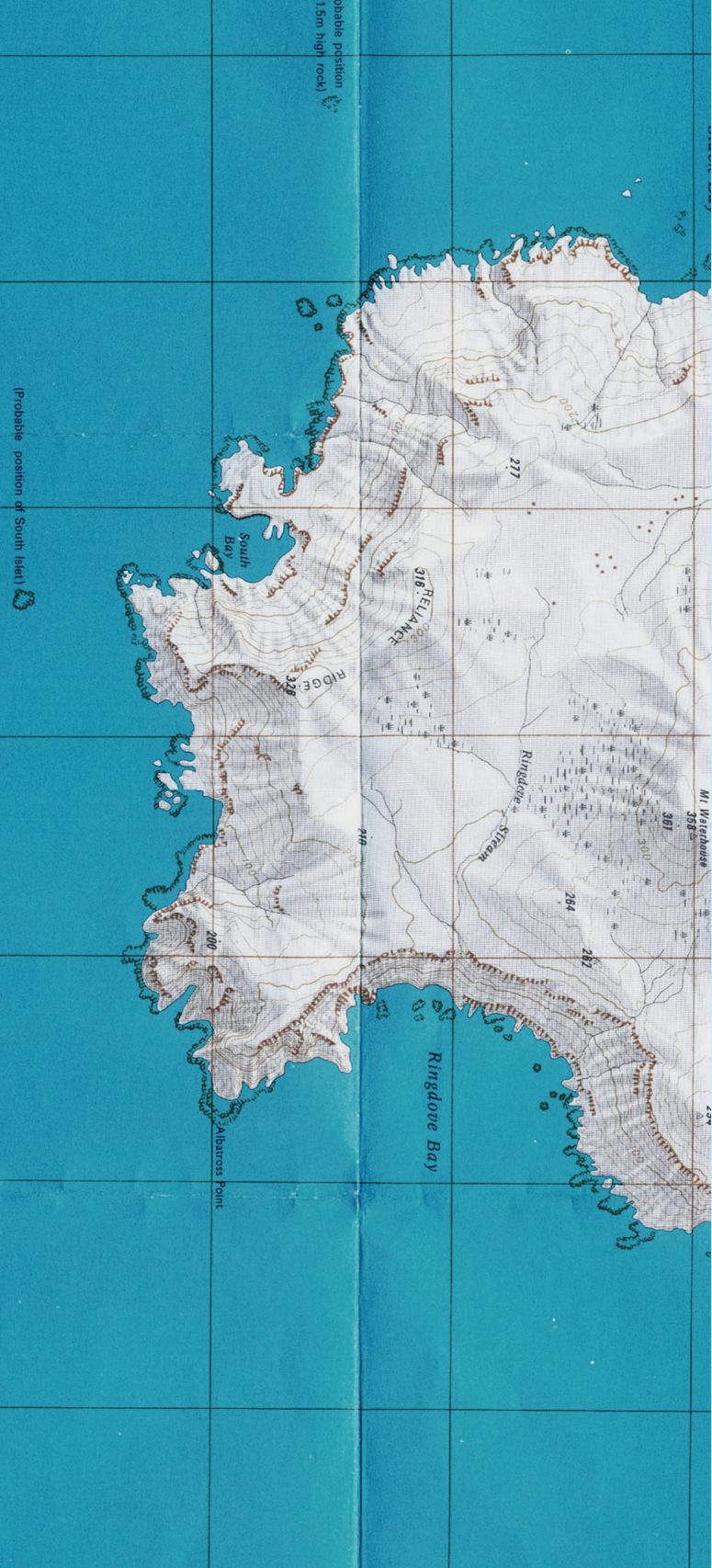


# ANTIPODES ISLANDS



vadim fishkin what's on the other side?



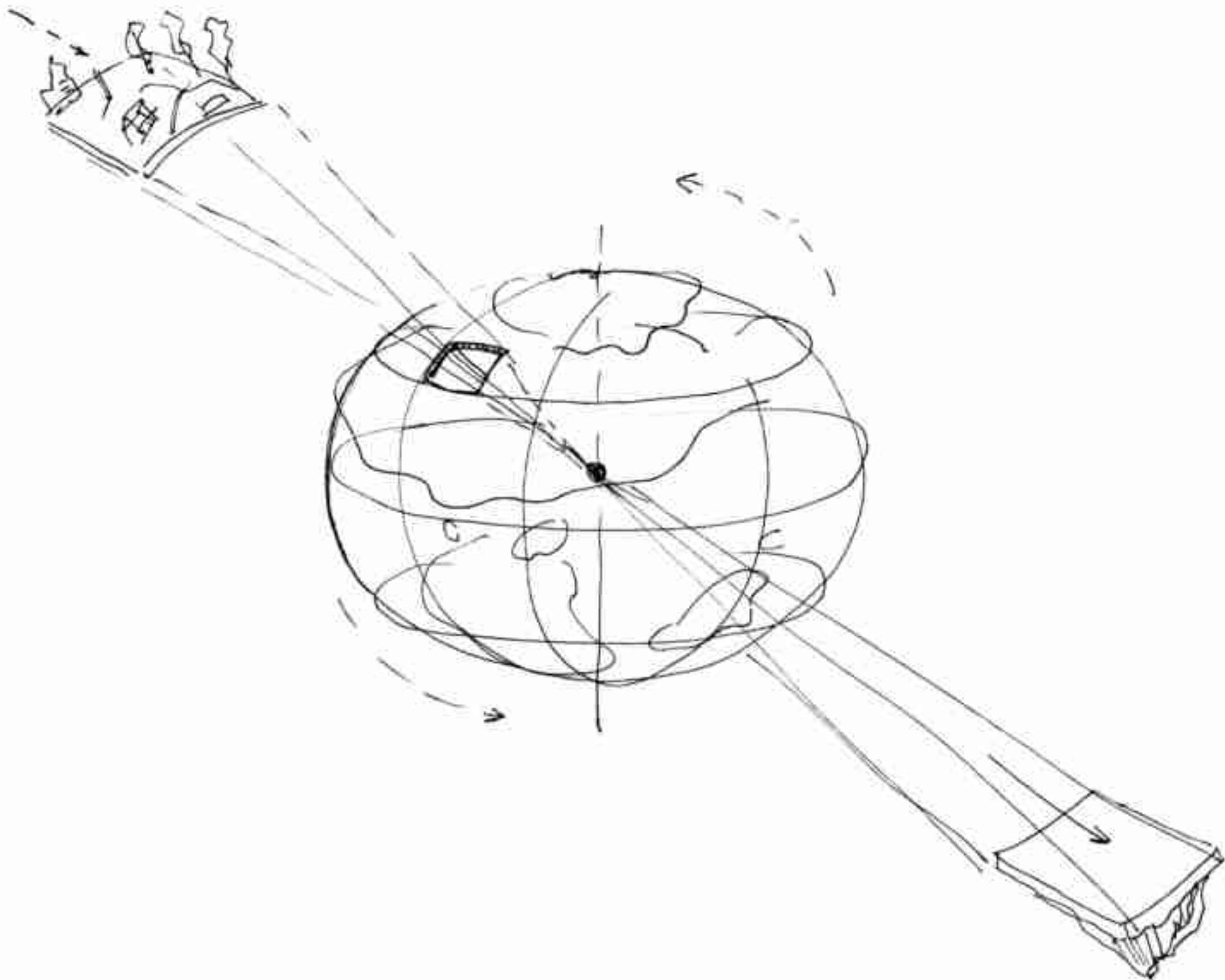


# CHAPTER 1



what's on the other side?







