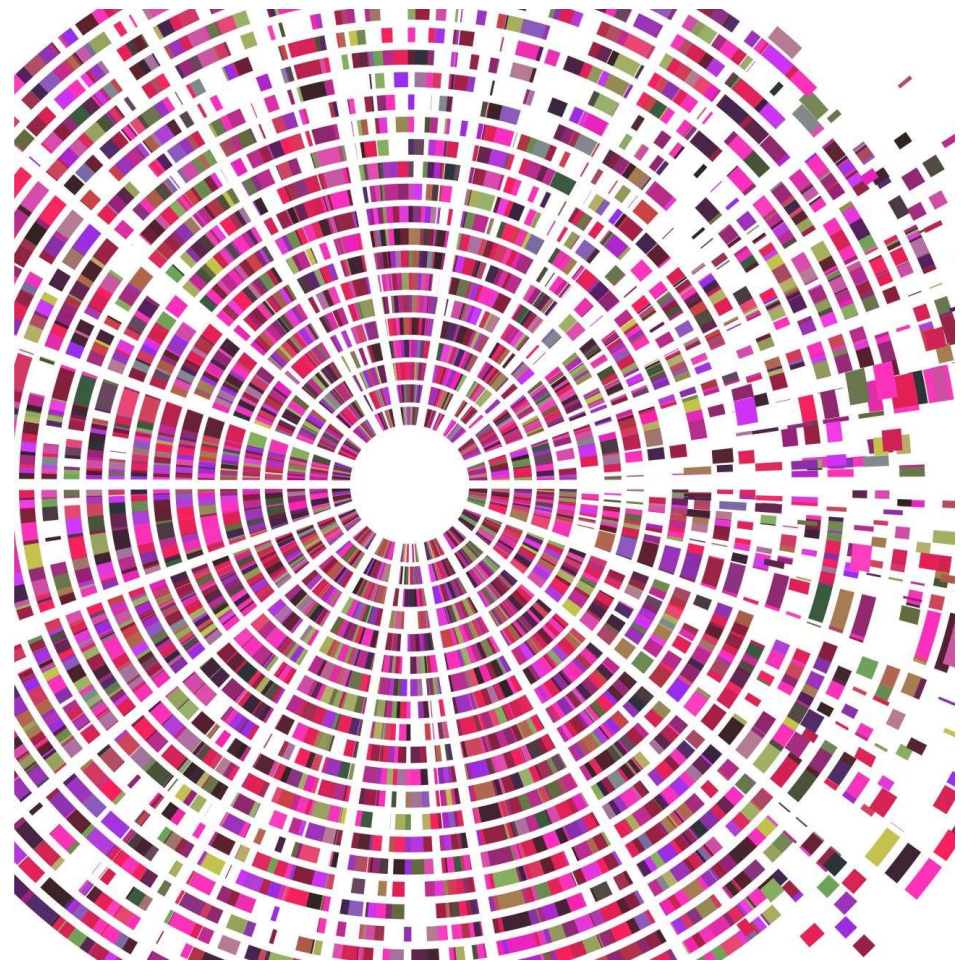


THE BBC
IN ITS
GOLDEN
AGE 1940-
1995





John Logie Baird



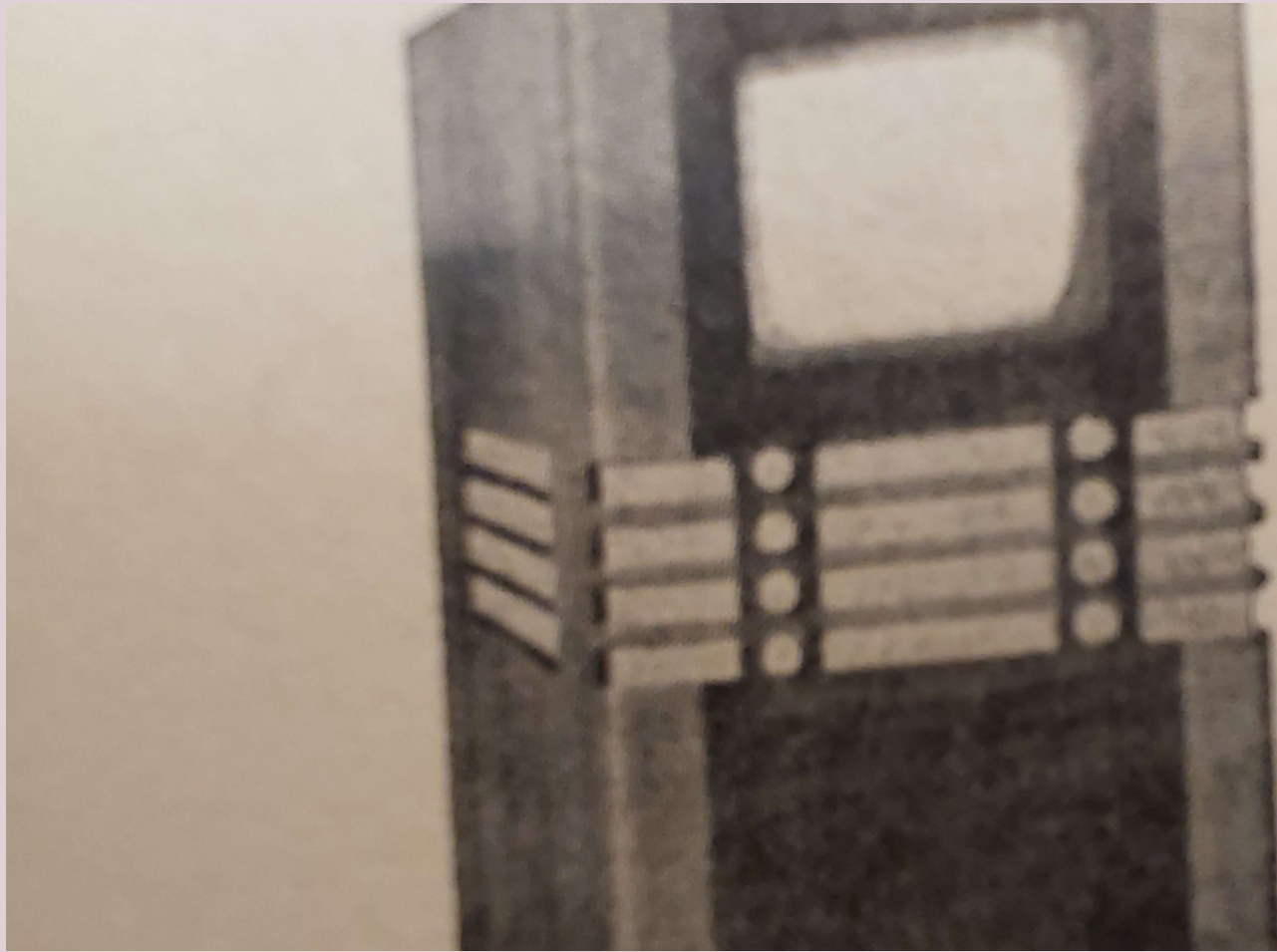
of the
described in Division

THE GROWTH OF BBC STAFF, 1926-39

Year	Staff	Wireless licences	Staff and licences in each year on 31 December	
			% increase in year	
			Licences	Staff
1926	773	2,178,259	32.4	17.5
1927	989	2,395,183	10.0	27.5
1928	1,064	2,628,392	9.7	7.6
1929	1,109	2,956,736	12.5	4.2
1930	1,194	3,411,910	15.4	7.7
1931	1,287	4,330,735	26.9	7.8
1932	1,512	5,263,017	21.5	17.6
1933	1,747	5,973,758	13.5	15.6
1934	2,031	6,780,569	13.5	16.3
1935	2,518	7,403,109	9.2	24.0
1936	3,350	7,960,573	7.5	33.1
1937	3,673	8,479,900	6.5	9.6
1938	4,060	8,908,900	5.1	10.6
1939	5,100	9,082,666	2.0	23.1

Source: Figures in the Finance Division
The breakdown of staff
of occupations
Utilisation

- 1926 773 staff 2,1 million licences
- 1936 3350 staff 7,9 million licences
- 1939 5200 staff 9 million licences



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The seco

10:36 Sun 9 Oct genome.ch.bbc.co.uk 64%

Clear All

Search Options Active Filters Show only playable programmes

Turn on advanced filters [What's this?](#)

Media Type All Programmes Radio Only TV Only

Date and time Accessibility Genre

Results 1 to 20 of 1,198 for *physics*

Order by: Relevance First broadcast Most recent broadcast Availability ending soon

Filter by channel

Experiments in Science: No. 8: Patterns in Sand

TV BBC Television

First broadcast: Wed 2nd Mar 1938, 21:35 on BBC Television

[View in Radio Times](#)

A demonstration of the properties of solid carbon dioxide, by Mary Waller, Professor of **Physics** at the London School of Medicine for Women.

