



POLITICAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION AWARDS 2008

25 NOVEMBER 2008

Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ED



Political Studies Association

AWARDS • 2008



Welcome

It is an honour and pleasure to welcome you to the 2008 Political Studies Association Awards. I have recently taken over as Chair of the Association from Jon Tonge, who helped to establish the Awards ceremony as a regular calendar event. It is now in its seventh year.

The Political Studies Association is the main association in the UK responsible for developing and promoting political studies, both as an intellectual field and as a profession. After the American Political Science Association, it is the second largest such association in the world. The Awards ceremony is an opportunity for the PSA to highlight and celebrate academics, journalists and politicians who have made an outstanding contribution to public political life, analysis and debate in the preceding year.

Each year, as interest in the Awards ceremony has grown, the numbers of individuals nominated for the different categories of award have increased. This has made the task of the jurors more challenging, but we are satisfied that this year's awards are extremely well earned. In these times of global political and economic turbulence the importance of clear dispassionate analysis, honest and informative reporting and courageous political leadership has never been clearer. The individuals to be honoured today exemplify these virtues.

We are once more indebted to a range of contributors for the effort and enterprise that has made the Awards ceremony possible. Firstly we must thank members of the awards jury and in particular Professor Lord Bhikhu Parekh who hosted the jurors' meeting and Dr Katharine Adeney who chaired it. Thanks, too, to James Naughtie who has again taken on the role of Master of Ceremonies; to those in the PSA National Office, especially Sue Forster, and Simon Coote of Alive Events who have worked so hard to ensure organizational continuity of the event; and to Ipsos MORI who, in collaboration with the PSA, have conducted the poll on 'The best American President'. Finally thanks to Wiley-Blackwell, Routledge and the Economic and Social Research Council for their very generous sponsorship of this year's ceremony.

Warmest congratulations to our winners and we hope that you all enjoy today's proceedings.

Professor Vicky Randall

Chair, Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom

The Political Studies Association exists to develop and promote the study of politics. We are the leading organisation in the UK linking academics in political science and current affairs, theorists and practitioners, policy-makers, journalists, researchers and students in higher education.



JOURNALS

WE PROVIDE A FORUM FOR SCHOLARSHIP THROUGH FOUR QUALITY JOURNALS, PUBLISHED IN ASSOCIATION WITH WILEY-BLACKWELL



Political Studies is the leading UK journal in the field and attracts contributions from academics of international standing. Through articles, debates and research notes, it reflects the vigour and importance of the discipline of politics and contributes significantly to the development of political science internationally.



Political Studies Review brings together the unique book reviews service of *Political Studies* with a set of major review articles which survey key current issues in political science. The journal builds on more than fifty years of book reviewing which have made *Political Studies Review* the largest source of book reviews in political science in the world.



Politics publishes cutting edge political science research in all the sub-fields of the discipline, without restriction on themes, approach or country focus. The short article format means that articles are provocative, punchy and readable.

The British Journal of Politics and International Relations aims to influence international debates in political science. It encourages contributions from scholars in all parts of the discipline and from all parts of the globe, and is fast attaining a reputation for innovative interdisciplinary research.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

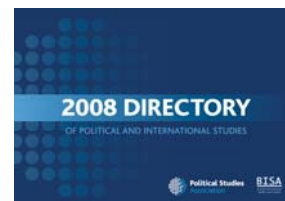
WE ALSO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT POLITICS AND EXPERTISE THROUGH A RANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

PSA News, a quarterly newsletter, featuring articles, news from departments, information about research grants and projects, plus details of conferences, specialist groups and other activities.



Study Politics, our accessible guide to studying politics at university, distributed to all UK sixth-forms and colleges.

Media Register of Experts, promoting our members' areas of political expertise to the media. Published online at www.psa.ac.uk/experts



Annual Directory, listing all political scientists in the UK and Ireland by university and department. Published online at www.psa.ac.uk

EVENTS

WE OFFER A UNIQUE ARENA FOR THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND EXPERTISE THROUGH CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

Annual Conference, attracting leading politicians, civil servants and academics, and comprising more than 100 specialist discussion panels covering all aspects of the discipline.

Network of Specialist Groups, covering all major fields of political research. Each provides a forum in which individuals with specialised research and teaching interests can develop their own seminars and conferences to supplement the Annual Conference.

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Our award-winning website is an impressive research tool with over 12,000 links to political information sources. Online services include access to electronic versions of all the Association's journals, Annual Conference papers, Members' Directory and Register of Experts.

AWARDS

WE PROMOTE THE STUDY OF POLITICS THROUGH OUR ANNUAL AWARDS AND PRIZES



Our prestigious annual awards include:

- **The Sir Isaiah Berlin Prize**
for lifetime contribution to political studies
- **The W.J.M. Mackenzie Prize**
for best book published in political science
- **The Sir Bernard Crick Prize**
for outstanding teaching in political studies
- **Four dissertation prizes**
for best dissertation in particular fields of political studies

ABOVE

Shami Chakrabarti receiving her award from Lord Bhikhu Parekh in 2007

GRADUATE NETWORK

WE ARE COMMITTED TO SUPPORTING THE NEXT GENERATION OF POLITICAL SCIENTISTS



The Graduate Network exists to promote links between postgraduate politics students throughout the UK. The Graduate Network holds its own annual conference, regional group events and short conferences for members. All postgraduates can join the Association at a reduced rate, including free Graduate Network membership.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to everyone interested in the study and practice of politics. There are separate categories of membership for people who are retired and for companies.

