

# Contributors

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DUNCAN GREEN is a Trade Policy Analyst at CAFOD, the Catholic aid agency for England and Wales. He covers the WTO and attended the Seattle and Doha ministerials. He is the author of *Silent revolution: the rise of market economics in Latin America* (1995) and *Faces of Latin America* (1997).

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MICHAEL MCCGWIRE was a Senior Fellow in the Foreign Policy Studies Program at the Brookings Institution, Washington DC from 1979 to 1990 and a Visiting Professor with the Global Security Programme at the University of Cambridge from 1990 to 1993. A former naval officer, he was an attaché in Moscow from 1956 to 1958.

FARZANA SHAIKH is a member and former Research Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge. She is the author of *Community and consensus in Islam: Muslim representation in colonial India, 1860–1947* (1989) and the editor of *Islamic groups: a worldwide reference guide* (1992). She is currently writing a book on the politics of military rule in Pakistan.

YOSSI SHAIN is 1999–2001 Aaron and Cecile Goldman Visiting Professor of Government at Georgetown University and the former Head of the Department of Political Science at Tel Aviv University. He is the author of *Marketing the American creed abroad: diasporas in the US and their homelands* (1999). He is currently finishing a book on kinship in international affairs.

RACHEL UTLEY is a Lecturer in Politics at the University of York. She is the author of *The French defence debate: consensus and continuity in the Mitterrand era* (2000) and 'The case for coalition: motivation and prospects. French military intervention in the 1990s' (Strategic and Combat Studies Institute *Occasional Paper*, 2001).

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## Book reviews advisory panel

### **International Relations theory**

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*Nicholas Rengger, University of St Andrews, UK*

### **International law and organization**

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*Michael C. Williams, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK*

### **Foreign relations**

*Martin Walker, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington DC, USA*

### **Conflict, security and armed forces**

*Michael Clarke, Centre for Defence Studies, King's College London, UK*

### **Politics, democracy and social affairs**

*Stephen Green, LSE, UK*

### **Ethnicity and cultural politics**

*Robin Cohen, University of Warwick, UK*

### **International and global political economy, economics and development**

*R. J. Barry Jones, University of Reading, UK*

*Laura Kelly, Department for International Development, UK (to oversee ethnicity and development issues)*

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### **History**

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### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

*Peter Vale, University of the Western Cape, South Africa*

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*Christopher Hughes, LSE, UK*

### **North America**

*Trevor McCrisken, University of Oxford, UK*

### **Latin America and Caribbean**

*Nicola Phillips, University of Warwick, UK*

International society theory, also called the English School, focuses on the shared norms and values of states and how they regulate international relations. Examples of such norms include diplomacy, order, and international law. Unlike neo-realism, it is not necessarily positivist. International relations theory. Politics portal. v. t. e. International relations theory is the study of international relations (IR) from a theoretical perspective. It seeks to explain causal and constitutive effects in international politics. Ole Holsti describes international relations theories as acting like pairs of coloured sunglasses that allow the wearer to see only salient events relevant to the theory; e.g., an adherent of realism may completely disregard an event that a constructivist might. International relations theory is the study of international relations (IR) from a theoretical perspective. International relations theories can be divided into "positivist/rationalist" theories which focus on a principally state-level analysis, and "post-positivist/reflectivist" ones which incorporate expanded meanings of security, ranging from class, to gender, to postcolonial security. Many often conflicting ways of thinking exist in IR theory, including constructivism, institutionalism, Marxism, neo-Gramscianism, and others. International relations (IR) theory is a scholarly discipline established after World War I that brings together complementary and competing theories, ontologies, and conceptual and critical (rather than mainstream) frameworks to understand and explain events and. "liberals believe that democratic society, in which liberties are protected and market relations prevail, can have an international analogue in the form of a peaceful global order." (Burchill et al. 2001, p81) "Wilsonian idealism can be summarized as follows.