

Britain in the 1930s

1931 National government

1932 Founding of British Union of Fascists
under Oswald Mosley

1934 Founding of Scottish National party

1936 Abdication crisis

1936 Jarrow crusade

1936 Spanish Civil War

1937 Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister
and tries to avoid war with Hitler

1939 Outbreak of war

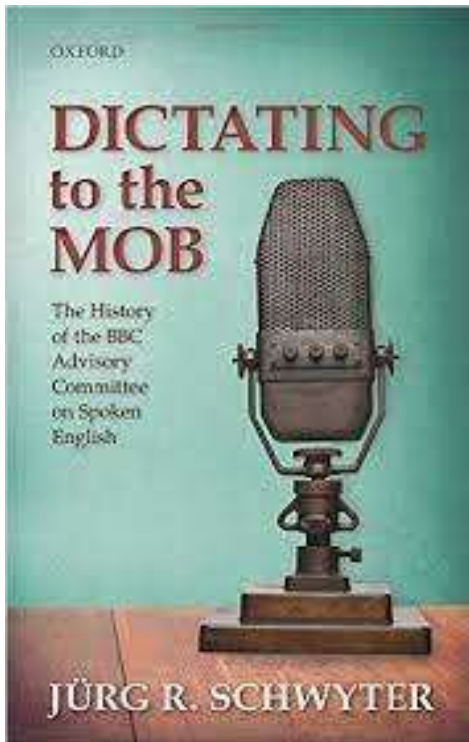
- 1927 Coat of Arms



BBC Proms 1927, and 2023



A strict regime at the BBC





BBC Yearbook



BBC Year Book - BBC Handbook

Search
BBC Publications



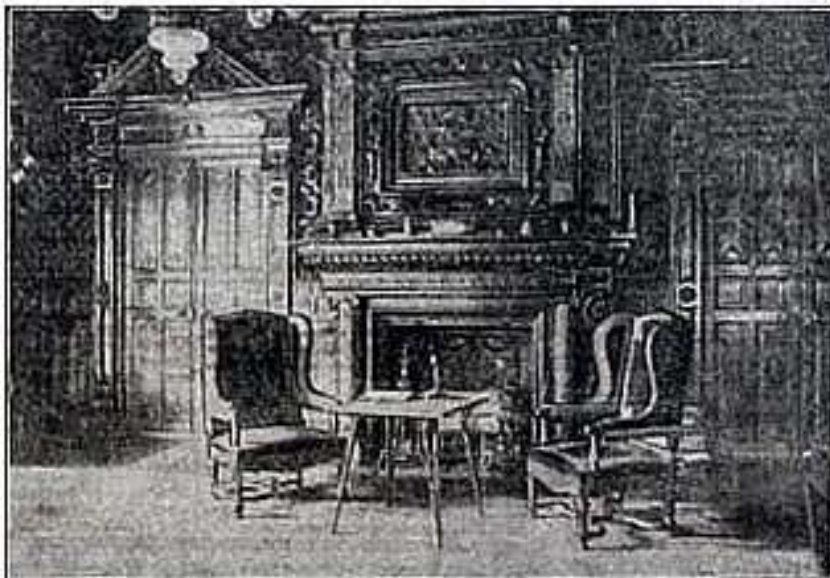
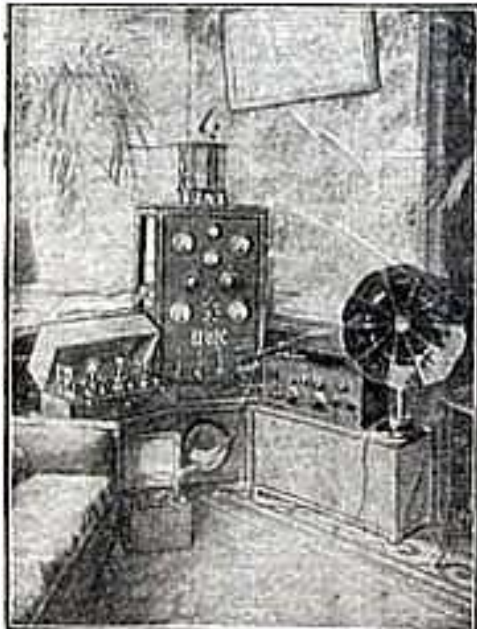
The British Broadcasting Corporation's annual book beginning in 1928

The BBC Hand Book was first issued in 1928. As either the Hand Book or Year Book, it was published through the 1987. The contents were a review of the year's programming, cultural and technical achievements. From 1988 onwards, it was "replaced" by the BBC Annual Report, some of which are included here.



