

FRÉQUENCE SILLÉ

Radio locale du Pays de la Haute Sarthe

97.9 FM

Association Loi 1901, FSE Fréquence Sillé, radio locale en milieu scolaire
SIRET: N° 39910463700018 Code APE: 6010 Z Tél : 02 43 20 34 67
www.frequence-sille.org
contacts@frequence-sille.org

FSE-Fréquence Sillé
Cité Scolaire Paul Scarron
La Brunetière Route de Mont Saint Jean
72140 Sillé le Guillaume France

Expert Assessment

Grundtvig European Partnership Project

« Building Collective Memory : Giving voice to forgotten memories »

Eric Lucas

November 2014 – August 2015

This report is a summary of the final assessment of this Grundtvig project as compared to its initially announced objectives, the means used to achieve results, and the observations of the actual versus potential outcomes of the project. Its contents and the opinions here-in are entirely the responsibility of its author.

This outside assessment was carried out between November 2014 and August 2015, and was finalized in September 2015.

It was written in French and translated into English, so French is the legal definitive version.

It was submitted to the project coordinators in September 2015, and any subsequent translations into English are the legal responsibility of the project coordinators.

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1) Nature of the project

1.1 needs analysis

This project's partners had measured the importance of memory and preserving history and were concerned with how to preserve this collective memory in order to transfer knowledge to present and future generations. Since the radio is a tool for oral communication that is easily broadcast to a wide audience and at no cost, they felt it was a duty to become involved in broadcasting oral history to improve knowledge and better the understanding of history. Taking an interest in and showing a concern for historical questions is not common among radio stations, thus it is impressive that this group of community radios wanted to deal with this

question in a serious, responsible, and highly professional manner. In order to achieve this goal, they had to improve the skills of their radio presenters, journalists (both paid and volunteers) that were to work on this project, so that is why they made a judicious decision to apply to the Grundtvig life-long learning program. The skills involved have to do with how to collect oral history recordings, how best to use such documents, putting together radio programs using them, and how best to archive sound recordings.

1.2 Objectives of the partnership

The partners aimed to motivate their radios by communicating on the importance of preserving memory through sound recordings in a radio format, and if possible, transfer this collective consciousness through national and international radio federations and networks in order to share it with other radios.

This process began with exchanges on prior practices, training and information on increasing skills of participants and improving the operational capacity of each radio, specific tangible actions that had to lead to a final production : local radio work to be shared, publication of a book of best practices, and a website to allow further sharing and dissemination of this work.

1.3 The partnership

Eleven partners

A homogenous group of partners all working in the field of community radio

The absence of one or more partners from outside this field may have detracted from the project, for example the partnership could have included organisations working in historical research, history teaching departments, or from the field of archives. In any case, the diversity was perhaps more geographical since the community radios are from both urban and rural environments, from Nordic countries (Sweden), central Europe (Germany and Austria), from southern Europe (Slovenia and Spain) , from anglo-saxon countries (Ireland), and from French-speaking countries (France and Luxemburg). Some of the radios represent countries whose history, both recent and ancient, have been marked by powerful events and experiences, in many cases either politically, economically, or sociologically painful, and whose duty to remember should enable us all to improve knowledge of history for new generations, and thus contribute to never seeing such dramatic, terrible events happen ever again. In that sense, this project has had a very wide reach towards all citizens and has particularly enhanced intergenerational communication. I observed a great diversity in age of the participants, as well as a relatively good balance of male and female participants.

1.4 Productions achieved

- 1) Bilateral mobilities:
 - Study of the host radio and their work on the question of preserving history
 - Co-present a radio show
- 2) Radio broadcasts
 - Radio shows on historical subjects including oral history sound recordings
 - Promotion of the project and the fact that was being supported and funded by the European Union
- 3) Guide for best practices
 - To promote sharing and exchange of know-how between partners
 - To disseminate the project's work among all community radios
- 4) Website
 - To promote the project
 - To make the project's radio programs available to a broader audience

- To inform the public of the know-how of community radios in preserving collective memory and history, and especially to reach other organizations interested in preserving history

2) Conditions of this expert assessment

2.1 Context in which this mission was given

I was asked to carry out this mission in spring of 2014. The project coordinator wished to have an outside assessment from a french-speaker, expert in the fields of both community radio and history.

I was chosen based on the following criteria :

- 40 years experience teaching history in both middle school and high school
- 32 years experience working in community radio
- experience in producing radio broadcasts on historical topics
- as president of a community radio that was the first in France to have worked on collecting and preserving oral history interviews for the public service archives of the region
- 17 years experience working with European partnership projects

I found the project interesting and therefore accepted the mission that had been agreed on at the project meeting in Athlone, at the same time as another proposal to work on an Irish project, whose assessment was recognized. My first « physical » contact with this project was at the Hanover meeting held in November 2014. That is why for the period preceding that I can only base my assessment on the documents provided to me (minutes of the meetings, for example), the accounts told to me by participants in subsequent conversations, and data given to me by the partners based on my research tools.

2.2 Objective of the mission

To establish an assessment report written in French, to evaluate the project to be carried out by September 2015

2.3 Monitoring and assessment methods used

- Presence at meetings starting in November 2014
- Observation of how meetings proceeded : debates, information, training, site visits, radio broadcasts, and so on
- Presentation of myself to the project partners
- Presentation of my research methods and the spirit with which I would carry out the assessment

- First questionnaire to the partners (a written document) at the project's half-way point (see annex documents)
- Second survey document to help in the group de-briefing phase at the final project meeting held in Oloron (see annex documents)
- Writing up phase of this report (Nota Bene : this report would have been finalized in July 2015 but health problems prevented me from working for 3 weeks in July and so I could not submit this report any earlier than September. I include this point here because this delay may have had an impact on the publication date and the time allowed for translation into English, and for this I express my sincerest apologies to the coordinator and the project partners.)
- I have voluntarily included in this report all of the questionnaires that the participants answered (see annex documents) so as to show their reflections as witnesses and contributors to the process, and they have also been given access to these documents. I believe that this leaves room for self-evaluation and is just as important a contribution as the summary in this report.

2.4 Scope and limitations of this assessment

- Not having been present to attend the initial phase of this project, my assessment of that period is not from my own observations but from putting together and cross-checking feedback from participants and other documents.
- As a historian myself, and as an activist working to contribute to the preservation of public oral history archives, my perspectives may be perceived as critical to some people, in that I express disappointment in the thinking that preserving oral history sound recordings would be limited to community radios. However, please bear in mind that I do believe the project partners contributions to preserving oral history are important work and they should be commended for their commitment to this work because so much is at stake and because it opens up new perspectives beyond the world of community radio.

3) Working guidelines of the partnership

3.1 Role of the coordinator

- The coordinator is responsible for ensuring that the group functions in collaboration as a team and that the project's objectives are met to the best of the partnership's abilities. This project had a difficult start due to the fact that the initial coordinator (Radio Oloron) was unable to carry out this role. This was due to an internal crisis that will not be discussed here since the project had nothing to do with the organization's problems and was not a trigger of these problems. Radio Oloron had a leadership crisis that is common in community organizations that are governed by statutes and democratic processes that may engender unpredictable situations. Nonetheless, Radio Oloron had the courage to inform the project partners of their incapacity to coordinate and lead the project. Pausu-Media accepted to take on the leadership and support role, and this alternative solution was agreed on by all the partners. All of the partners have openly discussed this uncomfortable phase in the project, and have expressed their satisfaction with how the project was subsequently carried out.

3.2 Role of the partners

- Each partner had a specific role to play in the partnership. Oloron and Pausu-Media have already been mentioned, and we can add that the Irish and German partners proposed to contribute their expertise in training, even if as we will see later, this training seemed to be more an exchange of best practices, knowledge and different points of view than training in the traditional sense. Still, this training was considered both interesting and useful by the participants. The Swedish partners were responsible for building the website. The Slovenian partners were in charge of writing up the guidebook of best practices. Several partners volunteered to host project meetings, in which they made sure to leave time for both work on the project's productions, and field-trips to historical sites and monuments, and organized events (for example a public lecture and a conference). They also organized production of group radio broadcasts. Each partner participated in bilateral visits that were active and productive. Each partner honored their commitment to produce their own radio programs on local historical events. All of these missions were carried out satisfactorily.

3.3 Special events and collaborative meetings

Meetings:

28 and 29 November 2013 in Ljubljana (Slovenia) : projec meeting

The aim of this meeting was to structure the project's actions, produce a timeframe with a specific schedule of meetings and work to be achieved. All of the partners were present at this meeting.

Three trainers had been requested to attend (from Ireland, Germany and France) in order to prepare the training classes planned in the project (to be held in May and November 2014). It turned out that the different partners had apparently divergent interpretations of their concepts and modes of training. Because of this, the resulting training plans were ambiguous and the objectives and methodologies to be used were unclear. This meeting was held at Radio Student, and each of the partners introduced their organization and their practices. The partners were reminded of the specific objectives and tangible outcomes of the project : creation of a guidebook of best practices, radio programs to be produced and co-produced, and the building of the website. The coordinators from each of the partners met to discuss the moral, legal and administrative objectives of the Grundtvig funding program, the conditions necessary for hosting meetings and bilateral visits. A provisional budget was established to pay for the project's shared expenses and a system was established for how to distribute the matching funds. All of these decisions were based on a conscientious practice of proper efficient management and equitable sharing of the funds and awareness of the constraints.

May 2014 meeting in Athlone (Ireland) : training class and project meeting

The training class was on historical memories and was intended to deal with theoretical and practical aspects of oral history and of eye-witness reports from the time-period. The goal of the meeting was to

finalize the framework of the project including the deadlines for the actions and productions to come. Three of the partners were not able to be present at this meeting. They were supposed to deal with questions of how the group would collaborate, the work that each partner should contribute in terms of exchanges of best practices and productions, the calendar of meetings, and what kind of tangible results or productions would be achieved. There was no translation service provided at the meeting. The German partners asked for translation to be made available at all future meetings. The partners discussed the feasibility and the obligations of the bilateral mobilities. The training classes to be held in Hanover in November and the meeting to be held in Oloron on May 1st were discussed. It was decided that an external expert assessment should be carried out and financed. Pausu-Media proposed Eric Lucas (Fréquence-Sillé) as an expert evaluator and Athlone also proposed somebody. There was no time available to discuss the production of a guidebook of best practices by Radio Student. The Swedish proposal to build the website was approved. It was agreed to attribute some of the budget to organizing the two training classes to be held in Athlone and Hanover.

November 2014 : Hanover (Germany) : training class.

Due to the fact that several subjects had not been dealt with at the Athlone meeting, the organizers at Radio Flora decided that it was important to set aside time to deal with these issues. Because of this, they had to reduce the timing in their proposed schedule for the training, which led to less time to work on questions of historical sources and archiving. As a consequence, the training sessions were reduced to much shorter information sessions which did not allow enough time for the trainers to dispense their training the way they thought they should and could not meet their own expectations of what the training had to include. The French trainer declined the invitation to give a training that would have been largely insufficient to cover the theoretical and practical aspects, given the time available.

As the external expert evaluator, I was invited to attend this meeting as an observer.

There were 29 participants and the radios in Hanover were well-represented.

