



**Political Studies**  
**Association**  
*60 years of political studies*

**AWARDS • 2010**

**AWARD WINNERS**

TUESDAY 30 NOVEMBER 2010  
One Great George Street, London SW1P 3AA

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## ANNUAL AWARD POLITICIAN OF YEAR 2010

*This is an award for domestic politicians who have made a significant impact in 2010. Any person elected for political office in the UK can be considered.*



**DAVID CAMERON**



**NICK CLEGG**

### The Judges Say

Despite the inconclusive outcome of the 2010 general election, the Conservatives made the most progress of all parties – gaining over 100 seats and securing one of the largest swings of votes ever recorded. Conservative advances were characterised by the leadership of David Cameron – taking the party from sustained opposition – to preparedness for government.

In the election aftermath, Cameron showed remarkable tactical guile. His “big, open and comprehensive offer” to the Liberal Democrats paved the way for the first peacetime formal coalition of the UK government for nearly 80 years. For leading his party to the brink of victory, and securing his party the primary position in the coalition, David Cameron MP is a worthy recipient of the award for Politician of the Year 2010.

The 2010 Election will be remembered for the UK’s first ever televised debates between the three main party leaders. Few could have predicted the impact the Liberal Democrat leader was to have on the debates – and on the governance of the nation. According to the 2010 British Election Study, 78% of British voters said he had done “the best job” in the first leaders’ debate, and thereafter, poll evidence showed that the public believed the Liberal Democrats had run the best campaign. Meanwhile Clegg emerged as the towering figure in his own party as a consequence of the campaign.

Although the Liberal Democrat share of the vote rose only slightly, and the party’s number of MPs fell, Nick Clegg’s leadership of a party from the Westminster fringe to a partnership in government and his rise to Deputy Prime Minister are testament to his commanding presence in 2010.

### The Right Hon David Cameron MP

David Cameron was born in 1966 in London, the third of four children. He was educated at Eton College before entering Brasenose College, Oxford, to study Philosophy, Politics and Economics. While there he captained the college tennis team and joined the Bullingdon Club. He avoided student politics.

He graduated with first class honours in 1988. Vernon Bogdanor, his tutor, later

described him as “one of the ablest” students he has taught.

After completing his studies he applied successfully for a position in the Conservative Research Department. While there he worked alongside David Davis as part of a team providing briefings for the then Prime Minister, John Major, for use at Prime Minister’s Questions. Later he acted as a political adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, and gained first-hand experience of the turbulent nature of politics during the Black Wednesday economic crisis of 1992. He was also an adviser to Home Secretary Michael Howard.

In 1994 he was offered a job at Carlton Communications where he became director of corporate affairs. The job gave him responsibility for the television company’s public relations. He remained with Carlton for seven years, but did not turn his back on politics during this time: in 1997 he went part-time in order to mount an unsuccessful bid for the seat of Stafford in that year’s general election.

It was not until 2001 that he entered parliament as MP for Witney, a safe Conservative seat. He was quickly appointed to the Home Affairs Select Committee. From 2003 he was appointed to a succession of front bench posts. Following the appointment of Michael Howard as Conservative leader in 2004, Cameron entered the shadow cabinet as head of policy coordination, in which post he played a significant role in drawing up the party’s 2005 manifesto.

In the leadership election that followed the party’s defeat at the 2005 general election Cameron stood alongside Ken Clarke, David Davis and Liam Fox. In the first round Davis, considered the favourite to win the leadership, came first with 62 votes. Cameron, widely regarded as an outside chance, came an uncomfortably close second with 56. In the second round, Cameron led Davis by 90 votes to 57, and in the final ballot of party members, Cameron achieved a resounding victory, with 134,446 votes to Davis’s 64,398.

Under his leadership the party finally began to rebuild its position in opinion polls, achieving a sustained lead over Labour for the first time in a decade. Cameron successfully transformed the party’s image, softening its stance in various areas of social

policy and extending its appeal beyond its core supporters, without provoking the splits that some had feared.

The Conservatives under David Cameron emerged from the 2010 election as the largest party, and their coalition with the Liberal Democrats, is a remarkable testament to its leader's flexibility and political skills. As the UK's youngest prime minister for two centuries, David Cameron has made a confident start on charting the unexplored territory of multiparty government in 21st century Britain.

### **The Right Hon Nick Clegg MP**

Nick Clegg was born in Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, in 1967. He was the third of four children born to a Dutch mother and a half-Russian father. He was educated at Westminster School and Cambridge, where he studied social anthropology and captained the Robinson College tennis team. He was a postgraduate student at the University of Minnesota and, later, at the College of Europe in Bruges. After a spell working in New York as a trainee journalist under Christopher Hitchens at *The Nation*, he won the inaugural Financial Times David Thomas Award. He was sent by the paper to Hungary where he wrote articles about economic reform in Eastern Europe.

In 1994 Clegg began work at the European Commission in Brussels, where he managed aid programmes in parts of the former Soviet Union. He later worked for the Trade Commissioner and EC Vice-President Leon Brittan as a trade negotiator with China and Russia.

In 1999 he was elected to the European Parliament as MEP for the East Midlands. He was one of the founders of the Campaign for Parliamentary Reform, and acted as trade and industry spokesman for the Liberal group in the European Parliament. He stepped down in 2004 and worked for a while as a part-time lecturer in the Department of Politics at the University of Sheffield.

At the 2005 general election Clegg successfully contested the seat of Sheffield Hallam to succeed the sitting Liberal Democrat MP Richard Allan. He was appointed Europe spokesman by the Liberal Democrat leader Charles Kennedy and acted as deputy to Sir Menzies Campbell, the Foreign Affairs spokesman. When Campbell succeeded Kennedy as party

leader in 2006, Clegg was given the Home Affairs portfolio. From this position he launched a series of profile-raising campaigns on civil liberties, opposing ID cards and what the Liberal Democrats regarded as excessive curtailments of individual liberty in the pursuit of counter-terrorism.

When Campbell resigned the leadership in 2007 Clegg announced his intention to stand and quickly became the front runner. In the event he beat his rival Chris Huhne by just 1.2 per cent of the vote. Nevertheless, the party quickly lined up behind Clegg's leadership. As leader he pledged to continue the defence of civil liberties, to give more power over public services to the people they served, and to protect the environment.

It was in the 2010 election campaign that he showed his true mettle, demonstrating beyond doubt in the three televised leaders' debates that he was a match for the leaders of the larger parties and earning significant opinion poll advances in the process. Despite a somewhat disappointing result for his party in the general election itself, Mr Clegg handled coalition negotiations with the other parties with skill. Having struck a deal with the Conservative Party for a joint administration, he has succeeded in returning his party to the corridors of power after an absence of many decades, and there is every sign that he will live up to the promise of his performances in the leaders' debates in his role as Deputy Prime Minister.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT IN POLITICS

*This is an award for domestic politicians.*

*Any person elected for political office in the UK can be considered.*



**GEOFFREY HOWE**



**NEIL KINNOCK**

### The Judges Say

Geoffrey Howe is one of the leading parliamentarians of his generation. His 1990 resignation speech may be remembered for providing one of the most electrifying moments in parliamentary history, but as Conservative MP for three different seats, he enjoyed a remarkable career in the Commons. He served with distinction as Solicitor General, Minister of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Foreign Secretary, Leader of the Commons, Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister. His outstanding public service record continues today as a highly respected – and active – working peer.

Few British politicians have witnessed as dramatic a shift in their party's fortunes as Neil Kinnock. After the party's devastating defeat in 1983 he became Labour leader and set about a vigorous programme of renewal and reform. The image of the party was transformed, unpopular policies reversed and the locus of power in the party was drawn to the leadership and away from the constituency parties' activist base. As such the Kinnock-era must be seen as the precursor to the New Labour project as Labour became more electable by 1987 and were running the Conservatives close in the run-up to the 1992 election. After a distinguished period spent in the European Commission he returned to Westminster as a working peer in an extension of his remarkable political and parliamentary career.

### The Right Honourable The Lord Howe of Aberavon Kt CH QC PC

Born in Port Talbot, Wales, in 1926, Geoffrey Howe was a near-contemporary of the actor Richard Burton (born a year earlier) and the trade union leader Clive Jenkins (born six months earlier). Although his ancestors were manual workers, by the time of his birth the law had supplanted thatching or tin-plating as the favoured family profession. His father was West Glamorgan County Coroner and his mother was a magistrate.

After leaving Winchester College he did national service in the army, some of it in West Africa. At the end of his service he declined a regular commission, choosing instead to enter Trinity Hall, Cambridge, as a

law student. While there he was Chairman of the Cambridge University Conservative Association.