the territory where land matches to land



\* the majority of the land on Earth has water on its opposite side

The aim is to get the "sample of the opposite point" for a particular location. This "antipode" is by definition located exactly on the other side of the globe; at the other end of a straight line going directly through the center of the Earth.

"...Tunneling straight through the middle of the earth and coming up on the other side of the world is a familiar childhood fantasy. Somehow, we always emerge in some wonderful country whose customs and language we do not know.

...In reality, more than four-fifths of the world is ocean and so the chances of one piece of land having a corresponding piece of land on the other side of the globe from itself are actually quite slim. The most likely scenario is that you will emerge at the bottom of an ocean somewhere..."

Jeffrey Kastner & Sina Najafi  
(Cabinet issue 8)



ANTIPODES ISLANDS

JERSEY  
(U.K.)

Paris  
FRANCE

BOUNTY ISLANDS

SWITZ.

ITALY

Monaco

CHATHAM ISLAND

NEW ZEALAND

SPAIN

PORTUGAL

Lisbon

Madrid

Algiers

ALGERIA

London

Bonn

ENGLAND

BELGIUM

GERMANY

Vaduz

SWITZ.

ITALY

Monaco

CHATHAM ISLAND

Andorra la Vella

Spain

Portugal

Algeria

Chatham Island

Antipodes Islands

Jersey (U.K.)

# Antipodes Islands

(New Zealand, Pacific Ocean)

# Antipode

(France, Haute Normandie)

49° 45' south  
178° 55'' west

49° 45' north  
1° 5' east

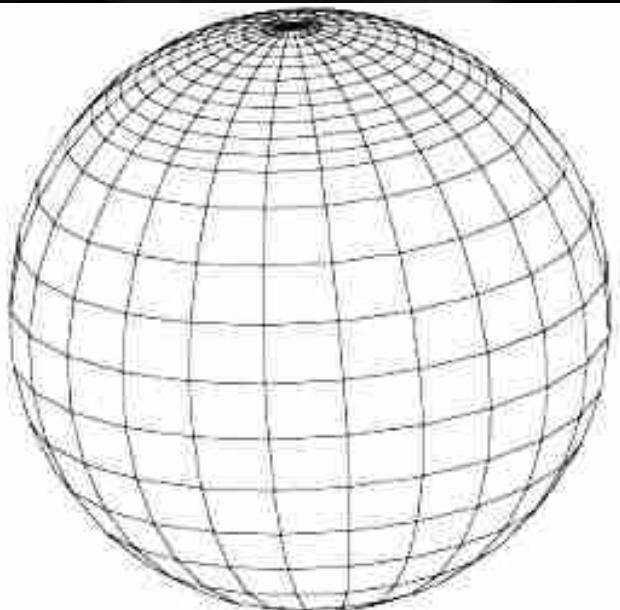
Antipodes Islands, an isolated group of small islands in the south Pacific Ocean, southeast of New Zealand and included in the geographical boundaries of that country. The islands, which are uninhabited, lie at latitude 49°40' south and longitude 178°50' east and are steep and barren, rising to 400 m (1,300 ft). The total land area is 62 sq km (24 sq mi). Anchorages are located on the northeast and southeast sides of the islands. The Antipodes were discovered in 1800 by Captain Waterhouse of the British vessel Reliance while he was on his way back home from Port Jackson, Australia. The islands were named Antipodes because they are located on the globe diametrically opposite to the United Kingdom.