There were 3 very interesting one-hour lectures on subjects that illustrated and shared know-how on how to collect oral history recordings, for example :

- German women bore witness as anti-fascist resistance fighters
- Former Nazis recounted their experiences
- Research was presented on the Condor Legion airbase located near Hanover (there is a twinning project being developed in tandem with the the town of Guernica due to this historical link)
- Witnesses on forced labor during the Nazi Germany period

Written hand-outs were provided in translation for the participants to be able to better follow the lectures and keep a trace of what they had seen. The lectures were of high quality both in contents and in how they were presented, and were emotionally-rich too. Working groups based on language affinity discussed the lectures in terms of these questions :

- Identify the challenges linked to eye-witness accounts of historical events and how they are presented orally : what do you think of oral history ? What have you already done in this field ? Have you done interviews, let eyewitnesses record their accounts uninterrupted ? What historical themes have been presented in your radio programs so far ? What problems and challenges have you encountered during oral interviews ?
- The groups were very productive and clearly managed to pinpoint the weaknesses of eyewitness accounts after the fact (personally selective memory, forgetting, the habits of storytelling and the transformations that occur between the reality and the repetitive narration, personal role in the events, lack of documentary proof, capacity for expression, and so on)

I spoke with the project participants to gather oral information about the previous meetings and actions carried out by each partner during a round-table discussion :

- Sweden : 1933-1945 in Sweden

- Athlone : the 1916 Uprising, Irish members of the British army, history in society and history of the country
- Pausu media : Guernica
- Radio Fabrik : political prisoners, migrations
- Radio Phoenix : collecting oral history recordings among elderly inhabitants
- Radio Flora : radio broadcasts by women and for women
- Radio Corax : end of the East German Republic, utopias, forced labor, immigration in Germany
- RIG : local people as activists, STO
- Radio Oloron : the Gurs camp, the exodus from France to Spain during World War II
- Radio Graffiti : youth culture from the 1950s to the year 2000
- Radio Student : NeoNaziism, nostalgia for Communism

I introduced myself to the group and explained how I saw my role as expert outside evaluator, the preliminary outline for this report was established and presented to the group and the first questionnaire was submitted to the project partners and participants . (Document Annexe 1)

I found the discussions interesting when the groups reported back to the plenary and it became more and more apparent that the archiving of oral history was a of great public interest and a public service that should not be limited to the sphere of radios, because it is important to confront oral history recordings with other types of sources of historical information. Also, it was clearly agreed the importance of transmitting this knowledge to a much wider audience. There was also discussion of the importance to not confuse three different professions : radio professionals, archivists, and historians. There was mention of a platform for sharing radio broadcasts on « freies-radio.net »

During this de-briefing sessin, I heard elements that I believe are important to include in this report because they show the usefulness of oral history collection methods : in terms of improving knowledge, and raising consciousness of the power and the limits of this form of collecting historical information.

- In terms of Methods
 - Interviewees feel comfortable to speak about historical events in a friendly, convivial setting
 - They feel at ease in a comfortable, familiar environment
 - Interviews are carried out with no imposed time limit
 - There should be no pressure on the person to speak
 - They should not be made to feel intimidated by the recording equipment
 - The interviewer must be humble and self-effacing, and allow the interviewee to express emotions (such as shame, fear, etcetera)
 - Contents : the interviewer must be well-prepared having already researched the subject to have all the appropriate references
 - It works better to have 2 interviewees together
 - The interviewer must expect a certain reticence or distrust from the interviewee
 - The questions must be open questions to get the interviewee to open up and speak at length
 - The interviewer must be careful to avoid leading questions that might influence the answers
 - Subjectivity can be on both sides of the microphone
 - The eye-witness tends to tell the stories they are in the habit of telling
 - It is important to accept that all « truths » should be taken into account
 - Watch out for the preliminary interview before recording : it must be fairly short so that it does not take away the spontaneity of the recorded interview
- Other questions
 - How tightly guided, framed, or open-ended should the interview be ?
 - More recent subjects are also useful to record, not just the oral history of the elderly
 - How to attract younger listeners to historical broadcasts ?

- Adding music to a historical program : choosing historically appropriate music to illustrate, having the interviewee choose the music
- How to save these recordings ? How to make it available in different formats
- Which versions should be kept ? the original unedited recording, shorter or longer broadcasts ?
- The challenge of finding people who accept to be interviewed
- Rifts between witnesses : activists, fighters/STO
- Radio professionals, historians, archivists : who should do what?
- For a radio, which is more important : researching the subject or adapting information to reach the widest listening audience possible ?
- What should be kept ? why ? how ? unedited material vs. Edited ?
- What should be done with the interviews ? What guiding theme or principle ? how to choose what is essential ?
- Is it possible to have a new approach from different angles that may not be habitual in the mainstream ?
- What archives service to collaborate with ? municipal ? regional ? national ? some radios have their own archiving systems including on internet, others work in sharing networks, should there be a European-wide sharing system for archives ? CBA ?
- Some countries (Sweden, for example) oblige radios to archive every 4 weeks
- There is a clear need for training on archiving
- RIG mentioned a training class they had attended on archiving and indexing archives.

There was a very instructive field-trip to visit the Hanover-Limmer concentration camp where the group met history aficionados who have been working to preserve the historical memory of this camp. Radio Flora hosted a joint radio broadcast with one participant from each partner radio. The organizers did an excellent job of hosting and maintaining the planned schedule with very enriching content and excellent communications within the group.

A meeting was held between the coordinators but I was not able to attend this meeting. It's goal was to remind the partners of the key points :

- It would be good to organize an archives training at each partner radio
- The contents of the 6 radio broadcasts to be produced by each radio
- Each bilateral visit was to produce one joint radio broadcast, promotion to the listeners, and a report on each visit

The planned bilateral visits :

Radio Student hosted/ Phoenix FM

Radio Flora / RIG

Radio Flora / PausuMedia

Radio Fabrik / Phoenix FM

Radio Corax / Radio Student

Athlone hosted/ Radio Corax

Radio Flora / Radio Oloron

The guidebook of best practices must be 10,000 characters with photos. Radio Student developed an outline for the contents. They are waiting for each radio to write up their section. The outline for the expert assessment was proposed and approved. Pausu-Media would take care of it.

Radio Kärnan from Sweden was developing the website and needs the contributions from each of the partners so they can post text and podcasts of broadcasts. The question of copyright laws was discussed for Sweden, Denmark was proposed. There was discussion of applying for a future Erasmus+ grant.

8 and 9 May 2015: Meeting at Oloron (France)

The coordinators had asked all the partners to bring with them all the documents they had been in charge of : guidebook of best practices, the website, radio broadcasts produced so far, and so on.

The radio from Sweden worried that as of April only Radio Fabrik and Radio Student had sent contributions to the website, and they requested photos they could post on-line.

I met with the Radio Oloron project leaders, who explained to me the internal crisis they were dealing with in their association which had led to Radio Oloron being unable to continue leading this Grundtvig project as the coordinators. They appreciated all the help and support from Pausu-Media who took over these leadership responsibilities, which allowed them to find new positive energy to continue at least their participation in the project, which was proven by their successful organization of the meeting in Oloron. It should be noted that it is always more complex to organize and host a European meeting in a rural area than in a city, due to the logistics of transportation and the distance from international airports. (time and cost of travel to and from airports as well as any local travel with a large group).

The reception hosted by the town hall proved that the local government leaders took an interest in this project and recognize the value of the work being done by the radio in their community. There was a fascinating and very well-presented and -informed lecture (with translation provided) on the exodus from France to Spain during World War II, and the project partners were included in all of the commemoration ceremonies marking the 8th of May. Most of the afternoon was spent taking a guided tour of the Gurs camp, hosted by volunteers from the local association working on preserving the history and memory of this camp, and this highly informative tour definitely contributed to the reflection on reviving forgotten points of history and bringing history to the forefront of people's awareness. The next day the Swedish partners presented their work on the website, they projected it onto a large screen so that everybody could see how to navigate the site. The Slovenians presented their work on the guidebook of best practices, which clearly had advanced significantly. The coordinators had planned some time for evaluation, and to my great surprise asked me to lead this discussion. I had to leave my role of neutral observer in order to participate as a trainer of sorts in my field of expertise. However, I did not regret this as I feel I was able to spark a certain amount of reflection based on documents I had prepared, and I made sure to insist on remaining 'objective' and I refused any kind of complacency, complicity, or unspoken values.

Three groups based on language affinity worked on the questionnaire and spent a significant amount of time on it. I monitored the groups by watching and listening to their discussions, and their debates were in-depth and enriching. Participants noted a certain redundancy in the questions, yet the questionnaire clearly forced them to think carefully about the project's work and debate the contents, results, and progress so far. Analysis of the questionnaires afterwards brought to light several interesting points.

3.4 Interim work

The radio stations worked on producing broadcasts on the chosen themes in order to apply the best practices shared on collecting oral history recordings and making them come alive as the highlight of a radio program. Depending on local and national history in each country, some themes were an obvious choice, for example subjects like Gurs, Guernica, Limmer and Compulsory Work Service were very rich in sources and historical and emotional content. Other subjects were not so easy to find sources and to present on-air, for example World War Two in Sweden or contemporary youth in Luxembourg in the last few decades. Yet this diversity seemed to be a rather positive element because it helped the group to realize that history is not just made up of dramatic, major events, and that oral history could also cover some minor historical moments or could even simply evoke daily life at a certain time period. Oral history interviews might include interesting commentary or enlightening information about cultural, social, economic, political aspects of a particular time and place, and are worthy of being made known to the public, and this knowledge of society, social groups, or ideas is

another important way to view our history as individuals, as a society, as a people and as a part of humanity. The partnership all shared this view that there is not just History but also history that can contribute to a better understanding of who we are and where we have come from.

3.5 outsourced training and in-house skills training

The training that was organized for this project was mostly in a format of providing information, sharing points of view and best practices. They were not in the usually prescribed format of starting at a particular point, determining tangible objectives, providing theoretical foundations of knowledge and practical exercises to acquire know-how, with evaluation based on specific criteria and indicators to measure progress. Nevertheless, the method of giving information and presenting examples and best practices was both interesting and useful. Even though formal teaching methods were not used, the participants clearly felt that they had strengthened their knowledge and acquired new skills. The fact that the project imposed the work of creating 6 radio broadcasts was seen as a considerable burden of work (someone working outside the field of radio might imagine that producing 6 programs involves only a minor amount of work). However, this obligation to produce finished radio shows forced participants to apply their new skills in the interim between transnational meetings, and to improve mastery of best practices. So this constituted the practice phases of training spread out over the 2-year period. Similarly, during bilateral meetings they had to co-produce radio shows with one other partner organization, which was another opportunity for practicing new skills. Indeed, in the original grant application, the partners had explicitly mentioned these phases of training and practice, and so this objective was met. In fact, more than 90 participants were involved.

The training topics included:

- Treatment of historical topics using radio as a tool and medium
- The Importance of oral history
- One region's experiences during World War Two (the Pyrenees and people smugglers)

One point should be noted concerning the difficulties of communicating across the language barrier. One of the training sessions was held entirely in English, and it can be considered that this was detrimental or at the very least a hindrance to some of the participants who missed a certain amount of the content if their understanding was not a hundred percent. The next training was held in English, German, and French (with the support of interpreters and documents that had been prepared in 3 languages). The disadvantage was the extra time it took for translation, however it seems important, and consistent with a truly European spirit, to make time for interpreting so that all the participants, whatever their level of education or language skills, can participate equally in spoken and written communications.

