

### Chapter 1 : ESPN - Houston's Home for ESPN!

*Broadcasts from the Blitz is a story of courage--of a journalist broadcasting live from London rooftops as bombs fell around him--and of intrigue, as the machinery of two governments pulled America and Britain together in a common cause.*

The daylight Blitz begins Britain bombs Berlin, then Germany retaliates. Richard Holmes explains how the bombing campaigns escalated. He also interviews Ernst Wedding, an ex-German bomber pilot, about the war in the sky. Matthew Sweet hosts the arts and ideas programme, featuring debate about the cultural issues of the week and an interview with controversial French film director Gaspar Noe. Hits of the Blitz Paul Morley explores the music people were really listening to during the Blitz. Music journalist Paul Morley finds out what people were really listening to during the Blitz during the Second World War. Duncan Campbell on how Second World War looters and gangsters thrived during the bombs, blackouts and rationing. The Blitz Michael Portillo and leading historians discuss the causes and effects of the Blitz. John F Jungclaussen, UK correspondent of Die Zeit newspaper, travels to Lubeck in northern Germany to find out about the night in when the city was bombed. This concentrated, direct bombing of industrial targets and civilian centres began with heavy raids on London on 7 September during what became known as the Battle of Britain. In September alone, the Luftwaffe - the German air force - dropped 5, tonnes of high explosives on the capital in just 24 nights. Coventry The infamous bombing of Coventry on 14 November brought an even more terrifying twist to the campaign. Five hundred German bombers dropped tonnes of high explosives and nearly incendiary bombs on the city in ten hours of relentless bombardment. This tactic was emulated on an even greater scale by the RAF in their attacks on German cities. Taking cover The British population had been warned in September that air attacks on cities were likely and civil defence preparations had been started some time before, both on a national and a local level. Those with gardens built simple corrugated steel Anderson shelters, covered over by earth. Larger civic shelters built of brick and concrete were erected in British towns and a blackout was rigorously enforced after darkness. The night raids became so frequent that they were practically continuous. Many people who were tired of repeatedly interrupting their sleep to go back and forth to the street shelters virtually took up residence in them. This gave rise to a new spirit of solidarity and community. Londoners took what seemed to them an obvious and sensible solution to the problem and moved down into the Tube stations in their thousands. At first, this was actively discouraged by the government. However, this popular action held sway and it was a common sight for a traveller on the Underground in wartime London to pass through a station crowded with the sleeping bodies of men, women and children and their belongings. A brief respite The main air offensive against British cities diminished after May , with the change of direction of the German war machine towards Russia. However, sporadic and lethal raids, using increasingly larger bombs, continued for several more years.

**Chapter 2 : WRKZ - Wikipedia**

*This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed. Pee Dee Blitz Player of the Week - Janaz Sumpter 15 days ago Grand Strand Blitz Player of the Week - Mason Garcia*

The estimate of tonnes of bombs an enemy could drop per day grew as aircraft technology advanced, from 75 in , to in , to in That year the Committee on Imperial Defence estimated that an attack of 60 days would result in , dead and 1. News reports of the Spanish Civil War , such as the bombing of Barcelona , supported the casualties-per-tonne estimate. By , experts generally expected that Germany would attempt to drop as much as 3, tonnes in the first 24 hours of war and average tonnes a day for several weeks. In addition to high-explosive and incendiary bombs , the enemy would possibly use poison gas and even bacteriological warfare, all with a high degree of accuracy. Although bombing attacks unexpectedly did not begin immediately during the Phoney War , [49] civilians were aware of the deadly power of aerial attacks through newsreels of Barcelona, the Bombing of Guernica and the Bombing of Shanghai. Many popular works of fiction during the s and s portrayed aerial bombing, such as H. Harold Macmillan wrote in that he and others around him "thought of air warfare in rather as people think of nuclear war today". In , a committee of psychiatrists predicted there would be three times as many mental as physical casualties from aerial bombing, implying three to four million psychiatric patients. It expected about 90 per cent of evacuees to stay in private homes, conducted an extensive survey to determine the amount of space available and made detailed preparations for transporting evacuees. A trial blackout was held on 10 August and when Germany invaded Poland on 1 September, a blackout began at sunset. Lights were not allowed after dark for almost six years and the blackout became by far the most unpopular aspect of the war for civilians, even more than rationing. Authorities expected that the raids would be brief and in daylight, rather than attacks by night, which forced Londoners to sleep in shelters. The government did not build them for large populations before the war because of cost, time to build and fears that their safety would cause occupants to refuse to leave to return to work or that anti-war sentiment would develop in large congregations of civilians. The government saw the leading role taken by the Communist Party in advocating the building deep shelters as an attempt to damage civilian morale, especially after the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of August Although many civilians had used them for shelter during the First World War, the government in refused to allow the stations to be used as shelters so as not to interfere with commuter and troop travel and the fears that occupants might refuse to leave. Underground officials were ordered to lock station entrances during raids but by the second week of heavy bombing, the government relented and ordered the stations to be opened. Each day orderly lines of people queued until 4: In mid-September , about , people a night slept in the Underground, although by the winter and spring months the numbers had declined to , or less. Noises of battle were muffled and sleep was easier in the deepest stations but many people were killed from direct hits on stations. Authorities provided stoves and bathrooms and canteen trains provided food. Tickets were issued for bunks in large shelters, to reduce the amount of time spent queuing. Committees quickly formed within shelters as informal governments and organisations such as the British Red Cross and the Salvation Army worked to improve conditions. Entertainment included concerts, films, plays and books from local libraries. Most residents found that such divisions continued within the shelters and many arguments and fights occurred over noise, space and other matters. Anti-Jewish sentiment was reported, particularly around the East End of London, with anti-Semitic graffiti and anti-Semitic rumours, such as that Jewish people were "hogging" air raid shelters. Morale Although the intensity of the bombing was not as great as pre-war expectations so an equal comparison is impossible, no psychiatric crisis occurred because of the Blitz even during the period of greatest bombing of September People referred to raids as if they were weather, stating that a day was "very blitzy". Although the stress of the war resulted in many anxiety attacks, eating disorders, fatigue, weeping, miscarriages, and other physical and mental ailments, society did not collapse. The number of suicides and drunkenness declined, and London recorded only about two cases of "bomb neuroses" per week in the first three months of bombing. Many civilians found that the best way to retain mental stability was to be with family, and after the first few weeks of bombing avoidance