To join call 0191 222 8021,
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Political Studies Communication Award

PROFESSOR TONY TRAVERS



THE JUDGES SAY

A distinguished academic with a plethora of publications holding academic and public policy impact, Professor Tony Travers is one of the leading authorities on central-local relations, political decentralisation and local government. Academic distinction has been complemented by a major input to British political life through his advice to national government and contribution to good governance in London. The 2008 award for Political Communication is merited due to the way in which academic knowledge, perceptive judgement and first-rate broadcasting skills were married in a series of shrewd and incisive judgements and commentaries on the London mayoral election.

Tony Travers was born in North Wales, went to school in the Midlands and took a degree in London. He has worked at the London School of Economics and Political Science since 1987 and previously at the North East London Polytechnic. He has worked within higher education for over 30 years but has also maintained a number of outside interests.

Travers' research has centred on local government, local government finance, education finance and the government of London. He was co-author, with John Pratt and Tyrrell Burgess, of *Costs and Control in Further Education* (1978) and wrote an extended study of local authority funding in *The Politics of Local Government Finance* (1986).

In 1994, he co-authored (with David Butler and Andrew Adonis) *Failure in British Government – the Politics of the Poll Tax*, a detailed analysis of one of the biggest British policy adventures of modern times, with long-term implications for both Whitehall and local councils. This work was followed by *Attitudes to Local Government in Westminster and Whitehall* (1994) and *The New Government of London* (1997), both with George Jones.

Further work on London included *The London Government Handbook*, co-edited with Michael Hebbert (1988) and *The Politics of London Governing and Ungovernable City* (2004). These studies analysed the government of London after major reforms in 1986 and 2000, placing modern arrangements within their historical context.

Award sponsor



In addition to work on London and other British cities, Travers has been involved in international comparative studies, including (with Gerry Stoker) *The Mayor-Council Model: Lessons from Barcelona*, (1999) and *London-New York Study: The economies of two great cities at the millennium*, edited with Rosemary Scanlon and Greg Clark, 2000.

Beyond his academic work, Travers has worked since 1980 as an advisor to a number of parliamentary committees, currently including the Children, Schools and Families Committee (and its predecessors responsible for education, skills, the arts and libraries) and the Communities and Local Government Committee. He was a Member of the Audit Commission from 1992 to 1997, a Senior Associate of the Kings Fund from 1998 to 2004, a member of the Touring Panel of the Arts Council from 2000 to 2003 and a member of the Working Group on Finance for the Urban Task Force in 1998-99.

He is a regular contributor to the broadcast media, and has written for the *London Evening Standard*, *The Guardian*, *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, the *Financial Times*, *The New York Times*, the *Local Government Chronicle*, *Public Finance* and other publications.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008

**Sir Isaiah Berlin Prize for
Lifetime Contribution to Political Studies**

PROFESSOR VERNON BOGDANOR CBE FBA



THE JUDGES SAY

Academic jurors praised the forensic intellect which had yielded a plethora of seminal publications, whilst journalist jurors also highlighted the erudite and informative contributions to debate offered by Professor Bogdanor in numerous broadcasts and via penetrating newspaper pieces. Professor Bogdanor's work on constitutions has been of incalculable academic and public benefit and his books are authoritative works on their subjects. The judges also noted the broader contribution of Professor Bogdanor to public life in the service of democracy, including advice to governments, work for the Hansard Society and assistance to the Economic and Social Research Council.

Vernon Bogdanor was born in 1943 in Hampton Court, Surrey. He won an Open Scholarship to The Queen's College, Oxford, where he read PPE. He was elected as a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1966 and has since served the College as Senior Tutor, Vice-Principal and Acting Principal. He was appointed Professor of Government at Oxford University in 1996, and in 2004 he was also elected Professor of Law at Gresham College, London. Since 2008 he has been Visiting Gresham Professor of American Studies.

Vernon Bogdanor's academic work has focused primarily, though not exclusively, on the history and structure of the British constitution. He has written or edited a number of seminal books, including *Devolution* (1979), *The People and the Party System* (1981), *The Monarchy and the Constitution* (1995), *Devolution in the United Kingdom* (1999) and *The British Constitution in the Twentieth Century* (2003). In his work he has long emphasised the importance of recognising Britain's constitution as a fundamentally political entity, in that its working depends as much upon political contingencies as upon constitutional principles.

Vernon Bogdanor has combined his academic work with broadcasting and journalism, providing viewers and readers with incisive commentary on constitutional matters. Between 1981 and 1998 he was a member of the Council of the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, and he has served as a member of the Academic Panel of Local Authority Associations and as Special Adviser to both the House of

Award sponsor



Lords Select Committee on the European Communities and the House of Commons Select Committee on the Public Services. His expertise has also been in demand overseas. Between 1989 and 1993, as a member of Council of Europe and American Bar Association delegations, he advised a number of post-Communist governments on constitutional and electoral reform. In 2001 he acted as Adviser to the President of Trinidad on the Constitution of Trinidad, and in 2006 he advised on a new constitution for Kosovo.