There was some transfer of knowledge towards audiences in contact with community radios : for example with local associations, or for example in Bordeaux, some youth groups were solicited to participate in making radio programs for the project.



4) Productions

4.1 Written Documents

Guidebook of best practices : coordinated by Radio Student

- A summary of what partners did before and during the project
- A useful tool for other community radios and anyone interested in the topic
- 27 pages presenting the radio stations and their work on preserving oral history
- 20 pages explaining the actions in the project and interviews with the project leaders
- At the meeting in Oloron, Radio Student gave a very clear presentation of the guidebook
- It was pointed out that trying to produce a booklet in multiple languages was complicated and presented problems of ensuring that the content was parallel in all the languages.

4.2 Digital Documents / internet :

On the website « Forgotten Memory » coordinated by Radio Karnan, can be found:

- A link to the guidebook of best practices
- Podcasts of the radio shows produced during the project
- The project reports
- Information on the project
- A photo gallery
- A press book
- This expert assessment may also be added

Again, the challenge that Radio Karnan expressed at the Oloron meeting was that in putting together the website it was hard to accommodate the multi-lingual documents, and partners submitted documents in their own language made it harder for other partners to use them.

4.3 Radio broadcasts

- 72 programs were produced
- All have been broadcast on FM and/or on internet
- They were broadcast in their original language in all the countries, making the use of other languages on-air a more common practice, which encourages multi-lingualism. There are diverging opinions on whether the listener, when faced with listening to a radio program in a language he or she does not understand well, or at all, will turn off the radio and refuse to listen, or whether this is an opportunity for a listener to enter the reality of Europe with its patchwork of languages. This would be an interesting point of further research.

Three types of radio broadcasts were produced :

- Programs with historical content on diverse topics
- Programs presenting this Grundtvig project and discussing European partnership and collaboration working on questions of memory and history together during bilateral visits.
- Programs presenting this Grundtvig project, and discussing European partnership and collaboration working on questions of memory and history together during transnational meetings

Examples of the diversity of the topics on historical subjects :

(in no particular order)

- The Irish Potato Famine in the 19th century
- The Troubles in Ireland
- The bombing of Guernica in Spain
- The Condor Legion (the link between Hanover and Guernica)
- The Gurs detention center in France
- The Second World War

- Concentration camps
- Local Resistance movements and acts
- Compulsory Work Service in World War 2
- Antifascist women in Germany
- consequences of Communism
- 25 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall
- the First World War
- women working in factories during the First World War
- migrants
- Youth in the last 50 years
- And many more...

4.4 Others

The partners presented this project at various national and international events and conferences, and they ensured dissemination via :

- Local media (Oloron local television, visits from written press reporters)
- On their own radio stations, broadcasting information about the project to their own listeners
- Associations interested in the topic (for example in France, the journal called « Le Proscrit »)
- Informing local associations and community leaders (associations, youth, history buffs, scholars, schools, and so on)
- Regional, national, and international community radio federations and networks

5) Assessment

5.1 Relevance

This project is highly legitimate in that it reflects the very real and urgent necessity to record witnesses of history before they die and these memories are lost, and to preserve this memory for future generations. The project began with careful reflection on the distinction between memory and history, which are indeed two different, though complementary, notions. It is useful and interesting to work on both known historical events, a more traditional treatment of historical topics, and to work on the little known aspects, forgotten anecdotes and unknown people in history. The project treated the aspect of building up of collective memory but not necessarily building better knowledge of history. Indeed this is a kind of ambiguous area that was not really specifically dealt with in-depth within the scope of this project, so this expert assessment must not look beyond the fact that the project met its stated objectives.

The perspective of working on memory is interesting in that the radio is completely relevant and useful tool for collecting oral history recordings through interviews and can easily broadcast them to a wide

audience. There remains the question of « what do we do with these recordings if they are indeed interesting », which was not sufficiently dealt with during the project. Eye-witness accounts and historical documents by definition should belong to all people, and there should be some effort made to work together in synergy between the complementary professions of people recording, broadcasting and archiving such documents. Scholars, researchers, historians, archivists and the general public should all have access and the documents should be broadcast through as many different types of media as possible (books, newspapers, journals, internet, other radios, television, and so on...) and other media should be able to use the recordings to create new productions. In fact, even if radio archiving were done systematically and properly, which is not always the case, there is still a risk of loss and deterioration of sound recordings. So, the radio is a useful and relevant form of archiving, but is insufficient alone to guarantee the preservation of memory for the general public and for posterity of what should be considered a public good. The project partners are keenly aware of the importance of this work of collecting interviews, preserving oral history, and making it known through the production of radio shows on historical topics, and this project has allowed significant steps towards achieving this goal to be taken. The project partners certainly deserve to have the chance to take this project a step further, taking into account the dimension of making this oral history heritage available to all people.

5.2 Effectiveness and efficiency

- Challenges encountered during the project:

- cyclical problems of the Project coordinator:

- The coordinator was strongly seconded by another partner (Pausu Media)
- Scheduling complications
- Project management complications

Despite all of these problems, the partnership found solutions to overcome the challenges

- questions of training : how to organize it better, do not combine providing information, exchange of best practices and a training class into one, even if in the end all of these activities do contribute to improving knowledge and skills. The partners had a lot of trouble clarifying their expectations of the training (contents, format, objectives) mainly at the first meeting in Ljubljana.

- the language barrier : What should the role of English be ? should it be used as the lingua franca when French and Spanish speakers tended not to have good enough mastery of English to feel comfortable in a learning environment ? (One of the trainings was given entirely and only in English)

- unexpected positive outcomes:

Pausu Media proved to have the skills and wherewithall to take on a leadership role ensuring the work of coordinator in support of Radio Oloron

5.3 Coherence

The budgets were carefully thought out and anticipated. The partners understood that there had to be a budget line for group expenses (for example the website, publishing the guidebook of best practices, the overhead expenses for organizing trainings, and commissioning an expert assessment). There was also a good combination of knowledge, know-how and interpersonal communication in the work done on memory and producing radio broadcasts.

5.4 Long-term outcomes and potential for continued results

The documents and recordings produced throughout this project are the result of significant shared and combined experience that are useful resources and references for other radios and organizations working on oral history to emulate. The broadcasting and publishing of these different types of documents and the fact that they are all available now on internet open up the hope that there is potential for continued results and that there will be a long-term impact of this project.

5.5 Usefulness

The task of collecting oral history interviews, editing the recordings into listen-able programs, and making them available to the general public is an immense task. At every level, on a local scale, a regional, national and international scale, what is at stake is archiving memory so that history can be recorded and documented accurately. It is useful to Europe that community radios of and by citizens have the tools and the skills to do this, and are taking on this monumental work.

6) Conclusion and recommendations

- The work achieved through this project is a considerable step forwards in a field that is critical to Europe : recording history in the spirit of Europe
- Close personal and professional ties were created between the people involved in this project, activists, community radios and their communities and regions
- Knowledge and skills were learned and strengthened, and can be passed on
- The participants and the listeners discovered new previously unknown-to-them aspects of history of other regions and countries of Europe, and they also learned about the interaction between local and national history, and the value of working together (for example, the link that has been forged between the airport in Hanover, where the Condor Legion was based, and the town of Guernica it had bombed). This is one way that work on preserving local memory and history can lead to working together to build ties and understanding of a European dimension. And this is how European integration can advance step by step.
- I would recommend that the following points be considered in order to further the work begun :
 - Make it a point to discern between the two easily confused words : memory and history. Memory is made up of the different recorded documents available : written, oral, and tangible artifacts. The project partners had a very enlightening discussion in the meeting in Hanover in which they came to the conclusion that oral history recording must be done with every precaution to minimize the risk of influencing or manipulating sources. They also came to the conclusion that oral history is very subjective, based on perceptions, and very personal points of view. It is not necessarily accurate unless it can be corroborated by other eye-witnesses and other sources. Similarly, the listener and any analysis of the eye-witness account can also be highly subjective : the listener may take the information recounted with naivety or without any critical distance, indeed they may feel thrilled to imagine themselves in the heart of the action as told by the witness. Or quite the contrary, the listener may be quite skeptical, and any biases or critical stance will color their perception of what they are hearing. This is why oral history as a form of memory must not be confused with History. The former is a collection of material or immaterial recordings ; the latter is a careful and methodical analysis and cross-checking of the whole of these sources.

- Sound recordings from today constitute the oral history of tomorrow. Therefore community radios working on oral history also have a responsibility towards future generations to record and archive documents from today.
- Radio archiving of sound recordings remains a fragile endeavor : any medium becomes obsolete very quickly (maybe digital recordings today will become obsolete like audio-tapes of yesterday); community radios and other associations maintaining archives are themselves fragile structures (what will happen to the archives when an organization goes under or is disbanded ?)
- There is always the risk of destruction of sound recordings and archives either by inappropriate maintenance, inadvertance, or by an accident
- This is why storage and archiving means and facilities should be expanded to ensure that if one storage site or medium is lost, another has copies kept safe and available.
- Sound recordings are an integral part of our immaterial heritage, and should by definition not be kept as private property (even if the facility that houses them is a private non-profit organization) but rather must be considered as the heritage of all humanity. This notion of belonging to all citizens should open the way for public access (to local Archives departments, national Archives, and public organizations specialized in audiovisual and digital recordings...)
- Finally, to improve acces to archives and collaboration on a European scale, sound recordings should be carefully indexed according to existing or future European-wide standards and harmonized archiving systems.
- This perspective of making heritage and archives accessible to all would require further training in the skills of collecting oral history, developing radio programs that present them, and public broadcasting opportunities, which are the three pillars on which this project was based, and successfully met the announced objectives.

Eric Lucas
Septembre 2015

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric Lucas', written in a cursive style.

7) Annexes

- 1) Questionnaire donné aux partenaires à la réunion de Hanovre en Novembre 2014
- 2) Questionnaire donné aux partenaires pour faciliter le travail d'analyse du travail réalisé lors d'échanges en groupe « linguistiques » à Oloron en Mai 2015
- 3) Données brutes fournies par les partenaires en réponse au questionnaire de Novembre 2014
- 4) Données brutes fournies par les partenaires à travers le questionnaire-guide de Mai 2015

Annexe 1)

**Grundtvig project :
Memory under construction / Giving a voice to forgotten history
External evaluation / Eric Lucas**

**Questionnement à un représentant de chaque partenaire
Questions for a representative of each partner**

1)

Qui êtes-vous?

Who are you?

2)

Présentation géographique et thématique de la radio

Can you present your radio (area and objectives

3)

Pourquoi vous-êtes vous engagés dans ce projet ?

Why to be involved in this project?

4)

Qui a décidé cet engagement ?

Who decide to be partner?

5)

Qui sont les acteurs impliqués ?

Who are the persons involved in this action?

6)

Qu'attendez-vous de cette action ?

What do you expect of this action?

7)

Quel intérêt pour l'Europe?

What is for you the interest for Europe?

8)

Qu'avez vous fait concrètement depuis le début

What did you do effectively since the beginning of the action?

9)

A quoi ont servi les premières réunions ?

