



St Antony's
International
Review



Annual Report 2015



St Antony's International Review

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<u>Our Aims and Scope</u>	1
<u>Review of the Year</u>	2
<u>Annex A: Organizational Structure, June 2015</u>	18
<u>Annex B: List of Institutional Subscriptions</u>	20
<u>Annex C: Bylaws</u>	21

Our Aims and Scope



St Antony's International Review (STAIR) is a peer-reviewed, academic journal established by graduate members of St Antony's College and run by graduate students of the University of Oxford. It is published bi-annually and features articles on international affairs. The central aim of *STAIR* is to reflect the cross-disciplinary dialogue on global issues of contemporary relevance that is a unique feature of life at St Antony's.

In recreating the College ethos of open, accessible, and engaged debate, *STAIR* seeks to develop a forum in which emerging scholars can publish their work alongside established academics and policymakers.

We should all be grateful for the St Antony's students who took the initiative to launch this lively and challenging new journal of international affairs. It takes on the important issues and examines them in the round, from a truly global perspective.

— Professor Margaret MacMillan, Warden of St Antony's College

This journal draws on the strengths of St Antony's College in international relations and area studies to provide a lively forum for debate on the major global issues in today's world. It brings together younger and more established experts to present to the reader in an accessible manner the fruit of cutting-edge scholarship.

— Avi Shlaim, Emeritus Professor of International Relations, Fellow of St Antony's College

An important and timely initiative stemming from an Oxford College that excels at the study of international relations.

— Rosemary Foot, Professor of International Relations, John Swire Senior Research Fellow at St Antony's College

Contact Details

St Antony's International Review
St Antony's College
Oxford, OX2 6JF, UK
Fax: +44 (0)1865 554465
Email: info@STAIR-journal.org
Web: www.STAIR-journal.org

Review of the Year

Publications and Events, 2015

This academic year marked the 10th anniversary of the St Antony's International Review. Over the course of a single decade, the journal has evolved into a respected peer-reviewed publication, drawing the attention of a diverse range of contributors and readers from around the world. To be sure, the journal has produced a high-quality, cross-disciplinary dialogue on a range of issues of contemporary international relevance. Prominent past contributors have included the likes of John Baylis, Alex Bellamy, Rosemary Foote, Charlotte Hess, Robert Keohane, Sarah Percy, James Rosenau, and many more. In terms of logistical prowess, *STAIR* has never missed an edition. Not bad for a journal consisting of just over 10 student staff members rotating on an annual basis.

To celebrate our successes, we hosted a 10 Year Anniversary Dinner in the Fellows' Dining Room at St Antony's College on February 26th, 2015. We were delighted to welcome current and past *STAIR* staff as well as various members of our Advisory Board. Over 20 attendees enjoyed an evening of reminiscing over fond memories of the *STAIR* journey so far (from 7:30pm meetings in the Dahrendorf Room, to late-night copyediting sessions, to the excitement, and relief, of finally holding an issue in print).

The following afternoon marked the launch of *STAIR's* 20th issue, titled "The Resurgence of Identity Politics". The conference-style launch event (co-hosted with the Centre for International Studies) took place in the Manor Road Building's Lecture Theatre on February 27th, 2015. It featured two panels, a special lecture, along with a keynote address. Speakers included Jonathan Leader Maynard, Aurelien Mondon, Alexander Betts, Scott Atran, Bettina Schorr, Erika Harris, Kalypso Nicolaidis, and Gwendolyn Sasse. Craig Calhoun delivered the keynote presentation.

On May 27th, *STAIR* launched its second issue of the year ("Humanitarian Intervention: Contemporary Normative and Legal Debates"). To promote the publication, a special lecture on interventionism was organized in the Seminar Room A of the Manor Road Building. Richard Caplan's lecture (titled "Responsibility to Protect: Old Wine in New Bottles?") also engaged with the articles published in the issue. Fittingly, a wine and cheese reception followed. To the executive's delight, the lecture welcomed over 40 attendees.

Below is a description of this year's publications.

Vol. 10, no. 2: "The Resurgence of Identity Politics"

Theme Section Editors: Katharine Brooks (*DPhil International Relations, Green Templeton College*) & Molly McParland (*MPhil International Relations, Wadham College*)

Book Review Editors: Densua Mumford (*DPhil International Relations, St Antony's College*) & Alessandra Russo (*PhD Politics, Human Rights, and Sustainability, Scuola Superiore Ant'Anna*)

Despite scholars' predictions that identity politics were a dying phenomenon, it now appears that these ways of political thinking, once thought to be redundant, have been resurrected in new forms. The nationalist ideologies of the twentieth century have been displaced not by an era of co-operation and harmony but by new identity clashes. Across the world, nations and groups are persistently defining their politics by 'who they are' rather than 'what they want.' At the international level, meanwhile, nations and groups are progressively organizing and identifying on a regional basis—sparking fierce debate as to how regions can be defined—who belongs and who does not. Indeed, it would seem that the quest for identity and belonging in a globalized world remains one of the most important themes of the current global political arena—dictating policies, alliances, patterns of conflict and co-operation, and the relationship between the twenty-first century individual and the world they inhabit.