Vernon Bogdanor has long been recognised as one of the most eminent scholars in his field. In 1997 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy, and in the same year he was made an Honorary Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Legal Studies. In 1998 he was awarded a CBE in virtue of his work in constitutional history. His guiding aim has been to make the British constitution a little less puzzling. This aim has been achieved throughout his working life, to the benefit of the public, prime ministers and princes.

Politician of the Year

BORIS JOHNSON



THE JUDGES SAY

Boris Johnson scored a famous victory in the 2008 contest for London Mayor. Taking on a formidable opponent in Ken Livingstone, he ran a remarkable campaign which mobilised the electorate, reflected in a high turnout. Boris Johnson infused the contest with a series of imaginative ideas (a point conceded by his main opponent); ran a campaign based on positive politics rather than negative or personal slurs and returned many 1997-2005 Conservative 'deserters' to the party. This hugely impressive campaign was climaxed by a magnanimous victory speech, followed by rapid implementation of his policy agenda.

Boris Johnson was born in 1964 in New York. He was a King's Scholar at Eton College and read Classics at Balliol College, Oxford. While a student, he was elected President of the Oxford Union. He began his journalistic career at *The Times* before joining *The Daily Telegraph* in 1989 and later *The Spectator*, which he edited from 1999. He unsuccessfully contested the 1997 General Election as the Conservative candidate in Clwyd South. He was then selected to succeed Michael Heseltine as the Conservative candidate for Henley, a constituency he won in 2001. He later recounted his experience of the election in the entertaining *Friends, Voters, Countrymen: Jottings on the Stump* (2002).

Boris Johnson initially combined his parliamentary career with editing *The Spectator*. In 2004 he was appointed to the Conservative frontbench as shadow Minister for the Arts. After returning briefly to the backbenches, he was appointed as shadow Minister for Higher Education in December 2005. He stepped down as *The Spectator's* editor shortly afterwards. Less than two years later, he resigned from the party's frontbench to concentrate on a new project: winning the London mayoralty.

In September 2007 Boris Johnson was confirmed as the Conservative Party's candidate for the 2008 London mayoral election. Despite hostile commentary in some quarters of the national press, he went on to win a famous victory, defeating the incumbent Labour mayor Ken Livingstone. His effective campaign mobilised the electorate and contributed to a major Conservative victory in that month's local elections. His victory speech showed unexpected magnanimity – he described Mr Livingstone as 'a very

considerable public servant' – and he moved swiftly to implement his policy agenda, including a ban on alcohol use on public transport. His first months in office also saw him working to address the problem of knife crime and acting to strengthen the management and control of London's finances. As the capital's first citizen, he attended the closing ceremony of the 2008 Olympics in Beijing and received the Olympic flag to mark the handover to London as the host city in 2012.

Boris Johnson brings a unique combination of political nous and affability to British politics. He is also that rare phenomenon, a mononymous politician. As 'Boris', he is well known to millions of voters through his writing, his journalism and his television appearances. He is a controversial character, and his exploits have sometimes caused headaches for the Conservative Party leadership. But he is also a serious politician. As the 2008 London mayoral election demonstrated, his political opponents underestimate him at their peril.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008

Parliamentarian of the Year

VINCE CABLE



THE JUDGES SAY

Vince Cable delivered the single most effective and withering verdict on Gordon Brown as Prime Minister. His 'Mr Bean' observation was one of the most hilarious moments witnessed in parliament; witty, biting and a potent mix of the absurd but true. As Simon Hoggart wrote in The Guardian, 'Even Labour members desperately tried to hide their amusement from the whips'. Beyond this now-legendary parliamentary aside, the judges noted the effective parliamentary contributions made by Vince Cable on a range of economic matters and his overall highly effective performances as acting Liberal Democrat leader prior to the election of Nick Clegg.

Vince Cable was born in 1943 in York. He read Natural Sciences and Economics at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, where he was elected President of the Cambridge Union. He continued his studies at Glasgow University, obtaining a PhD in Economics. He has lectured at Glasgow, served as a special adviser to John Smith in James Callaghan's Labour Government, worked as deputy director at the Overseas Development Institute, and was latterly employed as chief economist at Shell International. He stood in the 1970 general election as the Labour candidate in Glasgow Hillhead before joining the SDP in the early 1980s and unsuccessfully contesting the York constituency in 1983 and 1987. He then joined the Liberal Democrats and entered Parliament as the Member for Twickenham in 1997. He was re-elected with an increased majority in 2001 and again in 2005.

Vince Cable served his party as a shadow Treasury spokesman between 1997 and 1999 before being appointed as the party's shadow Trade and Industry Secretary. He has been the Liberal Democrats' shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer since 2003. In that capacity, he has been an authoritative voice on a range of issues, including rising levels of personal debt and, more recently, the crisis that engulfed Northern Rock.

Following Charles Kennedy's resignation as Liberal Democrat leader in January 2006, Vince Cable stood for the party's deputy leadership and was duly elected. In October 2007 he found himself as the party's acting leader when Sir Menzies Campbell, Kennedy's successor as leader, stepped down.