<https://worldradiohistory.com/UK/BBC/BBC-Annual/BBC-Year-Book-1930.pdf>

Radio Normandie



Leonard F. Plugge.

Tableau 1 :
Comparaison des temps d'antenne selon les types de programmes

Types de programmes	BBC (% du temps d'antenne)	Stations commerciales (% du temps d'antenne)
Musiques « sérieuses » ou classiques	17,25	-
Musiques légères et de danse	43,75	54,00
Pièces de théâtre	2,25	1,75
Longs métrages (<i>features</i>)	1,75	-
Variétés	7,00	30,75
Causeries (<i>talks</i>), nouvelles, reportages	14,25	10,00
Émissions religieuses	4,25	1,75
Émissions en direct (<i>outside broadcasts</i>)	1,50	-
Émissions pour enfants	3,25	1,75
Émissions scolaires	4,75	-

Quoted in Renée
Dickason *La BBC
dans le paysage
audiovisuel
britannique*, CNED
2021



From BBC Yearbook 1931



Broadcasting house was opened in 1932

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bf30P_PbcZo



1932



1

A Marriage Bar of Convenience? The BBC and Married Women's Work 1923-1939

Abstract

In October 1932 the BBC introduced a marriage bar, stemming what had been an enlightened attitude towards married women employees. The policy was in line with the convention of the day; marriage bars were widespread in the inter-war years operating in occupations such as teaching and the civil service and in large companies such as Sainsbury's and ICI. However, once implemented, the BBC displayed an ambivalent attitude towards its marriage bar which had been constructed to allow those married women considered useful to the Corporation to remain on the staff. This article considers why, for its first ten years, the BBC bucked convention and openly employed married women and why, in 1932, it took the decision to introduce a marriage bar, albeit not a full bar, which was not abolished until 1944. It contends that the BBC marriage bar represented a quest for conformity rather than active hostility towards the employment of married women and demonstrates how easily arguments against the acceptability of married women's work could be transgressed, if seen as beneficial

National Union of Women Teachers

ANOTHER



VICTORY

Miss Agnes Dawson, J.P., L.C.C.
Chairman, L.C.C. General Purposes Committee.
Chairman, L.C.C. Special Services (Education) Sub-Committee.
N.U.W.T. London Unit Advisory Officer.

PLEASE RETURN TO LIBRARY

The Removal of the Marriage Bar

Tuesday, July 16th marked another victory in the determined struggle of women teachers to secure equal civil and professional rights with their men colleagues. On that day the marriage disqualification operating against women teachers was removed, largely through the instrumentality of Miss Agnes Dawson, J.P., L.C.C.

All thinking men and women should recall the steps in the fight that brought about this result. Many people are unaware that there has been any struggle at all, because they have not been associated with an active Union which *opposes unceasingly* all that threatens education and the status of women. It is well, therefore, to remind ourselves of the vigilance of the N.U.W.T. in this matter.

In 1906 the L.C.C. made a Standing Order that all women appointed thereafter, except teachers, doctors, and certain others in exceptional circumstances, should be required to resign their posts on marriage.

In March, 1923, the Council decided that teachers also should be included in this Standing Order.

From that time on, the N.U.W.T. and no other Union, has carried on a continuous campaign against this marriage bar.

In 1921 and 1922 (*i.e.*, when the marriage bar was threatened only), the London Unit was in touch with all other feminist societies, interviewing L.C.C. members, writing letters, etc.

In February, 1923, it forwarded to the L.C.C. a resolution in which the L.U. reiterated "its emphatic protest against the L.C.C. Education Committee's recommendation to force women teachers to resign on marriage".

In 1924 the L.U. pressed for the employment of married women in a supply capacity, as a step towards the rescinding of the Order.

In 1925 Miss Dawson, in sub-committee, moved a resolution along similar lines, and subsequently, this much was conceded as a result of the extraordinary shortage of Supply Teachers during severe epidemics.

In 1926, activities included letters to M.P.s., and a deputation on The Married Women's Employment Act.