## ANTIPODES ISLANDS





## CHAPTER 2





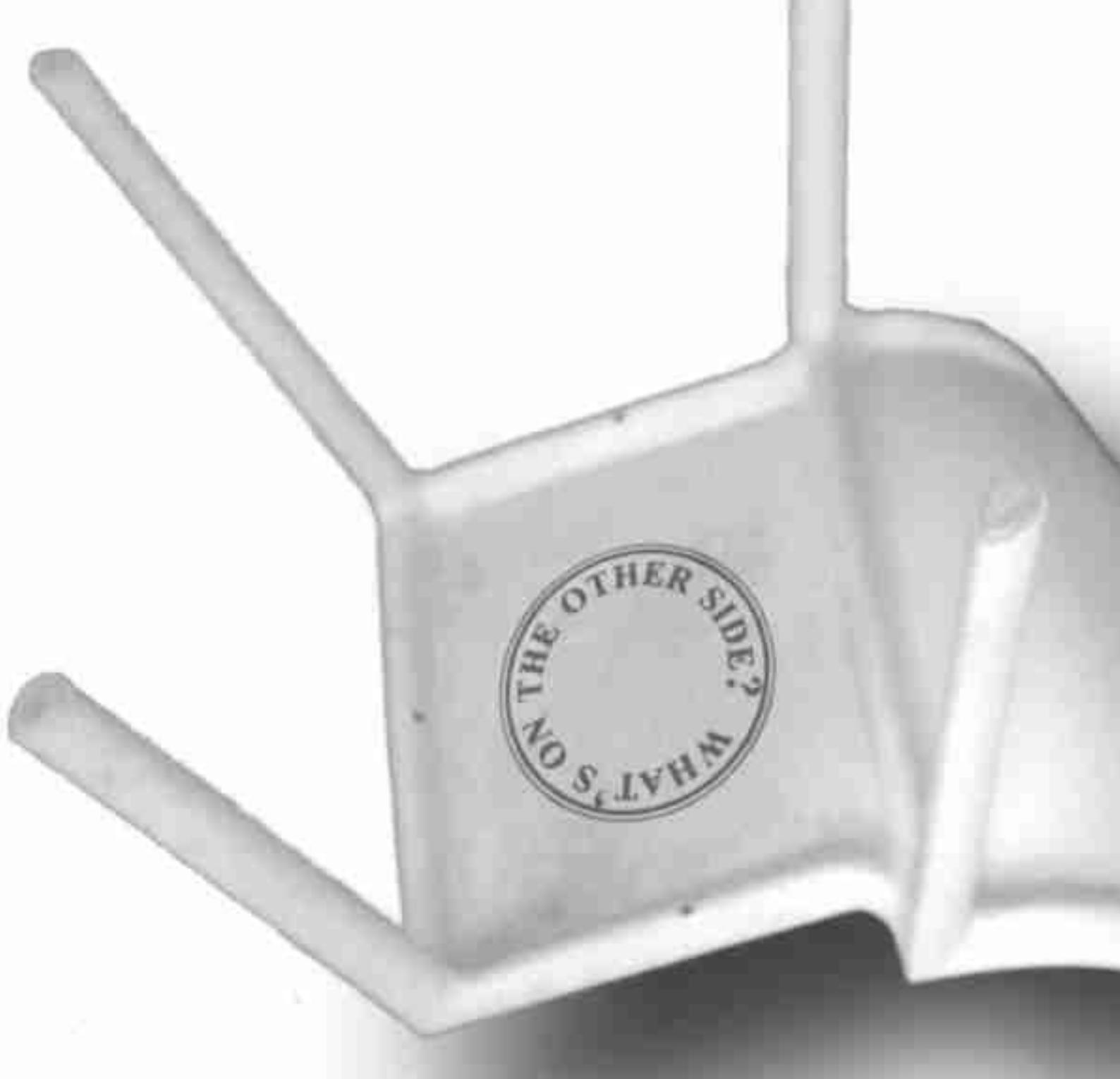




SAYRAM

ON THE OTHER SIDE

COPAL



A black and white photograph of a white ceramic teapot. The teapot has a simple, rounded design with a flared base. A circular stamp is visible on the base, containing the text "WHAT'S ON THE OTHER SIDE?" arranged in a circle.

WHAT'S ON THE OTHER SIDE?