Although he later ruled himself out as a candidate for the leadership, Vince Cable proved a highly effective stand-in leader, especially at Prime Ministers' Questions where he delivered the parliamentary put-down of 2007: in the wake of allegations that secret donations had been made to the Labour Party, he described Gordon Brown's 'remarkable transformation in the last few weeks from Stalin to Mr Bean.' For his brief turn as acting leader, he was chosen as the 2008 *House Magazine* Opposition Politician of the Year in a ballot of MPs of all parties.

Vince Cable remained his party's deputy leader and shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer following Nick Clegg's election as leader in December 2007. He continues to speak with authority on economic, industrial and financial matters, and is a respected advocate of economic liberalism. Away from politics he is a keen ballroom dancer and wishes to appear on the BBC's *Strictly Come Dancing*. If his political performance in 2007 is anything to go by, he is at his best in the limelight.

Backbencher of the Year

RT HON FRANK FIELD MP



THE JUDGES SAY

Frank Field was deemed Backbencher of the Year by the judges following his persistent and intelligent pressuring of his own government to address the problem created by the abolition of the 10 pence tax rate. Consistent with his broader efforts to assist the low-paid, Frank Field's demands for compensatory government action proved successful. One of the most cerebral of backbenchers, Frank Field continues to offer measured and effective contributions to debates on low pay, welfare and pensions, and his innovative and radical input to debate is also indicated via his plethora of challenging and thoughtful publications on these subjects.

Frank Field was born in 1942 in Chiswick, West London. He read Economics at the University of Hull. Following work as a further education lecturer in London, he became director of the Child Poverty Action Group between 1969 and 1979 and also director of the Low Pay Unit from 1974 to 1980. In his youth he was briefly a member of the Young Conservatives but joined the Labour Party in 1959 over his opposition to Apartheid in South Africa. He stood unsuccessfully at the 1966 general election in South Buckinghamshire and thirteen years later was selected as the Labour Party's candidate for the safe seat of Birkenhead. He has represented that constituency continuously since 1979.

Frank Field was appointed to the Labour opposition frontbench as an education spokesman in 1980 and as a spokesman on health and social security in 1983. In 1987 he was appointed chairman of the House of Commons Social Security Committee, continuing in that role until 1997. Following New Labour's success in the general election of that year, he was appointed as a minister in the Department of Social Security and charged with implementing reform of the welfare and benefits system. Following political disagreement and controversy over his proposals, he resigned in 1998 and returned to the backbenches.

In Parliament Frank Field has acquired a reputation for 'thinking the unthinkable.' Whether contributing to the public debate on pensions, welfare or immigration, he is respected for being 'prepared to speak his mind regardless of party constraints.' His independence was highlighted in 2008 over his role in pressing the Labour Government to address the problems created by its

abolition of the 10 pence tax rate. His demands for compensation for those affected by the change resulted in a much-publicised government climb-down and an improvised readjustment of personal tax allowances. It was a good example of how focused backbench pressure can affect government policy.

Frank Field's subsequent apology to Gordon Brown for allowing his campaign to get personal was equally typical. He is a practising Anglican, a member of the Church of England General Synod, a former chairman of the Churches Conservation Trust and current chairman of the Cathedral Fabric Commission for England, a body which oversees the care and conservation of all Church of England cathedrals. In 1999 he established the Pension Reform Group, a body he still chairs, and he continues to champion the cause of the low paid. With his independence of mind and occasionally radical contributions, he is a fine representative in the Burkean tradition.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008

Setting the Political Agenda

ANNE OWERS CBE



THE JUDGES SAY

A surprise choice as Chief Inspector of Prisons, Anne Owers has continued the pioneering, radical work she once undertook for the pressure group Justice, when unafraid to do battle with the government. Her opposition to the continuous building of prisons and increases in the prison population may not be populist, but is always based on reasoned, constructive argument and strong principle. Anne Owers has consistently highlighted the failings of mass imprisonment in terms of recidivism, mental illness and other problems. Her opposition to so-called 'titan' prisons, establishments of such magnitude as to severely magnify the ailments she highlights, has been an important contribution to an ongoing debate.

Anne Owers was born in 1947 in Boldon, Tyne and Wear. She was an undergraduate at Girton College, Cambridge, where she read History. Between 1968 and 1971 she taught and researched in Zambia. After working at the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, she was appointed Director of Justice, the human rights and law reform organisation. In 2001 she was appointed Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons, the first woman to hold the post. Her initial appointment was extended for two years in 2006 and again in 2008.

Anne Owers gained national recognition as a human rights campaigner during her time at Justice, and she was something of a surprise choice to replace Sir David Ramsbotham as Chief Inspector of Prisons. In that role she heads an organisation responsible for inspecting all prisons and immigration detention facilities in England and Wales. Her inspections are guided by four key tests: that prisoners and detainees are held safely; that they are treated with respect; that they are engaged in purposeful and beneficial activity; and that they are prepared for return to the community.

Anne Owers' reports have drawn attention to a number of systemic failings, including the treatment of mentally ill prisoners, the need for more effective resettlement programmes and the problem of prison suicides. She is a vocal critic of the effects of a 'predicted and predictable' prison-population crisis and has pointed out the dangers in government plans to build so-called 'Titan' jails, each capable of holding 2,500 prisoners. Her criticisms have been reasoned, evidence-based and, above all,

constructive. As she points out, it is hard to keep prisoners safe and occupied in larger facilities. She is also a vocal advocate of the need for an informed public debate on the purpose of prison.