In 1929 the General Purposes Committee of the L.C.C. received a deputation from the London Unit on the subject, and from this time onwards, the N.U.W.T., with other progressive women's organisations, redoubled its efforts. Meetings were held in various districts, and behind the scenes in The County Hall, Miss Dawson kept the question alive.

1932 Imposition of a marriage bar at the BBC

1935 removal of marriage bar for London teachers



bbc.com/news/stories-43754737



Sci-Hub: removing ba...



0923 welcome page

The vetting files: How the BBC kept out 'subversives'

🕒 22 April 2018

"Policy: keep head down and stonewall all questions." So wrote a senior BBC official in early 1985, not long before the Observer exposed so many details of the work done in Room 105 Broadcasting House that there was no point continuing to hide it.

By that stage, a policy of flatly denying the existence of political vetting - not just stonewalling, but if necessary lying - had been in place for five decades.

As early as 1933 a BBC executive, Col Alan Dawnay, had begun holding meetings to exchange information with the head of MI5, Sir Vernon Kell, at Dawnay's flat in Eaton Terrace, Chelsea. It was an era of political radicalism and both sides deemed the BBC in need of "assistance in regard to communist activities".

Selsdon

1934–1935

Lord Selsdon

Active Filters

Selected filters

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Industrial Britain



First broadcast: Thu 11th Jan 1934, 19:30 on National Programme Daventry

[View in Radio Times](#)

'Its People at Work'-I

A Discussion between

Professor JULIAN HUXLEY , Professor **JOHN HILTON** and Professor J. A.

SCOTT WATSON

THIS is the initial broadcast of a new series of which the intention is to put before listeners modern conditions in British industry. In describing what he has seen and heard in his two-thousand-miles tour of industrial centres, Professor **John Hilton** will aim at piecing his experiences together in such a way as to present a picture of the ' people at work '. For all that concerns them has been the main object of his tour-their surroundings, incentives and rewards, the machines and processes they operate, the effect of their work on their health, and of their health on their work-a factor that has so often in the past been forgotten by employers.

Professor **Hilton**, Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Cambridge, will open this

1935

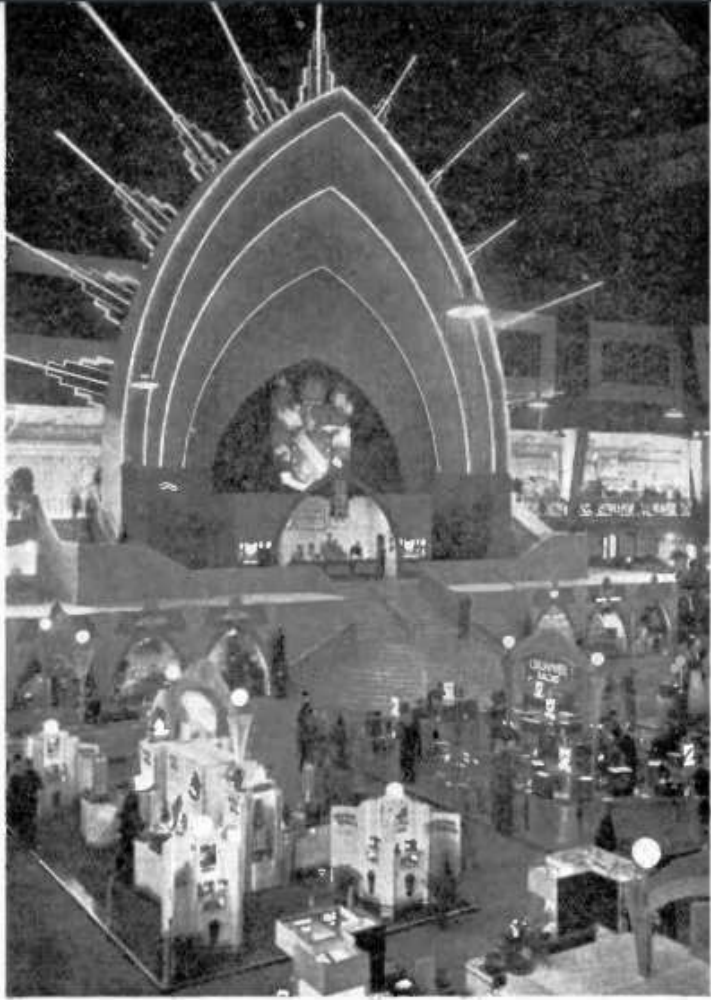
Ullswater

Viscount Ullswater

LISTENER REACTIONS TO MUSIC, 1945

<i>Percentage of the Listening Public classified as</i>	<i>Symphony Concerts</i>	<i>Opera</i>	<i>Chamber Music</i>
Enthusiastic towards	11	12	4
Favourable	16	17	9
Neutral	20	21	15
Hostile	29	29	47

