

Fiftieth Anniversary Award Winners

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The Rt Hon Lord Jenkins of Hillhead OM FBA

Lifetime Achievement in Politics

Born November 11, 1920, in Abersychan, Monmouthshire, Wales. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, from which he graduated in 1941, he served in the Royal Artillery in World War II and first entered Parliament in 1948. He could claim family roots in the Labour movement: his father had been a miners' union official, a member of Parliament, and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Labour Prime Minister Clement Attlee. Jenkins at one time considered giving up politics for writing, but in the formation of the 1964 government



of Harold Wilson he joined the Cabinet as Air Minister (1964-65); he then became Home Secretary (1965-67) and Chancellor of the Exchequer

(1967-70). In 1972 he resigned as from the Labour Shadow Cabinet in protest at its decision to support a referendum on whether Britain should remain in the Common Market. He re-entered the Shadow Cabinet in 1973 as Shadow Home Secretary and became Home Secretary after Labour's victory in 1974.

In 1976 he resigned from the Cabinet and Parliament to become president of the European Commission and remained in that post until 1981. The issue of Europe remained close to Jenkins's heart right through his political career and he had an extremely successful tenure as Commission President. In 1981 he made an explosive return to national politics as he and a number of other dissidents from within the Labour Party formed the Social Democratic Party (SDP), of which he was briefly leader, in the attempt at provoking a

realignment of Britain's two-party system. Although the SDP did not itself make the breakthrough, the refashioning of the centre ground of British politics which followed the SDP's foundation enabled the Liberal Democrats to become a potent third force in British politics.

In 1987 Jenkins accepted a life peerage and moved from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, where he was a leader of Liberal Democrats. Most recently, the Labour Government invited him to Chair the Commission on Electoral Reform which reported in 1999, recommending the adoption of a system of proportional representation for the House of Commons.

Lord Jenkins is a prolific and acclaimed author. His most famous works include: *Mr. Balfour's Poodle* (1954), *The Labour Case* (1959), *Asquith* (1964), *Baldwin* (1987), *A Life at the Centre* (autobiog.) (1991), *Gladstone* (Whitbread Biography Award) (1995), *The Chancellors* (1998).

The Rt Hon Tony Benn MP

Outstanding Parliamentarian

Born April 3, 1925, London. Though a fierce critic of the British class system, Tony Benn came from a moneyed and privileged family. Both of his grandfathers had been members of Parliament, and his father, William Wedgwood Benn (1877-1960), had been a Liberal and then a Labour MP who in 1942 entered the House of Lords as the 1st Viscount Stansgate. The younger Benn joined the Labour Party in 1943, attended New College, Oxford and was first elected to Parliament in 1950. Anticipating that inheritance of his father's title would immediately disqualify him from continuing

to serve in the House of Commons, he introduced a personal bill to permit him to renounce the title. The bill was defeated; but, after his father's death in 1960, he continued the struggle, and in 1963 the Peerage Act enabled peers to renounce their titles for their lifetimes. Benn renounced his viscounty (July



31, 1963) to become simply Tony Benn.

When Labour formed a government under Harold Wilson in

1964, Benn became Postmaster General and was Minister of Technology from 1966 to 1970. He also served as Secretary of State for Industry, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications (1974-75) and Secretary of State for Energy (1975-79). Benn lost his parliamentary seat in the elections of 1983 but returned to the Commons in a by-election in 1984.

During the 1970s and 1980s, Benn often found himself at odds with the leaders of the party.

He set out his ideas in the seminal *Arguments for Socialism*, published in 1979. Benn remains to this day a passionate defender of the sovereignty of Parliament, particularly in the face of increasing Europeanisation of policy making and the overbearing power of the Executive branch of Government. He has long stressed that British parliamentary democracy needs to be reinvigorated and that the powers of Parliament need to be reasserted.

Benn's publications include: *Arguments for Socialism* (1979); *Arguments for Democracy* (1981); *Out of the Wilderness, Diaries 1963-1967* (1987); *Office Without Power: Diaries*

1968-72 (1988): *Conflicts of Interest: Diaries 1977-80* (1990): *A Future for Socialism* (1991): *The End of an Era, Diaries 1980-1990* (1992): *Years of Hope: Diaries, Letters and Papers 1940-1962* (1994): *The Benn Diaries 1940-1990* (1995).