Why the previous meeting where useful or not?

10)

Quel est votre niveau de satisfaction à mi-terme ?

What is your level of satisfaction at the middle-point of the project?

11)

Le travail sur ce projet (thème, productions) est-il inscrit dans le travail quotidien ou comme une nouvelle activité pour votre radio ?

The work on this project (topic, productions) is it in the traditional work of your radio or as a new activity?

Annexe 2)

Evaluation collective (Plan guide pour la réflexion commune)

1) Globalement

2) Dans le détail, le concret

3) Apport en terme de compétences (personnel, organisation, autres)

4) Et après, ça aura servi à quoi

5) Un futur ? sous quelles formes ?

1) Globalement

	A) Les objectifs initiaux, atteints ou pas
--	--

Positif	
Neutre	
Négatif	

	A) Les activités planifiées, prévues elles ont eu lieu ou pas
Positif	
Neutre	
Négatif	
	B) Les cibles identifiées, quelles étaient-elles et dans quelle mesure ont-elles été atteintes ?
Positif	
Neutre	
Négatif	

	D) Les résultats tangibles, matériels, pratiques, techniques attendus : quels étaient-ils et globalement ont-ils été atteints
Positif	
Neutre	
Négatif	

	Quels ont été les éléments facilitateurs dans l'action commune ? Quels ont été les difficultés, les freins, dans la réalisation de l'action ?
Positif	
Neutre	
Négatif	

	Le fonctionnement du partenariat. Tout le monde a -t-il fait sa part de façon équilibrée ou sinon en respectant bien les objectifs confiés par le collectif Y a-t-il eu des problèmes exceptionnels (par exemple, changement dans le partenariat ou les attributions de missions.....)
--	---

Positif	
Neutre	
Négatif	

2) Dans le détail

Pour chaque forme d'activité on essaiera de dire comment elle a été réalisée, le produit concret qui en ressort et surtout évoquer la diffusion et l'impact de cette production, déjà existante ou à venir.

	Activités : Réunions transnationales
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	
RIG	
Pausu	
Flora	
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : activités bilatérales
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik Karnan	

Student Ara Graffiti	
-------------------------	--

	Activités : formation, stages, renforcement de compétences,
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : émissions de radio faite lors des réunions transnationales
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : usage des enregistrements réalisés lors des visites sur sites
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik	

Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	
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	Activités : émissions de radios produites dans son pays
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : dissémination ou organisation de transferts dans son pays pendant le temps de l'action ou envisagées
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : livret de bonnes pratiques
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone	

Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	
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	Activités : site WEB commune ou sites web
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? Pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix Athlone Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	

	Apport en termes de compétences ou d'avancées autres. Ca aura servi à quoi ?
Individuellement	
Pour la structure	
Pour la population et le territoire	

	Quelles dimensions dans le champ thématique du projet ont été repérées sans avoir été identifiées au moment de la mise en place

	Activités : Et après ? un futur ? oui ou non ? sous quelle forme ? pour faire quoi ? Comment ? Ou pas.
Structure	
Oloron RIG Pausu Flora Corax Phoenix	

Athlone Fabrik Karnan Student Ara Graffiti	
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Annexe 3)

Compilation brute des réponses fournies par les participants au projet:

Grundtvig project :
Memory under construction / Giving a voice to forgotten history
Mémoire en construction : donner la parole à l'histoire oubliée
External evaluation / Eric Lucas

Questionnement à un représentant de chaque partenaire

Questions for a representant of each partner

1)

Qui êtes-vous ?

Who are you ?

2)

Présentation géographique et thématique de la radio

Can you present your radio (area and objectives)

Radio Oloron est située dans le Sud-Ouest, proche des Pyrénées, à 35 km de Pau et 120 km de Biarritz . Elle comprend cinq salariés et travaille sur 4 thématiques principales : la culture , le sport , le public scolaire et langue locale

Notre radio fait partie de la famille des radios libres créée en 1981 c'est une radio citoyenne de proximité culturelle et sociale, qui utilise une fréquence accordée par le CSA pour le territoire de Bordeaux. Elle émet donc sur et autour de la Métropole de Bordeaux (anciennement Communauté Urbaine de Bordeaux - CUB), son positionnement lui permet de toucher un auditoire de plus de 800 000 Auditeurs. C'est une radio généraliste qui a pour vocation de mettre en valeur le territoire local dans tous ses aspects en veillant aux attentes de l'auditoire de son territoire. R.I.G 90.7. Soutien des nombreuses initiatives locales, au niveau culturel la scène locale est mise en avant par des magazines culturels. Ces forces vives locales sont mises en avant dans leur diversité, ainsi, des émissions de jazz aux musiques actuelles en passant par les musiques électro, tous les styles musicaux sont représentés sur nos ondes.

Athlone Community Radio is not for profit volunteer led community development project that facilitates equal access to media and allows members of the community to become creative contributors rather than passive listeners.

ACR promotes and protects cultural, social, artistic and linguistic diversity. ACR serves the community by offering the following services: volunteering, participating in media creation, access to airwaves, community news/view, broadcasting, FETAC Accredited Training, skills development, social enrichment, work experience, outside broadcasting, programme production, alternative listening;

ACR provided air time to over 300 community groups and has given every school in Athlone area an opportunity to become involved in the programme making. ACR has been a recipient of several broadcast awards since 2008.

Athlone Community Radio was formed in 2006 as a steering group comprised of individuals from a number of community organisations who saw that a community radio station would serve the interests of their clients and the general public of Athlone and its environs. Athlone Community Radio has seven staff members and more than 50 active volunteers who are regularly creating programmes and helping in the station.

Dublin 15's first ever radio station Phoenix FM got its first licence in 1999. Originally based on the Main Street of one of Dublin's biggest suburban areas, Blanchardstown, it moved to new studios in the Blanchardstown Centre in 2000, from where it still operates. Phoenix FM originally broadcast on 105.2 FM, but moved to 92.5 FM. The Station's programming is predominantly talk-based, with 60 per cent speech content and 40 per cent music content in any one weekly schedule. 92.5 Phoenix FM currently broadcasts 68 hours per week and involves around 100 volunteers. The main aim of 92.5 Phoenix FM is: to operate a Community Radio station whose management and programming is based on community access and participation, and which reflects the special interests and needs of the listenership of the Dublin 15 community that the station is licensed to serve. The key objectives of 92.5 Phoenix FM are:

1. To operate a not for profit community radio station whose management and programming is based on community access and participation, and which reflects the special interests and needs of the listenership of the Dublin 15 community that the station is licensed to serve.
2. To provide education and training to individuals, geographic communities and communities of interest in order to facilitate community radio services as a medium for community development as well as a medium for community expression.
3. To promote social inclusion and address disadvantage among communities in the D15 area.
4. To develop personal and professional skills so as to strengthen capacity as community activists and volunteer broadcasters.

5. To link community broadcasting, planning, production skills and training with community development needs and activities.
 6. To empower minority groups and marginalized members of the community through access and participation in programme making and the running of the station.
 7. To develop and expand existing services using evolving and developing technologies in the area of communications and broadcasting.
 8. To acquire, lease, sub lease, purchase, hold, sell, rent, mortgage, manage and develop and otherwise deal with land of any tenure, buildings, property and assets of every description, including the erection, alteration or removal of all buildings, walls, fences and so forth in the interests of sustaining or developing the capacity of the Broadcasting Co-operative.
- 92.5 Phoenix FM's strategy for the future is to expand existing services to the target groups outlined in line with increased staff and financial resources, capitalising on all the groundwork and expertise acquired to date.

Our involvement in this project achieves a number of our aims (listed above). It also allows us to network with other Community Radio stations throughout Europe and learn from examples of best practice. The central reason for being involved, however, is that it allows us to train adults to make programmes.

Radio Študent is quite different than other »community radios« involved in the project. In Slovenia, we do not have community radios. Radio Študent is a student radio, partly financed by student organisation. Most of its coworkers are students (or people between the age of 25 and 35). We have more than a 200 coworkers, who are paid for their shows (but only a little). The core of the radio are around 20 people (editors, project managers, leaders of technicians and (radio) announcers, people from marketing, I.T. administrators).

We are a small community radio without any connection to religious and political. Our area is Helsingborg about 150000 possible listeners. The production-studio of *radio flora* is in Hannover. Today radio flora is a webradio. From our beginning in 1997 to March 2009 we were broadcasting on fm 106,5 MHz as a local non-commercial community radio. Our main productions cover the area of local, regional and international political and cultural topics, we also have different music radio shows.

Radio Corax

Location: Halle (Saale), Germany Internet page: <http://959.radiocorax.de/> Radio frequency: 95,9 MHz fm; Radio Corax is a non commercial local radio station in Halle/Saale that is broadcasting since July the 1st 2000 with at twenty four hour seven days a week license. But the association holding the radio license – Corax e.V. - was founded in 1993 when a group of people developed the idea to make radio instead of printed newspapers and magazines. So they took the idea of community radio existing in different regions in Germany and discovered that there was no media law in the state of Sachsen-Anhalt existing allowing the existence of community radio stations. So they started a campaign to implement the third sector of community media in the media law of Sachsen-Anhalt. After five years of lobbying and campaigning it was done and the Corax e.V. could apply for a community radio license. Two years later Radio Corax went on air and is broadcasting until today without stopping. Today there are almost three hundred volunteers working at Radio Corax for their individual radio show or for the common radio programs either in teams or as single players. So the program consists of daily actual magazines, special political social or environmental magazines, music shows of any kind and radio art.

Radiofabrik is a non-commercial community radio station in Salzburg, Austria. It started broadcasting in 1998 and can be listened 24 hours a day at 107,5 MHz and on the Internet at www.radiofabrik.at. The principle of public access and a low threshold are very important and make Radiofabrik and its 300 members an active player in the public discussion. Our members are volunteer radio makers from diverse backgrounds, who share their opinions and favourite music on air. We broadcast in 15 languages (though mainly in German). One of the aims of Radiofabrik is to stimulate groups or individuals to

express themselves in the radio. Main topics are social and political life, culture, migration and intercultural issues, among many others.

3)

Pourquoi vous-êtes vous engagés dans ce projet ?

Why to be involved in this project ?

Radio Oloron traite depuis des années des sujets concernant les deux guerres mondiales, des guerres qui ont lieu dans le Sud-Ouest et de l'autre côté des Pyrénées, en Espagne (Guernica, La retirada, le camps de Gurs, etc ...). Radio Oloron a intégré ce projet afin de prendre connaissance des aspects de la guerre dans les autres pays.

Cela correspondait à un projet que nous voulions développer sur cette partie de l'histoire de France plus particulièrement de la dernière guerre. Il nous paraissait nécessaire de collecter des témoignages sur ses pages d'histoire oubliée par nos Contemporains. Le témoignage est en effet un complément indispensable à la compréhension d'une époque telle que décrit dans des manuels où des documents officiels.

Basque Country has a difficult history which is seen differently by the state and Basques. Local people suffered a lot during Franco dictatorship when speaking basque language was rigorously punished and native culture forbidden. Even nowadays some persons who remember cruelty of the regime are afraid to speak about the past. Besides, the students don't learn real history of Basque Country, which is opposed to the main state history. Many personal experiences were hidden and forgotten. That is why it is so important to give a voice to witnesses of the past or their descendants to tell their stories. Documenting their experience will help to educate the society about true and complete history of their people.