## CHAPTER 3

Coffe Island



Tea Island



Coffe Milk Island



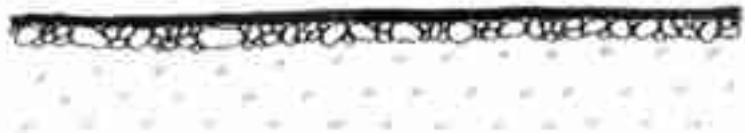
Milk Island



Bordeaux Island



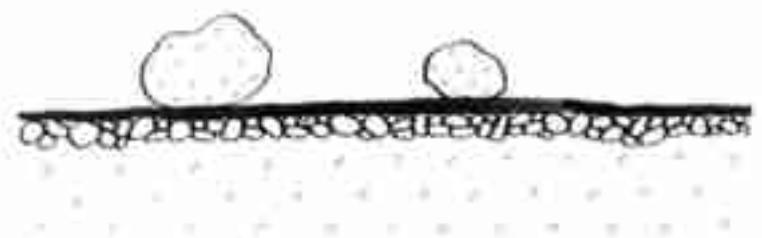
## CHAPTER 4



road



road with stone



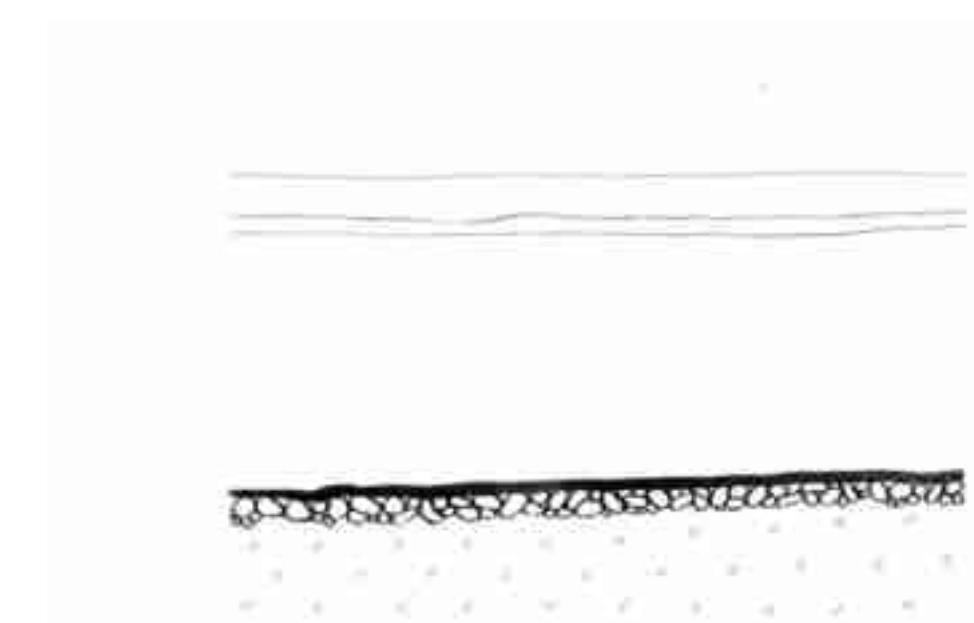
road with two stones



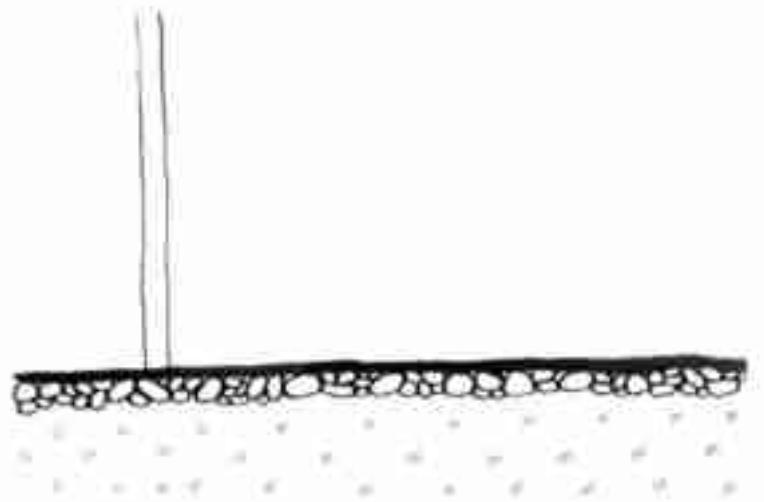
one hill



hill with stone



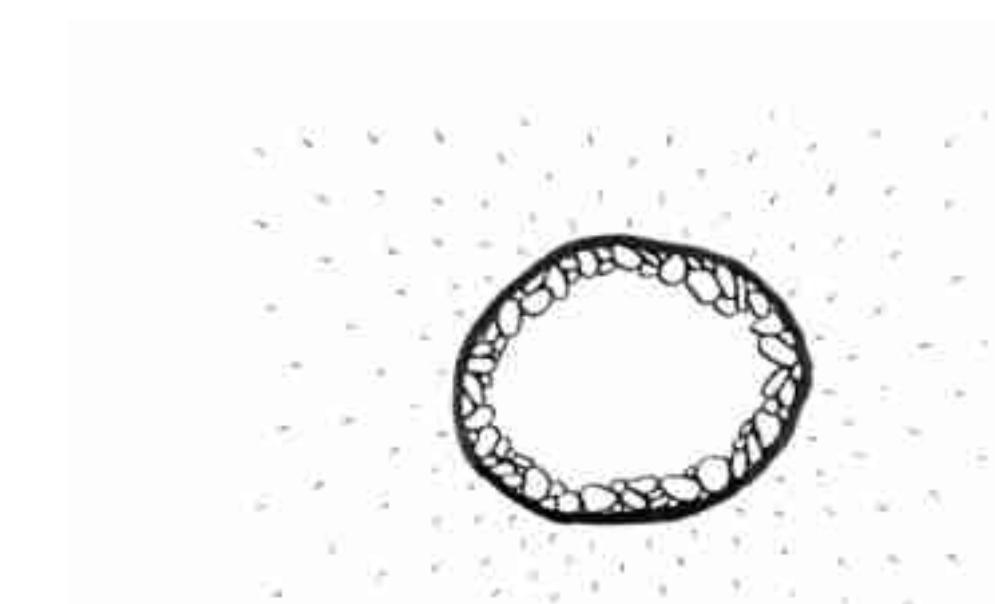
road and electric line



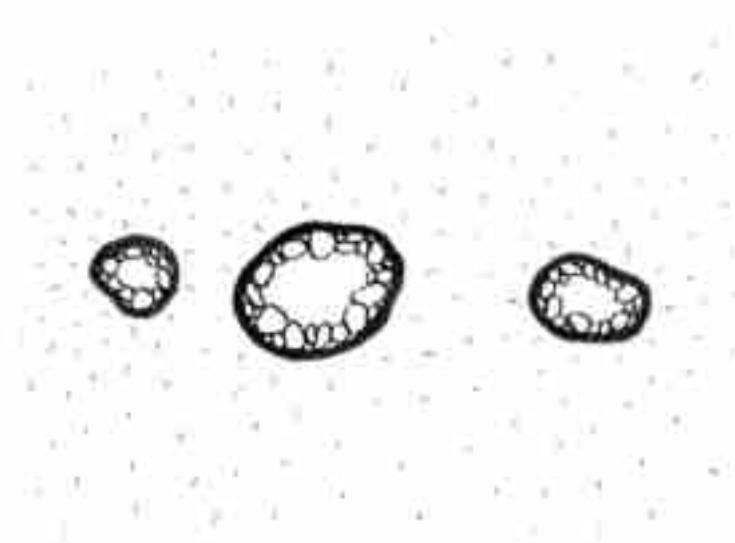
road and pole



hill and electric line



one hill



three hills



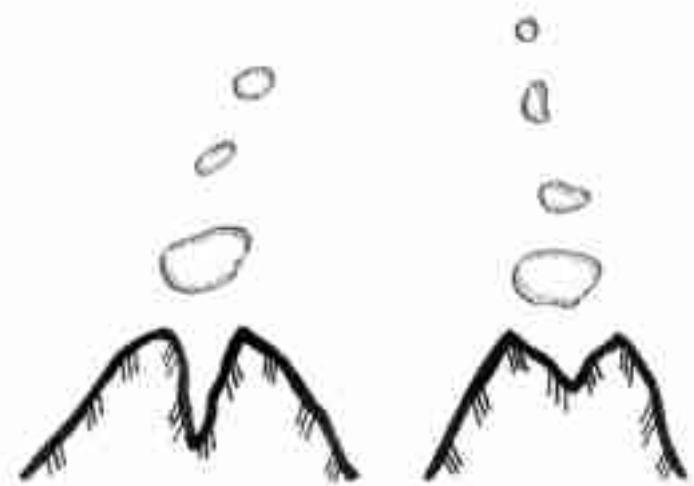