He is soon to retire from the House of Commons 'to spend more time in politics'.

The Rt Hon Baroness Thatcher of Finchley LG OM FRS

Breaking The Mould

Born October 13, 1925, in Grantham. Margaret Thatcher was educated at Somerville College, Oxford (B.A., 1946; B.Sc., 1949; M.A., 1950), where she became the first female President of the Oxford University Conservative Association. She subsequently worked as a research chemist. Her marriage to Denis Thatcher, a prosperous businessman, also enabled her to read for the bar, and she specialised in tax law. She first stood for Parliament in 1950 but was unsuccessful, despite increasing the local Conservative vote by 50 percent. She finally entered Parliament in 1959, as member for Finchley. She was joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (1961-64) and Secretary of State for Education and



Science, becoming only the second woman ever to become a Conservative cabinet minister.

Thatcher succeeded Edward Heath as Conservative leader in 1975 after the party's loss of two general elections in 1974. The Conservatives' decisive victory in the general elections of 1979 was thought

partly to have resulted from her denunciation of trade-union-induced chaos in the previous winter's strikes and led to her becoming the first (and so far only) female Prime Minister of the UK.

Abroad, Britain successfully recaptured the Falkland Islands following a 10-week Argentinian occupation in 1982. The electorate's memories of Thatcher's decisive leadership during the Falklands conflict helped give her a landslide victory in the general election of June 1983. This was followed by a further landslide success in 1987.

Thatcher personified the newly energetic right wing of the Conservative Party. She advocated greater independence of the individual from the state, a radical reduction of government intervention in the economy, reductions in public expenditure (enabling personal taxes to be cut) and a tough monetary policy. Thatcher represented a clear and decisive break with what had come before her, changing the terrain of British politics so profoundly that the effects of her 11 years in power remain evident in the nature of British politics to this day. This can be seen in a range of issues, such as New Labour's emphasis on personal enterprise and the Euro-scepticism of the Conservative Party.

Throughout her terms, Thatcher pursued the policies that earned her the appellation of 'Iron Lady'. As she herself once famously commented, "standing in the middle of the road is very dangerous: you get knocked down by traffic from both sides"! She affirmed Britain's strong commitment to NATO and Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, a stance that proved popular with the electorate, given the Labour Party's repudiation of Britain's traditional nuclear and defence policies. A split in Conservative

ranks over her policy regarding European integration led to her resignation from party leadership late in 1990, as her leadership was challenged. In 1990 Thatcher received the Order of Merit, and in 1992 she was made a Baroness.

Fawcett Society

Setting the Political Agenda

The Fawcett Society has been in existence for over 130 years and is the UK's leading



organisation campaigning for equality between women and men in Britain today.

Their vision is of a

society where women and men are equal partners at home, at work and in public life.

The Fawcett Society takes its name from Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847-1929), who was the first prominent, non-violent, campaigner on behalf of British women. The roots of the present day organisation are therefore to be found in the suffrage movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and their campaign to grant women the right to vote.

Today the Fawcett Society is a growing organisation with over 3000 members – men and women, 23 local groups around the country and over 800 individual activists. The Fawcett Society has always been a pro-active organisation, looking to push equal rights onto the political agenda by drawing popular attention by vocally articulating salient issues of the time. It aims principally to do this by running campaigns, raising issues in the media and working directly with politicians to achieve positive change for women. Principally this work focuses on employment, including issues of low and equal pay as well as the need for family

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friendly working practices for women and men, poverty and financial security. True to its roots, the Fawcett Society also attempts to place greater emphasis on the importance of more female participation (as voters and as representatives) in democracy.

After the 1997 General Election Clare Short MP, writing in *The Times*, credited Fawcett with sparking increased interest in women voters and Fawcett's reports on women's priorities ("Winning Women's Votes; It's not like picking a football team") and ("Winning Women's Votes in Europe") received extremely wide media coverage.