He was called to the bar in 1952, and although he pursued a successful legal career, becoming a QC in 1965, his sights were firmly set on Conservative politics and a seat in parliament. He was a co-founder and, from 1955 to 1956, Chairman of the Bow Group, a think-tank comprised of high-flying Conservative graduates. He unsuccessfully contested the safe Labour seat of Aberavon at the general elections of 1955 and 1959, before being selected as the candidate for Bebington on the Wirral peninsula in 1964. He was elected and served for two years before being unseated by Labour in the 1966 election.

He was elected again as MP for Reigate in 1970. In the same year he was awarded a knighthood and appointed Solicitor General in the new Conservative administration. In 1972 he joined the Cabinet as Minister of State at the Department of Trade and Industry. Boundary changes in 1974 meant a move to the constituency of East Surrey, which he served until his retirement from the Commons in 1992.

He stood unsuccessfully against Margaret Thatcher for the leadership of the Conservative party in 1975 following Edward Heath's resignation. She appointed him Shadow Chancellor and, after the Conservatives returned to power in 1979, Chancellor of the Exchequer. In that role he presided over the radical overhaul of economic policy that was one of the key achievements of the Thatcher government.

Moved from the Treasury in 1983, Howe served with distinction as Foreign Secretary for six years before being appointed Deputy Prime minister when John Major replaced him at the Foreign Office in 1989. The move was not altogether a happy one, being widely seen as a demotion, and the following year Howe resigned from the Cabinet. His resignation speech, which foreshadowed the end of Margaret Thatcher's period as Conservative leader, was notable for the power and simple dignity of its delivery.

Since standing down as an MP in 1992 and his elevation in the same year to the House of Lords, Geoffrey Howe has seldom been far from the public eye, and particularly so now that the economic crisis has revived memories of his actions in the

face of a similar crisis in the years after 1979. The current Tory leadership will be hoping that their own budget tightening measures will be followed by a strengthening of the economy comparable to the one that followed Geoffrey Howe's measures in the early 1980s.

### **The Right Honourable The Lord Kinnock PC**

Neil Kinnock was born into a mining family in Tredegar, South Wales. His grandfather worked alongside Aneurin Bevan, the firebrand Labour MP who would become one of Neil's heroes. His mother was a district nurse and a socialist and it was largely her influence that steered the young Neil towards a life in Labour politics.

He joined the Ebbw Vale Labour Party at the age of 15, although politics was only one of a number of interests that included rugby, cricket and singing. From school he took up a place at University College, Cardiff, to study industrial relations and history. He graduated in 1965, and subsequently studied for a postgraduate diploma in education. He made use of this qualification working as a tutor for the Workers' Educational Association.

In 1969 he narrowly won the Labour nomination for the seat of Bedwelty – beating his rival by a single vote. He was returned for the seat at the 1970 election with a majority of over 22,000.

He soon made an impression within the parliamentary party as a member of the Tribune Group, campaigning against membership of the European Economic Community and in support of the striking miners in 1972. After Labour's return to power in 1974 he served for a year as parliamentary private secretary to Michael Foot, and supported Foot's bid for the Labour leadership after Harold Wilson's resignation in 1976. Foot was defeated by James Callaghan, who offered Kinnock a post as junior minister at the Department of Industry, but Kinnock declined, preferring to remain on the back benches, from where he was free to vote against the Callaghan government's 1977 round of spending cuts.

Elected a member of the Labour National Executive in 1978, Kinnock continued to speak out for the party's left wing. He campaigned against the government's proposal to devolve power to a Welsh assembly during the 1979 referendum. After Labour's election defeat

in that year Callaghan appointed him to the shadow cabinet as Education spokesman. When Callaghan resigned the following year, Kinnock again backed Michael Foot for the leadership. This time Foot was successful. Kinnock remained as Education spokesman during the period that followed, which saw Labour move to the left and a substantial contingent of Labour MPs split off to form the SDP.

Kinnock refused to back Tony Benn's 1981 challenge to Denis Healey for the party's deputy leadership, signalling a distancing of his position from that of Labour's hard left. When Michael Foot resigned after the disastrous 1983 election Kinnock easily won the contest to succeed him. He began what was to prove an epic struggle to return the Labour Party to electability. Each step of the way was marked by turmoil and dissent within the party: over the scrapping of the policy of withdrawal from the EEC; over the abandonment of unilateral nuclear disarmament; over the expulsion of the Militant Tendency; over the relaxation of the commitment to nationalisation; and over the ending of support for the closed shop. Ironically it was Kinnock's left-wing credentials that enabled him to lead the party further away from militant left-wing ideology than any leader had done before him. By the time of the 1992 election, at which Kinnock heroically failed to dislodge the Conservatives from power, the Labour Party had undergone a transformation at least as significant as anything that came after.

After a successful subsequent career as an EU Commissioner from 1995–2004 and now as a member of the House of Lords, Neil Kinnock's place as an elder statesman of British politics is secure.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD PARLIAMENTARIAN

This is an award for domestic politicians. The said politician should have made a particular contribution as a parliamentarian (in either UK Parliament or devolved institutions) over a sustained period. This might be in their role as a representative, member of the frontbenches, backbenches, or on a parliamentary body (eg, select committee chair), in their relations with constituents and/or the public more widely.



### PATRICK CORMACK

### DENNIS SKINNER

#### The Judges Say

Sir Patrick Cormack is an extremely worthy recipient of a Diamond Jubilee Award for Parliamentarian of the Year. He was Conservative MP for 40 years before his retirement from the Commons in 2010, representing firstly Cannock and then South Staffordshire in an illustrious and distinguished career in Westminster spent mostly on the backbenches, perhaps due to his marked propensity to rebel against the government in the 1980s. Sir Patrick was knighted in 1995 for his service to Parliament. He is a keen parliamentary historian and has contributed greatly through his work as Chair of the History of Parliament charitable trust.

The longevity of Dennis Skinner's service as Labour MP is remarkable and this award is made in recognition of his unparalleled career in the contemporary House of Commons. His acerbic wit and withering disdain for opponents is legendary but they should not detract from his record as a principled campaigner on behalf of constituents and the working class in general. His Commons attendance is second to none and it is no surprise that he has frequently claimed the least expenses of any sitting MP. Most remarkably of all, Dennis Skinner has managed to pull off the remarkable feat of gaining respect in all parts of the House while showing apparent disdain for most of its traditions. He is a worthy recipient of this award in recognition of his contribution to political life in Britain.

#### Sir Patrick Cormack, MP, FSA

Patrick Cormack, the son of a local government officer, was born in 1939 in Grimsby, where he attended St James's School and the Havelock School. He gained his BA from the University of Hull in 1961. After graduation he entered a career in the teaching profession, teaching at a number of schools including his former school, St James's, Grimsby, Wrekin College, Shropshire, and Brewwood Grammar School, Stafford, where he was head of history.

He made two unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament in the 1960s: first, as Conservative candidate for the safe Labour seat of Bolsover in 1964; and then in 1966 in Grimsby, standing against Anthony Crosland. During his campaign Cormack

made a 17-day trip on a trawler but lost by a margin of more than 8,000 votes.

In 1970 he was selected to stand for the seat of Cannock, where he defeated the veteran Labour MP Jennie Lee. Apart from three years as a parliamentary private secretary from 1970-73, and a further three as Shadow Deputy Leader of the Commons between 1997 and 2000, he remained a backbencher throughout his parliamentary career. He was, however, an extremely active MP, and estimated that his working week ran to some 70 to 80 hours when Parliament was in session.

He served on the Education Select Committee from 1979 to 1983, the Foreign Affairs committee from 2001 to 2003, and was a member of the House of Commons Commission from 2001 to 2005. He was Chairman of the Northern Ireland Select Committee from 2005 until his retirement at the 2010 election. He was a long-serving member of the Speaker's Panel of Chairmen, chairing a number of controversial bills. In 1995 he received a knighthood for services to Parliament.

His parliamentary record shows him to be a man unafraid to stand up for his principles: among the measures on which he voted against the party whip were the abolition of the Greater London Council, the introduction of the Community Charge, and the abolition of free dental checks and eye tests.

He stood unsuccessfully for the office of Speaker on two occasions, first in 2000 – when he was defeated by Michael Martin – and again in 2009, when he lost to John Bercow.

In the early 1990s Patrick Cormack was at the forefront of a movement to establish academic links between Parliament and St Antony's College, Oxford. Following a chance meeting in Moscow with Professor Archie Brown of St Antony's, a programme of Visiting Parliamentary Fellowships was established. Among the extensive list of visiting fellows appointed since the scheme began in 1994 are Tony Wright, Alan Duncan, Ann Taylor, Charles Kennedy, Gisela Stuart and Baron Trimble.

Patrick Cormack has retained his interest in history, both inside and outside parliament. He is the author of a number of books including *Westminster: Palace and Parliament* (1981); *Castles of Britain* (1982); and *Wilberforce: the Nation's Conscience*

(1983). In 2009 he and Rupert Goodman edited *Responsible Capitalism: Essays on Morality, Ethics and Business*.