Seeking to draw from the experience of an academic who has worked on the topic of identity politics for many years, STAIR spoke to Craig Calhoun, director of the London School of Economics. Within this discussion, he argued, as he does in much of his work, against prevailing assumptions that the politics of identity are necessarily divisive. Rather, he sees that it can also be a powerful uniting force that underwrites the ability of groups to accept the costs of democratic losses and redistributive policies. What determines whether any given identity is inclusive or divisive, and the parameters of who may be included, depends upon the narration of the identity narrative. What emerged most clearly from this interview, however, is that many of the issues addressed by the authors in this journal have also manifested in other times and places: the challenges in creating new regional identities being the same challenges as those faced during the creation of national identities in previous eras. Similarly, the challenge immigrants face in being recognized as part of the national group was also faced by other members of that group in previous eras, such as those from

peripheral regions, the working classes, and minority groups. Thus, issues that are often perceived to be new phenomena are in fact echoed throughout history. In the same vein, he argues that our current political identities have deep roots in time, with individual leaders and events having long legacies, more through the way they are interpreted by successive élites and masses over time, but of long duration nonetheless. Thus, only through understanding the history both of our own identities, and of the role of identity in previous historical eras can we truly address the challenges of the present.

In the first article in the journal, Jonathan Leader Maynard addresses the role of identity in conflict and seeks to challenge the work of scholars such as Mary Kaldor whose scholarship suggests that a fundamental shift in the dynamics of global political violence has taken place in recent times, involving a decline in 'ideological' conflicts, and a rise in conflicts of 'identity.' Instead, he contends that the 'identitarian narrative' is based upon two false assumptions, that questions of 'identity' and 'ideology' are somehow fundamentally different and that 'identity' is now a more fundamental part of conflict than it has been in the past. He then offers an alternative account of the importance of identity, and its relationship to violence. Leader Maynard suggests that the identitarian component of political ideologies impact on political violence in six ways. Firstly, through the provision of mobilization co-ordinates to political leaders seeking to enact large scale violence; and thus requiring significant group participation. Secondly, in the creation of targeting categories or conceptual schemas identify the planned victims of the violence. Thirdly, as a means of providing coherent visualization of the virtue system of a given ideology—wherein perpetrators of violence are encouraged to align themselves with a valorization of violence and brutality as well as other specific moral goods that the virtue system prescribes. Fourthly, in the formation of obligation hierarchies within a specific identity groups and to the exclusion of other identity groups, or re-moulding a group's sense of moral obligations as tracking exclusive racial or national lines. Fifthly, in perpetuating a victimhood narrative wherein individuals of the perpetrator group are told that their own identity is the target of violence, or non-violent moral harm, therein legitimating their own acts of violence. Finally, the final and most affectively intense mechanism by which identities can influence violence is as an actual object of group hatred. He thus develops a more nuanced account of the precise role that questions of identity play in political violence.

In the second article, Sophie Rodger investigates the role of identity in the unexpected endurance of de facto states. Utilizing the case studies of

Taiwan and Northern Cyprus, Rodger argues that these isolated entities have fostered remarkably strong internal sovereignty owing to the highly effective nation-building measures employed by élites. Indeed, she argues that the forging of a cohesive national identity has ensured the survival of these states in the face of international predictions of their demise; and demonstrates how shifting perceptions of belonging have made these cold conflicts ever more intractable as time wears on. She investigates both the role of élites and popular discourse in the creation of distinct national identities in these unrecognized enclaves. She moreover finds that as these identities strengthen and develop away from the identity of the parent state, it becomes progressively harder for groups to imagine a future together, and the prospect of rejoining the parent state becomes gradually more remote.

Bettina Schorr addresses the question of the construction of regional political identities, examining specifically the rise and decline of a Latin American regional identity. This article seeks to address a deficit within an otherwise burgeoning literature on new regionalism, namely the lack of systemic analysis of the role of regional identity construction in processes of regional integration. In particular, it notes that the salience of a regional identity does not seem to mirror processes of regional integration. Taking the salience of a regional political identity as a dependent variable, it seeks to answer the question of why the notion of a regional identity is sometimes mobilized by political leaders and sometimes not. Tracking its emergence from the writings of Simón Bolívar through to today, she argues that Latin American identity politics are in a constant state of flux with the 'regional identity' and competing national identities constantly vying for prominence. She also identifies the key role that individual leaders, in this case the figure of Hugo Chávez, in constructing, moulding, and elevating the regional identity.

In the last article, Isabella Hermann employs a constructivist angle to explain the deterioration in relations between Venezuela and the US following the election of Hugo Chávez. She rejects the conventional assumption that this deterioration in relations was either a natural product of changing power dynamics in Latin America or the result of aggressive and hostile behaviour on the part of Hugo Chávez. Rather, she argues that the deterioration in relations is the result of a fundamental disagreement over the 'status' of Venezuela within the international hierarchy. This article thus contributes to the constructivist literature on the role of identity and status in International Relations and offers a new perspective on the causes of the strained relations between the US and Venezuela.

Vol. 11, no. 1: “Humanitarian Intervention: Contemporary Normative and Legal Debates”

Theme Section Editors: Fay Clarke (*MPhil International Relations, Nuffield College*) & Sarah Miller (*MPhil International Relations, Balliol College*)

Book Review Editor: Larry Au (*MSc Global Governance and Diplomacy, St Antony’s College*)

Humanitarian intervention has increasingly been a feature of international relations. In some ways, humanitarian intervention and the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) have become more widely accepted and less controversial in recent years. It has now been ten years since the United Nations (UN) General Assembly endorsed R2P at the 2005 World Summit, an anniversary that partly inspired the publication of this special issue. The language of state responsibility and civilian protection has become widely used, and R2P has been increasingly referred to in UN resolutions and the proclamations of states and non-state actors such as international and non-governmental organizations. This language is now widely invoked as a means to appeal to our moral sensibilities and to motivate states to prevent and react to humanitarian emergencies. However, any consensus remains only partial, as levels of assent to R2P differ greatly between states and regions of the world. Significant disagreements exist on the principles of R2P and humanitarian intervention, as well as the implementation of these norms in practice. Humanitarian intervention remains a deeply controversial issue in international affairs, one that divides not only states and practitioners but also scholars.