Anne Owers' commitment to public service is matched by her commitment to human rights. In the 1970s she was a member of the Race Relations Commission in the diocese of Southwark. In the 1990s she chaired the Board of Trustees of the Refugee Legal Centre and was a Member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Legal Education and Conduct. More recently she served on the Home Office's Task Force on the Human Rights Act and on the Legal Services Consultative Panel. In 2000 she was awarded a CBE for her human rights work, and in 2008 she was named as the new Chair of Christian Aid. A campaigner in the tradition of Elizabeth Fry, Anne Owers has helped to improve conditions in individual prisons and contributed much to the ongoing debate on the prison system.

PSA Judges Award

MICHAEL COCKERELL



THE JUDGES SAY

The Political Studies Association Judges' Award goes to Michael Cockerell in recognition of his magnificent series of documentaries and profiles on British political life and leaders. Always entertaining, informative and superbly narrated, the profiles of political figures such as Edward Heath, Roy Jenkins, David Cameron and, most recently, Tony Blair, have been equally revelatory and thought-provoking. Michael Cockerell's broadcasts contain that rare quality of containing the mass of substance and insight necessary to interest regular politics watchers, whilst also being sufficiently fascinating to bring in a much broader audience of viewers, intrigued at the interplays of personality and politics skilfully married in his programmes.

Michael Cockerell was born in 1940 in London. He read PPE at Corpus Christi, Oxford, before beginning his long career in journalism. He joined the BBC in 1966 as a producer, initially with the African Service but soon transferred to Current Affairs. At the BBC he became best known as a reporter with the Corporation's flagship *Panorama* programme, winning a number of awards, and writing two books about politicians and the media. Since 1987 he has specialised in making in-depth television documentaries about some of Westminster's leading players and institutions.

Michael Cockerell has the distinction of having interviewed the last eight British prime ministers. James Callaghan tried and failed to bully him in their first encounter, and he enjoyed something of a 'love-hate' relationship with Margaret Thatcher. He has made at least 25 films profiling major politicians, including Betty Boothroyd, Barbara Castle, Alan Clark, David Cameron, Edward Heath, Michael Howard, Roy Jenkins and Enoch Powell.

In a recent interview, Michael Cockerell explained how he selected his subjects: 'They have to have been in the room during the big events and know where the bodies are buried; they have to have what Denis Healey called a hinterland and be prepared to talk with some candour.'

Some of Michael Cockerell's films about Tony Blair's premiership have been particularly notable. For his 2000 BBC TV documentary *News from Number Ten*, he persuaded Blair's press secretary Alastair Campbell to allow himself to be shadowed over four months and was

given unprecedented access to various meetings and lobby briefings. The result was a revealing record of Downing Street's relations with the media. In 2007 the BBC broadcast his three-part history of Blair's premiership, *Blair: The Inside Story*. Based on a number of candid interviews with Downing Street insiders, cabinet colleagues and political rivals, the series portrayed a sharp contrast between Blair's first months as a new prime minister, his period as a wartime leader and his final beleaguered months in office.

Michael Cockerell is the master of British political documentary making. He is a visiting lecturer at LSE and was last year awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of East Anglia. His films are illuminating, witty and insightful. He has astonishing access to some of Britain's most heavyweight politicians, which he exploits to perfection, exposing the interplay between personality and power at the very top. The results of his work are unique. They are of real interest to the viewing public and of substantial use to academic commentators.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008

Political Journalist of the Year

STEVE RICHARDS



THE JUDGES SAY

Steve Richards was awarded Political Journalist of the Year for his impressive and perceptive contributions to political debate across a variety of outlets. His columns in The Independent are invariably shrewd and perceptive, recently presenting proper, fair-minded analysis of the problems created by – and afflicting – Gordon Brown, offering refreshingly insightful reading. GMTV's Sunday Programme was always worth watching for the quality of a Steve Richards' interview, which allowed the subject to opine in the sure knowledge that skilful questioning would follow. Similarly, Richards' presentation of BBC Radio 4's Week in Westminster is always lively and informative.

Steve Richards was born in 1960 in London. He read history at the University of York before embarking on a journalism course at the London College of Printing. He started working life in BBC local radio and television in Newcastle and became a BBC political correspondent in 1990. He was Political Editor for the *New Statesman* between 1996 and 2000 after which he joined *The Independent* as its chief political commentator. He also writes occasionally for the *Evening Standard*, *Spectator* and *Times Literary Supplement*.

Steve Richards is a broadcaster as well as writer. For seven years he presented GMTV's flagship current affairs show *The Sunday Programme* and is a presenter of BBC Radio 4's *Week in Westminster*. He has chaired Radio 4's light-hearted quiz show, *Parliamentary Questions* and was a regular contributor to BBC News' *Head 2 Head* weekly debate programme. He has also written and presented several films for Channel 4 on Tony Blair.