#### **Dennis Skinner MP**

Dennis Skinner was the third of nine children born into a mining family in the village of Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, in 1932. At the time of his birth his father, who had been a trade union activist during the 1926 miners' strike, was out of work as a result of discrimination. He earned a small income by keeping an allotment.

Dennis was sent to school a year early, at the age of four, because his mother was pregnant, but found himself able to keep up with the other children and passed the eleven-plus at the age of nine. He went on to Tupton Grammar School, leaving in 1949 at the age of 16 to work in the mines. He worked at Parkhouse Colliery in Clay Cross until its closure in 1962 and afterwards at Glapwell Colliery near Chesterfield.

A Labour Party member since 1956, he was active both in local politics and the National Union of Mineworkers. He served on Clay Cross Unitary Development Council from 1960 to 1970, serving a term as mayor from 1966. From 1964 to 1970 he also served on Derbyshire County Council. He was elected NUM representative for Parkhouse Colliery, a post his father had previously held, and later, in 1966, became the Derbyshire NUM President.

In 1967, following a preliminary course in political theory and economics at the University of Sheffield, he attended a course at Ruskin College in Oxford. At the 1970 election he was the NUM's preferred candidate for the seat of Bolsover, which he won with a majority in excess of 20,000 and a vote share of 77.5%. The morning after the election, he went to work at the pit as usual, unaware that his parliamentary salary started immediately he was elected. 'The lads said "I bloody we elected you. What are you doing here?"' he later recalled. He has represented the seat ever since.

In Parliament he became known for his acerbic wit and dislike of what he regards as hollow traditions. His interventions, even on formal state occasions such as the Queen's Speech, are the stuff of legend. He is also one of Parliament's most hard working MPs, with a percentage attendance in the 90s. He is a fixture at almost every debate.

Although no lover of parliamentary pomp, he is a shrewd exponent of Parliament's procedural rules, and counts the defeat in 1985 of Enoch Powell's private member's bill to ban embryo research as one of his proudest achievements. Having established that the House was due to move the writ for a by-election in Brecon and Radnor on the day of the final reading of Powell's bill, Skinner determined that any MP could move the writ – so he did so himself, and, with the help of colleagues such as Michael Foot, delivered a series of long speeches on the by-election writ that used up the time available for debating the bill.

As Powell later remarked to Skinner, "Only you could have done that".

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD SETTING THE POLITICAL AGENDA

This award is open to individuals and/or organizations who have influenced or set the political agenda over a sustained period during the Association's 60 years. It is a domestic prize.

**Daily Mail**

**LIBERTY**

PROTECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES  
PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS



**DAILY MAIL**

**LIBERTY**

**SOUTHALL BLACK  
SISTERS**

### The Judges Say

The *Daily Mail* has played a pivotal role in setting the political agenda throughout the history of the Political Studies Association. Particularly under the editorships of Sir David English and Paul Dacre the Mail's campaigning journalism has often been excellent and has shaped British public opinion on issues ranging from the European Union to the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence. Often controversial and frequently lampooned by its detractors, it can never be ignored and in electoral terms it has become psephological shorthand for success, as parties wishing to gain power must seek to influence the "Daily Mail Electorate" in order to survive.

Liberty (formerly the National Council for Civil Liberties) is an organisation that has consistently concerned itself with issues that are central to students of politics, the defence of individual rights and freedom. Working across a number of approaches - public campaigning, test-case litigation, lobbying, policy analysis and the provision of free advice and information - Liberty has been able to help set the political agenda over a sustained period. Its relentless campaigning on such issues as torture, terrorism, asylum, and extradition have led Liberty to confront governments of all stripes and many different regimes across the world; its concern on rights to privacy, equality and free speech and protest have always provided members with a moral anchor through which to evaluate the actions of others.

This group has been tremendously influential in standing up for the rights of Black and Ethnic Minority women in the UK. A secular organisation, which has challenged cultural and religious fundamentalism, it has argued for gender equality and political rights for women in the UK. Its work with women affected by domestic and community violence is exemplary and it has refused to compromise with those allegedly speaking for whole communities on grounds of religion or culture. For consistent, creative and critical agenda-setting Southall Black Sisters is a fitting recipient of a Diamond Jubilee agenda-setting award.

### Daily Mail

Initially taking a lead from the snappy popular press of the United States, the *Daily Mail* burst onto the British newspaper publishing scene in 1896, a time when the news media was still largely characterised by a worthy tone and stolid, plodding stories. It managed to undercut its rivals by charging only a halfpenny cover price instead of the more normal 1d. And it was the first national paper to use banner headlines that stretched across a whole page.

The paper made an immediate impact: a planned print run of 100,000 copies on its first day was exceeded by a factor of three, forcing the proprietor Alfred Harmsworth (later Lord Northcliffe) to acquire additional printing facilities. Within six years of its launch the paper was achieving average daily sales of over one million copies, the largest circulation in the world.

From 1906 onwards the paper was a key driver in the development of powered flight, first offering a prize of £10,000 to whoever carried out a successful flight from London to Manchester, and later a prize of £1,000 for the first aviator to cross the English Channel. In 1919 it awarded £10,000 to Alcock and Brown for making the first flight across the Atlantic.

In 1909 Lord Northcliffe commissioned Robert Blatchford to write a series of articles for the newspaper on the threat posed to Britain by Germany. Blatchford used the articles to warn the British public about what he saw as a planned assault by Germany on the British Empire and to argue for an increase in spending on defence in anticipation.

During the First World War the *Daily Mail* suffered a setback when its proprietor launched an attack in the paper on Lord Kitchener, accusing him of procuring the wrong kind of armaments for trench warfare. Kitchener's popularity with the British public meant the article caused great offence, reducing the paper's circulation from over a million to 238,000. It was later generally agreed, however, that Northcliffe's attack had been justified.

On Northcliffe's death in 1922 the *Daily Mail* passed into the ownership of his brother, Lord Rothermere. As the 1920s progressed, human interest stories began to take more prominence as the Mail competed with rival newspapers by providing entertainment as well as enlightenment. Nevertheless, a sense

of moral rectitude was never far from the surface.

The Second World War strengthened the Mail's position as the leading paper of the middle classes, and, by the time it celebrated its golden jubilee in 1946, it had, as Churchill noted, become a national institution.

In the 1970s and 80s, one of the Fleet Street's most legendary editors, Sir David English, reversed a period of decline for the newspaper. Unashamedly courting the Tory voter by supporting the revitalised Conservative Party under Margaret Thatcher, English simultaneously sought to raise standards of journalism and news reporting in a bid to appeal to a more intelligent audience.

His successor, Paul Dacre, who became editor in 1992, has skilfully built on that inheritance, enabling the title to occupy a unique and influential position between the broadsheets and the tabloids.

### **Liberty**

The National Council for Civil Liberties was founded in 1934. Its seed was planted by the 1932 National Hunger March, whose organisers attempted to deliver a petition to Parliament consisting of one million signatures protesting against government action that had left much of the country in extreme poverty. Ronald Kidd, a former journalist, stage manager, publisher and bookshop owner, observed police using underhand tactics to prevent the petition reaching Parliament and acting as agents provocateurs to incite the crowd to violence.

Kidd began to gather support for the view that the rights of protesters should be respected. By the time another hunger march arrived in London, in February 1934, he had formed the Council for Civil Liberties with the immediate object of ensuring that no similar tactics could succeed against the forthcoming march by organising a body of prominent people to act as neutral observers.

Kidd's supporters, who included H. G. Wells, Dr Edith Summerskill, Clement Attlee, Kingsley Martin and Professor Harold Laski, wrote to the Manchester Guardian to declare their intention of ensuring fairness for the marchers.

The movement continued to grow in support long after the initial cause it was set up to pursue had faded into memory. The list of injustices against which the National Council for Civil Liberties took a stand is

extensive. In 1938, as the Second World War loomed, the organization held a conference at which it warned against the imposition of censorship on the press in the event of war. In 1949 it stood up against racism in the case of 14 African immigrants who had been subjected to harassment in south London. In the 1950s it campaigned against unjust treatment of mental patients. In the 1970s the target was internment by the British government in Northern Ireland and the reckless behaviour of British soldiers on Bloody Sunday.

In 1989, the organisation shortened its name to Liberty. Two years later it launched a campaign, under the banner 'The People's Charter', to press for the incorporation of human rights into UK law – a goal that was achieved in 1998 with the passing of the Human Rights Act. In 2001 Liberty supported the terminally ill Diane Pretty's bid to be allowed to determine when to end her own life, making use of the provisions in the Act.

In 2006 Liberty began its campaign against the introduction of identity cards and the United Kingdom's involvement in torture overseas and in 2008 it saw its campaign against the government's proposal to allow 42 days' detention without trial in terror cases culminate in the House of Lords' decisive rejection of the measure.