The interview and articles of this issue touch on a number of issues and speak to different elements of the moral and legal debate regarding the theory and practice of intervention and human protection. The feature interview with Simon Adams, Executive Director of the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, showcases the thoughts of a high level “practitioner”—someone at the forefront of building consensus and galvanizing action in accordance with R2P. It speaks to the importance of ensuring that academic discussion is connected to the policy world, where states choose whether to act on the R2P doctrine. The articles by Alex Bellamy and Conor Heaney both offer broad treatments of the status of R2P in the international community. Bellamy offers an analysis of the normative development of civilian protection and R2P, arguing that there have been profound changes in how international society debates and implements armed intervention for human protection purposes. Heaney offers a critical view of R2P and the global institutional structure, arguing that the spotlight

of attention has ignored a fundamental shortcoming in the international community's implementation of R2P: that the international community, through its institutional structure, continues to perpetrate mass violations of human rights. Adélie Chevéé and Gustav Meibauer offer takes on the issues of civilian protection in more case-specific contexts. Chevéé provides a critical perspective on the way the refugee is conceptualized in international humanitarian law, arguing that the narrow civilian-combatant distinction has had profound implications for the protection of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. Finally, Meibauer also looks at R2P in practice in the context of the 2011 intervention in Libya, arguing that the availability of using a no-fly zone as a tool of civilian protection enabled the forging of a consensus on intervention, and that the means available influence decisions of whether to intervene in humanitarian crises.

The first feature is an interview with Dr. Simon Adams, Executive Director of the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect. Dr. Adams is a leading advocate of R2P, and provides insights into the key debates surrounding the development and implementation of R2P in international practice.

Alex Bellamy's paper offers a holistic perspective on the important shifts in the politics of humanitarian intervention that have occurred over the past decade. He argues that the emergence of new human protection norms during the 1990s helped to reframe debates about humanitarian intervention, shifting the focus from questions of the "rights" of interveners and onto questions of the most effective mechanisms for protecting populations from harm. While R2P is an important component of this regime, Bellamy suggests, it must be seen in context as but one part of a broader normative architecture of civilian protection. These transformations in the normative landscape created new expectations for action by the international community, which Bellamy argues are reflected in changing practices by the UN Security Council. These reflections encourage us to step back and appreciate the dramatic scope of the changes that have taken place within the UN framework, bringing us to the point where intervention actions are now authorized when civilian protection is the core (and sometimes only) objective of an international community with a "responsibility to try" to protect civilians.

Meibauer's article highlights and problematizes a distinction often made in the literature on decision-making in times of acute humanitarian crisis: between the choice to intervene militarily, and the choice of tools used to do so. Meibauer suggests an interactive relationship between the two, which is explored through a case study of the efforts to forge international consensus on whether, and using what means, to intervene in Libya in order to avert a threatened massacre in Benghazi. UN Security Council

resolution 1973 mandated the use of a no-fly zone over key areas of Libya and thus reflects such a consensus, Meibauer argues. However, this was a “false compromise.” Meibauer suggests the forming of consensus around the agreement to use this tool—a supposedly “no forcible” option—was only made possible by the persistence of differing interpretations of what such a measure would mean in practice: lingering ambiguity as to how the zone would be enforced, and what would follow it. His contribution enhances our understanding of international decision-making concerning intervention for the purpose of civilian protection, and suggests that the forging of political consensus is rarely straightforward.

Chevée presents a critical case study of the experiences of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, driven out of their communities by the ongoing humanitarian crisis. The figure of the militarized refugee, which many Syrians resemble, confounds the distinctions between civilian and combatant created within international humanitarian law (IHL). This has critical implications for the protection afforded to these “refugee warriors” by other states. These rigid, binary constructions, together with the memories and lingering political effects of previous experience with militarized refugee communities, mean that many Syrians are not treated as “genuine” refugees within Lebanon. Chevée’s paper directs us to think more critically about the categorizations we use, and the oppositions we draw, in framing humanitarian intervention. Who are the interveners, the combatants, and who are those needing “protection”? The reliance on simplistic distinctions created in IHL is a particular challenge, her paper suggests, given the extent to which normative claims are embedded and reified within these purportedly wholly technical legal categories. In highlighting these issues, Chevée’s contribution encourages us to broaden the lenses through which we view matters of armed conflict and civilian protection, taking care to incorporate the lessons of “real world” implementation experience into our abstract theoretical perspectives.

The final contribution by Heaney goes beyond implementation and decision-making at points of crisis to consider human protection at a structural level. Drawing on the work of Thomas Pogge, Heaney outlines a new conception of the “responsibility” entailed in R2P. The history of violence and subjugation that lead to the creation of the current global institutional architecture, Heaney suggests, remains conducive to an institutional structure that systematically violates human rights through the failure to alleviate global poverty. These structural conditions prevent the fulfilment of R2P, permitting the existence of systematic barriers to justice that allow atrocities to continue. Heaney’s contribution thus offers an alternative perspective on the so-called “root causes” of situations that can produce the kinds of mass atrocity crimes that invoke the international R2P.

The six book reviews featured in this issue cover a wide range of recent publications related to our theme. Recent histories of humanitarian intervention received ample attention with Stephen Nordin's review of *The Blood Telegram* (2013) by Gary J. Bass, as well as Aneek Chatterjee's review of *Russia, the West, and Military Intervention* (2013) by Roy Allison. Meanwhile, theoretical advances in international humanitarian law and R2P were also explored in James P. Welch's review of *Legitimate Targets?* (2014) by Janina Dill, along with Gustavo Matiuuzzi de Souza's review of *Sovereignty and the Responsibility to Protect* (2014) by Luke Glanville. Finally, two comprehensive volumes on the theme were also surveyed, with Fathima Azmiya Badurdeen's review of *The Politics of Human Rights* (2013) edited by Monica Serrano and Thomas G. Weiss, and Vikash Chandra's review of *Just and Unjust Military Intervention* (2013) edited by Stefano Recchia and Jennifer M. Welsh.