island



big mountain with snow and small mountain without



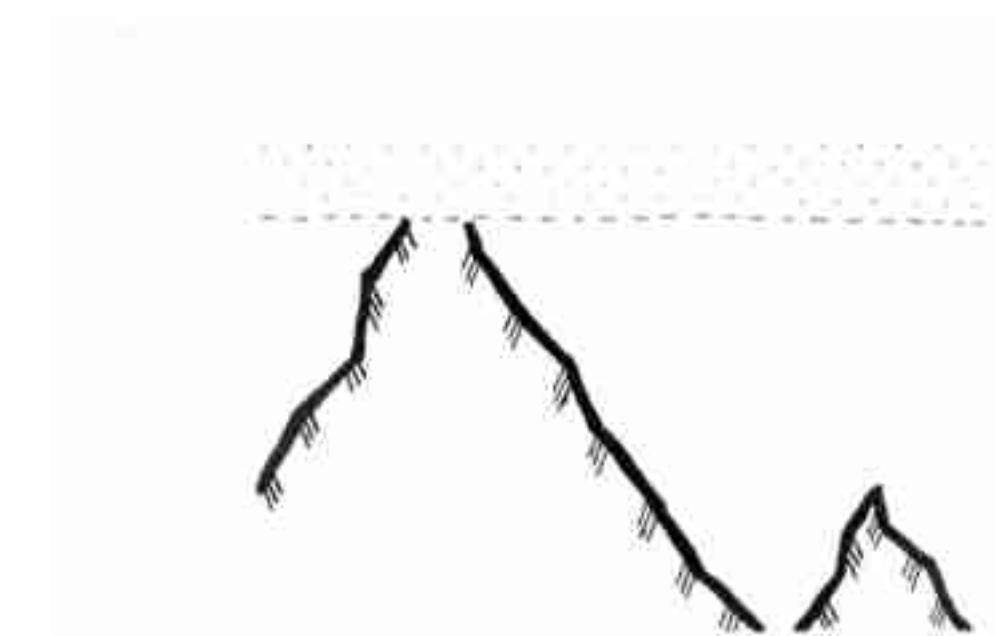
big active volcano and small inactive



two active volcanoes



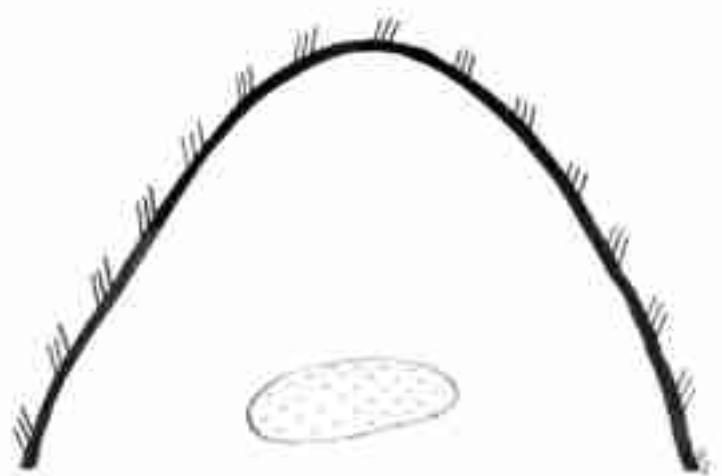
mountain with cloud



big mountain peak covered by sky



cave with one stalactite and one stalagmite



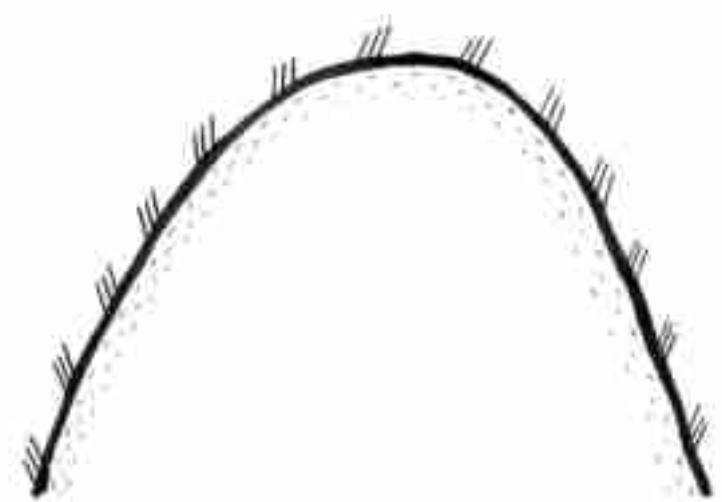
cave with lake



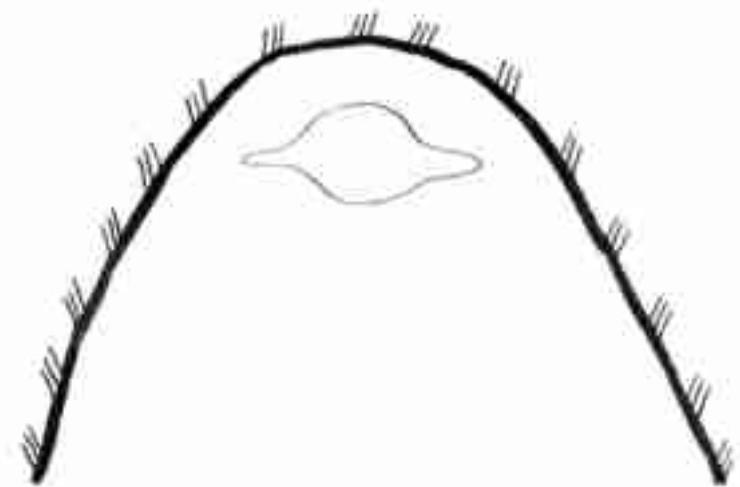
cave with two stalactites and lake



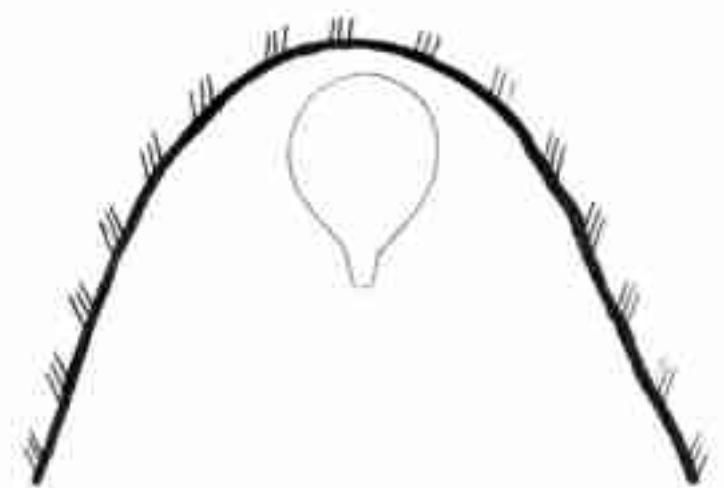
cave with two stalactites and two stalagmites