tain were to join the front rank of 'musical nations', it was
 ciated in 1945, then the size of the minorities appreciating
 would have to grow; and for this reason alone, 'familiaris-
 ur public with the largest possible number of musical
 ', to use Whitfield's phrase, was not considered an



THE RADIO EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA, 1933

From 1934 yearbook

THE RADIO TIMES

503

MONDAY

Midland Regional

2.1 m. 767 kc/s 391.1 m.

12.0 An Organ Recital
by
FRID. DING.

9.40 'The News'
by
[unclear] [unclear]

1.0 A Program
New Gramophone

Scottish Regional

Regional

LONDON REGIONAL
877 kc/s 342.1 m.

12.0 THE MIDLAND
STUDIO ORCHESTRA
Directed by Frank
March, Sounds of Peace
Overture, The Italian in
Concert Waltz
Gypsy, sing for me
Serenade, O sole mio
A Funny Fellow
Roses in the Snow

National Pro

10.15 THE DAILY SERVICE
Time Signal, Greenwich, at 10.30

10.45 The Mother's Health—2
By a Doctor

Selection,
Minuet
Musical S
Waltz Me
Nerdbank

12.0
1.5
3.0

Sun
5.45 Chamber Music
and Songs of John
Ireland
7.30 Olga Haley (mezzo-
soprano)
9.30 Concert relayed
from Felixstowe

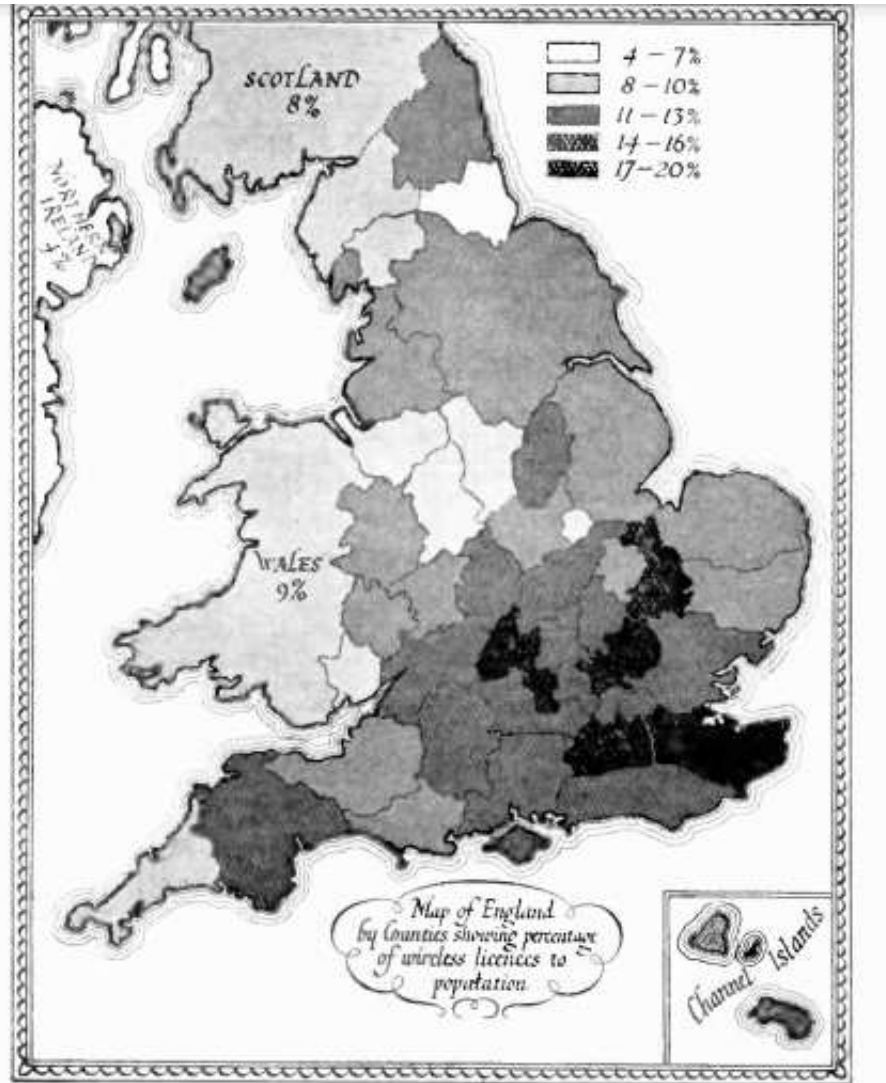
Monday
12.0 Ten Jenkins
(organ)
1.15 Northern States
Orchestra
2.45 Eastern Municipal
Orchestra
3.45 Steve Krash
4.45 Harold
5.15 The
6.15 Theatre
7.15