General Section 2015

General Section Editors: Jeremy Pilaar (*MPhil Comparative Social Policy, Lady Margaret Hall*) & Suliman al-Atiqi (*DPhil International Relations, St Antony's College*)

The 2014-2015 General Section solicited interest from academics, students, and policymakers. Hence, in keeping with *STAIR* tradition, authors range from graduate students to senior academics.

Vol. 10, no. 2

Though the articles in the general section cover topics ranging from the norms surrounding aggressive warfare to the budding aid partnership between Mali and China, all three encourage scholars to re-evaluate some of the most prominent theoretical frameworks through which they currently examine global affairs. By challenging oft-cited concepts in the fields of International Relations and Development Studies, the authors uncover holistic analytical approaches that shine new light on the empirical cases they present and raise important questions for future research.

Anatoly Levshin revisits the tension between scholarly accounts dating the emergence of the crime of aggressive war to the signing of the 1945 London Charter and those arguing that such norms only arose in 2010, following the Review Conference of the Rome Statute in Kampala, Uganda. He questions conventional narratives that pit these two interpretations against one another by underlining that each falls prey to assumptions of non-monotonicity and bivalence, forcing scholars to espouse too restrictive a view of the historical record. By rejecting such suppositions, Levshin highlights the possibility of a theoretical compromise that both

accommodates the norm's birth following World War II and concedes that it remained largely unrealized until after the turn of the millennium. Paul Kramer works to reshape researchers' conceptual toolkit by critiquing the use of intersectional frameworks in analyses of development programs. Kramer outlines the bounds of intersectionality by explaining that it projects rigid (and often Westernized) categories onto developing world subjects, isolating a small set of essentialized characteristics instead of attempting to grapple with human complexity. Drawing on the experiences of queer subjects in the Philippines, India, and South Africa, Kramer notes that intersectional studies risk exposing practitioners to blind spots by limiting their gaze to a handful of such identity classifications. He contends that 'assemblage' can overcome this weakness by helping scholars detect the material processes that construct unique subject positions.

Finally, Clara Braungart brings further clarity to the realm of development intervention by couching her exploration of Sino-African relations in Honneth's theory of recognition. Braungart moves beyond the large body of scholarship solely interested in appraising aid partnerships' material results by stressing that recognition and humiliation fundamentally shape the processes by which such outcomes arise. Through an in-depth investigation of Malawian policymakers' relationships with Chinese donors, Braungart finds that the former's understanding of collaboration depends on a range of intangible factors, including the international prestige a project affords and the degree to which it interferes with national sovereignty. Braungart's work emphasizes that future research should employ more rigorous theoretical lenses to probe the symbolic dimensions of development partnerships alongside their more visible material counterparts.

Vol. 11, no. 1

Sven-Eric Fikenscher challenges dominant theories of nuclear arms control compliance. Pointing to India's sudden and unexpected abandonment of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty—after years of advocacy in favour of such an accord—the author underlines that neither rationalist expectations that security concerns dominate states' nuclear stance, nor liberal assumptions that internal politics govern diplomats' postures convincingly explain empirical reality. In their place, Fikenscher advances an account sensitive to the interplay between domestic pressures and international status ambitions by showing that the country's leaders felt disrespected by an élitist nuclear non-proliferation regime.

External Relations

St Antony's College: St Antony's College remains *STAIR's* home. We hold our weekly meetings in the Dahrendorf Room and have our main

pigeonhole here. Every term, the Managing Editor and Liaison Officer meet with Margaret MacMillan, Warden of St Antony's to talk about *STAIR*'s work and progress as well as any issues that might arise. *STAIR* furthermore receives funding from the Antonian Fund and occasionally from the St Antony's GCR.

Department of Politics and International Relations: This year, *STAIR* has developed a new association with the DPIP. Every year, we participate at DPIP information meetings for incoming graduate students where we recruit most of our members. Our launch events often take place in the DPIP and we have organised several sales of our current and past issue in the foyer of the Manor Road Building. The DPIP has assured financial as well as organizational support.

Centre for International Studies: *STAIR* is affiliated with the CIS as a student-led group and partner on various events. CIS generously supports the promotion of our events, hosts a web-link to *STAIR* on its website, and interacts with *STAIR* on Facebook.

University of Oxford: *STAIR* continues its official affiliation with the University of Oxford. Once again, going into the 2015–16 year the members of the journal's Executive Committee come from a wide range of Oxford Colleges as well as from St Antony's College.

Webpage, LinkedIn, Twitter, Facebook, Politics In Spire: *STAIR* has maintains an effective web presence and we have plans to completely renovate our website over the coming year. Any news regarding *STAIR* such as recruitment, events, or elections are advertised broadly on our very active Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/pages/St-Antonys-International-Review-STAIR/266893406682814>, 561 followers), LinkedIn, Twitter and *STAIR* website (www.STAIR-journal.org). These efforts have helped us to reach a wide audience.

IngentaConnect, Ridgeway Press, and Blackwell's: *STAIR* continues its relationship with IngentaConnect, which hosts all *STAIR* issues online, providing access for both individuals and institutions. We have also maintained strong links with Ridgeway Press for the publication of the print version of *STAIR*. *STAIR* furthermore continues its relationship with Blackwell's, which sells the journal, and has in the past hosted some of the launch events.

Subscriptions

STAIR continues to be available both in print and online. We had 17 institutional subscribers (print and online) in 2014-2015.