This is our first EU project. As a station in the heart of Ireland we find that our involvement in this project is of great value regard to a new experiences and meeting other European community radio's stations. We also use this opportunity to organise a training meeting in Athlone and in our radio station, practising our organising skills and giving the opportunity to our members and volunteers to meet all our partners from across the Europe

Our involvement in this project achieves a number of our aims (listed above). It also allows us to network with other Community Radio stations throughout Europe and learn from examples of best practice. The central reason for being involved, however, is that it allows us to train adults to make programmes.

Theme is interesting and it suits good to the way we do program. We also want to connect with different similar radio stations around Europe. We also have many coworkers who are very happy to go abroad (on trainings, bilateral visits, etc.).

We have is great interest in our history. Our location in Scandinavia, makes it very interesting to find out more about our forgotten history,

We are interested in historical topics (mainly forgotten or suppressed history), international exchanges, relations and networks

To deal with historical questions and topics in the program seems to be a self-imposed task of Radio Corax. Mostly in terms of interviews and talks with experts the programs reflected on the German role in European history mainly in the 19th and 20th century. In different history projects programs focused for example on the remembrance of victims of the national socialists and their biographies or on the memory of persons about the changing time in Eastern Germany. Because historical topics are very

important for radio corax, the grundtvig project „memories under construction“ seemed to be perfect to join.

Since the very beginning, history has always been an important topic in our radio community. Our aim is to foster the understanding of the past, especially in connection with its influence on the present. We have coordinated 2 European radio-projects on historical memory in the last years, both of them financed in the programme “Europe for Citizens”, Active European Remembrance.

<http://hoermahnmal.eu>

<http://hoerstolpersteine.net>

In 2014 some of our radio makers also produced a short radio show to commemorate the 100th anniversary of World War I and the soldiers who fought it. “Stimmen aus den Schützengräben” (“Voices from the trenches”) was a multi-lingual project, featuring original documents in German, English, Italian and French. In October 2014 the show has received a nomination for the Radiopreis der Erwachsenenbildung.

<http://blog.radiofabrik.at/stimmen/about/>

4)

Qui a décidé cet engagement ?

Who decide to be partner ?

L'ensemble de Radio Oloron a décidé d'intégrer ce projet depuis le début , en novembre 2013 . Malgré le changement de direction en 2014 , Radio Oloron a continué le projet Grundtvig

Le Conseil d'Administration de notre Association

We went to an initial meeting that was suggested by our partners from Dublin radio stations who were already involved in similar projects.

The Station Manager decided in partnership with the Board of Management

I am not sure if I understand this question. To be a partner in a project is a decision made by the the project coordinator, chief editor and other editors (of politics, culture, etc.)

The board of the association.

The assembly of radio activists of *radio flora*.

The management of Radio Corax and the coordinators of some historical programs of Radio Corax

The team of Radiofabrik upon my suggestion to do so

5)

Qui sont les acteurs impliqués ?

Who are the persons involved in this action ?

Au début du projet Grundtvig : Camille Billefont (salariée) , Camille Mouton (bénévole) , Francis Cha (administrateur) ,

Depuis mai 2014 : David Cabanné (salarié) et l'équipe de Radio Oloron.

L'équipe de la radio, les Requis du STO d'Aquitaine, les jeunes lycéens de deux lycées de notre territoire et leurs professeurs.

Persons involved in the project are journalists who are interested to listen to citizens and spread their memories as a part of complete history.

Project coordinator: Irena Cvetkovic, Administrator: station manager Mary Lennon

Main researcher: Seamus McKenna and Jason Gill;

There are a number of people involved in the project, including four staff members, four Board members and eight volunteers.

Project coordinator is responsible for the technical part of the project. On trainings and visits we send different coworkers from different fields (political journalists, cultural journalists, etc.). Broadcasts in the context of project were done partly by them and partly by some other coworkers, mainly specialised journalists.

Ingvar Bjornlund, and Bo Magnusson is the referee group of the board.

Activists from 3 radio teams (international, historical, feminist), some members of the board and interested persons from outside of the radio who want to present their topics in the radio.

Stephanie Scholz (coordinator of the grundtvig project, coordinator of the student program of radio corax, producer and presenter of the daily shows, trainer for the grundtvig project - to produce historical radio shows)

Michael Nicolai (coordinator of the daily news program of radio corax, coordinator of different projects of radio corax, producer and presenter of the daily program and a punkrock show, trainer for the grundtvig project - to produce historical radio shows)

Christoph Carmesin (presenter of the daily shows, producer of shows with historical topics/issues, trainee for the grundtvig project - to deal with historical issues in the radio)

Luise Marbach (artist who works with historical topics, coordinator of the kids program on radio corax, trainee for the grundtvig project - to deal with historical issues in the radio)

Franziska Fiedler (producer and presenter of the daily news program, trainee for the grundtvig project - to deal with historical issues in the radio)

And some more members of the daily news program who got trained to deal with historical issues (for the talkshow Wendefokus)

The team of Radiofabrik + a group of around 10 volunteer radio makers + the listeners of the radio shows.

6)

Qu'attendez-vous de cette action ?

What do you expect of this action?

Au delà des aspects concernant la guerre -Mémoire en construction- dans les autres pays européens , Radio Oloron souhaitait faire connaissance avec les autres radios européennes , et ainsi voir leur fonctionnement , et ce , par le biais de visites bilatérales.

Que l'on reconnaisse ces jeunes français déportés pour le travail forcé en Allemagne. Au delà de l'intérêt historique, c'est aussi montrer l'importance que peut avoir notre média dans sa mise en valeur du témoignage.

We expect to gain tools and skills in the field of social memory. We hope that thanks to this project we can show complete history that includes formal as well as informal testimonies.

to gain vast experience and to disperse it to other colleagues. We already made an hours of valuable recording of collecting memories.

We expect that this project will lead to a skill set being developed within the organisation which will aid in the future training of adults and production of more programming on the theme of history.

I expect that our Radio Stations will connect between each other, that we will learn something new and also that we will have some fun

To find out the truth of our history, to learn more about what really happened that you not are able to read in the history books and learn more about European projects.

To spread the results of our research in local /regional history and to promote international discussions and exchange about specific historical themes.

To get some more informations and methods about how to deal with historical issues on the radio. Also to get to know other perspectives of radio work and of historical topics from different radios and people.

In this learning partnership we want to share our experiences with radios from non-German-speaking countries, exchange good practice, learn from other ideas and strategies and especially from other historical backgrounds and ways of dealing with them. We also want to motivate more people of our community to deal with historical memory and get in touch with other radio-activists in other European countries.

7)

Quel intérêt pour l'Europe

What is for you the interest for Europe ?

Les nombreuses radios européennes engagées dans le projet Grundtvig pourront :

Echanger sur les différents aspects de la guerre dans leur pays.

Découvrir le fonctionnement des radios et leurs différences.

Découvrir les villes européennes engagées.

Mettre en commun le travail effectué , via une plateforme web et un livret.

L'Europe comme la France ne doit pas oublier que ces Jeunes n'avaient pas d'autres choix. C'est aussi par une action commune, un pas supplémentaire dans le rapprochement des états.

It should be very important for Europe to get to know not only history written by actual authorities, but the history told by citizens as well. Thanks to this process Europe will be able to create a unified and peaceful society.

To find a common ground of interaction with other radio stations from Europe and gain new experiences and insight into our community media movement in other countries.

This project is of interest to the EU because it develops Community Radio as a framework within which adults can learn new skills which are of benefit to them in a number of ways. These include media skills which increase their employability and social skills and networking which lessen isolation amongst certain sections of society. Community Radio as an actor within adult education is important and in Ireland we already have nationally-certified courses on offer directly from stations. This has proven to be a useful tool in diversifying the type of courses and the settings in which they are available.

I really don't know. Maybe it is good that people from different countries meet each other, get to know each other and history from different perspectives. Maybe this is good for multiculturalism, for tolerance, etc.

We have to learn more about our common history to come closer as persons.

Socialize, build relationships between people/radio activists against the mainstream vision of history and aggressive excluding trends in Europe, promote understanding and tolerance.

For Europe the project is a chance to get different people with different opinions and knowledge of historical issues together, to share knowledge and to develop methods to spread this knowledge to other

people within the radio and to the listeners. The website of the project gives us the chance to build up a small archive of radio shows dealing with the history of Europe.

I think this project offers a great opportunity for exchange among people from different European countries. We have learned a lot already about the way people in community radios work in the regions involved. The exchange of good practice and the variety of historical experiences and ways to deal with them has inspired a lot and

8)

Qu'avez vous fait concrètement depuis le début

What did you do effectively since the beginning of the action ?

Radio Oloron est engagé dans le projet depuis novembre 2013 et le premier meeting à LJUBLJANA (Slovénie) , Radio Oloron s'est également rendu en Irlande (Radio Athlone) en mai 2014 . Du côté des visites bi-latérales , la radio a reçu Radio Flora du 29 au 31 mai 2014 . David Cabanné est allé en novembre dernier à Hannovre pour le meeting organisé par Radio Flora , puis avec Adeline (bénévole) en février 2015 pour une visite bilatérale. Notre radio a en charge l'organisation du Meeting final Grundtvig du 7 au 10 mai 2015 à Oloron Ste Marie.

We were present since the preparation meeting and soon we organised a training weekend in our town. We have already made a radio programme about our bilateral visit to Radio Corax, Halle, Germany.9)

We have come together as a team of staff, volunteers, Board members and external people/groups to plan an effective project which would train adults in how to investigate and produce programmes on historical topics. Aside from attending the general training meetings, we have also had a productive bilateral meeting with Radio Graffiti, Luxembourg and produced a programme on our visit. We are half way through the production of the other six programmes. We also hosted Radiofabrik, Austria on an official bilateral visit to Dublin, but we were also visited by Radio Karnan-Helsingborg, Sweden and Radio Student, Slovenia.

We did bilateral visits: we received two of them and we have been on one. We visited trainings, we have produced 3 shows, we have prepared booklet of good practices.

Made a lot of intervjuves to prepare radio programs. Reading goverment reports and compere to the knowledge of persons living that time (1930-1945).

We have organized, participated in and offered workshops, travelled to general and bilateral meetings and visits and produced radio shows.

I went to all the project meetings in Ljubljana, Dublin, Hannover and Oloron. I also went to the bilateral-meeting in Lubljana to interview people about historical issues of Slovenia. For the project I interviewed some people about their memories of the time of the change in Eastern Germany 1989/90. I also taught/showed some radio members the method of oral history, so that they can deal with the historical memory of a person when they want to produce a radio program. Therefore I used the handouts and the input about oral history from the workshop in Hannover.

We set up an internal Website on the project :

We participated in the meetings with our volunteer radio makers.

We made bilateral visit at Radio Pheonix FM and produced a radio-show together with them.

We spread the knowledge won in workshops and regulars' meetings in the radio.

We produced and aired 6 radio shows and saved them online.

9)

A quoi ont servi les premières réunions ?

Why the previous meeting where useful or not ?