Earlier this year the European Court ruled in Liberty's favour in a court case the organisation had brought arguing that Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000, which gives police the power to stop and search without suspicion, violates the right to respect for private life.

Liberty's casebook is never short of material, and at a time when the threat of terrorism gives rise to an equally grave threat to civil liberties, Liberty stands as an essential bulwark against encroachment by the authorities on individual and collective freedom.

### **Southall Black Sisters**

Southall Black Sisters was founded in 1979 by Asian and Afro-Caribbean women whose aim was to relieve the plight of women who were subject to violence and abuse. Over the past 31 years the organisation has helped countless women escape domestic violence and has tackled many miscarriages of justice involving women jailed for killing violent or abusive men.

Operating from a small shop in Southall, west London, the organisation provides counselling, advocacy and advice for women who have been subjected to or threatened with forced marriage, honour crimes, rape and sexual abuse and sexual harassment or who are having problems in areas such as housing, immigration, mental health and racism.

Some of their successes have changed public policy and legal practice in the United Kingdom. In 1992 the organisation secured the release of Kiranjit Ahluwalia, who had been convicted of murdering her husband, following ten years of severe abuse. After the case was brought to their attention, Southall Black Sisters organised a campaign to reopen her case. When it was referred to the Court of Appeal, the judges found that there was evidence that Ms Ahluwalia had been suffering from a 'major depressive disorder' at the time of the killing. The conviction was quashed and at a retrial Ms Ahluwalia's plea of manslaughter on grounds of diminished responsibility was accepted. She received a sentence limited to time already served and was released. The case has now become an accepted precedent in domestic abuse cases.

Another success for the group was persuading the government to drop the so-called 'one year rule', which left women newly arrived in the UK who had fled violent marriages with no immigration status. Under revised rules such women are now allowed to remain in the UK indefinitely.

The organisation is partly funded by Ealing Council and two years ago successfully fought off an attempt by the Council to withdraw funding based on the grounds that the group did not provide services for the whole community and that the money could be spent on other organisations that did. As Hannana Siddiqui, speaking for Southall Black Sisters, said: "The women we help are not going to be able to go to other organisations. They come to us because we are part of the community. We are black and minority women ourselves, we know where they are coming from. We can provide them with a service in their own language very quickly."

For reasons like these it is essential that this groundbreaking organisation continues to thrive and that its extraordinary work on behalf of an underrepresented minority continues to be recognised and honoured.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD POLITICAL JOURNALIST

This is an award made to an individual journalist making a significant contribution to politics over a sustained period. These may be print (or other) journalists operating for UK organisations. Their area of specialism is open, and importantly may be beyond Parliamentary politics.



### CHRIS MONCRIEFF CBE

#### The Judges Say

Chris Moncrieff has been a towering influence in the Westminster media since he joined the Press Association's political staff in the Houses of Parliament in the 1960s. Many of his memorable accounts (he called Margaret Thatcher "the hurricane in skirts") can be found in his highly entertaining account of half a century in the lobby – *Wine, Women and Westminster* – and the respect he earned from both politicians and journalists alike is clear to see (the refurbished press gallery bar at the Commons was renamed in his honour). Thankfully, despite officially retiring in 1994, Chris Moncrieff has continued to write regular pieces for the PA.

Chris Moncrieff was born in Derby in 1931, the son of a scientist. He was educated at the Moravian Girls' School in Ockbrook, close to his home in Chaddesden, as his parents had a low opinion of the local council schools. "There were other boys there, but it was still very embarrassing," he remembered many years later. When he was 12 the family moved to Halifax, where they lived a few doors away from the young Bernard Ingham.

Defying his parents' wish that he enter the legal profession, he got a job at the Harrogate Herald. Following a brief interruption when he was called up for national service, he resumed his career in journalism at the *Coventry Evening Telegraph*. Sadly one of his first stories, concerning the matron of the local YMCA who had asked the local vicar to conduct a funeral service for her budgerigar, was spiked.

On another occasion he encountered the Minister of Transport, Harold Watkinson, who was travelling to Leamington to endorse the Conservative candidate in a by-election, by the side of the road. His car had run out of petrol. Moncrieff and the photographer accompanying him obliged with a tow rope. The Minister unwillingly reciprocated by supplying Moncrieff with a red hot story for that evening's paper.

From Coventry, Moncrieff moved to the *Nottingham Evening Post*, and then in 1962 to the Press Association where he soon became established as a parliamentary reporter. In 1973 he became a lobby correspondent. He developed a reputation for utterly reliable and unbiased reporting, a trait which endeared him to a succession

of prime ministers including Margaret Thatcher, who awarded him a CBE for services to parliamentary journalism in 1979.

He notched up numerous scoops, among them Thatcher's departure from office. Earlier he had been favoured with a leaked letter written by the Solicitor General in the Westland affair, part of an attempt to discredit Michael Heseltine. The resulting furore resulted in the resignation of the Trade and Industry Secretary Leon Brittan.

Moncrieff is one of the few people who can boast that their life has been saved by a prime minister. In 1991, during a visit to the Far East by John Major, Moncrieff lost his footing and nearly fell off the Great Wall of China. "I actually couldn't stop myself and I was going to go over the edge and fall hundreds of feet into someone's collective farm," he recalled. "But the Prime Minister, who's a great cricketer, fielded me like he was at long on or somewhere. He saved my life."

Moncrieff's reaction to the incident was typical, according to Major: "I thought for this act of mercy, he would say thank you. But I misjudged the great man. He stopped, looked up and said: 'Can I use this story?'"

Among the many accolades accorded to Chris Moncrieff since his retirement in 1994 one stands out: the press bar at the House of Commons has been named after him. Though, now long a teetotaler, he was legendary in his day as a man who could hold his own in any bar. It is a fitting acknowledgement to one of Westminster's most notable characters.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD BROADCAST JOURNALIST

A special award for outstanding contributions to broadcast journalism over a sustained period.



DAVID DIMBLEBY

### The Judges Say

Since the 1960s David Dimpleby has presented news and current affairs programmes that have informed and engaged the public. From *Panorama* to *This Week Next Week*, from his documentaries on Apartheid, the UK-US special relationship and Zimbabwe to his recent series on the *Seven Ages of Britain*, he has been responsible for bringing matters of political import into the nation's living rooms for nearly 50 years. His professionalism in his roles as Chair of *Question Time* and as anchor on BBC *Election Nights* have we believe played a crucial role in persuading many people to get involved in politics or even want to study politics at University. He is a broadcasting maestro and a deserving winner of the Political Studies Association's Diamond Jubilee Award.

David Dimpleby was born in 1938 and attended Glengorse School in Battle, East Sussex, and Charterhouse. He went on to read Philosophy, Politics and Economics at Christ Church, Oxford, and also studied at the universities of Paris and Perugia. While at Oxford he preceded the current Prime Minister as a member of the Bullingdon Club. He also edited the university magazine *Isis*.

He joined the BBC in Bristol in 1960 and cut his teeth on a number of diverse television programmes including *What's New?*, a science programme for children, *In My Opinion*, a politics programme, and the children's quiz show *Top of the Form*. Later he filmed documentaries on the Ku Klux Klan and the partition of Cyprus. He was a reporter for *Panorama* from 1967 to 1969, and courted controversy in his 1971 documentary *Yesterday's Men*, in which he questioned the former Prime Minister Harold Wilson regarding the profits from his autobiography.

From 1974 he followed in his father Richard Dimpleby's footsteps as anchor of the BBC's flagship current affairs programme *Panorama*. He presented the acclaimed series *The White Tribe of Africa*, about apartheid, in 1979, winning a Royal Television Society Supreme Documentary Award, and in 1988 *An Ocean Apart*, which explored the history of Anglo-American relations. He received an Emmy and a Golden Nymph award for 1990's *The*

*Struggle for South Africa*. He presented a profile of Nelson Mandela in *Mandela: the Living Legend* in 2003, and explored Britain's culture, landscape and architecture in two major series, *A Picture of Britain* in 2005 and *How We Built Britain* in 2007. Earlier this year his latest series, *The Seven Ages of Britain*, was screened to critical acclaim.

In addition, Dimpleby's measured tones steadied the nation when he commentated on the funerals of Diana, Princess of Wales in 1997 and of the Queen Mother in 2002. He has been a regular commentator on a series of important national events, including the State Opening of Parliament, Trooping the Colour, and the Remembrance Day parades.

But it is for his long stewardship of *Question Time*, where he followed Robin Day and Peter Sissons as chairman, and for his unflappable performances on a string of election night broadcasts, that he is justly renowned. For fifteen years he never missed recording a single episode of *Question Time*, until in November 2009 a rogue bullock on his Sussex farm charged him over, forcing him to have hospital treatment for concussion. He has weathered a number of storms over the years, including those over Kelvin MacKenzie's attack on Scots in general and the then Prime Minister Gordon Brown in particular, and British National Party leader Nick Griffin's appearance on the show.