Setting the Political Agenda

Greenpeace was originally founded in 1971 in Canadian British Columbia to oppose U.S. nuclear testing on Amchitka Island in Alaska, but has since developed into a high profile global organisation campaigning to preserve endangered species, to prevent environmental degradation and the general misuse of Earth's resources. Greenpeace has successfully championed the effective use of direct action, on occasions with no more than a handful of activists being present, and standing up in the face of large corporations or government authorities. Greenpeace remains, as it has always been, a loose-knit organisation. It has actively supported campaigns from ecologically minded individuals as well as undertaking campaigns seeking, among other things, to protect endangered whales and seals from hunting, to aim to halt the dumping of toxic chemical and radioactive wastes at sea, and to end nuclear-weapons testing.

The primary tactic of Greenpeace has been such "direct, nonviolent actions" as steering small inflatable craft between the harpoon guns of whalers and their prey and the plugging of industrial pipes discharging toxic wastes into the oceans and the atmosphere. Such dangerous

and dramatic actions brought Greenpeace wide media exposure and helped mobilise public opinion against environmentally destructive practices.

Possibly the most famous incident involving Greenpeace came on July 10, 1985, as the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, which was due to sail to Moruroa Atoll to protest French atmospheric nuclear-weapons tests, was sunk by two bomb explosions while berthed in Auckland Harbour, N.Z. Subsequent revelations that French intelligence agents had planted the bombs caused a major international scandal and led not only to resignations within the French government, but also to the rise of Greenpeace into a globally recognisable movement.



Setting the Political Agenda

Charter 88 was formed, as the name suggests, in 1988 in order to try and prompt reform of the British political system. Charter 88 has no affiliation to a political party. The original charter was published in 1988 with 348 signatures, whereas by 2000 over 80,000 people had added their names.

Charter 88 have vociferously campaigned for the creation of a fair and modern democracy, with the principal aims being fundamental reform of the structures of government. Their principal goals include the creation of open and accountable political institutions, a culture which respects and protects the individual rights and liberties of citizens as well as increased citizen participation in the democratic process. In policy terms, these demands have been shaped by calls for a more proportional voting system, the creation of a Bill of Rights, a Freedom of Information Act and a decentralisation of power. While it is clear that Charter 88 have not seen all of their demands met, their demands are much nearer to reality now than they were back in 1988.

The Rt Hon Lord Healey of Riddlesden CH MBE

Lifetime Achievement in Politics

Born August 30, 1917, Eltham, Kent.
Denis Healey grew up in Bradford, Yorkshire, and had a brilliant academic career at



the University of Oxford. Immediately after World War II he moved into Labour Party politics with a job in the party secretariat. He was

head of its international department for seven years before becoming a Member of Parliament in 1952. From the early 1950s Healey established his firmly pro-European credentials, serving as the British delegate to the Consultative Assembly for the Council of Europe (1952-54). He became Secretary of State for Defence (1964-70) and later Chancellor of the Exchequer when Labour returned to power in 1974. He remained at the Treasury after James Callaghan succeeded Harold Wilson as Prime Minister in April 1976.

As Chancellor (1974-79), he presented a record number of budgets in very trying economic times, as the IMF dictated that British economic policy take a more monetarist turn. From 1980 to 1983 he was deputy leader of the Labour Party serving in the Shadow Cabinet as spokesman on Treasury matters (1979-81) and foreign affairs (1981-87). He was consistent in his opposition to the party's endorsement of unilateral British nuclear disarmament and vehement in his opposition to the party's drift leftwards. He retired from the party's leadership circles in 1987. In 1992 he was created a life peer. His writing career included a number of works on his two great interests (defence and foreign affairs) and his autobiography (published in 1989) also received widespread popular acclaim. His published works include: *The Curtain Falls* (1951), *NATO and American Security* (1959),

The Race Against The H Bomb (1960), *Beyond Nuclear Deterrence* (1986) and *The Time of My Life* (Autobiog.) (1986).

Neal Ascherson

Outstanding Political Journalist

Born on October 5, 1932 and educated at Eton and Kings College, Cambridge. Before beginning his illustrious career in journalism, he served in the Royal Marines (1950-52). However, he quickly left the Armed Forces, joining the *Manchester Guardian* as Reporter and Leader Writer (1956-58). He then moved to the *Scotsman*, where he became Commonwealth Correspondent (1959-60), before he joined the *Observer* in 1960. He held a number of positions in his 24 years there, including Central European Correspondent, Eastern European Correspondent and Foreign Writer. In 1985 he became Associate Editor, before leaving for the *Independent on Sunday* in 1990. He remained with the IOS for eight years as a columnist, before returning to the *Observer* in 1998.