Contributors
Presenter: Mary Waller

Source: Radio Times

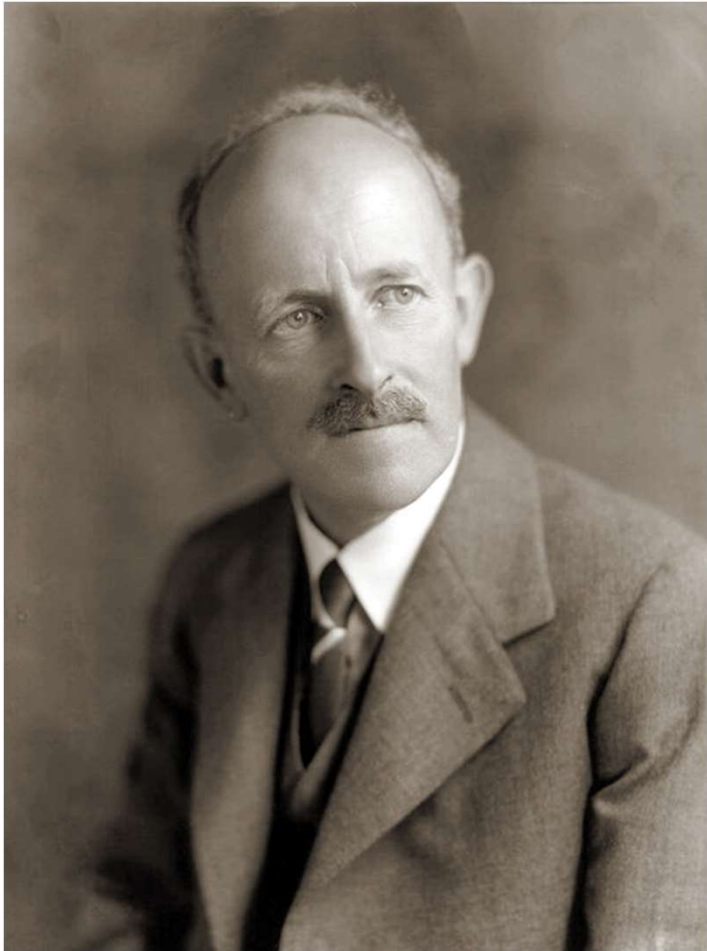
TV 1938

*There were
20 000 TV
sets in the UK*

Hankey

1943–1944

- Lord Hankey



- Lord Hankey

F. OGILVIE





2nd director-general



Frederick Ogilvie 1938–1942

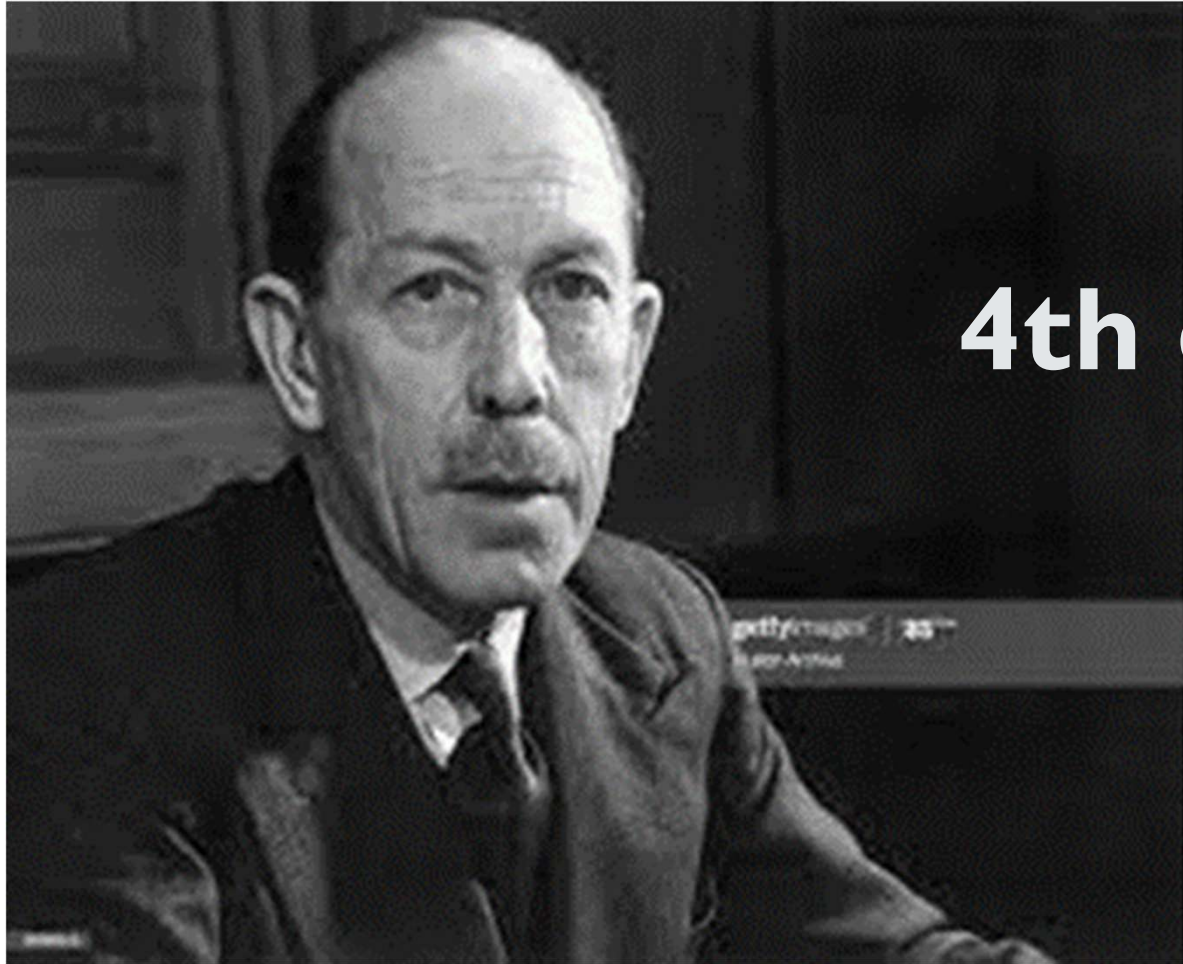


3rd director-generals



1942-43

Cecil Graves and Robert W. Foot



4th director-general

Robert W. Foot

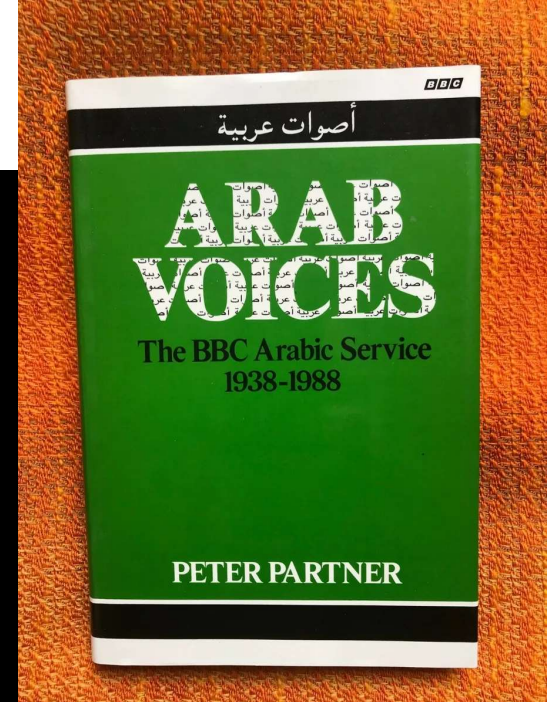
1943–1944



- 1936 Edward VIII s abdication speech



كانون الثاني/يناير
1938



1. Phoney War (September 1939 - April 1940): This initial phase saw a period of relative inactivity on the Western Front, with limited military operations. Britain and France had declared war on Germany following the invasion of Poland, but major combat had not yet begun.

2. The Fall of France (May-June 1940): This phase witnessed the rapid advance of German forces through France and the Low Countries. The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) and French forces were forced to retreat and were evacuated from Dunkirk in Operation Dynamo.

3. The Battle of Britain (July-October 1940): This marked the intense air campaign waged by the German Luftwaffe against the UK, with the goal of either obliging Britain to sue for peace or preparing for an invasion. The Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended British airspace, preventing a German invasion.

4. The Blitz (September 1940 - May 1941): During this phase, London and other British cities endured sustained bombing raids by the Luftwaffe..