Since 1979 Dimpleby has been a fixture on the BBC's election night broadcasts, holding together a sometimes chaotic mixture of results, interviews and analysis. His presence and calm manner have helped make sense of both general and local elections as well as coverage of US presidential elections. Though sometimes apparently baffled by communications failures and rapidly disintegrating special effects, he never loses his grip on the unfolding events or his uniquely humorous approach to the unexpected.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD SPECIAL 'ENGAGING THE PUBLIC' AWARD

*This award is designed to recognise outstanding contributions in the field of broadcast or print journalism that have brought politics to the lives of the public. It is open to individuals, programmes and publications*

**BBC**

**sky**

**itv**

### LEADERS' DEBATES 2010 BBC SKY ITV

#### The Judges Say

The 2010 general election televised leadership debates may have transformed British elections for ever. Despite taking a cue from US Presidential debates, the UK leaders' debates were resoundingly British in character. All three debates were different, but were all expertly handled and professionally presented by Alistair Stewart, Adam Boulton and David Dimbleby respectively. The debates enlivened the 2010 election campaign and the normal election news agenda was suspended as the run-up to and aftermath of the TV debates became the leading preoccupation during the campaign. Having been such a success the future of UK leaders' debates seems assured.

The concept of party leaders airing their differences on national television is not a new one – it was first proposed as long ago as 1964, when the Labour leader Harold Wilson challenged Sir Alec Douglas-Home to an election debate. Home, who was only too conscious of his shortcomings as a television performer, politely declined. "I'm not particularly attracted by confrontations of personality," he said. "If we aren't careful you know you'll get a sort of Top of the Pops contest. You'll then get the best actor as leader of the country and the actor will be prompted by a scriptwriter."

Later, in 1970, it was Wilson's turn to resist a similar challenge from Edward Heath. Wilson feared some of the gravitas of his office as Prime Minister might rub off on his rival. And in 1979 an initially positive Margaret Thatcher was advised against accepting a challenge from the avuncular Jim Callaghan, who was behind in the polls and had least to lose.

Both Thatcher and John Major rejected Neil Kinnock's challenges in 1987 and 1992. It was only in 1997 that the hoped-for event looked likely to finally come off as both Major and Tony Blair seemed open to the prospect of a debate. However, negotiations between the two parties broke down, probably because Blair realised that the dangers of a debate outweighed its potential benefits.

When David Cameron challenged Gordon Brown to an election debate during an exchange in Parliament in 2008, citing the example of debates in America which had captured the imagination of the

electorate, the Prime Minister's instinct was to refuse. "In America they do not have *Question Time* every week where we can examine what the different policies of the different parties are," he responded.

However, perhaps spotting a potential electoral advantage in pitting his years of experience in government against the relative inexperience of David Cameron, he later agreed to a three-way debate also involving the Liberal Democrat leader Nick Clegg.

Even so, agreement on the precise format and style of the debate was hard to reach, requiring hours of negotiations. Eventually all three parties settled on a three-part debate with a carefully planned format calculated to give each leader an equal chance to put across his views.

The debates were to be shared among three leading broadcasters, the BBC, ITV and Sky News. Each leader was to be given the opportunity to open one of the debates. The first half of each broadcast was to consist of discussions on a set topic, and a series of questions would then be put to the three leaders by the debate's moderator.

In the event, the debates were an outstanding success, with the three moderators, Alistair Stewart for ITV, Adam Boulton for Sky News and David Dimbleby for the BBC, creating three distinct but compelling contests which engaged the British public in a way that had not been seen for many years in a general election campaign. The three leaders all acquitted themselves well and the serious way in which issues of concern to the public were debated helped in part to restore public faith in the UK's elected representatives after the damage caused by the expenses scandal.

Given their success, televised leaders' debates promise to be an exciting and important feature of future election contests.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD BEST POLITICAL SATIRE

Up to 3 awards for outstanding contributions over a sustained period during the Association's 60 years. This category is broadly defined; and might include parliamentary sketches; impersonations; political comedians; cartoons; novels etc.



### DAVID FROST

### ANTONY JAY AND JONATHAN LYNN

### IAN HISLOP

#### The Judges Say

Without David Frost modern satirists such as Jon Stewart might not exist. As presenter of *That Was The Week That Was* (BBC, 1962-63) Frost became the public face of political satire which was remarkably sharp in comparison to the conventions of the time. *TW3*, *Not So Much a Programme*, *More a Way of Life* (BBC, 1964-65), and *The Frost Report* (BBC, 1966-67), presented some of the finest comedy moments of the 1960s from an unrivalled group of performers and writers. Sir David Frost has of course built a peerless reputation as interrogator of political actors but it is his role in the birth of UK TV's political satire that is rewarded here.

*Yes Minister* and *Yes Prime Minister*, which ran from 1980 to 1988, are not unsurprisingly firm favourites among the political studies community. The set-up – the futile struggle of the Rt Hon Jim Hacker MP, first as Secretary of State and then as Prime Minister, against his Civil Service controllers, Sir Humphrey Appleby and Bernard Woolley – found a mass audience for relatively esoteric details of political institutions. Adored by viewers, critics and politicians alike, the clear precursor to contemporary satire such as *The Thick Of It*, both *Yes Minister* and *Yes Prime Minister* deserve their place in the nation's hearts and the authors deserve theirs among the Diamond Jubilee Satire award winners.

Coming to public attention when he became editor of *Private Eye* at the age of 26, Ian Hislop once claimed to be "the most sued man in English legal history". As a campaigning publication, *Private Eye* has been vindicated in many a battle, but remains first and foremost relentlessly amusing about politics and public life in the UK on a fortnightly basis. Since being made a team captain on the televised news quiz *Have I Got News For You* in 1990, Hislop has brought his razor-wit and acerbic insight into the homes of millions of Britons. For his work at *Private Eye* and on *Have I Got News For You* Ian Hislop is a deserved winner of the Diamond Jubilee Award for Political Satire.

#### Sir David Frost

David Frost was born in 1939 in Tenterden, Kent, the son of a Methodist minister. He was educated at Gillingham and Wellingborough Grammar Schools and even as a schoolboy enjoyed stirring up debate by writing provocative, pseudonymous letters to the local paper, calling in one of them for dogs that fouled the pavement to be shot. A talented sportsman, he was offered a contract with Nottingham Forest in the late 1950s but chose instead to take up a place at Cambridge where he studied English at Gonville and Gaius College. During his time there he was editor of the student publications *Varsity* and *Granta* and was secretary of the Footlights comedy club.

After graduating he was employed for a time by the ITV companies Associated Rediffusion, for whom he was the host of an international twist dancing contest, and Anglia. But it was while performing on the London stand-up circuit in 1962 that he was spotted by Ned Sherrin, then a BBC producer on the lookout for talent for an upcoming satirical television show.

The relatively short run of *That Was The Week That Was*, often known by its shortened title *TW3*, was a groundbreaking event in British broadcasting history: the first television programme that was unashamedly self-conscious, allowing cameras and technicians to appear freely in shot, and unconstrained by fixed running times as its presenter allowed the show to finish early or late as the material demanded. As satire it was even more groundbreaking, providing the first platform on which government ministers and other figures could be routinely subjected to ridicule. The Profumo Affair provided an early target for the show's attention. Frost, as the show's main presenter, became a household name and a byword for irreverence.

The show ran for two seasons in 1962 and 1963. It was dropped in the election year 1964 as the BBC feared *TW3*'s likely impact on its reputation for impartiality. The format, however, was picked up by the American network NBC which ran a version, also featuring Frost, from 1964 to 1965.

Frost returned to British screens with *Not So Much a Programme*, *More a Way of Life*, another satirical show produced by Ned Sherrin, and then with *The Frost Report*

which launched the television careers of John Cleese, Ronnie Corbett and Ronnie Barker. It also featured a writing team that would later give birth to the anarchic comedy series *Monty Python's Flying Circus*.

David Frost continued to work on both sides of the Atlantic during the years that followed, developing a reputation as an incisive interviewer. His encounter with former US President Richard Nixon became the subject of a multiple-Oscar nominated film, *Frost/Nixon*, but in addition he has interviewed every British Prime Minister serving since 1964, as well as every American President from Nixon onwards, with the exception, as yet, of Barack Obama.

He continues to subject politicians and other public figures to keen scrutiny in his current show, *Frost Over the World*, on Al Jazeera.