Les premières réunions ont servi à faire , d'une part , connaissance avec les autres radios , et d'autre part , à élaborer un plan de travail afin de préparer au mieux le projet GRUNDTVIG , et les différents meetings qui s'en suivront. Les réunions organisées dans les différentes villes ont permis d'avancer dans ce projet, dont l'épilogue sera en mai 2015.

Ces réunions ont permis, au delà de la prise de conscience de la diversité de nos structures, de partager des savoir faire différents avec à terme une mission collective de faire savoir. Nous sommes assez satisfaits, même s'il nous manque quelques témoignages

Previous meeting was very useful, because we could exchange our ideas and learn how to improve our projects.

Highly useful and interesting.

The previous meetings were good opportunities for sharing of knowledge and learning of new skills. However, I think there were a couple of factors which somewhat hampered their usefulness. The fact that 11 partners were funded to take part meant that there was not only numerous languages fighting for dominance in exchanges but also cultural differences which presented some communication problems. If there had been a smaller number of partners then these problems would have been more manageable to deal with.

The other factor which hampered progress was that there were multiple interpretations of the project from different stations. This meant that when the project was being planned initially at the preparatory meeting in Bordeaux and the first meeting in Ljubljana, the training elements were put together by two teams with quite different views on how training should be delivered. This meant that the training sessions were slightly disjointed and didn't follow on from each other as well as they could have. Despite these problems, I think the meetings were well run and a great experience for all attendees. They helped to achieve the aims of the project. What is your level of satisfaction at the middle-point of the project ?

They were usefull of course. We were working a lot on trainigs, soo we have also learned a lot.

The previos meetins vere very useful, we got knowledge of at lot of things not reported in Sweden. We also learned the practical work ang how to evaluate information.

They offered possibilities to get to know other radio stations, activists and topics; to realize aspects of the Grundtvig-project, to establish training sessions.

The meetings were mostly useful to me because I got to know interesting people who are involved in radio work and are interested in historical topics. I also got to know the historical issues of the different places I've been within the project.

It was very good exchange. Translating processes were often too complicated – discussions took hours because of tranlastions. In my opinion simultaneous translation is necessary, if so many people should discuss and don't share one common language.

10)

Quel est votre niveau de satisfaction à mi-terme ?

Pour l'ensemble des personnes engagées dans ce projet , le projet Grundtvig a permis de faire connaissance avec les radios partenaires et d'étudier leur fonctionnement, de découvrir des villes européennes (visites , culture locale , émissions radios) .Ces déplacements sont toujours intéressants et permet d'avoir une vision plus large de nos homologues.

We are very satisfied.

High level.

We are happy with how the project is progressing.

Actually, now it's more the end than the middle-point of the project ☺. I am quite satisfied (lets say 4 out of 5 points of satisfaction).

We are very satisfied with all information and the knowledge we received from the partners of the project. It has increased understanding among countries that experienced fascism in practice and for us with history as neutral participants in the 2nd World War and the Spanish Civil War.

In general we're satisfied, but one problem is the difficulty to communicate in different languages during the meetings and in the general communication. Furthermore the European bureaucracy is a challenge.

But not everything was useful or satisfying.

The content of the workshops in Dublin and Hannover was very familiar to me, so that I didn't feel like I learned something new. Especially the workshop in Dublin was not about radio work at all, but about the teacher himself. It was like a presentation of his own biography without any relation to our topic about how to deal with historical memory within the radio. This workshop was not useful to me. About the workshop in Hannover: even that I was already very familiar with the method of oral history, all the talks and shares about the experiences of dealing with oral history within the different radios were very interesting and inspiring to me. Those experiences about dealing with oral history and the different historical projects of the other radios led us to develop our own project Wendefokus within a larger group of radio members. So this workshop was useful to me and other members of the radio.

Very interesting and productive for us. I am sometimes worried if things at partners will happen on time. Coordination is a bit weak in my opinion, I have the impression that the big number of partners need more organisation and chasing after. E.g. shows should be online on the project website but still aren't.

11)

Le travail sur ce projet (thème, productions) est-il inscrit dans le travail quotidien ou comme une nouvelle activité pour votre radio ?

The work on this project (topic, productions) is it in the traditional work of your radio or as a new activity ?

Depuis de nombreuses années, Radio Oloron enregistre des émissions concernant les deux guerres mondiales et les guerres qui ont été perpétrées dans le sud-ouest et en Espagne. Pour cela, la radio travaille en continu avec la mairie, la médiathèque, les scolaires, les associations (Souvenir Français, Fnaca, TML). Ce projet a permis d'acquérir des connaissances supplémentaires sur le vécu des autres pays, en enregistrant différentes émissions lors des visites et meetings.

La thématique est nouvelle et a donc généré de nouveaux produits. Le projet utilise par contre les moyens et structures déjà existants

We already made a dozen documentaries recording memories and reflection on local history. This project gave us opportunity to cover subjects on national level history level that concerned every citizen in Ireland.

It is not an entirely new subject for our Station, however, it is a new way of approaching the subject. We have covered historical topics in the past, but the number of people working in the area was limited and generally volunteers worked alone on programmes. Now we have a team of trained volunteers who are able to work together on much better quality programmes on historical subjects.

We have done some similar shows before. What is new is, that we are specialising on history and that we are looking at things that we did before (oral history, etc.) from the new perspective.

We have worked on this topics earlier, but this project has has shown a different aspect of history and to work on our history.

Parts of the Grundtvig-activities have always been normal work of our radio, but other parts - exchanges and visits to our bilateral partners, for example - are new to our radio. The historical topics have always been present in our radio.

It's in the traditional work of the radio but with some new methodological input for our oral history project Wendefokus

Radio production on historic topic is not a new acitivity to us, but the project gave us the chance to intensify this work and add a broader, pan-european approach by the exchange with other radios in other countries with other historic issues and other historic topics on the margins. That broadened my personal horizon and also that of Radiofabrik.

Annexe 4)

Evaluation collective

Synthèse

- **Globalement**
- **Dans le détail, le concret**
- **Apport en terme de compétences (personnel, organisation, autres)**
- **Et après, ça aura servi à quoi**
- **Un futur ? sous quelles formes ?**

1) Globalement,

1	B) Les objectifs initiaux, atteints ou pas
Positif	Positif pour R.I.G Enrichissant pour Radio Oloron Les éléments ont été atteints Positif: En général - oui Objectives were followed.
Neutre	xxxxx
Négatif	Négatif: L'aspect de l'émancipation de la femme n'a pas été suffisamment traité. Quelques questions d'archivage sont restées ouvertes.

2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Les activités planifiées, prévues elles ont eu lieu ou pas
Positif	Pour RIG les activités planifiées ont eu lieu ainsi que pour Pausu média Pour Radio Oloron il manque à ce jour 5 Mobilités à terminer d'ici Juillet Positif : Oui All activities were carried out. xxxxx
Neutre	
Négatif	
3	Les cibles identifiées, quelles étaient-elles et dans quelle mesure ont-elles été atteintes ?
Positif	Si les cibles sont le public bénéficiaire nous les avons atteints (Salariés et Bénévoles) Les auditeurs aussi en ont bénéficiés Positif : Nous avons réussi à contacter et à participer au travail des incitatives suivantes en dehors de la radio : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ « 25 années de la tombée du mur – 25 années d'histoire partagée » Les souvenirs des immigrés » Université de Hanovre

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiative pour un mémorial du camp de concentration de femmes à Limmer (Hanovre) ▪ Syndicat VERDI à Hanovre ▪ Des groupes féministes à Hanovre <p>Nous avons fait participer plusieurs membres de radio flora aux tâches du projet.</p> <p>Nous avons confronté nos auditeurs avec la mise à jour de différents aspects de l'histoire.</p> <p>Yes</p>
Neutre	<p>The French trainer backed out. Training in archiving was not identified as an Important part of the project.</p> <p>Cibles identifiées : personnes marginalisées</p> <p>XXXXX</p>
Négatif	<p>There were differences of opinions amongst the stations about how they achieve the central objective of Grundtvig (training adults and passing on the knowledge to other adults). The variety of types of community radio stations meant that it was difficult for some of the stations to pass on the knowledge gained.</p>

4	<p>5) Les résultats tangibles, matériels, pratiques, techniques attendus : quels étaient-ils et globalement ont-ils été atteints</p>
Positif	<p>Quelques Programmes vont être terminés et tous vont pouvoir être mis sur le site d'ici le 30 Juillet</p> <p>La Web est en cours de Finalisation, il fallait que nous soyons tous d'accord sur la manière d'y mettre nos textes et nos sons , c'est ce que nous venons d'évaluer ensemble</p> <p>Positif: Les productions radio faites au cadre du projet :</p> <p>Documentations, émissions et podcasts sur notre site.</p> <p>Des liens sur l'internet avec d'autres initiatives historiques et politiques.</p> <p>Booklet of Good practice, website, relationship building, programmes. The booklet and website were assigned to individual partner stations. The programmes were produced by the stations after the training sessions and the bilateral visit programmes were produced as a collaboration between the host and visiting station.</p> <p>Méthodes de recherche historique, histoire orale</p> <p>Documentaires radios produits</p> <p>Visite bilatérale en Slovénie et émission produite</p> <p>Manuel de bonne pratique</p> <p>Site internet</p> <p>Transfert informel de connaissances techniques et méthodologiques au sein de la radio</p> <p>XXXXX</p>
Neutre	
Négatif	

5	<p>Quels ont été les éléments facilitateurs dans l'action commune ?</p>
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	Quels ont été les difficultés, les freins, dans la réalisation de l'action ?
Positif	<p>Les difficultés de la Langue auraient pu être un frein mais la bonne volonté de plusieurs personnes ont aidés à la traduction et donc aux échanges</p> <p>Positif: Les rencontres de planification et de formation en général. La bonne organisation des meetings transnationaux. Les compétences et l'amabilité des participants. Opportunity to share good practice. Good networking. Nombreuses possibilités d'échange entre les radios</p> <p>Transfert de compétences entre les radios (ex : au sujet de l'archivage d'émissions)</p> <p>Echange au delà des objectifs concrets du projet sur les différents cadres socio-politiques dans lesquels évoluent la multitude de radios partenaires.</p>
Neutre	Différente vision des Acteurs sur la Notion de la Formation
Négatif	<p>Négatif: Parfois des problèmes de compréhension dans les rencontres multilingues</p> <p>Language barrier was an issue, however the translation which was provided was considered to be good. The various levels of experience and education meant that at the first training meeting attendees had very different experiences. Some were happy with the training provided and some felt it was at too low a level. Some also expected more opportunities for interaction between participants. The organisers of the training meeting felt there was very little input by coordinators in advance of the meeting and this contributed to the above problems.</p> <p>Barrière linguistique et manque de moyens pour assurer une traduction en continue</p> <p>Trop de partenaires et échanges trop courts dans la phase de préparation et de définition du projet et des méthodologies utilisées (p.ex. définir une formation avec des méthodes utilisant une méthodologie non formelle</p>

6	<p>Le fonctionnement du partenariat. Tout le monde a t-il fait sa part de façon équilibrée ou sinon en respectant bien les objectifs confiés par le collectif</p> <p>Y a-t-il eu des problèmes exceptionnels (par exemple, changement dans le partenariat ou les attributions de missions.....)</p>
Positif	<p>La distribution des taches entre les membres du projet ont été respectés à ce jour</p> <p>Positif: En principe le partenariat entre les radios lié à radio flora a très bien fonctionné.</p> <p>Le partenariat a bien fonctionné. Le surplus de travail pour les radios</p>

	<p>ayant organisé les rencontres, ainsi que le site internet et le manuel de bonne pratique aurait pu éventuellement encore être plus réparti entre les partenaires.</p> <p>Le partenariat a bien fonctionné. Le surplus de travail pour les radios ayant organisé les rencontres, ainsi que le site internet et le manuel de bonne pratique aurait pu éventuellement encore être plus réparti entre les partenaires.</p>
Neutre	<p>There were different interpretations amongst the partners about what constitutes 'good organisation'. Cultural difference meant that each station had different expectations of the meeting and the project.</p>
Négatif	<p>Il y a une crise de gouvernance à Radio Oloron ce qui amené une crise de gouvernance dans le projet que nous avons rattappé</p> <p>Négatif: Il y avait quelques problèmes de communication temporaires avec RIG et Oloron causées par des changements internes.</p> <p>At the first training meeting the project coordinator was substantially late for the organization meeting at the end of the training meeting. This meant that several stations could not attend what was an important meeting about the booklet, website and change of lead partner.</p> <p>La radio d'Oloron ayant eu des difficultés internes n'a pas pu assurer la coordination générale du projet jusqu'au bout. Le projet a été en danger au moment de l'évaluation intermédiaire, mais grâce à Pausumedia, le problème de la coordination a pu être réglé.</p>

6) Dans le détail

Pour chaque forme d'activité on essaiera de dire comment elle a été réalisée, le produit concret qui en ressort et surtout évoquer la diffusion et l'impact de cette production, déjà existante ou à venir.