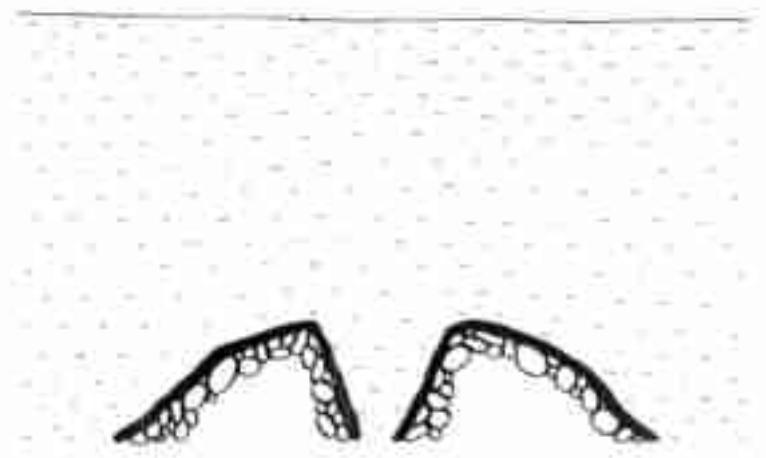
cave with water drops



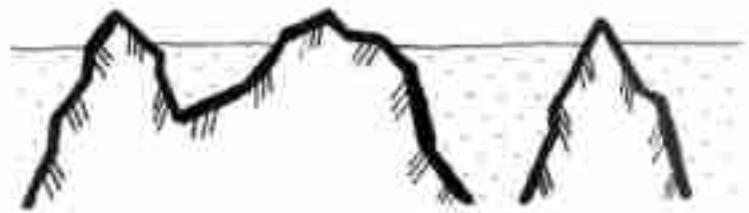
cave with UFO



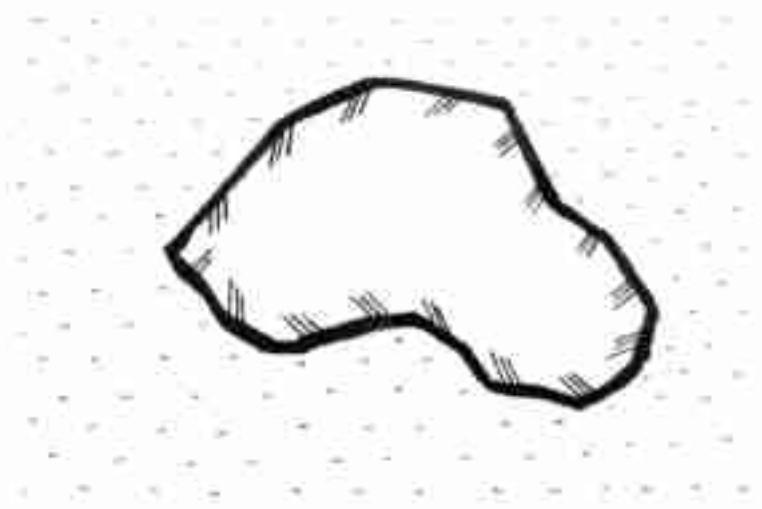
cave with balloon



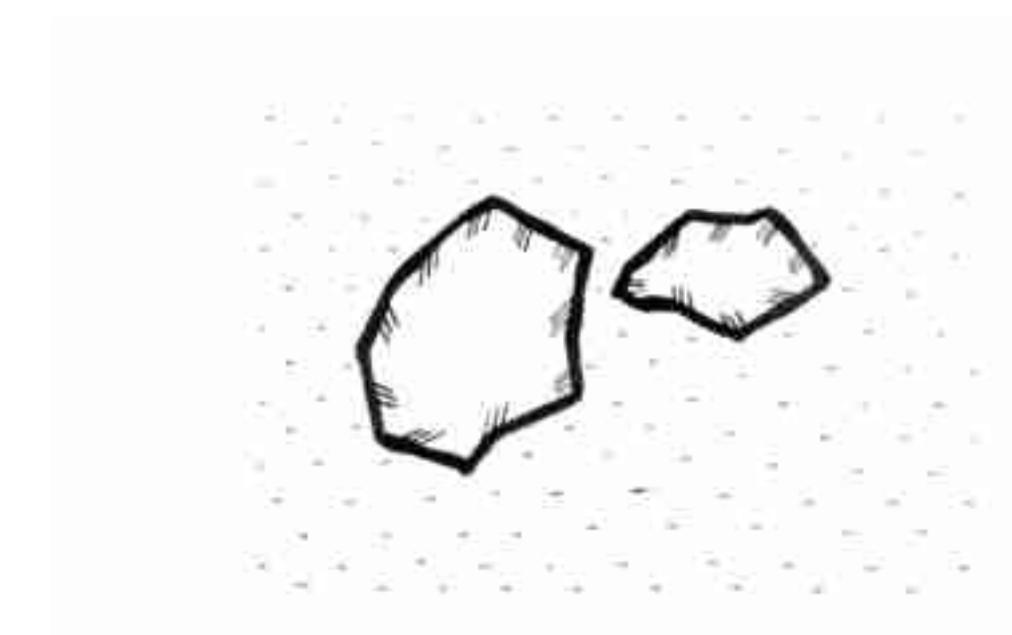
inactive volcano under see



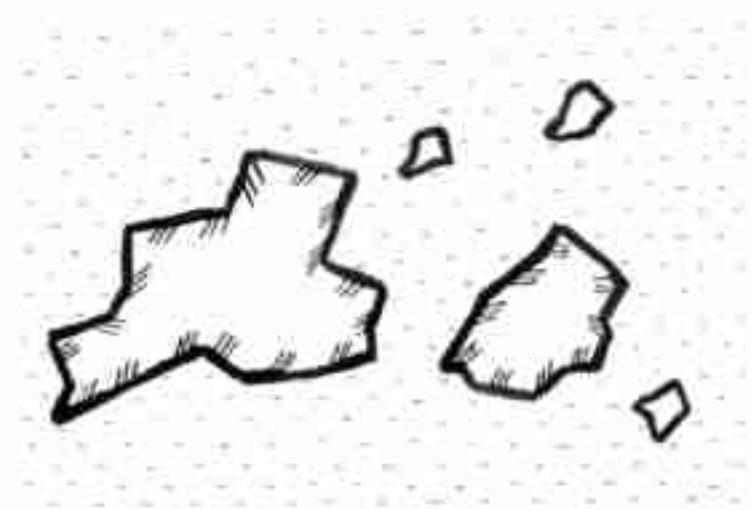
rocky islands



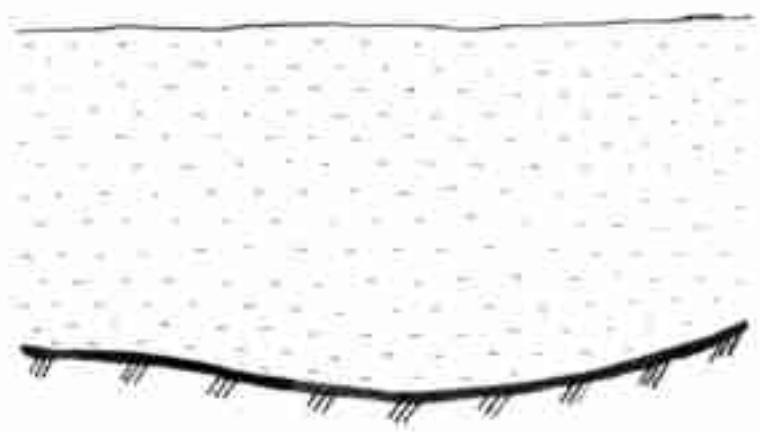
rocky island



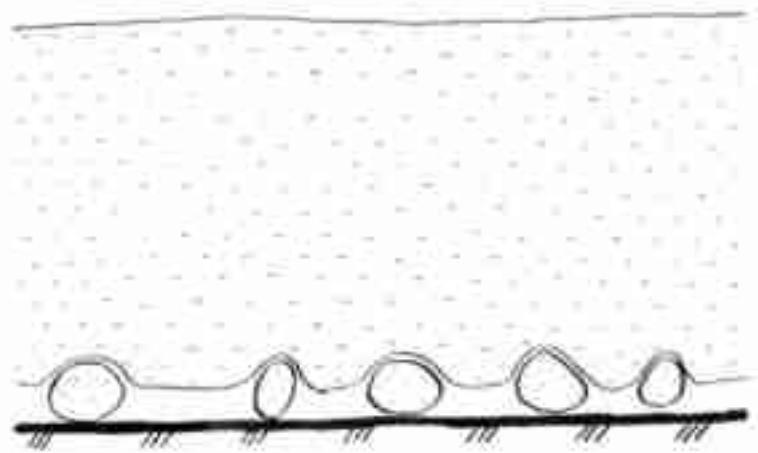
two rocky islands



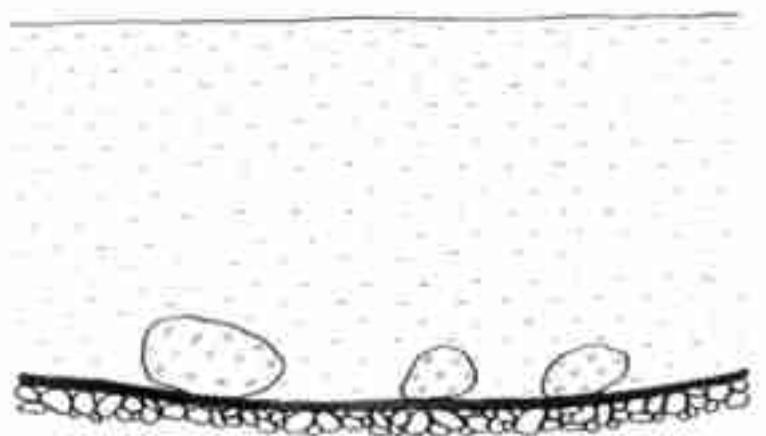
five rocky islands



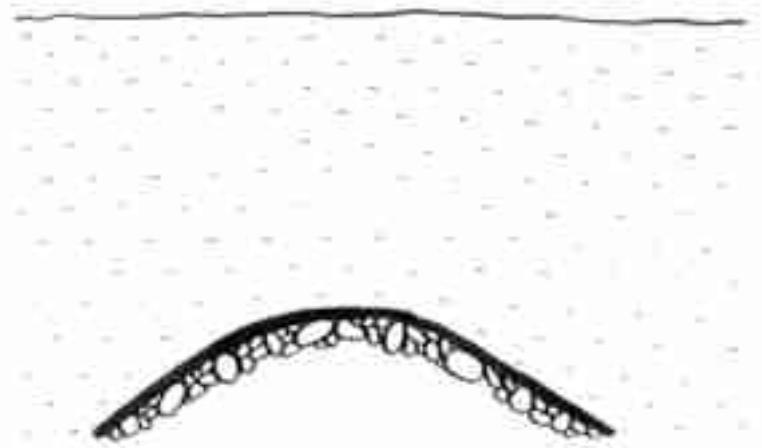
ocean



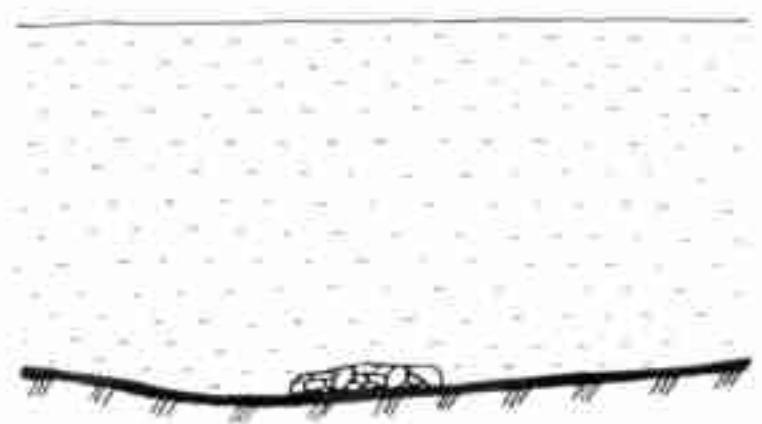