He has received three honorary doctorates (Strathclyde, 1988; Edinburgh, 1990; Open University, 1991) and he has been the recipient of numerous awards and accolades



for his journalistic work. These include Reporter of the Year in 1982, Journalist of the Year in 1987, Granada Awards James Cameron

Award in 1989 and the Golden Insignia Order of Merit Award of Poland (1992). He has also published a number of books, including *The King Incorporated* (1963), *The Polish August* (1981) and *The Struggles for Poland* (1987).

Analysis

Outstanding Broadcast Journalism



BBC Radio 4's *Analysis* is a documentary series which was first broadcast on April 10, 1970. *Analysis* asks experts to present programmes in their particular field, seeking to explain the implications of policy issues and political, economic and social trends in Britain and abroad. Today the programmes are half an hour in length and there are up to 30 each year covering political, economic and social issues reaching as many as 500,000 listeners weekly.

'*Analysis*' is remarkable because of the significance and importance of participants and the depth of its coverage. The documentary form is described by the present Editor, Nicola Meyrick as the 'the journalism of ideas' and the exploration of key political and social issues, including those which underpin policy decisions, is *Analysis*' major contribution to broadening the scope of broadcast journalism.

It has received plaudits from such varied sources as the *Daily Mail* ('the most incisive and challenging current affairs strand on radio or television') and the *Financial Times* ('ever excellent').

World in Action

Outstanding Broadcast Journalism

World in Action began in January 1963 and quickly introduced a style of journalism hitherto unknown on British television. *World in Action* set out to investigate controversial topics and issues that had previously received scant coverage on national television. Some of its most controversial investigations looked at the treatment of the elderly in hospitals, the effects of smoking, the spread of venereal disease, the question of Royal taxes, the issue of the Birmingham Six, the Vietnam War, John Poulson, Jonathan Aitken and there was even a

famous debate with Mick Jagger about drugs. *World in Action* thrived on unveiling corruption and highlighting underhand dealings. *World in Action* came to be seen as hard-hitting investigative journalism at its best.

World in Action also displayed an eye for a softer style of analysis. It created, for example, a piece of television which, perhaps unknowingly, provided the basis for the development of easily the most ambitious, significant and influential television documentary project ever. In 1963 *Seven Up* was intended to afford the viewer a



unique insight into how the significant question of nurture and upbringing impacted on the shape of a seven year old child's destiny. This original

programme spawned follow-up programmes (the most recent of which was *Forty Two Up*, shown in July 1998) which provided a fascinating insight into the development of 'normal people'.

The programme also spawned some of the finest documentary producers and directors of the post-war period. These included, amongst others, Tim Hewat, David Plowright, Brian Lapping, Ray Fitzwalter, Gus MacDonald, David Boulton, Michael Apted, Claudia Milne, Steve Morrison and Dorothy Byrne.

The Rt Hon Sir Edward Heath KG MBE MP

Lifetime Achievement in Politics

Born 9 July 1916 in Broadstairs, Kent.

Of modest origins, Heath was educated at Oxford, where he was elected President of the University Conservative Association in 1937. In 1938, as chairman of the Federation of University Conservative Associations and President of the Oxford Union, he actively opposed the policy of appeasement toward Nazi Germany pursued by the Conservative Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. He served

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in the army during World War II, worked in the Ministry of Civil Aviation in 1946-47 and was editor of the *Church Times* from January 1948 to October 1949.

Heath was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in the election of February 1950 he was Chief Whip (1955-59) and Minister of



Labour in the government of Harold Macmillan from October 1959 to July 1960, when he became Lord Privy Seal with

responsibilities. In this capacity he represented Britain in negotiations for entry into the European Economic Community. Fittingly, Heath eventually took the UK into the European Community in 1973.