Over the coming year, we have an ambitious plan to double this number, which is to be discussed at the 2015 Annual General Meeting.

Institutional Subscriptions 2015	
Online Subscribers	
University of New South Wales	Australia
University of Ryerson	Canada
European University Institute	Italy
University of Utrecht	Netherlands
Peace Palace, The Hague	Netherlands
Gothenburg University	Sweden
Graduate Institute Geneva	Switzerland
United Nations Library, Geneva	Switzerland
National Chengchi University	Taiwan
London School of Economics and Political Science	UK
Oxford University	UK
Princeton University	US
Print Subscribers	
United Nations University in Tokyo	Japan
University of Auckland	New Zealand
University of Zurich	Switzerland
Nuffield College	UK
St Antony's College	UK
Cornell University	US

The print edition also has 3 individual subscribers.

Organization

STAIR held several elections during this year. In Michaelmas Term, the following were elected for the 2015-16 academic year:

Theme for issue 11.2:	“Negotiation in Contemporary Global Politics”
Themed section editors (11.2):	David Hageboelling, George Kailas, & Remco Zwetsloot
Chief Copy Editors:	Daniel O’Neil & Joshua Cova
Production Editor:	Alec Angle
Book Reviews Editor (11.1):	Larry Au
Event Officer:	Kathleen Weinberger

In Hilary Term 2015, the following executive positions were elected:

Managing Editor:	Patrick Quinton-Brown
Treasurer:	Robert Puckett
General Section Editor:	Samuel Romani
Theme for issue 12.1:	“Religion and the State: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives”
Theme section editors (12.1):	Lea Boergerding, Jacklyn Majnemer, Mei Ling Young
Book reviews Editor (11.2):	Kevin Tang

All editors and officers elected in Hilary term will serve until the end of Hilary Term 2016. In Michaelmas 2015, we will elect new production editors, chief copy editors, an events officer, book reviews editors (vol. 12, no. 1) and a themed section for volume 12, no. 2, along with themed section editors. We will also look to elect an additional general section editor.

Financial Statement

STAIR's financial situation is firm. Although *STAIR's* income (mainly subscriptions from institutions) and expenses (mainly printing and online publishing services) were not quite balanced for this past year, we have a roadmap for correcting this balance in the coming year. *STAIR* has applied for 100 GBP from St Antony's GCR. We also plan to apply for money through the Antonian Fund from St Antony's, and we are still expecting 500 GBP from the Department of Politics and International Relations (DPIR) thanks to a cooperation that was established this past year. *STAIR* also has a plan to increase our subscription base in the coming year, which will add significantly to our income.

At the moment, *STAIR* has savings of 1597.73 GBP with no outstanding costs remaining for this year.

Income

Total income from 15 August 2014 to 22 June 2015 was 3,211.00 GBP. The previous year's income (August 2013 to June 2014) was 3382.00 GBP, meaning this year's income was virtually on par with last year's. We aim to increase income for the coming year.

STAIR's primary sources of income are payments from institutional subscribers. The majority of these subscriptions are online while others are via print. While the majority of *STAIR's* income is from subscribers, we also sell print copies during issue launch events. We also fulfill requests for back issues from time to time. *STAIR* continues to place new issues in Blackwell's, too.

Expenses

Total expenses from 15 August 2014 to 22 June 2015 were 4,450.24 GBP. The previous year's expenses were 2733.00 GBP.

This year's increase in expenditure was due in part to a one-off ten-year anniversary dinner for *STAIR*, which was held at St Antony's in February 2015. The dinner, catered by the College, cost 438.32 GBP. Furthermore, this year's issues (10.2 and 11.1) were a bit more expensive than they were in previous years. Issue 10.2 cost 718.00 GBP and Issue 11.1 cost 659.00 GBP. The money paid for our launch events, especially our ten-year anniversary launch coinciding with Issue 10.2, was a bit higher than in previous years as well.

STAIR's largest expense was 2044.04 GBP this year, which is paid to IngentaConnect for publishing our issues online. This is always *STAIR's* largest annual expense (last year it was 1984.50 GBP). Our second largest expense was to Ridgeway Press for printing our issues, totaling 1377.00 GBP. Our third largest expense was launch events, for Issues 10.2 and 11.1, totaling 246.68 GBP. As mentioned, this sum was higher than normal due to our ten-year anniversary launch coinciding with Issue 10.2.

Outlook

STAIR's current financial outlook is firm. Given our current savings, an anticipated increase in income, and an anticipated decrease in expenditure for the coming year, we project a solid financial footing for 2015-2016.

STAIR's anticipated increase in income will come from a reinvigorated fundraising campaign that we plan to initiate, beginning this summer. If our fundraising is successful, we plan to use these extra funds for various goals, including:

- A renewed website design
- Stationary for *STAIR* (including letterheads, business cards, and a sign to advertise events both at St. Antony's College and the Manor Road building)
- Mailing printed samples to possible subscribers for further advertising
- Hosting future catered events
- Increasing our savings on hand to make up for the previous year's deficit

Future Objectives

Forthcoming Editions

The themes for the February 2016 and May 2016 issues were selected in Michaelmas and Hilary Term, respectively. The February 2016 issue (vol. 11, no. 2) will have a themed section on “Negotiation in Contemporary Global Politics” and the May 2016 issue (vol. 12, no. 1) will have a themed section on “Religion and the State: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives”.