manganese nodule pavement in the sea



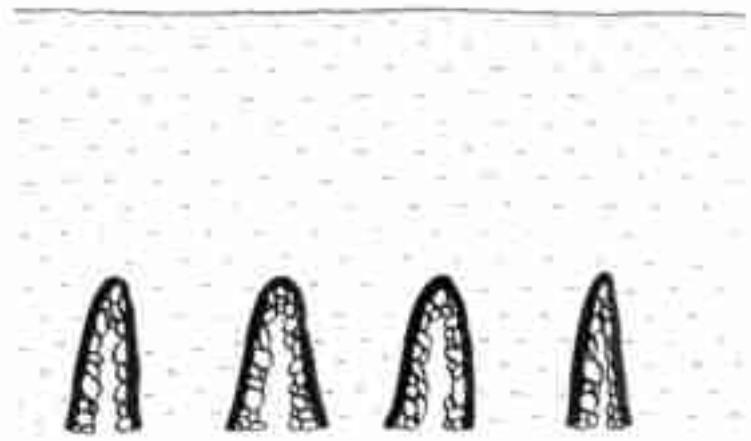
three stones on sea bottom



island under water



coiled faeces of the acorn worm on sea bottom



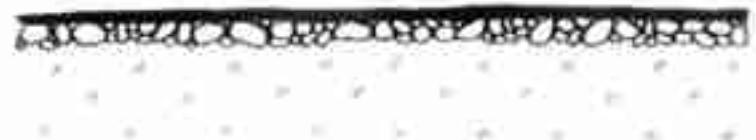
reefs under water



island with two sand beaches



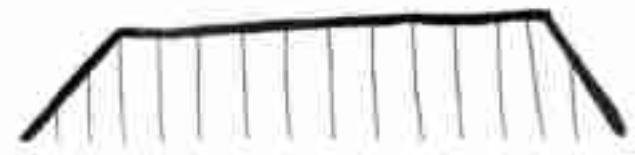
UFO above the factory



UFO above the road



two UFOs above the roof



one UFO above the roof



UFO and two mountains



UFO and airplane



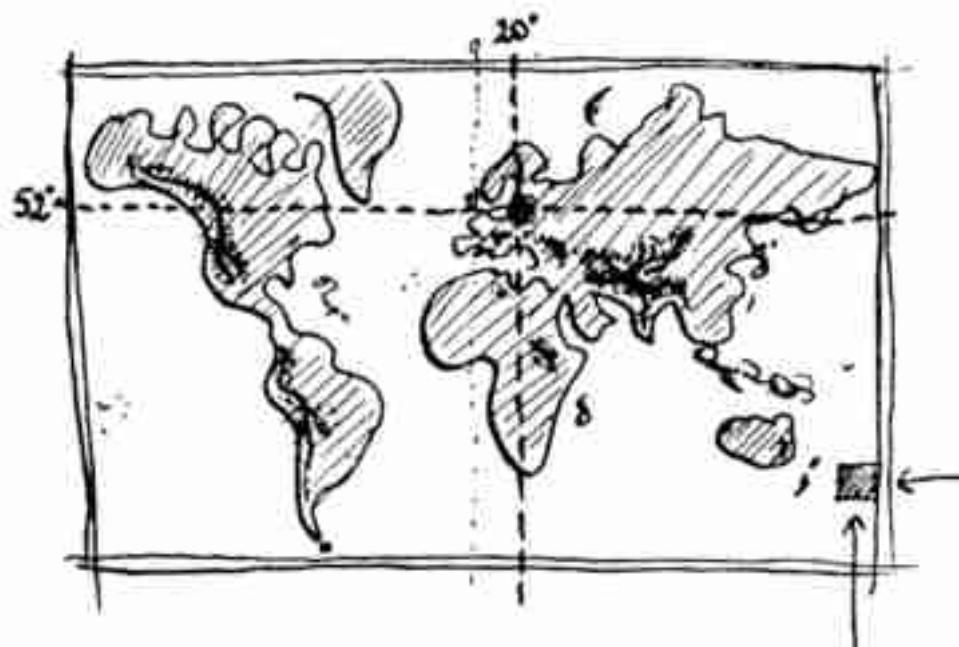
cloud and UFO

ANNEX

\*René Daumal "Le Mont Analogue"