In October 1963 he became Secretary of State for Industry, Trade, and Regional Development and President of the Board of Trade. After the Conservative defeat in October 1964, Heath was elected leader in July 1965. His party suffered a decisive defeat in the March 1966 General Election but won an unexpected victory in the election of June 1970. As Prime Minister, Heath had to face the crisis of violent conflict in Northern Ireland, over which he imposed direct British rule in 1972. Hoping to win a new mandate, Heath called for a General Election on February 28, 1974, but was narrowly defeated by Wilson's Labour party. After a further election defeat in 1974, Heath lost the party leadership to Margaret Thatcher in 1975.

Edward Heath has remained active within the Conservative Party and has, particularly during the 1990s, grown to be seen as the party's elder statesman. He remains a passionate advocate of closer European integration, largely in opposition to his party's official line. His publications include: *One Nation – A Tory Approach to Social Problems* (1950), *Old World, New Horizons* (1970), *Our Community* (1977), *The Course of My Life* (autobiog.) (1999).

Mary Robinson

Outstanding Contribution to International Politics and Civil Society

Born on 21 May, 1944, in Ballina, County Mayo. Mary Robinson is a barrister by profession and was appointed Reid Professor of Criminal Law in Trinity College Dublin when she was 25 years of age. With her husband, Nicholas (married 1970) she founded the Irish Centre for European Law in 1988. Elected as a representative of the University of Dublin, she was a member of Seanad Éireann (Upper House of Parliament) from 1969-89.

Mary Robinson served as President of Ireland from 1990 until September 12 1997, acting as a potent symbol of the modernisation of Irish society. She resigned eleven weeks short of her full term in office in order to accept the position of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In 1990 she became the first woman to become President of Ireland, and, at that time, was one of only three female Heads of State in the world. Mrs Robinson served as a member of the International Commission of Jurists (1987-1990) and of the Advisory Commission of Inter-Rights (1984-1990).

Among the numerous international activities relating to human rights in which she participated, Mrs Robinson served as Special



Rapporteur to the Interregional Meeting organised in 1993 by the Council of Europe on the theme "Human rights at the Dawn of the

21st Century", as part of its preparation for the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights.

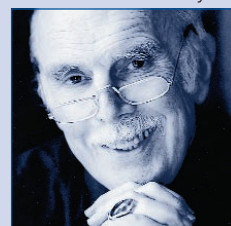
Mrs Robinson was the first Head of State to visit Rwanda in the aftermath of the genocide there. While in Rwanda she was briefed by agencies and the United Nations Human

Rights Monitors. She was also the first Head of State to visit the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as well as the first Head of State to visit Somalia following the crisis there in 1992. Mrs Robinson also received the Special CARE Humanitarian Award in recognition of her efforts for Somalia.

Professor Bernard Crick

Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies

Bernard Crick was born on 16 December 1929. Bernard Crick was educated at Whitgift School and University College, London and



the LSE. His first academic post was at Harvard, where he was a Teaching Fellow from 1952-1954. He went on to be a Visiting Fellow at Berkeley,

before returning to England to take up a position as Assistant Lecturer then Lecturer and Senior Lecturer (1957-65) at the LSE and then becoming Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Sheffield, a post he held for 6 years between 1965 and 1971. He moved back south to become Professor of Politics at Birkbeck College, London – where he remained until 1984, later becoming Emeritus Professor.

His academic achievements have been complemented by his activities in the wider world of political studies. He has been literary editor of *The Political Quarterly* since 1993, following a 14 year period as joint editor. He was Chairman of the Political Quarterly Publishing Company between 1980 and 1993, as well as Joint Chairman of the British South Africa Commission (1991-1995). He was Honorary President of the Politics Association (1970-76) and is currently a Vice President of the PSA (1995-). He has also made important contributions in the fields of political education and citizenship, recognised

in 1997 when he became Chair of the Committee on Teaching Citizenship in English Schools (1997-98). His other distinctions include being a Honorary Member of the Hansard Society (1993) and a Visiting Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson Centre (1995-96).

His publications include: *The American Science of Politics* (1958), *The Reform of Parliament* (1964 & 1968), *Essays on Reform* (jointly, 1967), *Political Theory and Practice* (1972), *George Orwell: A Life* (1978 & 1992 (Third Edition)), *In Defence of Politics* (1982), *Socialism* (1987), *Essays on Politics and Literature* (1989), *Political Thoughts and Polemics* (1990), *National Identity* (1991), *Essays on Citizenship* (2000).