5. North Africa and Mediterranean Campaigns (1940-1943): British forces, in cooperation with Allied nations, engaged in battles against Axis forces in North Africa, Greece, and Crete. The battles of El Alamein and Operation Torch in North Africa were particularly significant.

6. Eastern Front (1941-1945): While not a direct involvement of the UK, the conflict between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union on the Eastern Front was crucial. The UK supported the Soviet Union through the Arctic convoys, supplying essential goods.

7. The Battle of the Atlantic (1939-1945): Throughout the war, German U-boats targeted Allied shipping in the Atlantic Ocean. The UK played a vital role in protecting and escorting convoys.

8. D-Day and Western Front (June 1944 - May 1945): The Allied invasion of Normandy (D-Day) in June 1944 marked the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6jjhxeHljvU>

- 1939



• 1940

EN TÉMOIGNAGE DU RÔLE HISTORIQUE DE

RADIO LONDRES

DE NOS GRANDES VOIX Pierre BOURDAN - Jacques DUCHESNE - Jean OBERLÉ

Jean MARIN & Maurice SCHUMANN

ET DU PROGRAMME DE LA BBC

“LES FRANÇAIS PARLENT AUX FRANÇAIS”

1940



1945

*“SUR TOUT LE TERRITOIRE, AVEC FERVEUR,
LA FRANCE ECOUTAIT RADIO LONDRES”*

CHARLES DE GAULLE



- Katyn memorial New jersey



Search 🔍

Index

Authors

VOL. IV - N°3 | 2006
Media, Images, Propaganda



La Seconde Guerre mondiale

La propagande cachée sur les ondes de la BBC pendant la Seconde Guerre Mondiale : vers une héroïsation nationale

Hidden propaganda and national hero-making on the BBC Home Service during the Second World War

EDWARD STOURTON



AUNTIE'S WAR

THE BBC DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Stourton recaptures the adventure and the horror and brilliantly conjures up the voices of the past. COUNTRY LIFE

Read by the author



COMPLETE & UNABRIDGED



« It's that man
again »
With Tommy
Handley

[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=TL0bPqzkVck](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TL0bPqzkVck)

The schedule now included regular appearances by Kurt und Willi, two characters whose dialogue was written in the Berlin dialect, and Aus der Freien Welt, which included the hot jazz and swing records that were forbidden in Germany. There was an early-morning 'Workers Programme' along with series targeted at German sea crews and air-force personnel.

(Hendy Op Cit)

Broadcasting for Germans during the war

Published by the British Broadcasting Corporation, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

PRICE TWOPENCE

PROGRAMMES FOR
February 19... 24

RADIO TIMES

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION
(INCORPORATING WORLD-RADIO)



FOR THE FORCES

The twelve-hour daily programmes start this week

The service of special programmes intended for men of the Navy, Army, and Air Force is being extended to twelve hours daily, from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Full details of all programmes are now given in the RADIO TIMES side by side with details of the Home Service programmes. Information about the new service will be found on page 3.

Forces Programme

COMPOSED BY MAX REINER

CALLING ALL WORKERS



MARCH

Music while you work



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BVpCUtNdM0Q&>



The Brains Trust –
an episode from
1941

GPT-3.5

What was the importance of the BBC radio programme - The Brains Trust +?



"The Brains Trust" was a BBC radio program that aired from 1941 to 1952 and later transitioned to television. Hosted by Robert McKenzie, it featured a panel of experts who would engage in discussions and debates on various topics, including politics, philosophy, science, and current affairs. The program's importance can be understood in several ways:

1. Intellectual Dialogue: "The Brains Trust" provided a platform for intellectual dialogue and the exchange of ideas. It brought together experts from different fields, fostering insightful discussions and debates on important and timely topics. The program encouraged critical thinking and allowed listeners to engage with complex issues in an accessible format.
2. Public Education: The program had a strong educational element, helping to disseminate knowledge and inform the public on a wide range of subjects. It offered listeners the opportunity to learn from leading experts in an engaging and accessible manner. The show prided itself on being "a university of the airwaves," making knowledge and expertise accessible to a broader audience.

3. Promotion of Democratic Values: "The Brains Trust" played a role in promoting democratic values and encouraging informed citizenship. By stimulating thoughtful debate and providing multiple perspectives, the program encouraged listeners to engage in critical analysis and form their own opinions. It emphasized the importance of free and open discourse in a democratic society.