As a journalist and presenter Steve Richards has interviewed most of the major figures in contemporary British politics. Despite its early hour, *The Sunday Programme* regularly attracted senior politicians from all the main parties, and many of the interviews, like his interviews when he was political editor of the *New Statesman*, made the news. Steve Richards says: 'Viewers and readers want to know why politicians act in the way they do. There is a hunger for more explanation from newspapers and television. That is why in political columns my main aim is to try to make sense of what is happening. Similarly in interviews I want to get politicians to explain their

motives rather than to "catch them out". By being empathic you get more news stories.'

Steve Richards's contributions to political debate across a number of media outlets are much respected. He is an incisive political journalist and a perceptive and shrewd commentator. He writes clearly and lucidly, and his columns in *The Independent* consistently offer probing and balanced analyses of events. His commentary about prime minister Gordon Brown's trials and tribulations over the last year is a case in point: well-sourced and insightful, his columns have focused on the substantive issues and identified the key questions facing the current Labour Government. A skilful broadcaster, he is first and foremost a very fine journalist.

Political Broadcaster of the Year

GARY GIBBON



THE JUDGES SAY

Gary Gibbon's contributions to Channel 4 News have been of consistently high quality. He had a tough act to follow in taking over from Elinor Goodman (a previous Political Studies Association award winner), and has made his mark with major scoops on the Iraq war; lucid and accurate coverage of the Northern Irish peace process; and analysis of the troubles besetting the Labour government. The senior journalists on the jury spoke extremely highly of Gary Gibbon's determination to cover stories with depth and precision, and the academic jurors praised his willingness and ability to present material in an intelligent and accessible manner to viewers.

Gary Gibbon was born in 1965 in Harrow, West London. He read Modern History at Balliol College, Oxford, before starting work as a television researcher. He joined the BBC as a producer in 1989 and moved to Channel 4 News a year later. He became one of the programme's political correspondents in 1996 and succeeded Elinor Goodman as its political editor in 2005.

Gary Gibbon is a familiar face to viewers of *Channel 4 News*. He has covered four general elections and the full range of domestic and European political issues. He spent much of the late 1990s reporting on the Northern Ireland peace process. Today, he is more likely to be seen reporting on breaking stories, especially key House of Commons votes, which often take place while *Channel 4 News* is on the air.

Gary Gibbon reported incisively on Britain's role in the Iraq war and the intelligence and legal background leading up to it. In 2006 he shared the Royal Television Society's Home News Award with *Channel 4 News*' Jon Snow for the programme's scoop in obtaining and reporting the Attorney-General's legal advice on the legality of invading Iraq. He also did much to bring to the public's attention the details of a secret pre-war meeting between Tony Blair and George Bush, at which the two men discussed ways of luring Saddam Hussein into war, and Blair appeared to support Bush's intention to go to war with or without a second UN resolution.

It is commenting on the major news stories and questioning senior politicians that constitute the core of Gary Gibbon's

work. He once asked Gordon Brown at a monthly press conference if 'hand on heart' the opinion polls were not the reason for his change of heart in calling an early election. The prime minister replied: 'Of course.' Yet his approach is never confrontational with those he interviews, and he is quick to point out that 'they, the politicians, are elected – we, the reporters, are not.'

Gary Gibbon is a fine political journalist and an outstanding broadcaster. His approach to his work is simple. He uses his privileged position as a lobby correspondent to find out as much as he can about what is going on and then passes on his knowledge to viewers in an intelligent and accessible form. He has successfully maintained the high standards set by Elinor Goodman, his predecessor on *Channel 4 News* and something of a mentor. Indeed his work has contributed much to the programme's enduring reputation as a high-quality and serious news outlet.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008

Special Recognition Award

PROFESSOR THE LORD NORTON OF LOUTH



THE JUDGES SAY

Philip Norton has become 'our greatest living expert on Parliament'. A plethora of seminal academic works are testimony to his expertise. Parliamentarians have enjoyed the benefit of Philip Norton's intellectual and practical contributions since he was made Lord Norton of Louth. He has offered distinguished service as Chairman of the House of Lords Constitution Committee, chaired an Opposition commission on parliamentary procedure, and has been a person of influence and substance on all things parliamentary. Professor Norton's elevation to the Lords has not been at the expense of his academic duties. Legions of Hull Politics students testify to his extraordinary, selfless work in building a formidable department.

Philip Norton was born in 1951 in Louth, Lincolnshire. He obtained his BA from Sheffield University before studying for an MA in Political Science as a Thouron Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to Sheffield where he completed his PhD on *'Intra-party dissent in the House of Commons: The Conservative Party in Government 1970-74.'* He joined the Department of Politics at the University of Hull in 1977 and was promoted to a chair in 1986, making him, at the age of 35, the youngest professor of politics in the country. He has been Director of the Centre for Legislative Studies since 1992 and is presently Director of Studies for the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government. He is also a Vice-President of the Political Studies Association.

Philip Norton is a prolific writer and insightful commentator on British politics and legislatures, especially the Westminster Parliament. He is the author or editor of 27 books, including *The Constitution in Flux* (1982), *Back from Westminster* (1993) (co-authored with David Wood), *The British Polity* (2000), which is now in its fourth edition, and *Parliament in British Politics* (2005). He has also published over 130 articles in scholarly journals. He is currently editor of *The Journal of Legislative Studies*.