Commentaire : lorsqu'une réponse apparaît dans le haut de tableau, elle résulte du groupe francophone, sous le nom « athlone » pour athlone et/ou le groupe anglophone et, sous le nom de Flora, pour flora et/ou le groupe germanophone

	Activités : Réunions transnationales
Structure	<p>Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?</p>
Oloron	<p>OUI</p> <p>Diffusion d'émission d'Hanovre</p> <p>OUI sur la dernière rencontre (Radio – Télé- Journeaux)</p>

RIG	Normalement OUI
Pausu	Aucune
Flora	<p>- Bordeaux, janvier 2013. Rencontre préparatoire, participante de radio flora : Mechthild Dortmund</p> <p>- Ljubljana, novembre 2013. Rencontre de planification, participants de radio flora: Mechthild Dortmund, Axel Kleinecke, Hubert Brieden. Ce meeting a été important pour la communication entre les participants et Indispensable pour l'organisation du projet et le travail commun à venir. Il y a une émission sur cette rencontre de radio flora en novembre 2013.</p> <p>- Athlone, mai 2014. Meeting de formation et du travail commun, participants de radio flora: Brunhild Müller-Reiß et Axel Kleinecke. Sujet: Les recherches historiques et les problèmes d'un journaliste engagé. L'entraîneur Tom Clonan montre à l'aide de plusieurs exemples de ses documentations vidéo les problèmes du travail en tant que journaliste qui peuvent se poser quand on s'oppose à la recherche des données historiques au mainstream politique ou social.</p> <p>- Hanover, novembre 2014. Meeting de formation et du travail commun, participants de radio flora: Mechthild Dortmund, Brunhild Müller-Reiss, Hubert Brieden, Hans Jürgen Hermel, Axel Kleinecke, Jürgen Beltermann, Farkhonde Taghadossi, Grazyna Kamien-Söffker. Sujet: Les témoins de l'époque, la technique de l'interview et l'évaluation de leur témoignage. La théorie de l' »Oral History » y intervient, mais dans la pratique de la communication content également des aspects psychologiques. Les sujets présentés sont discutés et approfondis dans des groupes de travail monolingues. Les participants y ont aussi l'occasion de se parler de leurs expériences journalistes.</p> <p>- Oloron-St.Marie, mai 2014. Meeting final, participants de radio flora: Mechthild Dortmund Axel Kleinecke. Sujets: Echange d'expériences, évaluation du projet, idées d'un travail continu sur des sujets historiques dans le quotidien du travail dans les radios Libres. Ce meeting a été une très bonne conclusion du projet. La majorité des participants auraient bien aimé le pouvoir continuer. On regrette cette fin prématurée, car les conditions changées par Brussel rendent impossible une continuation du projet pour des radios Libres dont la base financière est trop</p>

	limitée. Chacun de ces meetings du projet Grundtvig a été accompagné par une conférence des coordinateurs et coordinatrices du projet ayant pour but la planification financière et la distribution des tâches organisatrices.
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	All great, especially in Athlone
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : activités bilatérales
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	OUI Hanovre Février 2015 Qualitatif : pas de retour sur nos émissions
RIG	OUI radio FLORA « CAR en Français pour nos auditeurs »
Pausu	Diffusion des programmes radios
Flora	<p>6) Mai 2014, visite à Bordeaux et Oloron. Participants: Axel Kleinecke et Mechthild Dortmund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bordeaux : Visite guidée de la ville sous l'aspect historique concernant la Seconde Guerre mondiale et les traces des nazis. - Le musée de Jean Moulin : Exemple d'un résistant populaire - La base sous-marine : Vestige impressionnant de la terreur nazi, très informatif. - Chez RIG: conversation enregistrée avec Henri Braun, en tant que STO témoin de l'époque, et ensuite une émission commune avec lui. <p>Il en restent deux enregistrements (la base sous-marine et Henri Brun), qui ne sont utilisés qu'en partie, et qui peuvent servir comme matériel d'émissions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oloron : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On nous fait connaître le pays béarnais, lieu d'un exode de réfugiés internationaux. - Nous assistons à une visite guidée du camp de Gurs avec Raimundo Villaba et Milène Lacoste, les explications riches en détails sont enregistrées. <p>L'enregistrement n'est encore utilisé qu'en partie.</p>

	<p>7) Oktober 2014, visite chez Pausumedia à Irún chez Antxeta Irratia à Hendaye. Participants: Hubert Brieden et Mechthild Dortmund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visite guidée de la ville d'Hendaye - Interviews mutuelles concernant les deux radio et des sujets historiques au cadre du projet Grundtvig, aussi sur le conflit dans le pays basque. <p>8) Février 2015, visite de Radio Oloron à Hanovre. Participants: David Cabanné et Adeline Porquet-Lassalle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visite guidée du centre-ville de Hanovre et de l'ancien quartier ouvrier Limmer. - Visite du Memorial Ahlem, - Visite du musée de Bergen Belsen, ancien camp de concentration près des Hanovre. - Dans le studio de radio flora: une émission commune franco-allemande sur la visite avec la participation d'une étudiante francophone née en RDA. <p>9) Mai 2015, visite à Helsingborg chez Radio Kärnan. Participant : Jürgen Beltermann</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visite guidée de la ville - Visite de la radio et échange d'expériences en tant que journaliste et au sujet du projet grundtvig. <p>Après les visites, radio flora a toujours fait une émission spéciale sur chacune de ces visites.</p>
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	<p>Visite bilatérale en Slovénie Visite des locaux de Radio Student Comparaison des 2 radios (environnement politique et économique, public cible etc.) Emission radio sur le projet et le thème historique choisi par Graffiti, à savoir la culture des jeunes des années 50 à aujourd'hui. Participation de Graffiti au festival « Tresk » organisé par Radio Student Echange très intéressant et rencontres fructueuses, compte tenu du public cible similaire des 2 radios.</p>

	Activités : formation, stages, renforcement de compétences,
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	Nous a permis d'approfondir nos connaissances sur la thématique de la Mémoire historique sur la guerre 39-45...
RIG	Cela a permis à une de nos Salariés de se remettre à étudier l'Anglais pour pouvoir participer à ce projet et s'y inclure
Pausu	Cela nous a permis de spécialiser une personne sur cette spécialité La Formation d'Irlande a été trop basée sur l'histoire et non sur la Formation aux radios .
Flora	En mars 2015, cours de formation continue pour femmes concernant la technique du studio de la radio : l'enregistrement, le coupage et l'émission. En octobre 2014, cours de formation continue pour la préparation et la communication des interviews avec des témoins de l'époque. Mise en œuvre d'un projet avec d'autre partenaires: « 25 années de la tombée du mur – 25 années d'histoire partagée » Les souvenirs des immigrés de l'est et de Ouest de l'Allemagne » avec l'université de Hanovre, depuis mars 2014. Cours de formation continue sur l'utilisation de plusieurs langues dans une émission radio, à venir.
Corax	
Phoenix	Training was passed through organised training sessions and informally fro, people who received the training to other volunteer.
Athlone	Yes. Organised general workshop for volunteers and informal one-to-one training. The specific training in researching historical topics has also been added to the induction training for volunteers. There's a pathway for volunteers interested in the topic to receive training.
Fabrik	
Karnan	The people who attended the training meetings will produce the shows.
Student	One hour training to explain to people on the programme production teams what were the purpose of and the expected outcomes of the project
Ara Graffiti	Constitution d'un groupe de projet au sein de la radio. Définition du sujet traité et des méthodes employées. Contact et échange avec la cellule de recherche sur la jeunesse de l'université du Luxembourg. Mise en place d'un questionnaire, d'un fil conducteur pour les entretiens/interviews Recherche de personnes à interviewer Réalisation des entretiens

	Post-production/montage Toutes ces activités ont permis un transfert informel de compétences au sein du groupe de projet. Un transfert plus large au sein de la radio et à un public plus large serait à envisager dans le futur.
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	Activités : émissions de radio faite lors des réunion transnationales
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	Intéressant car émission brève avec chaque participant dans plusieurs langues et traductions simultanées
RIG	Je peux pas trop y répondre (Intéressant pour nous, par certaine pour les Auditeurs)
Pausu	Problématique pour l'auditeur. Pas diffusée sur la FM oui sur le NET
Flora	02.12.2013, émission sur le meeting de planification à ILjubljana. (une répétition) 07.11.2014 émission de deux heures sur le meeting à Hanovre (plusieurs répétitions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Des interviews avec un représentant de chaque radio - Une présentation détaillée de tous les radios en général et spécialement de leurs sujets historiques au cadre du projet Grundtvig.
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	Everything was great
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : usage des enregistrements réalisés lors des visites sur sites
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	Diffusion sur radio Oloron émission de 5 minutes

RIG	Enregistrement diffusé si bonne qualité car les sons ont été pris en extérieur
Pausu	Pas d'émission lors des visites
Flora	<p>Interview chez RIG à Bordeaux avec Henri Braun, ancien STO,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sur ses expériences en tant que travailleur forcé à Frankfort en Allemagne sous le régime nazi, - sur sa lutte contre le refoulement des faits historiques dans la France d'après-guerre et contre la discrimination des STO comme collaborateurs des nazis. <p>Visite guidée de la base sous-marine avec des informations détaillées transmises par le guide, qu'on a enregistré.</p> <p>Visite guidée du camp de Gurs. On a enregistré l'explication détaillée de Raimundo Villalba et de Milene Lacoste de l'association « Terras de Memorias y de Lucha ».</p> <p>Conversation enregistrée à Hendaye concernant la situation actuelle au pays basque et des sujets historiques des deux radio au cadre du projet Grundtvig.</p> <p>Tout ce matériel a été déjà utilisé partiellement dans des émissions détaillées sur les visites bilatérales à Bordeaux, Oloron, et Hendaye. Plusieurs parties en ont été mises comme podcast sur notre site. Une utilisation au surplus par radio flora, mais aussi par d'autres radios libres est projetée.</p>
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	Three programmes: world music, programme about Radio Oloron and its history, commemoration of World War II using recordings from participants from different stations.
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	Nous n'avons pas réalisé d'enregistrements supplémentaires sur site.