of the evacuation programmes grew. People left shelters when told instead of refusing to leave, although many housewives reportedly enjoyed the break from housework. Some people even told government surveyors that they enjoyed air raids if they occurred occasionally, perhaps once a week. Despite the attacks, defeat in Norway and France, and the threat of invasion, overall morale remained high; a Gallup poll found only 3 per cent of Britons expected to lose the war in May, another found an 88 per cent approval rating for Churchill in July, and a third found 89 percent support for his leadership in October. Support for peace negotiations declined from 29 per cent in February. Only one year earlier, there had only been 6, full-time and 13, part-time firemen in the entire country. Many unemployed people were drafted into the Royal Army Pay Corps and with the Pioneer Corps, were charged with the task of salvage and clean-up. By the end of, the WVS had one million members. Predictions had underestimated the adaptability and resourcefulness; in addition there were many new civil defence roles that gave a sense of fighting back rather than despair. Official histories concluded that the mental health of a nation may have improved, while panic was a rare. Anti-aircraft warfare British air doctrine, since Hugh Trenchard had commanded the Royal Flying Corps, stressed offence as the best means of defence. To prevent German formations from hitting targets in Britain, Bomber Command would destroy Luftwaffe aircraft on their bases, aircraft in their factories and fuel reserves by attacking oil plants. This philosophy proved impractical as Bomber Command lacked the technology and equipment necessary for mass night operations, resources having been diverted to Fighter Command in the mid and it took until to catch up. Dowding agreed air defence would require some offensive action and that fighters could not defend Britain alone. Many people aged 35 or over remembered the bombing and greeted the threat of more with great trepidation. From, German raids had diminished against countermeasures which demonstrated defence against night air raids was possible. The difficulty RAF bombers had in night navigation and target finding, led the British to believe that it would be the same for German bomber crews. There was also a mentality in all air forces that flying by day would obviate the need for night operations and their inherent disadvantages. Dowding was summoned on 17 October, to explain the poor state of the night defences and the supposed but ultimately successful "failure" of his daytime strategy. The failure to prepare adequate night air defences was undeniable but it was not the responsibility of the AOC Fighter Command to dictate the disposal of resources. The general neglect of the RAF until the late spurt in, left few resources for night air defence and the Government, through the Air Ministry and other civil and military institutions was responsible for policy. Before the war, the Chamberlain government stated that night defence from air attack should not take up much of the national effort.

### Chapter 3 : Radio News : WA4CZD : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

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### Chapter 4 : NPR Choice page

*The Blitz - The Blitz is YOUR Rock Station! You built it and you will continue to build it from now on! We are committed to true listener engagement and you will have a voice in how the station sounds, what shows are on it and what promotions we do.*

### Chapter 5 : Jehovah's Witnesses BROADCASTING

*The Blitz WRKZ Columbus Ohio is an active rock radio station featuring artists like Metallica, Nirvana, Korn, Soundgarden, Disturbed and Tool. Features Loper & Randi in the Morning from 6aa weekdays.*

### Chapter 6 : The Blitz - Wikipedia

## DOWNLOAD PDF BROADCASTING AND THE BLITZ

*Fred and AJ will be broadcasting live at Bombshells in the Spring area. Stop by to listen to the guys and enjoy the food and drink specials.*

### Chapter 7 : September - The Blitz Begins - Daily German Air Raids Over England

*The Week 5 nominees for The Blitz Play of the Week are: Cardinal Gibbons' Jacob Gill makes a grab and scoots down the left sideline A spectacular grab wasn't enough for Cardinal Gibbons' Jacob Gill. He took the ball and scampered down the left sideline for a yard pickup. His side ended up beating.*

### Chapter 8 : [PDF] broadcasts from the blitz

*North American Broadcasting Company Inc. Columbus Ohio is a radio broadcasting group owning WMNI Newsradio Fm / AM and WRKZ The Blitz. Was established in in Columbus Ohio under William Mnich.*

### Chapter 9 : BBC - History - The Blitz (pictures, video, facts & news)

*The Blitz was a German bombing offensive against Britain in and , during the Second World War. The term was first used by the British press and is the German word for 'lightning'. The term was first used by the British press and is the German word for 'lightning'.*