#### **Sir Anthony Jay, CVO And Jonathan Lynn**

Anthony Jay was born in 1930 and educated at St Paul's School, where he was a near-contemporary of the neurologist Oliver Sacks, the classical guitarist Julian Bream, and the former Home Secretary Kenneth Baker. He was an undergraduate at Magdalene College, Cambridge, graduating with first class honours in classics and comparative philology. After national service in the Royal Signals he started work in 1955 at BBC Television, where he was among the team that launched the classic current affairs programme *Tonight*, of which he was editor from 1962 to 1963. From 1963 to 1964 he was Head of Television Talk Features, before leaving the BBC to take up a career as a freelance writer and producer. In 1972 he was one of the founders, alongside John Cleese, of Video Arts, a media training company which pioneered the use of humour in training videos. Jay was knighted in 1988 and remains a mordant observer of politics, including those of the broadcasters themselves. His 2008 report for the Centre for Policy Studies, *How to Save the BBC*, provoked fierce debate by advocating a radical reduction of the scale of the corporation's activities.

Jonathan Lynn was born in 1943 and educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he studied law and was a member of Cambridge Footlights. After graduating he embarked on a career as an actor, appearing

at the age of 21 in the Broadway revue *Cambridge Circus* alongside John Cleese and Graham Chapman. He appeared on *The Ed Sullivan Show*, played Motel the Tailor as part of the original London cast of *Fiddler on the Roof* in 1967-8, and appeared as Hitler in the 1969 production of *The Comedy of the Changing Years*. A series of notable television appearances included Jack Rosenthal's TV plays *Bar Mitzvah Boy* and *The Knowledge* and the TV series *The Liver Birds*, *Doctor in the House* and *My Brother's Keeper*, which he also wrote. From 1977 to 1981 he was artistic director of the Cambridge Theatre Company, producing more than 40 plays and directing 20 of them. He also worked alongside Tennessee Williams as director of *The Glass Menagerie* in 1977. His production of *Songbook* in 1979 won the Society of West End Theatre Award, the Ivor Novello Award and the Evening Standard Award for Best Musical. Since the 1980s his career has focused on screenwriting and directing movies. His credits include *Nuns on the Run* (1990), *Sgt Bilko* (1996) and *The Whole Nine Yards* (2000) and most recently *Wild Target* (2010).

Anthony Jay and Jonathan Lynn first worked together in 1975 on the Video Arts training film *Who Sold You This Then?*, which was written by Anthony Jay and John Cleese and in which Lynn appeared. Lynn later joined Jay as a writing collaborator at Video Arts. But it was the television series *Yes, Minister*, which ran from 1980-84, and *Yes, Prime Minister*, which ran from 1986-88, that propelled them to the forefront of British political satire. The show was an instant hit among critics, the general public and the political classes that it lampooned mercilessly. Its chief characters, the urbane civil servant Sir Humphrey Appleby, his mischievous, pedestrian junior colleague Bernard Woolley, and the hapless political hack Jim Hacker, quickly became archetypes of the country's ruling classes. Utterly believable, they were the embodiment of the obstructionism and complacency of the Civil Service and the venality and incompetence of politicians, but they also came to represent the more vulnerable and human face of power. It is perhaps not surprising that in 1984 Margaret Thatcher chose to write her own *Yes, Minister* sketch, in which she played an autocratic Prime Minister managing to get one over on an

uncharacteristically tongue-tied Sir Humphrey.

The enduring appeal of the shows lies partly in the writers' skill in capturing genuine truths about the way our political system works (it is still used as a teaching tool in several British universities' politics departments), and also in its ability to present a different kind of satire for different types of viewer. As Anthony Jay himself put it, "I suppose you could say that the fun of the series comes from showing civil servants as politicians see them and politicians as civil servants see them. I can tell you without any doubt that if you showed politicians and civil servants as they see themselves you would have the most boring series television ever encountered".

Anthony Jay and Jonathan Lynn's play *Yes, Prime Minister* is currently enjoying a successful run at the Gielgud Theatre.

#### **Ian Hislop**

Ian Hislop was born in 1960 in Mumbles, South Wales. During his early years his father's work as a civil engineer took the family as far afield as Nigeria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong. He was educated at Ardingly College in West Sussex before going on to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he studied English Literature. While there he edited the student magazine *Passing Wind* and for one issue interviewed the *Private Eye* editor Richard Ingrams. Following his graduation in 1981 Hislop began working for the satirical magazine. For a time he shared an office with its proprietor, the comic god Peter Cook. Later, Cook had the decisive word in confirming Ingrams's decision to install Hislop in the editor's chair on his surprise retirement in 1986, in the face of protests from two of the magazine's big beasts, Peter McKay and Nigel Dempster.

As Hislop later recalled, "There was an attempted coup. They took Peter out for lunch, which is always a mistake, and Peter returned from lunch full of red wine and bonhomie and greeted me with the words "Welcome aboard". And that was it." Hislop later allowed himself the satisfaction of dismissing the two dissidents from his staff.

He has remained editor ever since, clocking up 24 years in the job to surpass Richard Ingrams's tenure of only 23. The magazine has gone from strength to strength and recently recorded its highest

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD

### LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT IN POLITICAL STUDIES

Up to 5 special recognition awards for academics who have demonstrated an established contribution to political studies over their career. Research, teaching, public engagement and service to the profession may all be recognised by this award.

circulation figure for 18 years – an average of 210,218 copies.

Hislop's career away from *Private Eye* has included spells as a columnist on *The Listener* and *The Sunday Telegraph* and as television critic for *The Spectator*. He was a scriptwriter for *Spitting Image* from 1984 to 1989 and for *Harry Enfield and Chums* from 1994 to 1998. From 1985 to 1990 he was a regular panellist on *The News Quiz*, and in 1990 made his first appearance on the new satirical television quiz show *Have I Got News For You*, appearing as team captain opposite Paul Merton.

Over the show's 20 year history, Hislop is the only member of the regular team never to miss an episode and he seldom complains about his team's apparent inability to beat the score of Paul Merton's opposition on any but the rarest occasions. Innumerable celebrities, comedians and politicians have appeared alongside him to be subjected, in many cases, to withering scorn, often uncomplainingly coming back for more.

In recent years Hislop has become a regular presenter of television and radio documentaries on a number of aspects of Britain's social, economic and cultural history, including *School Rules* (1997) and *Pennies from Bevan* (1998), *A Brief History of Tax* (2002), *Not Forgotten* (2004), an exploration of the social impact of the First World War, and *Scouting for Boys* (2007).

Earlier this year Radio 4 aired Hislop's play, written with long-time collaborator Nick Newman, *Greed All About It*, a satire about journalism set during the Wapping dispute of 1986.



**PROFESSOR  
ARCHIE BROWN, FBA**

**PROFESSOR  
ELINOR OSTROM**

**PROFESSOR  
WYN GRANT**

#### The Judges Say

A leading scholar in the politics of Soviet and post-Soviet Russia, Archie Brown continues to be an excellent and active researcher, having published a score of books including two PSA Mackenzie Prize winning monographs. His mastery of his subject is clear to all. His career has taken him from student days at the LSE to teaching posts at Glasgow University, visiting Professorships at Yale, Columbia, Texas at Austin and Notre Dame, and of course St Antony's College in Oxford. He is a deserving recipient of the award for Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies.

Elinor Ostrom is an exceptional political scientist. She holds the Arthur F. Bentley Professorship of Political Science and is co-Director of the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University in Bloomington as well as being Research Professor and the Founding Director of the Center for the Study of Institutional Diversity at Arizona State. In 2009 she became the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences. We are delighted to honour her with the award for Lifetime Achievement in Political Studies.

Wyn Grant is the author of numerous titles from *Pressure Groups and British Politics*, *The Political Economy of Industrial Policy* and *The Common Agricultural Policy to The Development of a Discipline: The History of the Political Studies Association*.

Throughout his career he has done much to cross interdisciplinary boundaries with his work on political economy, interest groups, policy formation and more recently his insight into crossing the boundaries between political studies and biological science. He was Chair of the UK Political Studies Association for three years (2002-5) and continues to represent the Association at international events such as the IPSA Congress. A trailblazer in the era of impact, he maintains the Political Economy of Football website, and is a regular contributor to the Friday evening sports show on Radio Scilly.

### **Professor Archie Brown, CMG, FBA**

Archie Brown was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, in 1938. After completing national service in the army he gained his first degree at the London School of Economics, where he was also a graduate student. In 1964 he returned to Scotland to lecture in political science at the University of Glasgow. He spent the academic year 1967-68 as a British Council exchange scholar at Moscow State University, the institution from which the future Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had graduated a dozen years earlier.

In 1971 Brown moved to St Antony's College at Oxford University as Lecturer in Soviet Institutions, a post he continued to hold for the next 18 years. In 1989, he was appointed Professor of Politics. He served as Sub-Warden of St Antony's between 1995 and 1997. He was Director of the college's Russian and East European Centre from 1991 to 1994 and again from 1998 to 2001. From 2001 to 2003 he was the university's Director of Graduate Studies in Politics.

