Shine Brighter Terminale

ShortFile 22 Broadcasting Britain

Document 3, Extrait p.191 – Roman de Sarah SUNDIN, *Embers in the London Sky*, 2024

DUNKIRK, FRANCE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1940

"The sun shall soon set over the beaches of Dunkirk, but the day is not done." BBC correspondent Hugh Collingwood stood outside the mobile recording van on the sand of those beaches. "Through my microphone you may hear the deep retort[1] of artillery as the brave men of the British Expeditionary Force and the French First Army hold back the Nazi forces. You may hear the hollow boom of our antiaircraft guns. You may hear the growling[2] engines of dozens of ships and boats. But you will not hear the sound of panic. Of despair. Of dismay[3]."

Inside the open back door of the van, Hugh's recording engineer, Tom Young, gave Hugh a thumbs-up and adjusted a knob[4]. Young had wanted to make the recording in the van with its better acoustics, but Hugh craved the realism and immediacy of recording outside.

"The men of the BEF may be tired," Hugh said. A gray sky hung low over the gray sea, and hundreds of soldiers stood in long, snaking queues over the battered beach. "They may be bloodied. But they are not defeated.

Some have described this force as having their backs to the sea. On the contrary, they face the sea. They face England. Thanks to the gallant men of the Royal Navy, thanks to the rugged fishermen and intrepid yachtsmen who have piloted their craft across the Channel to Dunkirk—thanks to them, the men of the BEF face a future fighting once more for the land they love.

"The day is not done. The day is just beginning. This is Hugh Collingwood reporting from Dunkirk for the BBC."

Sarah Sundin, *Embers in the London Sky*, 2024

1. boom **2.** *rugissant* **3.** shock **4.** *bouton*

Document 3, Extrait p.193 – Article de Jessica BERMAN, *theconversation.com*, 2022

BBC at 100: a trusted international news source, but it's important to remember

As scholar Simon Potter notes, the BBC's World Service has always been a vehicle for British soft power. In 1932, when the BBC first embarked on its Empire service, founding director John Reith called it:

"A unique opportunity to foster[1] bonds[2] of understanding and friendship between the peoples of Britain's scattered dominions[3] and the mother country, and to bring to Britons overseas the benefits already enjoyed by the British public at home."

Reith had advocated for such a service since the beginning of the BBC, making clear the political and social dimension of its founding mission. Although the BBC is a public-service corporation separate from the British government and has seen its fair share[4] of conflicts with those in power, its mission has been and continues to be informed by British values and interconnected to Britain's future.

The rise of Empire Radio in the 1930s and 1940s shows how the BBC navigated the conflicting roles of bringing the benefits of broadcasting to listeners in the British colonies while forging stronger bonds across the empire. Given a mission to educate, inform and entertain, the Empire Service (later World Service) developed programs to reach those in the colonies and dominions and allow them to access British civilisation and its values. As Potter puts it, "the BBC voluntarily participated in the overseas projection of Britishness as part of its public-service remit[5]".

Jessica Berman, *theconversation.com*, 2022.

1. encourage 2. links **3.** territories **4.** big number **5.** area of responsibility

Extrait p.194 – Jessica BERMAN, theconversation.com, 2022

The future looks tough for public broadcasting

In April, the [BBC] corporation's director general, Tim Davie, announced that, in order to meet government-imposed funding cuts, it would have to seriously reduce the number of programmes that it produces and was considering turning more television and radio stations into archive services, dedicated to recycling existing material. In October, the audio producers' trade association wrote to the broadcasting regulator, Ofcom, pointing out that by April 2023, Radio 4's drama output[1]–a seedbed[2] for talent–will have fallen by 50% since quotas that protected key genres were removed in 2017, calling into question the BBC's commitment[3] to developing writers and putting out one-off radio production.

The next five years will see the end of the corporation's current royal charter and the reappraisal[4] of its funding model. The idea of a public service funded through a licence fee[5] has faced a sustained challenge for both political and technological reasons, as its competitors proliferate and younger generations drift away from broadcast media. At the same time, a two-year freeze on the licence fee has forced it to make cuts of £285m a year, with the loss of hundreds of jobs, leaving its foreign language services in tatters and seriously reducing its local news networks.

Editiorial, Theguardian.com, 2023.

1. production **2.** incubator **3.** dedication **4.** reevaluation **5.** *Redevance*

Extrait p.195 – Kiran STACEY and Michael SAVAGE, theguardian.com, 2025

BBC bosses want defence budget to help pay for the World Service

Senior [BBC] executives at the corporation are in talks with officials over whether parts of the service, such as media monitoring and anti-disinformation, should count towards Britain's security, as they attempt to avoid cuts of tens of millions of pounds. The Guardian revealed in May that the government had asked the BBC to draw up budget plans up to £70m lower than what the service believes it needs, partly as a result of Keir Starmer's decision to cut the aid budget.

Jonathan Munro, the head of the World Service, told an event at the Labour conference last week that he was looking to "spread the burden" of its funding across Whitehall[1]. "There are quite difficult rules about what counts as defence spending, but things that count as stability and conflict spending are now also built into that space," he said. […] A BBC spokesperson said: "The BBC World Service delivers unparalleled UK cultural influence around the world, and as well as bringing economic benefits to the UK, plays an important role in national security and global stability". […]

The World Service has already announced 130 job cuts earlier this year, as part of existing plans to save £6m. The BBC is under acute financial pressure as the value of the licence fee has not kept pace[2] with the dramatically rising costs of making television. With Donald Trump defunding international media outlets like Voice of America, however, and Russia and China spending billions on their own external media operations, senior BBC executives want to see a huge expansion in the World Service's audience.

Kiran Stacey and Michael Savage, Theguardian.com, 2025.

1. The British government **2.** *suivre le rythme*