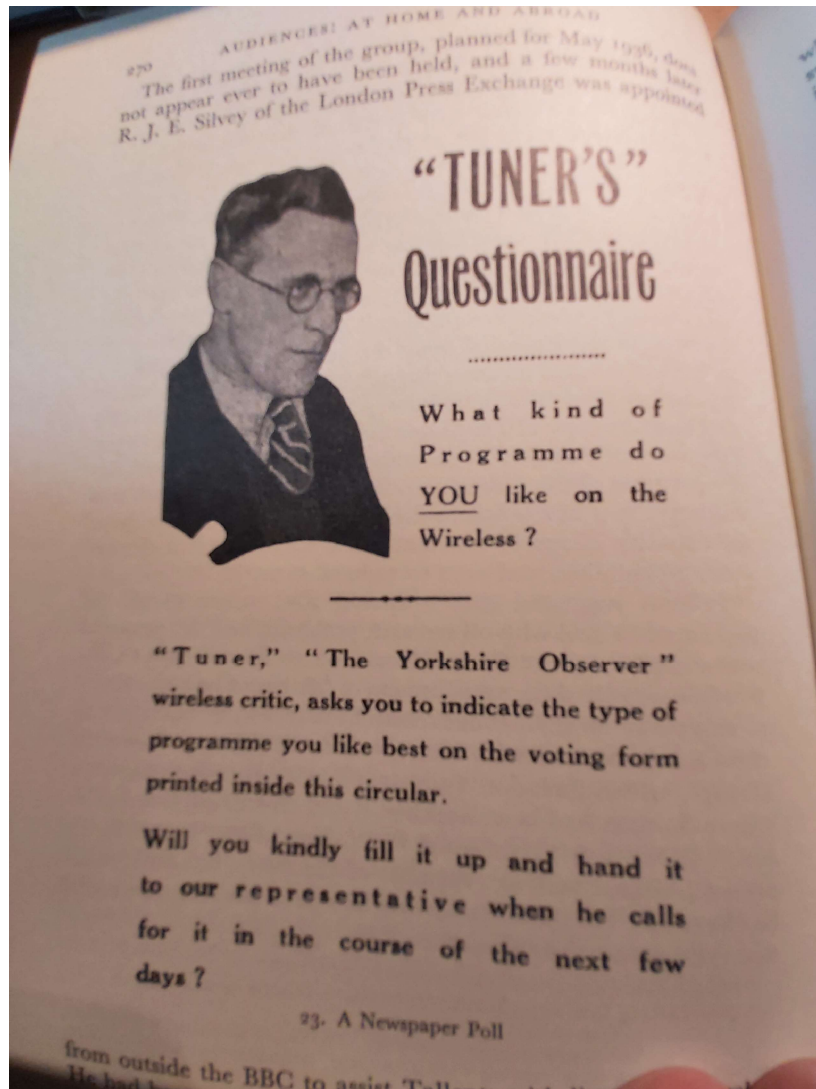
...WILL FOLLOW IN ABOUT TWO MIN...
...THIS IS THE NATIONAL
...WILL FOLLOW IN ABOUT TWO MIN...
WOMAN'S
The cuckoo builds its ne
BROADCASTING NUMBER

2^p

1934



From 1934 yearbook: % of citizens with a radio licence



The first audience research service was set up in 1936