In 1983 Archie Brown was one of a number of academics invited by the then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to take part in a seminar intended to inform future British policy towards the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the words of Thatcher's adviser Sir Anthony Parsons, the seminar "changed British foreign policy" by advising that a policy of engagement at all levels with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe was likely to yield better results than the existing policy of minimal contact. Brown himself gave a paper in which he predicted the emergence of a reformist Soviet leader. The following year Mikhail Gorbachev, then a member of the Politburo and strongly tipped as a future Soviet leader, was invited to the UK for talks with Margaret Thatcher. Thatcher's subsequent acknowledgement that Gorbachev was a man she could 'do business' with, and indeed the subsequent success of Britain's policy towards Russia, owed much to Archie Brown's intervention.

One of his most celebrated works, *The Gorbachev Factor* (1997), explored the pivotal role Gorbachev played in the transition from Communist rule and the difficulties he faced in guiding Russia through its transition to a freer society.

His catalogue of books, articles and edited volumes on the political history of Russia and the Soviet Union, as well as the

wider Communist world, is extensive. It includes *Soviet Politics and Political Science* (1974); *The Soviet Union Since the Fall of Khrushchev* (with Michael Kaser, 1975); *Political Culture and Political Change in Communist States* (with Jack Gray, 1977); *Political Leadership in the Soviet Union* (1989); *Contemporary Russian Politics: a Reader* (2001); *Gorbachev, Yeltsin, and Putin: Political Leadership in Russia's Transition* (with Lilia Shevtsova, 2001). He was editor (with Jack Hayward and Brian Barry) of *The British Study of Politics in the Twentieth Century* (1999), to which he contributed a chapter on the study of authoritarian regimes.

Archie Brown was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1991. He became Emeritus Professor of Politics at Oxford University and an Emeritus Fellow of St Antony's in 2005 and continues to be an active researcher in his field.

### **Professor Elinor Ostrom**

Elinor Ostrom was born in Los Angeles and grew up in the depression years of the 1930s. Her father was a theatrical set designer, while her mother managed the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. From their influence she derived an early ambition to become a ballerina. Unfortunately for the arts world, but fortunately for the sphere of political science, her flat feet proved an insuperable obstruction to that career path.

She attributes her entry to academia in part to her good fortune in attending the Beverly Hills High School, a huge proportion of whose students went on to college studies. Without such a start in life she might never have embarked on an academic career.

Even so, she was forced to endure anti-semitism (her father was Jewish) and the gender discrimination familiar to any woman trying to pursue a career in the mid-20th century. Her bachelor's degree in political science was awarded by the University of California, Los Angeles in 1954, after which she moved with her husband to Boston, where she worked in personnel for an electronics firm and, later, a law firm.

After separating from her first husband she returned to UCLA, initially as an employee in the personnel office, but, having been seduced back into academic

studies, she gained a master's degree in 1962, followed by a PhD in 1965. Her thesis was on the politics of groundwater management in southern California.

While a graduate student she met and married her second husband, Vincent Ostrom, and after a spell in Washington, DC, moved with him to Bloomington, where he had been offered a job in the political science department at Indiana University. Elinor initially struggled to overcome the hurdles faced by a woman in a male-dominated profession. She was first offered an untenured position teaching a course in American government, with some of her classes taking place at 7.30am on Saturday mornings. Nevertheless, she carved a place for herself within the faculty, becoming an associate professor in 1969 and a professor in 1974.

In 1973 she founded, with her husband, the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, whose goal was to provide an interdisciplinary forum for the study of institutions and personal interactions relating to the formulation and implementation of public policy. A particular emphasis of the workshop, which continues to be influential to this day, has been on the sustainability of natural resources.

Indeed the impact of human behaviour and institutions on the natural environment has been the focus of Elinor Ostrom's entire career. Her achievements in this field were marked in 2009 when she became the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Economics. The award was made in recognition of her analysis of the management of common resources, such as fish stocks, pastures, woods, lakes and groundwater basins. In particular she was commended for demonstrating that 'common property can be successfully managed by user associations', contrary to popularly-held conceptions of 'the tragedy of the commons'.

Elinor Ostrom continues to actively research environmental politics, and has earned a string of awards and honours. She holds honorary doctorates from universities across North America and Europe and is a past president of the American Political Science Association. She is currently Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science at Indiana University.

### **Professor Wyn Grant**

Wyn Grant might have had a very different life if the study of political science had not seduced him away from his first career – journalism. In fact the young Wynford Grant was more than that: for several years, from the tender age of 11, he was simultaneously the proprietor, editor, chief reporter, typesetter, advertising manager, distributor and street seller for his own local newspaper, the *Billericay Chronicle*.

A Pathé newsreel from 1961 followed the 14-year-old schoolboy as he interviewed local officials, including the clerk of Basildon Council, before racing home to type up the stories from his notebook. He laboriously printed as many as 1,000 copies of the 12-page newspaper every fortnight using a hand-cranked duplicator. The newsreel, which can still be seen on the British Pathé website, is a fascinating insight into the past life of one of the country's most distinguished political scientists.

Wyn Grant gained first class honours in Politics from the University of Leicester, before going on to postgraduate studies at Strathclyde, where he was awarded his MSc, and Exeter, where he completed a PhD thesis on independent local political parties.

He was appointed a lecturer in politics at the University of Warwick in 1971, and was a senior lecturer (1978-86) and reader (1986-90) in politics at the same university. He was appointed Professor of Politics in 1990, a post he still holds. He chaired the university's Department of Politics and International Studies from 1990 to 1997, and is a past Chair and past President of the Political Studies Association.

He is a prolific researcher in numerous fields, with particular emphasis on interest groups, relations between governments and business, economic policy and globalisation. He is an acknowledged expert on the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy, and in recent years has collaborated extensively with researchers in the field of biological science.

Among his publications are books including *Business and Politics in Britain* (1987); *The Common Agricultural Policy* (1997); *Economic Policy in Britain* (2002); *Agriculture in the New Global Economy* (with William Coleman and Timothy Josling, 2005); and *Managing Your Academic Career*

(with Philippa Sherrington, 2006). His journal articles cover diverse subjects, and include: 'Direct Democracy in California: Example or Warning?' (*Democratization*, 1996); 'The Provision of Fire Services in Rural Areas' (*Public Policy and Administration*, 2005) and 'An Analytical Framework for a Political Economy of Football' (*British Politics*, 2007).

The dynamism and love of actualité that he demonstrated so exceptionally as a schoolboy have not deserted Professor Grant in later life: he is a prolific writer on subjects ranging from social history to football – his support for Charlton Athletic is legendary and, as well as holding a season ticket, he is a shareholder and kit sponsor. He also writes influential blogs on British politics and the Common Agricultural Policy.

## DIAMOND JUBILEE AWARD POLITICS/POLITICAL STUDIES COMMUNICATOR

Open to academics (either British or non-British academics working in the UK) who can demonstrate an excellence in dissemination with the public. This might be through the media, or through open lectures/seminars, policy pamphlets etc.

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**PROFESSOR  
PETER HENNESSY, FBA**

### The Judges Say

Peter Hennessy, the Attlee Professor of Contemporary British History at Queen Mary, University of London, is highly valued as a scholar and teacher of modern history and cabinet government. Before becoming an academic he was a journalist for 20 years with spells on *The Times*, *Financial Times*, *The Economist* and as a presenter of BBC Radio 4's *Analysis* programme. His accessible and intelligent style makes him a worthy winner of the Diamond Jubilee Political Studies Association Communication Award.

Peter Hennessy was born in 1947 into a large Catholic family and spent his earliest years in north London. The family later moved to the Cotswolds, where Peter attended Marling School. Coming from a staunchly conservative background, he started from a position on the right wing of politics. During the 1964 election, which returned Harold Wilson for his first term as Prime Minister, Peter Hennessy stood as a Conservative candidate in Marling's mock election.

By the time he embarked on undergraduate studies at St John's College, Cambridge, two years later, his views had shifted somewhat. While retaining a young Conservative's taste for pipe tobacco, he had developed a keen interest in the political history of the Labour Party. His interest had been piqued by a family discussion in which his father and uncles had disparaged both Wilson's government and those of his predecessors, Ramsay MacDonald and Clement Attlee. "I remember thinking it can't all have been that bad and when I went home I got every book I could find on the Attlee government out of the library," he later recalled. The experience had a deeply formative influence on his political views. "I've lived in the shadow of that government ever since."

After graduating from Cambridge he spent a year at Harvard as a Kennedy Memorial Scholar. On his return to Britain in 1972 he embarked on a distinguished career in journalism, working first as a reporter on the *Times Higher Education Supplement* and from 1974 as a political journalist on *The Times*. At this time he got to know and respect Harold Wilson, who he described as "a warm-hearted human being". He worked as a lobby correspondent

for the *Financial Times* in the late 1970s and was briefly on the staff of *The Economist* in the early 1980s. He was a columnist for the *New Statesman* and wrote for *The Independent* between 1987 and 1991.