	Activités : émissions de radios produites dans son pays
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	6 émissions diverses (70 anniversaires – la retirade- elles étaient en guerre – les républicains espagnols –et 2 émissions avec les Scolaires
RIG	Plusieurs émissions avec les Requis du STO et à venir
Pausu	6 émissions sur Guernika

Flora	<p>Déclenchement de la Première Guerre mondiale, et l'adoration des « héros de guerre » à Hanovre. Mythes et réalité dans l'histoire allemande.</p> <p>« ... un plein Succès de l'armée de l'air », l'anéantissement de la ville de Guernica, le 26 avril 1937. Histoire et présent d'un atroce crime de guerre allemand.</p> <p>Les interdictions professionnelles en Allemagne dans les années 1970et1980</p> <p>Le landtag de la Basse-Saxe assume maintenant la responsabilité de l'histoire.</p> <p>Des femmes à Hanovre dans la lutte contre le fascisme de 1933 à 1945. Emission sur la lecture publique d'un projet de recherche avec des témoins de l'époque.</p> <p>Lecture scéniques de larges extraits du journal intime d'une jeune fille dans les années1914 jusqu'à 1918.</p> <p>Le camp de concentration pour femmes à Hanovre-Limmer. Emission sur un des crimes nazi refoulé et remis en mémoire après des recherches obstinées.</p> <p>Tous ces six émissions produites au cadre du projet Grundtvig ont été mis comme podcast sur le site de radio flora (www.radioflora.de) , on peut les donc écouter dans le monde entier. En plus, nous en avons mis quelques-unes également sur le site des radios libres allemandes (www.freie-radios.net) et nous les avons relia avec les sites de quelques initiatives locales, comme par ex. le « AK Mahnmahl für das frauen-KZ-Limmer » (l'association pour le mémorial du camp de concentration Limmer) et le « AK-Regionalgeschichte Neustadt » (l'association pour l'histoire locale de Neustadt).</p> <p>Evidemment, on les trouve aussi sur le site du projet Grundtvig : www.forgottenmemory.eu .</p>
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	<p>6 émissions d'environ 1h (années 50-60-70-80-90-2000)</p> <p>Pour chaque émission au moins 2 témoignages (masculin & féminin) sur la jeunesse des personnes au Luxembourg</p> <p>Témoignages recueillis au domicile des personnes, dans un environnement familial</p> <p>Post-production : nous avons uniquement gardé les témoignages et non les questions et entremêlés les propos en les ponctuant d'extraits de musique de l'époque en question</p>

	<p>Diffusion dans le programme de Graffiti au cours de l'après-midi, ainsi que dans une émission consacrée aux documentaires radios le lundi soir.</p> <p>Publication sur le site podcast de la radio, ainsi que le site internet de Graffiti et du projet.</p> <p>Diffusion par les réseaux sociaux.</p>
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	Activités : dissémination ou organisation de transferts dans son pays pendant le temps de l'action ou envisagées
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	En parlant de la dissémination présentation dans le cadre du Congrès du SNRL
RIG	En parlant de la dissémination présentation dans le cadre du Congrès du SNRL
Pausu	idem
Flora	
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	Press releases sent to local press. Engaging local historians. We could provide the finished programmes to other stations in each country to be broadcast.
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	Engaging groups involved in the specific topics covered in the programmes.
Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : livret de bonnes pratiques
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	Difficulté pour la mise en Forme
RIG	En cours de construction
Pausu	En cours de construction
Flora	Nos textes et récits à ce sujet ont été envoyés à Radio Student, Ljubljana qui s'est mise en charge de rassembler tous les

	documents des radios participant pour en faire le livret de bonnes pratique comme document numérique.
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	Good. A lot of effort went into compiling it.
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	Should be more photographs in the booklet. It took longer expected to receive the content fro, each station but the information was received in time to compile the booklet. Production of the booklet was made more difficult because there was a language barrier in not speaking French.
Ara Graffiti	

	Activités : site WEB commune ou sites web
Structure	Quoi ? Quel format ? Pour qui ? Quelle diffusion déjà faite ? Quelle diffusion à faire ? Avis qualitatif sur la production et sur l'utilité ou impact ?
Oloron	Onglet spécifique au sein de la Web de la radio en plus de celui du projet
RIG	Onglet spécifique au sein de notre site en plus de celui du projet
Pausu	Onglet spécifique au sein de la Web de la radio en plus de celui du projet
Flora	Le site www.forgottenmemory.eu a été créé par Radio Kärnan qui s'est chargée de cette tâche. Nous avons envoyé notre matériel qu'on a mis sur ce site qui figure comme le site officiel du projet Grundtvig.
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	
Fabrik	
Karnan	Same problem as the booklet. The Austrian national agency questioned why there were updates to content on the website
Student	
Ara Graffiti	Rubrique concernant le projet sur le site de Graffiti avec explications générales du projet et liens vers le site commun du projet, le site podcast de la radio avec les 6 émissions réalisées, ainsi que vers le site

	Apport en termes de compétences ou d'avancées autres. Ca aura servi à quoi ?
Individuellement	<p>Rencontre avec les radios européennes Le projet nous a apporté un élargissement des compétences et facultés dans le domaine du journalisme en général. Nous nous sentons renforcés dans notre conviction que la confrontation avec des sujets historiques du vingtième siècle est actuellement d'une importance croissante, et nous allons continuer de nous engager en de tels sujets dans notre travail en tant que journalistes dans nos pays et dans la communauté de l'Europe. Spécialement, nous nous sentons plus sensibilisés en utilisant des sources historiques comme matériel pour nos émissions, et nous avons appris comment mieux aborder et questionner des témoins de l'époque en tenant compte de leur subjectivité et de leur situation psychologique. Nous nous avons pu perfectionner dans quelques techniques de faire des interviews et d'aborder un sujet. Les contacts professionnels et amicaux au cours du projet étaient très enrichissants, pas seulement au niveau professionnel, où l'échange d'idées nous a apporté beaucoup de nouvelles impulsions et un élargissement de l'horizon, mais aussi sur le plan personnel lors des rencontres cordiales et même chaleureuses. L'échange par-dessus les frontières nous a donné une sorte d'esprit de solidarité dans notre responsabilité sociale et politique. Il était très intéressant de connaître d'autres radios libres et communales qui accomplissent leur travail sous des conditions différentes, mais qui ont, eux aussi, des problèmes quotidiens très semblables aux nôtres. On est persuadé que les liens établis ne vont pas se perdre si vite et que ce réseau social et professionnel qui s'est créé au cours du projet va nous servir dans notre travail futur.</p> <p>Skill to research historical topics. Learning about historical subjects directly from other stations and gaining an increased awareness of the situation and historical context in those countries. This has a direct affect on how we make our programmes.</p> <p>Rubrique concernant le projet sur le site de Graffiti avec explications générales du projet et liens vers le site commun du projet, le site podcast de la radio avec les 6 émissions réalisées, ainsi que vers le site Erasmus+</p>
Pour la structure	<p>Très enrichissant pour R.I.G les échanges avec les autres radio d'Europe Pour Pausu média cela a renforcé une ligne de travail sur la Mémoire Pour Radio Oloron un apport supplémentaire autour de la Mémoire Expérimenter avec d'autres formats pour une interview et pour une émission.</p>

	<p>Transmission des compétences acquises parmi les collègues de notre radio.</p> <p>Renforcement de la connaissance et de l'estime de chaque radio participant parmi les autres.</p> <p>Impulsions à d'autres émission et séries historiques.</p> <p>Impulsions techniques : Manipulation du micro et autres détails techniques.</p> <p>Learning about historical subjects directly from other stations and gaining an increased awareness of the situation and historical context in those countries. This has a direct affect on how we make our programmes.</p> <p>Echange de bonnes pratiques avec les radios partenaires</p> <p>- Première expérience en relation avec des thèmes historiques et leur traitement avec des méthodes d'histoire orale</p>
Pour la population et le territoire	<p>Article de Journaux –Web TV- et France 3</p> <p>Organisation d'un Concert dans le cadre du meeting ouvert à la population ce qui a permis des rencontres avec les radios européennes</p> <p>Dénicher des détails concrets de l'histoire et les rendre intéressants et audibles.</p> <p>Encourager des gens en dehors de la radio de s'engager dans le travail du radio journaliste.</p> <p>Continuer des visites bilaterales.</p> <p>Activer chez les auditeurs l'intérêt pour l'histoire par de nouvelles méthodes.</p> <p>Audience could hear new voices and volunteers got to interact with community radio personnel from various EU countries. Historical subject were either examined for the first time or reexamined to challenge the narrative that had been built up by the establishment. This meant that the audience heard these stories fro, a new perspective.</p> <p>Echange de bonnes pratiques avec les radios partenaires</p> <p>- Première expérience en relation avec des thèmes historiques et leur traitement avec des méthodes d'histoire orale</p>

	<p>Quelles dimensions dans le champ thématique du projet ont été repérées sans avoir été identifiées au moment de la mise en place</p>
	<p>Le rôle des Femmes dans l'histoire</p> <p>Des questions de l'archivage ont été abordées, mais pas assez traitées.</p> <p>La relation des faits historiques avec des problèmes actuels, politiques et sociaux, aurait pu être discutée d'une façon plus détaillé. Par ex. réfugiés, guerres actuelles, mythes dans l'opinion publique.</p> <p>Recording of contemporary memory rather than more historical topics. Some of the stations' topics were more contemporary and this could be the focus of a follow on project.</p> <p>Développer la mise en place de méthodes permettant de produire des émissions d'histoire orale pour un public cible jeune.</p>

Structure	Activités : Et après ? un futur ? oui ou non ? sous quelle forme ? pour faire quoi ? Comment ? Ou pas.
Oloron	Intérêt de continuer sur des projets européens sur cette thématique
RIG	Nous continuerons sur d'autres facettes de la Mémoire sur des évènements proches de chez nous de la guerre 39-45
Pausu	Intérêt de continuer sur des projets européens sur cette thématique
Flora	Des sujets futurs possibles: Europe de l'Est, dimension sociale homme-femme, migration, guerres. Des buts à réaliser encore: Echange entre les radios en forme de stages chez d'autres radios. Des projets tandem - des visites bilatérales lié à un sujet sur lequel on travaille ensemble. Expérimenter avec des émissions multilingues comme format nouveau.
Corax	
Phoenix	
Athlone	Roughly same format as this project with specific training for contemporary topics.
Fabrik	
Karnan	
Student	
Ara Graffiti	Nous n'envisageons pas de refaire un projet avec autant de partenaires dans un futur proche. Graffiti souhaite se concentrer plutôt sur ses missions locales et éventuellement intégrer des projets à plus petite échelle avec 1 ou 2 partenaires européens. Le réseau mis en place par ce projet sera certainement utile au développement de nouveaux partenariats.