4. Cultural Importance: The program became an integral part of British cultural life during its run. It had a loyal following and contributed to the intellectual fabric of the nation. The wide range of topics covered and the esteemed panel of experts attracted a diverse audience, further enriching the cultural landscape.

What did my AI bot have to say?

Listeners' Brains Trust

On January 4th 1943 the BBC put its Brains Trust into reverse. For one night only the regular Brains Trust residents were invited to send in questions and six members of the public were invited to give their spontaneous answers.

The six savants were:

- A soldier**, Sergeant Eric Arthur Ford, who served with a London anti-aircraft battery
- A business man**, George Harrison
- A girl from the Services**, Wren Desiree Green, formerly a hospital nurse
- A housewife**, Mrs. Norah Taylor from Gillingham, Kent
- A factory worker**, Harold Richard Nolan, detail fitter on heavy aircraft
- and
- An entertainer**, Leslie Henson

The questions were:

1. Do you think that men and women should be paid the same rates for the same job throughout industry and in the Services?
(sent by Dr. Edith Summerskill and Jennie Lee)
2. Do you, as a cross-section of listeners, prefer Jazz music to classical?
(sent by Dr. Malcolm Sargent)
3. What does the average listener regard as the seven wonders of the modern world?
(sent by Dr. Julian Huxley)
4. If the Government asked you to assist them in building a house, what features would you press for?
(sent by Dr. Edith Summerskill)
5. How would you define a truly great man?
(sent by Commander R.T.Gould)
6. Has any member of the Brains Trust seen a ghost?
(sent by Commander A.B.Campbell)





1941

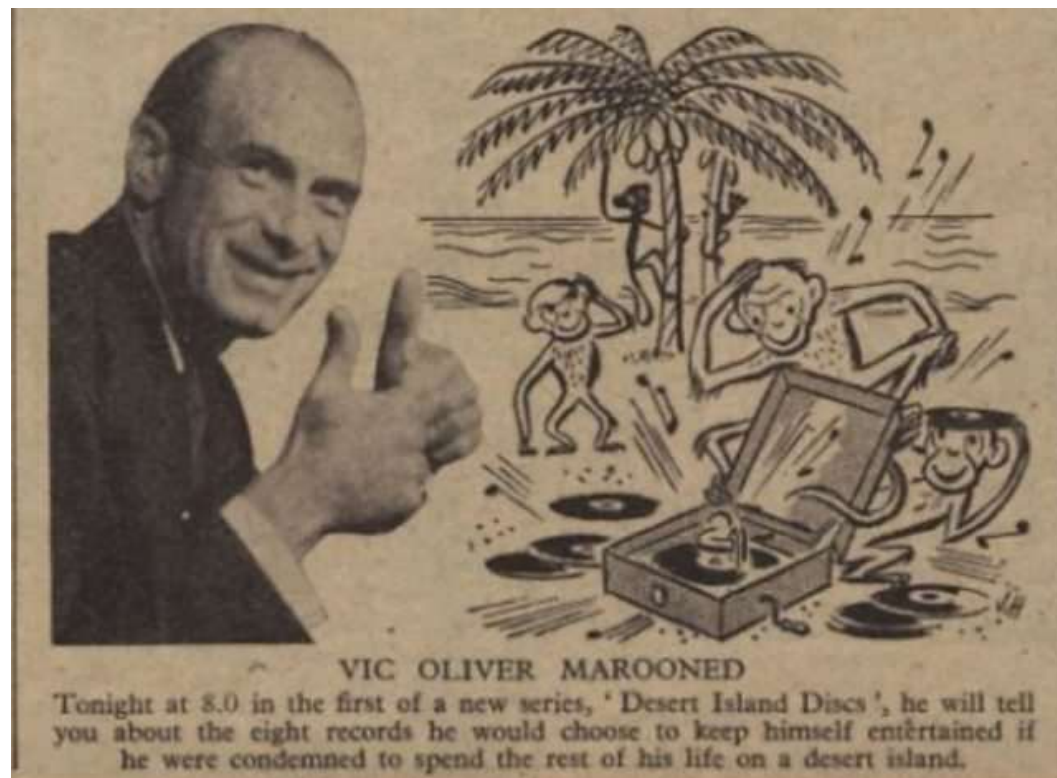
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S08XOREmNA4>



- Workers' Playtime
1941-1964

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q9L7JG89ym8>

DESERT
ISLAND
DISCS 1942-
2023





Caribbean voices
1943-58



William Haley