He pursued a parallel career in the broadcast media, appearing regularly on television and radio, including spells presenting Granada TV's *Under Fire* from 1985 to 1987 and BBC Radio 4's *Analysis* programme between 1986 and 1992.

In 1986 he was a co-founder, with Anthony Seldon, of the Institute of Contemporary British History, whose object was to move the study of recent history out of the shadows into the mainstream. In 1992 Peter Hennessy took up the post of Professor of Contemporary British History at Queen Mary, University of London, becoming Attlee Professor in 2000. In 2003 he was instrumental in setting up the Mile End Group at Queen Mary, a research hub for postgraduate students working in the field of contemporary British history.

His contribution to the study of Britain's recent political history has been without parallel and, since the publication of his first two books, *Cabinet* (1986) and *Whitehall* (1989), he has been recognised as one of the most authoritative and accessible authors on British government. He received the Orwell Prize in 2007 for *Having It So Good*, his study of Britain in the Macmillan era.

In October 2010 Peter Hennessy joined the House of Lords as a cross-bench peer.

## ANNUAL AWARD

### SIR ISAIAH BERLIN PRIZE FOR LIFETIME CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL STUDIES

This annual award is for those who can demonstrate a lifetime contribution to the study and understanding of Politics.



#### PROFESSOR RAYMOND PLANT, BARON PLANT OF HIGHFIELD OF WEELSBY IN THE COUNTY OF HUMBERSIDE FKC

##### The Judges Say

Raymond Plant has been exceedingly active outside and inside academia. He led Labour's Commission on Electoral Systems in the early 1990s and became a Labour life peer in 1992. Above all he is a distinguished contemporary political theorist having written extensively around such themes as *Community and Ideology*, *Political Philosophy and Social Welfare*, and *Citizenship and Rights*. His theory texts, have established him as one of the leading figures in contemporary political theory and a worthy winner of the annual Sir Isaiah Berlin Prize for Lifetime Contribution to Political Studies.

Raymond Plant was born in Grimsby in 1945. His father was a fireman and his mother worked in a grocery shop and was later a school dinner lady. Largely thanks to his mother's efforts he gained a place at the Havelock School, Grimsby, after failing his 11-plus. "If this had not happened, I would not have had the academic career that I have enjoyed subsequently," he said, remembering his mother after her death in 2003. In later life he has been a vocal supporter of moves towards greater equality in education and has urged the top universities to go further in raising the proportion of state-school educated undergraduates.

He undertook undergraduate studies at King's College, London and later studied as a postgraduate at the University of Hull. Abandoning an early aspiration to train as an Anglican priest, he began his academic career as a lecturer at the University of Manchester, where he worked between 1967 and 1979. He left to become Professor of Politics at the University of Southampton. He was Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, from 1994 to 1999, and Pro-Chancellor at Southampton from 1996 to 1999. From 2000 he was Professor of European Political Thought. He took the Chair in Jurisprudence and Political Philosophy at King's College, London in 2002. He was appointed Vincent Wright Professor at Sciences Po, Paris, in 2008 and has taught at the Institute for Political Studies at the Catholic University of Lisbon.

Raymond Plant has pursued an equally distinguished political career. Having been a Labour Party member since the age of 17, he was an adviser to its leader, Neil Kinnock,

and chaired the party's Commission on Electoral Systems from 1991 to 1993. The Commission made a number of recommendations that suggested a radical reform of the existing system, including scrapping first-past-the-post in favour of a new supplementary vote system; weekend polling; state funding of political parties; and four-year fixed term parliaments. He also chaired the Fabian Society's Commission on Citizenship and Taxation between 1998 and 2000.

In 1992 Raymond Plant was elevated to the House of Lords as Baron Plant of Highfield, of Weelsby in the County of Humberside. He was Opposition Spokesman for Home Affairs in the Lords from 1992 to 1996, and served on various committees, but never aspired to ministerial status, telling a reporter: "I'd be terrible at it. I lack the day-to-day political skills, and I'm too thin-skinned. It is impossible to be a minister and an academic at the same time."

Above all he is a distinguished contemporary political theorist having written extensively around such themes as *Community and Ideology*, *Political Philosophy and Social Welfare*, and *Citizenship and Rights*. His theory texts, on *Hegel*, *Modern Political Thought*, *Politics*, *Theology and History* (based on the Stanton lectures in Cambridge and the Sarum lectures in Oxford) and *The Neo-Liberal State and the Rule of Law* (based on the Boutwood lectures in Cambridge and the Vincent Wright lectures at Sciences Po) have established him as one of the leading figures in contemporary political theory. His next book, *Religion in a Liberal State* (based on the Bampton lectures at Oxford), will be published in 2011. He is a very worthy winner of the annual Sir Isaiah Berlin Prize for Lifetime Contribution to Political Studies.

# ANNUAL AWARD

## BEST BOOK IN BRITISH POLITICAL STUDIES

### 1950-2010



#### DAVID BUTLER, FBA AND PROFESSOR DONALD STOKES: *POLITICAL CHOICE IN BRITAIN*, MACMILLAN (1969)

**The Judges Say**  
As part of the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Political Studies Association, the 2010 Committee decided to make a special award – despite some obvious difficulties – for the best book on British political studies published during the lifetime of the Association. The winner was determined by a poll of PSA members. Despite the plethora of wonderful books in various sub-fields of the discipline, *Political Change in Britain*, by David Butler and Donald Stokes emerged as the clear winner.

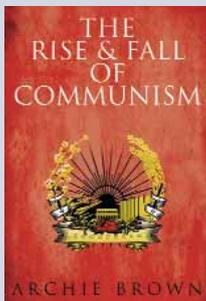
David Butler is the doyen of electoral studies in Britain. He studied PPE at New College, Oxford, where he wrote his thesis *The Electoral System in Britain*. He was involved in the influential series of Nuffield Studies of British general elections from 1945 to 2005, which have been universally praised for their insight and analysis, and was described by Anthony Howard as, “part of our democratic fabric”. In addition to his extensive writing on the subject of British elections, David Butler was a key fixture of the BBC’s television coverage of elections from 1950 to 1979 and radio coverage beyond. His mastery of electoral issues has been evident to all those fortunate enough to take advantage of the repeats of election night coverage available on anniversary dates on the BBC Parliament Channel. David Butler was the co-creator of the original ‘swingometer’, a very different entity from the technological wonder it has become.

In the 1960s Butler joined forces with Donald Stokes (1927-1997) of the University of Michigan, who had been part of the team which had produced *The American Voter*, itself a major landmark in US political science. Donald Stokes earned his PhD in 1958 from Yale University and was director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, where he was professor of political science from 1958-74. From 1974, he was Professor of Politics and Public Affairs at Princeton University’s Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, having served as Dean of the School for 18 years. Professor Stokes was a member of the Advisory Committee on Research of the National Science Foundation and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1996, he received the Elmer B. Staats

Award for a distinguished career in public service from the National Association of Schools of Public Administration.

Together, they undertook the first-ever nationwide survey of electoral behaviour in Britain, publishing *Political Change in Britain* in 1969. The impact of *Political Change in Britain* was both immediate and enduring. It won the American Political Science Association’s Woodrow Wilson Prize and is one of only 16 books for which there is an individual entry in *The Oxford Companion to Twentieth Century British Politics*. The entry includes the following: “What became known as the Butler-Stokes model of voting emphasised the role of long-term forces in influencing the party choice of electors... Their work remains...the essential starting point for all subsequent survey-based electoral analysis in Britain”.

## ANNUAL AWARD W. J. M. MACKENZIE PRIZE 2010



### PROFESSOR ARCHIE BROWN, FBA *THE RISE AND FALL OF COMMUNISM, THE BODLEY HEAD (2009)*

#### The Judges Say

After a rigorous three-stage judging process this year's selection committee have unanimously agreed to award the W. J. M. MacKenzie Prize 2010 to Professor Archie Brown for *The Rise and Fall of Communism*, The Bodley Head (2009).

In a period when academics are frequently criticised for saying more and more about less and less it is refreshing to find a piece of scholarship that is willing to take on a very big topic. It is in this context that Professor Brown has written a hugely impressive and wide-ranging work that covers communism as an idea from its beginnings before Marx; through its manifestations in practice in countries throughout the world to its collapse in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; through to communism in the world today. It is packed full with faultless accounts of cases and events and analytical insights based on the deep knowledge and understanding brought by a lifetime of research. Described on the cover as a work of political history, it is more compellingly a work of political science that adds to our understanding of why and how communism rose and spread and why, where it fell, it did not survive as a political system is at its heart. It is also important to note that in combining both breadth and depth across 720 pages Professor Brown has still managed to write a book that is both accessible and simply a really good read. *The Rise and Fall of Communism* is therefore destined to become a central text in the analysis of communism and regime change within and beyond the academic community.

Professor Matthew Flinders,  
University of Sheffield (Chair)

Professor Mick Moran,  
University of Manchester

Professor Rosemary O'Kane,  
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