Philip Norton's expertise on Parliament was recognised in 1998 when he was elevated to the peerage as the Lord Norton of Louth. He chaired the Conservative Party's Commission to Strengthen Parliament, which reported in 2000. He served as Chairman of the influential House of Lords Select Committee on the Constitution from 2001 to 2004 and was described by his successor as a 'hands-on-keyboard

chairman' for personally drafting its reports. During his chairmanship, the Committee published 33 reports and undertook major inquiries into devolution, the regulatory state and the legislative process. The Committee's 2004 report on Parliament and the Legislative Process has since provided something of a template for change, especially in respect of post-legislative scrutiny. In 2008 the Government accepted the case for government departments to review legislation 3-5 years after enactment and to submit the reviews to departmental select committees.

Philip Norton continues to combine active membership of the House of Lords with academic work and teaching. He has been described by *The Sunday Times* as 'our foremost parliamentary academic' and by the *House Magazine*, Westminster's journal, as 'our greatest living expert on Parliament.' Generations of students have benefited from his scholarship. Many others have benefited from his personal commitment to making Parliament – and parliaments – matter.

Special Recognition Award

PROFESSOR ANNE PHILLIPS FBA



THE JUDGES SAY

Anne Phillips is the most important figure in feminist political theory, evidenced by a range of important publications. She has offered cogent challenges to existing assumptions in respect of liberal democracy, sexual equality and cultural status. The quality of her academic contributions has impacted upon debates within British political life and well beyond. Professor Phillips' work has been recognised as pioneering by a range of organisations, including the American Political Science Association and the British Academy, whilst scores of scholars of the future at the LSE testify to the pleasure derived by the intellectual cut-and-thrust of debate stimulated by her work.

Anne Phillips was born in 1950 in Lancaster. She read Philosophy and Politics at the University of Bristol before studying for an MSc in the Politics of West Africa at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. She later completed a doctoral thesis, *'The Makeshift Settlement: British Policy in West Africa'*, at City University, London. Her first academic appointment was at the City of London Polytechnic. She was appointed Professor of Politics at London Guildhall University in 1990 and joined the LSE in 1999 as Professor of Gender Theory and Director of the School's Gender Institute. Since 2004, she has held a joint appointment between the Gender Institute and Government Department, as Professor of Political and Gender Theory. She has served as a visiting scholar at the Australian National University, the European University Institute and Queen's University, Canada.

Anne Phillips' research interests lie principally in feminist political theory. She has published widely on democracy, representation, equality, multiculturalism, and the politics of difference. Her book *Engendering Democracy* was co-winner of the American Political Science Association's Victoria Schuck Award for Best Book on Women and Politics published in 1991, and her other works include *Hidden Hands: Women and Economic Policies* (1983), *The Enigma of Colonialism* (1989), *Democracy and Difference* (1993), *The Politics of Presence* (1995), *Which Equalities Matter?* (1999) and *Multiculturalism without Culture* (2007). She also co-edited the *Oxford Handbook of Political Theory* (2006).

Although Anne Phillips is primarily a normative theorist, her work is at the

contextual end of contemporary political philosophy, engaging with public policy and legal judgments, and drawing on social as well as political theory. Her work on the political representation of gender, ethnicity, and race – for which she coined the phrase 'the politics of presence' – has informed much subsequent discussion of gender quotas in politics, and has been used in both theoretical and empirical investigations. More recently, she has worked on tensions between cultural diversity and gender equality, including two Nuffield Foundation funded research projects on the way cultural and ethnic diversity is recognised in public policy and legal judgements, and the relationship between women's rights and the current backlash against multiculturalism.

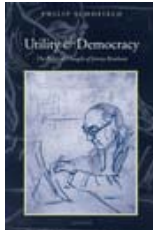
Anne Phillips is best known for her work at the forefront of feminist political theory, and her academic contributions are highly respected. She was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 2003 and has been honoured by a range of other overseas organisations. Her stimulating work will continue to challenge widely-held assumptions and provoke lively intellectual debate.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008

W J M Mackenzie Book Prize 2006

PROFESSOR PHILIP SCHOFIELD

UTILITY & DEMOCRACY: THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF JEREMY BENTHAM



THE JUDGES SAY

The PSA judging panel noted that Utility & Democracy is in a class by itself, demonstrating a complete command of the subject, and bringing twenty years of careful research to vivid life. Schofield brilliantly unpacks the development of Bentham's thought across a range of topics, from his famous principle of utility to his views on constitutional and parliamentary reform, in a true tour de force. Schofield's Utility & Democracy will undoubtedly be the leading work on the subject for some years to come.

Professor Iain McLean (Chair)

University of Oxford

Dr Thom Brooks

Newcastle University

Dr Helen Thompson

University of Cambridge

Philip Schofield was born in 1958 in Preston. He read History at the University of Manchester before moving to University College London where he completed his doctoral thesis on 'English conservative thought and opinion in response to the French Revolution, 1789-1796'. His first academic appointment was as Research Assistant to the Bentham Project, based at UCL, where he has also taught the history of English law and jurisprudence for a number of years. In 2001 he was appointed Director of the Bentham Project and simultaneously promoted to a personal Chair.

The Bentham Project started in 1959 with the aim of producing a new authoritative edition of Jeremy Bentham's works and correspondence. The edition, when completed, is expected to comprise about seventy volumes. Philip Schofield was appointed Joint General Editor of *The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham* in 1995 and has been sole General Editor since 2003. He has been responsible, either as sole or principal editor, for six volumes in the new edition. He has also published numerous articles and book chapters relating to Bentham.