Vol. 11, no.2: “Negotiation in Contemporary Global Politics”

Editors: David Hageboelling (*MPhil International Relations, Mansfield College*), George Kailas (*MPhil International Relations, St Anne’s College*), Remco Zwetsloot (*MPhil International Relations, New College*)

Whether international negotiations succeed or fail depends heavily upon the environment they take place in. They therefore need to be studied with particular attention to context. Influential contextual factors range from macro-level issues such as power distribution to micro-level questions such as the personalities of negotiators and policymakers. These days, a number of trends combine to make the process of negotiation more complex than ever. If we are to draw theoretically and policy relevant insights, scholars and practitioners must be mindful of the increasingly complex realities of the twenty-first century.

Negotiation, power, and actors

- Has the role of organizations in negotiations changed?
- How does the rise of the BRICS and China affect negotiation patterns?
- Have technological developments increased the ability of non-state actors such as transnational civil society to affect negotiation processes?

Negotiation and the politics of scope

- Does the spatial de-bounding of risk promote successful negotiations?
- How do strategies like issue linkage affect the negotiation process? How and why do states come to prefer certain strategies over others?

Contemporary negotiation in historical perspective

- How have trade and economic negotiations in particular changed in the recent past, and is TTIP a revolutionary development?
- Is the emphasis on discontinuity and context-specificity in this area of scholarship justified?

At the time of writing, the editors have received and selected abstracts. Papers are due on August 1st. They are now beginning contact with several senior academics regarding interviews.

Vol. 12, no. 1: "Religion and the State: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives"

Editors: Lea Boergerding (*MPhil International Relations, St Antony's College*), Jacklyn Majnemer (*MPhil International Relations, St Peter's College*), Mei Ling Young (*MPhil International Relations, St Cross College*)

Contemporary popular discourse on religion and the state tends to portray them in opposition to one another—for example, the challenge posed by “radical Islam” to Middle Eastern stability. However, religion’s role is and has historically been multidimensional and complex: it has been used to buttress the authority and legitimacy of the state, subvert it, and at times has inspired the formation of entirely new political entities. It can justify hierarchies within states and between them, as in the absolutist era in Europe, whilst at other times, states can be formed on explicitly anti-religious grounds, as in the Soviet Union.

Today, many Western governments are portrayed as wholly secular, which belies the fundamental ways in which religion has informed their development and outlook, and is often invoked to justify particular policy actions. Secularism is often associated with progress and modernity, but the historical record does not always confirm this.

Possible topics include, but are not limited to:

- Religious identities and resistance movements
- Religion and the moral conduct of war
- The impact of religion on international norms
- Religion and its role in nation-building projects
- Transnational religious movements
- Religious minorities and international law
- Religion and interstate conflict
- Religious symbolism and promotion of the state
- Religion and political demography
- The sacralization of territory
- Religion and the colonial encounter

The editors have released the call for papers. The deadline for abstracts is set for July 15th. Papers are due in October 2015.

Annex A: Organizational Structure, June 2015

Managing Editor	Patrick Quinton-Brown (<i>MPhil International Relations, St Antony's College</i>)
Treasurer	Robert Puckett (<i>MPhil International Relations, St Antony's College</i>)
Themed Section Editors	Fay Clarke (<i>MPhil International Relations, Nuffield College</i>) & Sarah Miller (<i>MPhil International Relations, Balliol College</i>) David Hageboelling (<i>MPhil International Relations, Mansfield College</i>), George Kailas (<i>MPhil International Relations, St Anne's College</i>), & Remco Zwetsloot (<i>MPhil International Relations, New College</i>) Lea Boergerding (<i>MPhil International Relations, St Antony's College</i>), Jacklyn Majnemer (<i>MPhil International Relations, St Peter's College</i>), Mei Ling Young (<i>MPhil International Relations, St Cross College</i>)
General Section Editors	Suliman Al-Atiqi (<i>DPhil International Relations, St Antony's College</i>) & Samuel Ramani (<i>MPhil Russian and East European Studies, St Antony's College</i>)
Chief Copy Editors	Daniel O'Neil (<i>MPhil, Modern British and European History</i>) & Joshua Cova (<i>MPhil, European Politics</i>)
Production Editor	Alec Angle (<i>MSt, Global and Imperial History, St Antony's College</i>)
Book Reviews Editors	Larry Au (<i>MSc Global Governance and Diplomacy, St Antony's College</i>) Kevin Tang (<i>DPhil Economic and Social History, Pembroke College</i>)
Events Officer	Kathleen Weinberger (<i>MSc Russian and East European Studies, St Antony's College</i>)
Webmaster	Ulrike Franke (<i>DPhil International Relations, New College</i>)
Editorial Committee	Edward Dodson, Kathleen Weinberger, Robert Puckett, Alec Angle, George Kailas, Jacklyn Majnemer, Samuel Ramani, Mei Ling Young, Lea Boergerding, Remco Zwetsloot, David Hageboelling

Advisory Board

Dr Roy Allison
Dr Alexander Betts
Dr Christopher Bickerton
Dr Patricia Daley
Dr Matthew Eagleton-Pierce
Professor Rosemary Foot
Professor Timothy Garton Ash
Dr Sudhir Hazareesingh
Professor Andrew Hurrell
Dr David Johnson
Professor Margaret MacMillan
Dr Hartmut Mayer
Dr Karma Nabulsi
Professor Kalypso Nicolaïdis
Dr Noa Schonmann
Professor Duncan Snidal
Dr Steve Tsang

Annex B: List of Institutional Subscriptions

Institutional Subscriptions 2015	
Online Subscribers	
University of New South Wales	Australia
University of Ryerson	Canada
European University Institute	Italy
University of Utrecht	Netherlands
Peace Palace, The Hague	Netherlands
Gothenburg University	Sweden
Graduate Institute Geneva	Switzerland
United Nations Library, Geneva	Switzerland
National Chengchi University	Taiwan
London School of Economics and Political Science	UK
Oxford University	UK
Princeton University	US
Print Subscribers	
United Nations University in Tokyo	Japan
University of Auckland	New Zealand
University of Zurich	Switzerland
Nuffield College	UK
St Antony's College	UK
Cornell University	US

