Abstract: This video documents the authors’ journey back to the origins of transnational television in Europe. Inspired by the idea of experimental media archaeology (EMA), the trip to original locations of the transnational media event known as ‘Paris-week’ in 1952 illustrates a new approach to media historiography, which aims to sensitize television historians for the material remains, topography and physical spaces of early television transmissions. Readers/viewers are invited to watch the different episodes of the authors’ journey by clicking on the figures.

Keywords: television history, transnational television, ‘Paris Week’, Eurovision, experimental media archaeology.

1 Author, in charge of the storyboard.
2 Author, in charge of production.
3 In charge of production. We also would like to thank Tim van der Heijden for his support.
1 Introduction

In December 2017 we embarked on a media archaeology field trip, inspired by the idea to see whether we could find any remains of an historic event of European television history, which took place some 65 years ago. The so-called ‘Paris week’ of 1952 was the first major transnational television event in European history. With this media archaeological field trip, we aimed at investigating or retracing both the physical remains and the local memories of this event. Equipped with a laptop and a rich collection of digitized sources (texts, photos, films) collected from archives in France and Britain, we visited Lille, Cassel, Calais and Dover on the 21st and 22 of December 2017...

2 Birth of Transnational Television

The ‘Paris Week’ was was celebrated as both a political symbol of Franco-British post-war collaboration - the badge of a new ‘entente cordiale’. Already in 1950, television signals crossed for the first time the Channel, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the laying of the first telegraph cable between France and Britain in 1850. Both the Calais experiment and the Paris Week were a powerful technical demonstration of the possibility of doing transnational television at a time when most of the European countries not even had inaugurated national services.

3 Challenge of TV Infrastructures

Because of the different television standards in Europe, doing transnational television transmissions was a technical challenge for television engineers and technical staff. In addition, a relay chain linking Paris to London using the natural terrain (height), transmitters on buildings such as the casino in Cassel and temporary transmitters was necessary in order to transport the television signals from Paris to London and up to Scotland. The successful transmission and standards conversion were important tests for the transmission of the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953 and the birth of Eurovision in 1954.

Figure 1. Andy O’Dwyer using original film material of 1952 (copied to a laptop) in order to identify the filmed locations in the town of Cassel/France.
Figure 2. Announcement of the “Calais-Experiment” (25th of August 1950) – the first television transmission from France to Great Britain crossing the Channel. Source: Radio Times.

Figure 3. Artistic map of the “Paris Week” (July 1952) showing the relay links for the live transmission of television pictures from Paris to England and Scotland. Source: Radio Times.
4 Paris Week

Despite some financial and technical hurdles, the Heads of BBC and RTF, William Haley and Waldimir Porché, decided in July 1951 to stage the so-called ‘Paris Week’ in July 1952. During several meetings of the Liaison Committee in London and Paris, all technical, organisational and programme related issues were discussed in detail. Jean d’Arcy even arranged a meeting between Richard Dimbleby and Étienne Lalou (see figure 4), the two elected presenters of the Paris Week, in order to harmonise their prepared commentaries. Starting with an opening broadcast from the British Embassy in Paris on the evening of the 8th of July, a total of 17 programmes were realized within a week - a tremendous effort and enormous technical challenge for both the French and the British staff involved.

5 European Techno Diplomacy

The post-war European television landscape was characterised by a nationalistic techno-political battle over black and white television line standards. This post-war line standard debate must be interpreted as a techno-nationalist conflict of technical, symbolic and economic dimensions. Because of its network structure, the definition of a line standard had direct impact on the technical parameters and characteristics of all production, transmission and reception technologies of television as a large technological system: a case of techno-diplomacy in an emerging regulatory regime for transnational television in Europe.

6 Lessons Learnt

The experimental media archaeology journey (physically visiting the sites) brought a new layer of knowledge that could not be realised in any other way. Observing the topography (landscape) to see the chosen sights, Cassel, the towers of both Lille and Calais and Dover as ‘high-points’ to take the pictures from Paris to London made us aware of the fragility and - to a certain degree - ephemerality of television infrastructures. Most of the physical constructions (transmitters) have disappeared, and even buildings that hosted important equipment (such as the Casino in Cassel, where the line conversion was realised) disappeared or show no more sign of the former activities (such as the clock tower in Lille which hosted the first regional television studio in France). There seems to be little awareness for the material heritage of a technology that was once praised as most revolutionary invention in human history... Finally, one of the most exciting results of this experiment were the encounters with people on-site; their memories, also their astonishment to see two middle-aged men wandering around with a Laptop in order to identify places that were recorded on film some 65 years ago, made us aware of the important role that television has as a technology of memory. As such, the confrontation of the locals with the archival traces of the ‘Paris Week’ produced an interesting moment of communicative memory production, bringing two distinct or parallel traditions of the same event into contact with each other. As the locals had never seen the BBC documentary nor any other filmic sources covering the event, our media archaeological experiment has - in a certain way - broken down the transnational and European dimension of the event to the local level; and, the other way around, enriched the transnational story by local memories and knowledge. In this way, the idea of EMA - that it so sensitize the historian for the materiality and performativity of old media technologies and to reflect on the sensorial and social dimension of doing media history in a hands-on and re-enactment approach - has without doubt proven its intellectual and performative usefulness in this EMA-journey.
Figure 4. The two main presenters of the Paris Week on top of the Eiffel Tower: on the left the French speaker Etienne Lalou (RTF); on the right: Richard Dimbleby (BBC). Source: BBC archives.

Figure 5. The BBC opening show of Television Centre on Wednesday 29th June 1960. Among the guests were Cecil McGivern (left) and Jean d’Arcy (right) – two “techno-diplomats” that made the first transnational television transmissions in Europe their mission.

Figure 6. Scene from our site visit in Cassel: we show the BBC film “The Paris Week” to locals who had never seen the pictures before.
Biographies

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Andy O’Dwyer is head of the Digital History-Lab of the Luxembourg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (University of Luxembourg) and has come from a long career at the BBC, working in archive preservation and digitization of audio-visual material. He later moved into BBC Research & Development as a Technologist. There he focused on projects involving scanning, usability and enabling online access for both researchers and the public to the BBC’s collections. He is also a contributing author of the book ‘A European Television History’ (Bignell and Fickers eds., Wiley-Blackwell, 2008) and coeditor of the book ‘User Studies in Digital Library Development’ (Facet Publishing, 2012).