Professor Brian Barry FBA

Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies

Born in London on 7 August, 1936. Brian Barry was educated at Taunton's School, Southampton University and Queen's College



Oxford. He was a Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford, from 1966-69, and from 1972-1975. His time there was broken by a three year period (1969-

72) as Professor of Government at the University of Essex. He moved to Chicago in 1977 in order to take up the post of Professor of Political Science and Philosophy at the University of Chicago before moving westwards to California, taking the post of Professor of Philosophy at the California Institute of Technology (1982-86). Having spent nine years in the USA, Professor Barry returned to Europe in 1986 in order to take up positions in the European University Institute in Florence (1986-87), and subsequently the LSE. Presently he is Affiliate Professor at the University of Columbia, New York. He has published widely on both British politics and the relationship between

democracy, power and justice and his work on social justice remains of primary importance in the field. His publications include *Political Argument* (1965), *Sociologists, Economist and Democracy* (1970), *The Liberal Theory of Justice* (1973), *Democracy, Power and Justice* (1989), *Democracy and Power* (1991), *A Treatise on Social Justice (Volumes 1 and 2)* (1989 and 1995) and *The British Study of Politics in the Twentieth Century* (with Jack Hayward and Archie Brown, eds.) (1999).

Professor Jean Blondel

Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies

Born in Toulon (France) in 1929. Jean Blondel graduated from the Institute d'Etudes Politiques of Paris in 1953 and from St Antony's College (Oxford) where he stayed from 1953 to 1955. He was a lecturer at Keele University from 1958 to 1963, went to Yale as an ACLS fellow in 1963-64 and became Professor of Government at the University of Essex in 1964. He played a major role in founding the European Consortium for Political Research in 1969 and directed it for ten years. Having left Essex in 1984, he was appointed scholar of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York in 1984 before becoming Professor of Political Science at the European University Institute in Florence from 1985 to 1994. He is now external Professor at the European University Institute in Florence and visiting Professor at the University of Siena.

Professor Blondel is a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and of the Academia Europaea. His key contributions to the study of politics have undoubtedly been his lucid and enlightening work on the mechanics of Government and his publications in this field include: *Voters, Parties, and Leaders* (first edition, 1963), *Comparative Legislatures* (1973), *Political Parties* (1978), *World Leaders* (1980), *The Discipline of Politics* (1981), *The Organization*

of Governments (1982), *Government Ministers in the Contemporary World* (1985), *Political Leadership* (1987), *Comparative Government* (revised editions, 1990, 1995), *The Profession of Government Minister in Western Europe*, (with J.L. Thiebault) (1991), *Governing Together* (with F. Muller-Rommel) (1993).

Dr David Butler CBE FBA

Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies

Born in 1924, David Butler was educated at St Paul's School and New College Oxford, after which he spent two years as J. E. Procter



Visiting Fellow at Princeton (1947-48). He returned to Oxford, to Nuffield College, where he organised the inaugural PSA conference in 1950

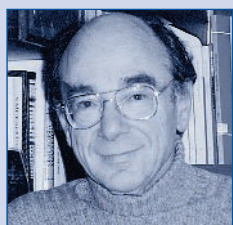
and became Research Fellow (1951-54), Fellow (1954-) and then Dean and Senior Tutor (1956-64). His career took a short diversion away from academia, as he took up the post of Personal Assistant to the British Ambassador in Washington (1955-56). However, it was to Nuffield College that he returned, where he continues to serve as Emeritus Fellow. He has received three honorary doctorates (Paris, 1978; Queens, Belfast, 1985; Essex, 1993) as well as many accolades for his published works. He has been co-author (mostly with Dennis Kavanagh) of possibly the most famous series of books published on contemporary politics over the last 40 years, as, with a selection of different authors, Butler catalogued 13 British elections in his "British General Election series". Butler's other major publications include: *The British Electoral System since 1918* (1963), *The Study of Political Behaviour* (1958), *Political Change in Britain* (1969), *Coalitions in British Politics* (1978), *Referendums Around the World* (ed., jointly) (1995), *British Politics and European Elections* (with Martin Westlake) (1995).