Annex C: Bylaws

St Antony’s International Review Bylaws

PREAMBLE..... 22

ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTIVES 23

ARTICLE II. STUDENT MEMBERSHIP 23

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS AND VOTING 24

ARTICLE IV. DUTIES OF OFFICERS 25

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 32

ARTICLE VI. SPECIAL TASKS AND ASSOCIATE EDITORS..... 33

ARTICLE VII. ADVISORY BOARD 33

ARTICLE VIII. ELECTIONS 33

ARTICLE IX. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 35

ARTICLE X. INDEMNITY..... 36

ARTICLE XI. DISSOLUTION 36

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS 36

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the St Antony's International Review (*STAIR*) strive

- To engender pioneering debate on contemporary and future issues of global relevance,
- To make a continuous and sustainable contribution to intellectual debates in international affairs,
- To crystallize the ethos of inter-disciplinary, creative, and productive thinking inherent to St Antony's College,
- To give a voice to cutting-edge research and to provide graduate students with a tangible forum for intellectual discourse,
- To foster the practical education of graduate students in publicizing new ideas,

And for these ends

- To base any effort on participation and to ensure the integration of as wide a variety of students as possible,
- To act by principle of consensus,
- To peer-review the publications,
- To publish themed, internally coherent issues consisting of academically rigorous articles that approach the set theme from a variety of angles.

These aims of *STAIR* shall be arrived at by way of collective effort.

ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTIVES

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the *St Antony's International Review*, hereinafter referred to as "*STAIR*."

Section 2. *St Antony's International Review* is an international affairs journal established by graduate members of St Antony's College, University of Oxford. *STAIR* is a non-profit organization. The central aim of *STAIR* is to reflect the cross-disciplinary dialogue on global issues of contemporary relevance that is a unique feature of life at St Antony's. In recreating the College ethos of open, accessible, and engaged debate, *STAIR* seeks to develop a forum in which emerging scholars can publish their work alongside established academics and policymakers. By drawing on the wide range of disciplinary perspectives and intellectual resources of St Antony's College and the University of Oxford, we are keen to further raise the international profile of the College and the University, and strengthen the link between alumni and current members. *STAIR* also hopes to become an important voice in current international affairs debates.

Section 3. All of *STAIR's* activities shall conform to these Bylaws.

ARTICLE II. STUDENT MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Any Student member of the University of Oxford is eligible to apply for membership of *STAIR* provided that he or she has attended at least three General Meetings as an observer. If a member of *STAIR* fails to attend four out of the preceding eight General Meetings at any given time, his or her membership shall automatically lapse and can only be renewed if he or she subsequently attends at least three General Meetings as an observer.

Section 2. Non-Oxford students can become members of *STAIR* by following the rules set in Article II.

STAIR members may proactively recruit a non-Oxford student who possesses the necessary skill sets to run for an open position. Excluded from this rule are the positions of Managing Editor, Liaison Officer, and Treasurer. Prior to standing for election, their candidacy will require a two-thirds majority vote of support from *STAIR* members. For editorial positions (i.e. Themed Section Editor, General Section Editor, Book Reviews Editor), the non-Oxford student will require at least one co-editor who is an Oxford student.

Once the two-thirds majority in support of the candidacy has been achieved, the election for the position will take place as described in Article VIII of these bylaws.

No more than three officer positions can be held by non-Oxford students at any time. Elections will take place sequentially, following the listing in these bylaws.

Section 3. Membership can be revoked by a majority vote of the Executive Committee under the exceptional condition that a Member has failed to act in agreement with *STAIR's* objectives or has jeopardized the academic and/or professional integrity of the journal. Members suspended under this clause may appeal their suspension in writing to the membership, who may then reinstate such membership by a two-thirds majority vote.

Section 4. All Members are required to actively participate in the administrative and editorial work and to read and comment on the submissions, abstracts and, articles received by *STAIR*.

Section 5. No member shall receive any salary or other compensation for his or her contributions to the production and functioning of the journal.

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS AND VOTING

Section 1. *STAIR* shall hold weekly General Meetings (GM) during term at a time and place designated by the Executive Committee. These meetings will be advertised on *STAIR's* website. Special meetings may be called by the Editors with approval from a majority of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The General Meeting constitutes the highest decision-making body of *STAIR* and is responsible for discussing and deciding on new themes for upcoming issues.

Section 3. All reporting and decision-making shall be conducted at the General Meetings. All Officers are accountable to Members at the General Meeting and need to seek their consent on matters of administrative or editorial importance. Members at the General Meeting are responsible for ensuring the academic and professional integrity of the journal and can overturn any decision of Officers or the Executive Committee by a majority of two thirds of Members present.

Section 4. A quorum is required for transaction of official business at weekly meetings and shall be comprised of one-third of *STAIR's* membership.

Section 5. Unless otherwise specified, meetings are conducted according to the latest edition of *Robert's Rules of Order*.

Section 6. Decisions at meetings are taken by simple majority vote of the members. A two-thirds majority is required in special cases as designated by the Executive

Committee or as required in other Articles of these Bylaws. Other less frequently used voting requirements are described in *Robert's Rules of Order*.

ARTICLE IV. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. *STAIR's* Officers shall consist of five Editors (four Themed Section Editors and one General Section Editor), a Managing Editor, a Production Editor, a Sales and Marketing Officer, a Treasurer, a Liaison Officer, a Senior Member, a Public Relations Officer, a Copy Editor, a Book Reviews Editor, and a Webmaster. Either the Managing Editor or the Liaison Officer must be a student at St Antony's college.

