Part two

The BBC before 1945

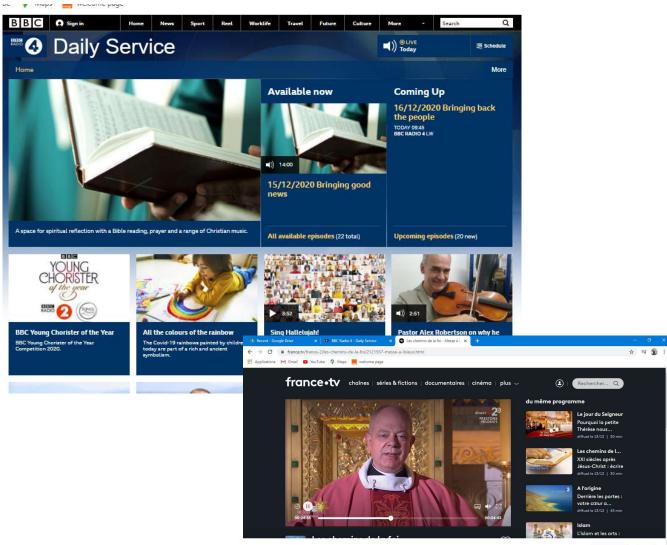
Pr John Mullen, Université de Rouen <u>http://johncmullen,blogspot.com</u> YouTube: The History Fellow

In the domain of *music*, there is no secret made of the fact that good music is preferred to bad, nor of the conviction (wonderfully borne out by experience) that the public prefer it too. It is conceived as a priviliege and duty to present certain grand works to which a concert organisation run for local profit could never hope to mount; to popularise –as only this peculiar medium could popularise – the music that is addressed to the finer and quieter sources of emotion in a small audience; to make the British public, not to say the British musical world, acquainted with challenging new work; and to assist opera to overcome the barrier that the cost of presentation has set up between it and its eager multitudinous admirers. [...]

John Reith 1928

As to the remaining time given to music and *entertainment*, let there be no idea that this category is one given grudgingly and under pressure from public or Press. It is not so. To provide relaxation is no less positive an element of policy than any other. Mitigation of the strain of a high-pressure life, such as the last generation scarcely knew, is a primary social necessity, and that necessity must be satisfied.

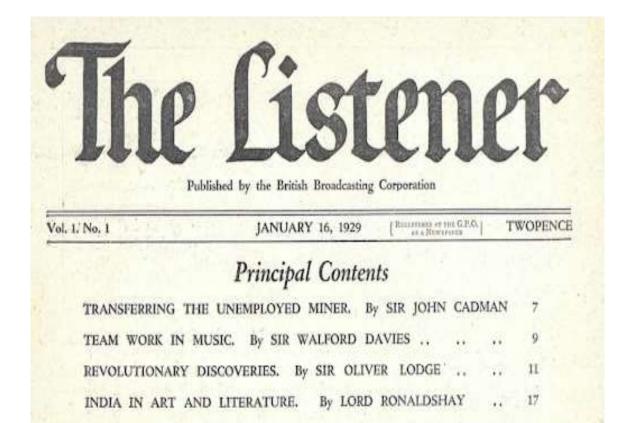
Comments on music broadcasting, Introduction by John Reith, director-general, BBC year book 1928



2020

Vous ne terminez pas vos vidéos ? Connectez-vous et retrouvez vos vidéos en cours sur votre page d'accueil