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Professor Stanley Hoffmann

Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies

Stanley Hoffmann is the Paul and Catherine Buttenwieser University Professor at Harvard, where he has taught since 1955. He was the



Chairman of Harvard's Center for European Studies from its creation in 1969 to 1995. Professor Hoffmann was born in Vienna in

1928. He lived and studied in France from 1929 to 1955; he has taught at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques of Paris, from which he graduated, and at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. He bases his approach to international relations on a number of key convictions. He stresses solid historical foundations and the importance of structural factors that limit the leeway of states in their manoeuvrings. In all his work he emphasises that the study of international relations and of foreign policy are therefore inseparable. He has also illustrated that domestic factors play important roles in explaining state actions and that, because of the continuing twin dangers of violence and chaos, IR is the domain where the greatest ethical dilemmas exist. Among Hoffmann's publications are *Decline or Renewal? France Since the 30's* (1974), *Primacy or World Order: American Foreign Policy since the Cold War* (1978), *Duties Beyond Borders* (1981), *Janus and Minerva* (1986), *The Ethics and Politics of Humanitarian Intervention* (1997) and *World Disorder* (1998) and he is co-author of *The Mitterrand Experiment* (1987); *The New European Community* (1991); and *After the Cold War* (1993). His Tanner lectures of 1993, on the French nation and nationalism, were published in 1994.

Professor Richard Rose FBA

Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies

Born in 1933 in St Louis, Missouri, Richard Rose was educated at Johns Hopkins University, the LSE and Oxford. His first academic appointment was to the University of Manchester in 1966, where he lectured in Government. After five years he moved to Scotland where he became Professor of Politics at Strathclyde – a position he has retained to this day. In 1976 he became Professor of Public Policy at Strathclyde, as well as Director of the Centre of Public Policy. Although he has remained loyal to Strathclyde for over 30 years, Professor Rose has also been associated with many other institutions. These include the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he was Hinkley Distinguished Professor (1987), the Wissenschaftszentrum in Berlin (1988-1990) and the Central European University in Prague (1992-1995).

He has supplemented his academic work with numerous other professional activities. He has acted as a consultant for the OECD (1980)



and the World Bank (1991), as well as acting as Chair and consultant on a large number of other committees and steering groups

across the world. He has been a prolific producer of books and articles, at the last count well over 400, on a wide and varied range of subjects. Some of his most well known are: *Politics in England* (1965), *Can Government go Bankrupt?* (with Guy Peters) (1979), *Do Parties make a Difference?* (1980), *The Loyalties of Voters: A Lifetime-Learning Model* (with Ian McAllister) (1990), *How Russia Votes* (with Stephen White and Ian McAllister, 1997), *Democracy and Its Alternatives: Understanding Post-Communist Societies* (with William Mishler and Christian Haerpfer, 1998).

Yes Minister

Outstanding Political Satire

Yes Minister was a hugely popular 1980s British comedy series illustrating the, at times hilarious, relationship between the incompetent Jim Hacker MP (Minister for the Department of Administrative Affairs), his Parliamentary Private Secretary (Bernard Woolley) and a scheming Permanent Private Secretary (Sir Humphrey Appleby). The Yes Minister series started airing on BBC2 in 1980 and consisted of 3 series, each with 7 episodes.

In 1984, almost two years after the last series of Yes Minister, the BBC aired the final episode of Yes Minister. Sir Humphrey moved up the



civil service hierarchy to become Cabinet Secretary while Jim Hacker became what he always dreamt of: Prime Minister of Great Britain.

This started (in 1986) Yes Prime Minister. It ran over 2 series, each with 8 episodes. The Yes Minister and Yes Prime Minister series were admired for showing what many perceived to be uncanny realities of political life combined with a very British sense of ironic humour. Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was impressed with the series and once stated: "Its closely observed portrayal of what goes on in the corridors of power has given me hours of pure joy!"

Beyond the Fringe

Outstanding Political Satire

Beyond the Fringe was written and performed by four young graduates, two from Cambridge (Jonathan Miller and Peter Cook) and two from Oxford (Alan Bennett and Dudley Moore) as a satirical revue at the Edinburgh Festival in 1961. It went on to sell-out in London's West

End and successfully transferred to Broadway. It kick-started the sixties satire boom and led to numerous imitations including one, *Behind the Fridge*, from two of the original cast themselves! Prior to *Beyond the Fringe*, with the exception of radio's *Goon Show* (featuring Spike Milligan, Harry Secombe and Peter Sellers), British comedy rarely courted the outrageous. *Beyond the Fringe* broke this mould and paved the way for the likes of Monty Python to take this humour into the mainstream.