Philip Schofield's monograph *Utility and Democracy: The Political Thought of Jeremy Bentham* was published in 2006. Drawing on the author's extensive knowledge of unpublished manuscripts and original printed texts, as well as the new edition of *The Collected Works*, the book explores the intimate relationship between Bentham's political thought and his legal and religious thought. Schofield examines the factors which led Bentham to produce the first major utilitarian

defence of democracy and charts his gradual and complex 'conversion' to political radicalism. The book explains vividly how Bentham came to appreciate that rulers were motivated primarily by their own selfish or 'sinister' interest, rather than the interest of the community. Bentham's solution lay, of course, in the establishment of representative democracy and transparent government, which would enable the people to hold their rulers accountable. His radicalism also led him to advocate the abolition of both the monarchy and House of Lords, the introduction of a codified system of law in place of the Common Law, and the 'euthanasia' of the Church of England.

For many people, Bentham is perhaps best known as 'a man in a box.' As the pre-eminent scholar of Bentham's work, Philip Schofield has done much to unpack both the man and his ideas. *Utility and Democracy* is the first comprehensive history of Jeremy Bentham's political philosophy. It is required reading for anyone interested in Bentham, utilitarianism or, indeed, British political thought.

W J M Mackenzie Book Prize 2007

PROFESSOR COLIN HAY

WHY WE HATE POLITICS



THE JUDGES SAY

Hay has produced a small book that examines a big issue—the existence and origins of political disenchantment. Through his adoption of an unapologetically unconventional approach, Hay challenges the vast expanse of established literature on political apathy and declining levels of public trust in politicians and political institutions. In its place he offers a distinctive account of the origins of political disengagement that focuses on evolving processes and forms of depoliticisation, the motives of politicians, and the role of ideas in shaping and influencing views about the capacity of the state. Hay's framework poses new questions about the nature and boundaries of 'the political'. It is a powerful, ambitious, and provocative text that is destined to become a classic book in the field of political science.

Professor Philip Schofield (Chair)

University College London

Dr Matthew Flinders

University of Sheffield

Professor Shirin Rai

University of Warwick

Colin Hay was born in 1968 in Birmingham. He read Social and Political Science at Clare College, Cambridge, before moving to Lancaster University, where he completed his PhD thesis on 'Re-stating crisis: strategic moments in the structural transformation of the State in post-war Britain.' His first academic appointment was also Lancaster. He then moved to the University of Birmingham in 1995 and was appointed Professor of Political Analysis in 2002. He was Head of Department between 2003 and 2006. In 2007, he joined Sheffield University, where he is a Co-Director of its Political Economy Research Centre. Professor Hay has also held visiting posts at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Manchester. He is a founding co-editor of the journals *Comparative European Politics* and *British Politics* and an editor of *New Political Economy*.

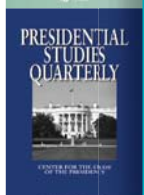
Colin Hay's research interests are diverse. He is the author of several books, including *Re-Stating Social and Political Change* (1996), which was awarded the British Sociological Association's Philip Abrams Memorial Prize, *The Political Economy of New Labour: Labouring Under False Pretences?* (1999) and *Political Analysis* (2002). He also co-authored *Postwar British Politics in Perspective* (1999) and has edited or co-edited *Theorizing Modernity* (1999), *Demystifying Globalization* (2000), *British Politics Today* (2002), *Developments in British Politics 8* (2006), *The State: Theories and Issues* (2006), *European Politics* (2007), the *Sage Encyclopedia of Governance* (2007) and

the *Oxford Handbook of British Politics* (forthcoming).

Colin Hay's book *Why We Hate Politics* was published in 2007. It explores and seeks to explain the contemporary political disaffection and disengagement that afflict a broad range of established democracies. The book adopts an innovative and provocative approach and challenges many existing orthodoxies. Rather than blaming citizens or politicians, it emphasises how changing ideas about the capacity of the state have fuelled a prevailing mood of political apathy and declining levels of trust in political institutions. To understand contemporary political disenchantment, we must look to the impact of various forms of depoliticisation, such as privatisation, the contracting-out of public services and the prevailing dogmas of neoliberalism, which, collectively, 'diminish and denude the realm of formal public political deliberation.' Professor Hay's response is to defend a broader, more confident and less apologetic conception of politics. In essence, he calls for the re-politicisation of politics.

Why We Hate Politics is required reading for anyone seeking to understand the current disconnect between politicians and people. Its appeal for more effective analyses of the complex relationships between political ideas and assumptions and political practices and processes is also sure to stimulate further research.

Political Studies Association Award Winners 2008



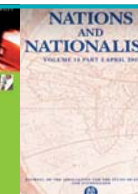
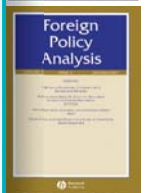
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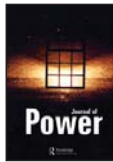
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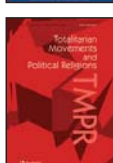
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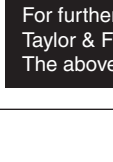
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