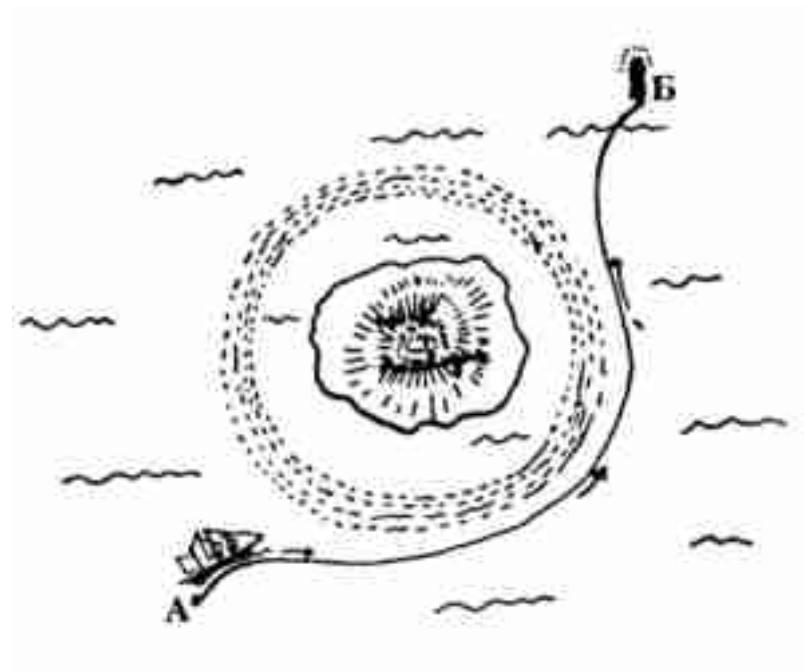
"Le territoire cherché doit pouvoir exister en une région quelconque de la surface de la planète; il faut donc étudier sous quelles conditions il se trouve être inaccessible, non seulement aux navires, avions ou autres véhicules, mais même au regard. Je veux dire qu'il pourrait très bien, théoriquement, exister au milieu de cette table, sans que nous en ayons la moindre notion."

"Comme l'île cherchée a sûrement une superficie plus grande que ce quadrilatère, l'approximation est suffisante. Le Mont Analogue se trouve donc aux antipodes de cette région, ce qui le situe, attendez que je calcule un peu..., là, au sud-est de la Tasmanie et au sud-ouest de la Nouvelle-Zélande, à l'est de l'île Aukland."

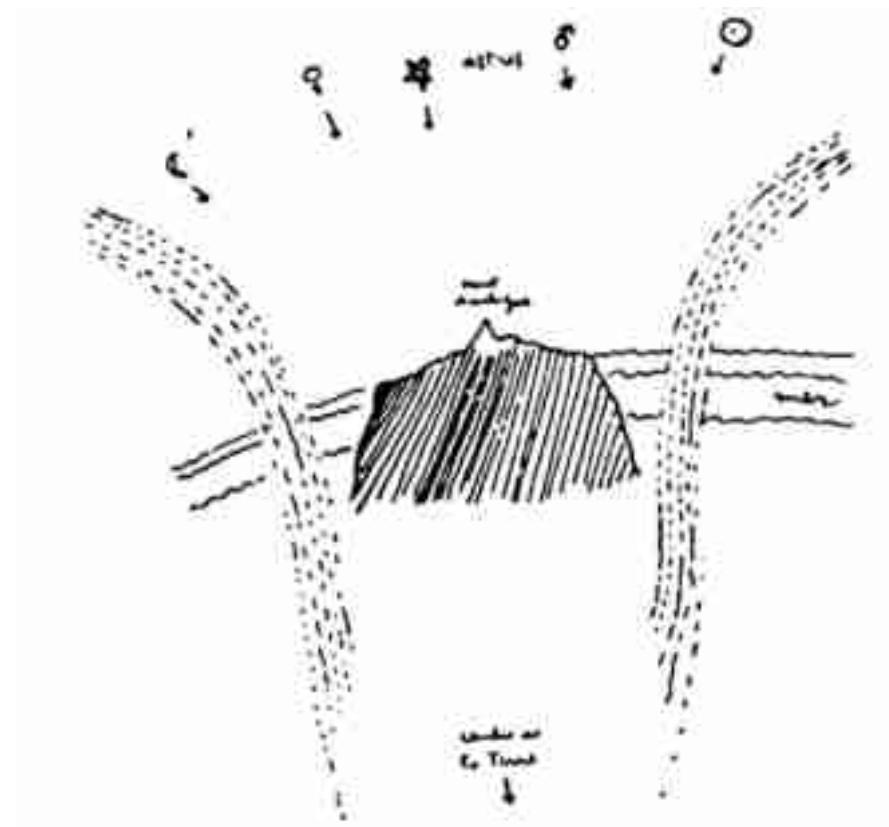


“-J’ai pris de l’huile, parce que ce liquide, très visqueux, sera plus démonstratif que; l’eau, par exemple. Cette surface huileuse est la surface de notre planète. Ce bout de papier, un continent. Ce morceau plus petit, un bateau. Avec la pointe de cette fine aiguille, je pousse délicatement le bateau vers le continent ; vous voyez que je n’arrive pas à le faire aborder. Parvenu à quelques millimètres du rivage, il semble être repoussé par un cercle d’huile qui entoure le continent. Bien entendu, en poussant un peu plus fort, j’arrive à aborder. Mais si la tension superficielle du liquide était assez grande, vous verriez mon bateau contourner le continent sans jamais

le toucher. Supposez maintenant que cette invisible structure de l’huile autour du continent repousse non seulement les corps dits « matériels », mais aussi les rayons lumineux. Le navigateur qui se trouve sur le bateau va contourner le continent non seulement sans le toucher, mais même sans le voir.”



"Voici, schématiquement, comment nous pouvons nous représenter cet espace; les lignes que je trace représentent ce que seraient les trajets de rayons lumineux, par exemple ; vous voyez que ces lignes directrices s'épanouissent en quelque sorte dans le ciel, où elles se rejoignent à l'espace général de notre cosmos. Cet épanouissement doit se produire à une hauteur telle — bien supérieure à l'épaisseur de l'atmosphère — qu'il ne faut pas songer à pénétrer dans la « coque » par en haut, en avion ou en ballon."



“Elle doit être unique et elle doit exister géographiquement. La porte de l'invisible doit être visible.”

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CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER 4

ANNEX

project:

What's on the Other side / Antipode

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onestar press  
16, rue Trolley de Prévaux  
75013 Paris France  
[info@onestarpress.com](mailto:info@onestarpress.com)  
[www.onestarpress.com](http://www.onestarpress.com)

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