je me connecte fermer





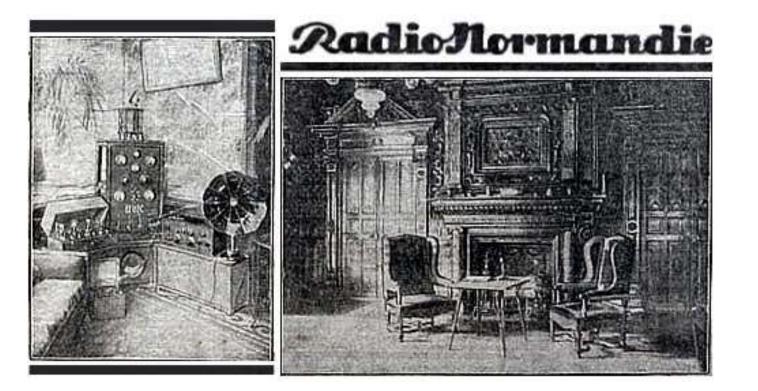






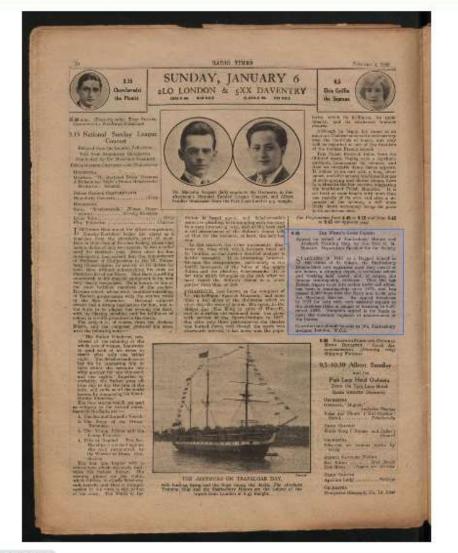








Leonard F. Plugge.



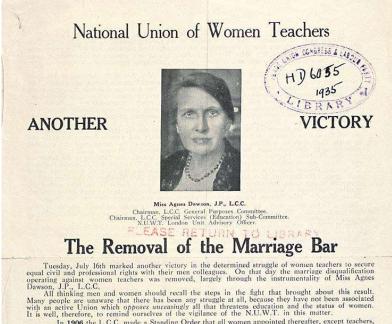
13/777/8

1929



Broadcasting house was opened in 1932





(C) THE Library Collections

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

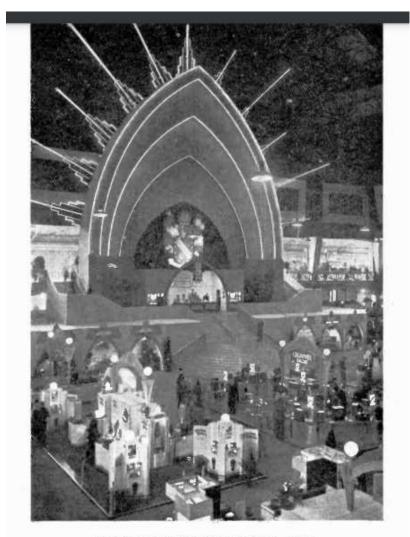
Order. From that time on, the N.U.W.T. and no other Union, has carried on a continuous campaign

From that time on, the N.U.W.I. and no other Union, has carried on a continuous campagin 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.G. 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 Davson, in subcommittee, moved a resolution along similar lines, and subse-quently, this much was conceded as a result of the extraordinary shortage of Supply Teachers during severe endemics.

severe epidemics. In 1926, activities included letters to M.Ps., 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 NU.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.

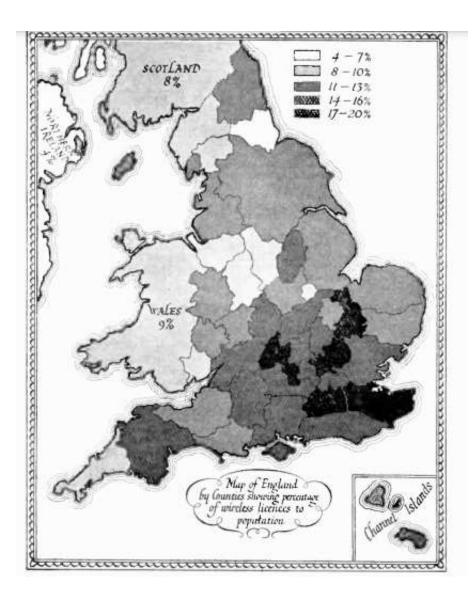
1935 removal of marriage bar for London teachers



THE RADIO EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA, 1933

From 1934 yearbook





From 1934 yearbook: % of citizens with a radio licence