Even though *Beyond the Fringe* was made over thirty-five years ago, the anarchic brilliance of the late Peter Cook ensured that the Fringe's



scripts remain characterised by an intellectual exuberance that is not out of date today. Alongside Cook, Dudley Moore in particular

became famed for his piano playing, mixing humour and music in a way previously unheard of. Cook disarmingly admitted that for him "there is only one depressing side effect of thinking about *Beyond the Fringe* again – "I may have done some other things as good but I am sure none better!"

Spitting Image

Outstanding Political Satire

Spitting Image remains one of the most memorable political satire programmes of the post-war era, mixing as it did contemporary news, the truth as it was perceived by Britons up and down the land, and the antics of a number of rubber puppets to create an enduring cocktail of humour and biting cynicism. Spitting Image created niche for itself, ensuring that where the news and political commentators attempted to be diplomatic about sensitive situations, Spitting Image displayed a forthrightness the likes of which had never been seen in a TV programme before.

Spitting Image was created by Roger Law and Peter Fluck, two satirists who met at Anglia Polytechnic, and who went on to create the



Luck and Flaw model-making team which produced 3D caricatures for newspapers and magazines around the world.

Eventually they

moved into puppetry and animatronics, satirising public figures throughout the nineties. The world famous Spitting Image puppets were of personalities drawn from real-life who dominated the media, arts, sports and politics during the 1980s and early 90s and many were auctioned off at handsome prices in the summer of 2000. Some of the most famous included Arnold Schwarzenegger, Sylvester Stallone, OJ Simpson, Mick Jagger, Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, and Roy Hattersley, who came with a spitting mechanism. In the 18 series running over 14 years few public figures avoided a scathing appraisal of their public personae. Reaction from the victims ranged from pride to pure outrage and, for some, to be caricatured in latex by a Spitting Image puppet was an indication that you had finally made it. As Conservative MP Kenneth Baker famously once told the House of Commons: 'the important thing is to be on Spitting Image – even if it is as a slug!'

Sir Robin Day

Outstanding Political Interviewer

Sir Robin Day was born in London on the 24 October 1923 and grew to become one of Britain's most famous television and radio journalists. His long career first took off in the 1950s, and he will be remembered for shaking up the journalistic status quo and bringing in a new and less deferential approach to quizzing the nation's leaders. He had a profound effect on the nature of political interviewing in the UK, opening the door for the more combative styles of

presenters such as Jeremy Paxman and John Humphreys.

Educated at Bembridge School and Oxford, he was President of the Oxford Union in 1950. After being called to the Bar in 1952, he chose to change direction and move into journalism. He first appeared on television in 1955, becoming an ITN newscaster and political correspondent. He was named personality of the year by the Guild of Television Producers in 1957. He achieved great scoops including an interview with President Nasser of Egypt, becoming the first British reporter to talk to him after Suez.

Robin Day presented BBC Radio's *World at One* from 1979 to 1987 and *Panorama* from 1967-72. He also chaired *Question Time*, a show



that was originally scheduled to run only for a few months, from 1979 until 1989, winning the Broadcasting Press Guild award in 1980 for his

contribution to its success. Active until his death in 2000, Sir Robin hosted a lively series of 'elder statesman' debates during the 1997 General Election campaign on breakfast television.

Alongside his journalistic skills he also sat on a number of high profile committees. These included the Phillimore Committee on the Law of Contempt (1971-74). He also chaired the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government (1981-83). He received a number of awards for his contribution to political journalism including the Richard Dimbleby Award from the Society of Film and TV Arts (1974) and the RTS Judges Award for 30 years outstanding TV journalism (1985). His publications reflect his major contributions to political journalism and include *Television: A Personal Report* (1961), *The Case for Televising Parliament* (1963), *Day by Day* (1975), *Grand Inquisitor* (memoirs) (1989), *But With Respect: Memorable Interviews* (1993).

Citations: Dan Hough and Charlie Jeffery