Section 2. The Editors shall:

- A. Serve on the Executive Committee.
- B. Strive to implement through their work the aims and ideas set out in the Preamble and in Article 1.
- C. Be in charge of the contents of the journal issue they were elected for under Article VIII, Section 2. This includes direct responsibility for solicitation and presentation to the General Meeting of abstracts and articles, for the peer-review and corrections process, as well as supervisory responsibility for book reviews, copy-editing, and final proof-reading.
- D. Present to the General Meeting an outline for the production of the issue they took responsibility for no later than four weeks after being elected. This outline shall describe the editorial principles for the planned issue as derived from the Preamble and Article 1; the structure of the issue; the proposed division of tasks between the two editors responsible for the issue and between them and other members of *STAIR*. It shall contain a proposed time-line for the solicitation and selection of abstracts and articles, peer-review and corrections process, copy-editing, final production and proof-reading. The outline must find the approval of a majority at the General Meeting or be amended and resubmitted until a majority is found.
- E. Conduct, in cooperation with the Managing Editor, *STAIR's* official correspondence and report on *STAIR's* activities at the Annual General Meeting.
- F. Perform other duties and functions as are authorized by the Executive Committee or these Bylaws.
- G. Coordinate the peer-review process for all articles submitted to *STAIR* for publication; the identity of peer reviewers is to be kept confidential by the two Editors in charge of an issue; for supervision the Managing Editor shall be supplied with a list of

the names and affiliations of the reviewers only but receive no information on who reviewed which article.

H. Conduct appropriate correspondence on behalf of *STAIR* with the authors of all submissions, including notification of revisions, acceptance, and rejections.

I. Make any final editorial decisions as are necessary in accordance with the objectives of *STAIR* as set forth in these Bylaws.

J. Circulate all abstracts, articles and anonymized peer-review comments received by *STAIR* among the Membership and consider any comments received from members when recommending abstracts or articles.

K. Compile a list of recommended abstracts for selection and present it to the General Meeting. This list must find majority approval at the General Meeting before any authors can be notified and articles requested. If the list of recommended abstracts fails to be approved at the General Meeting, it shall be amended and resubmitted until a majority is found.

L. Following the peer-review, compile a list of recommended articles for publication and present it to the General Meeting. This list must find majority approval at the General Meeting before any authors can be notified. If the list of recommended articles fails to be approved at the General Meeting, it shall be amended and resubmitted until a majority is found.

M. Report regularly to the General Meeting with reference to the outline plan presented to the General Meeting before.

Section 3. The Managing Editor shall:

A. Perform the tasks associated with the role of “President” as defined by the University of Oxford Regulations governing clubs, societies, and publications.

B. Serve as chairperson at the General Meetings. If the Managing Editor is absent, Members at the General Meeting shall elect an ad-hoc chairperson by majority vote.

C. Regularly update Members at the General Meeting on all matters of importance.

D. Coordinate and supervise the activities of all Officers in order to ensure the academic and professional integrity of *STAIR*.

E. Ensure the timely publication of all journal issues.

- F. Conduct *STAIR*'s official correspondence in cooperation with the Editors.
- G. Ensure that adequate advice and assistance are available to the Officers in the performance of their responsibilities as established in these Bylaws.
- H. Keep the official records of *STAIR*, including the minutes of each weekly meeting, all Executive Committee meetings, and the Annual General Meeting.
- I. Circulate to all Members, on a weekly basis, the agenda for the General Meeting. All Members can place items on the agenda by notifying the Managing Editor in advance or at the General Meeting after all other agenda items have been addressed.
- J. Distribute to all members, on a weekly basis, a copy of the minutes of the preceding week's meeting.
- K. Annually update and distribute current copies of the Bylaws to the Officers, Members, and Advisory Board by the end of Trinity Term.
- L. Keep full records of *STAIR*'s membership.
- M. Endeavour to recruit new Members including suitable candidates for all Officer's positions.
- N. Maintain the email lists of *STAIR*.
- O. Maintain contact with the College's Development Office and be in charge of all relations with alumni.
- P. Perform other duties and functions as are necessary and authorized by the Executive Committee.
- Q. Serve as co-signatory for the journal's bank account.

Section 4. The Production Editor shall:

- A. Serve on the Executive Committee.
- B. Be in charge of the technical production process of the journal.
- C. Take responsibility for standardizing the format of all accepted submissions to the journal, including any advertisements received, and preparing each issue to go to print in a timely fashion.

D. Keep and maintain all software and templates necessary to produce each journal issue.

E. Liaise with the printing companies and ensure quality standards.

F. Report all activity on an ongoing basis to the Managing Editor and the three Editors in charge of the current issue in production.

G. Report regularly to the Members at the General Meeting.

Section 5. The Sales and Marketing Officer shall:

A. Serve on the Executive Committee.

B. Be responsible for sales, subscriptions, distribution, and all advertising that pertains to the journal.

C. Keep a current database of all current and potential subscribers, keep current records of all active subscriptions and expired subscriptions for a period of two years, collect and keep records of all payments for subscriptions, and (re)evaluate the costs of all types of subscriptions and single copies in cooperation with the Treasurer.

D. Guarantee that all subscriptions are mailed out in a timely fashion and search for new institutions, organizations, and other parties that may be interested in subscribing to the journal.

E. Maintain a database of all previous, current, and potential sources of advertising in the journal and conduct correspondence with such advertisers in accordance with the aims of the journal.

F. Perform other duties and functions as are necessary and authorized by the Executive Committee.

G. Report all activity on an ongoing basis to the Managing Editor.

H. Report regularly to the Members at the General Meeting.

I. Serve as co-signatory for the journal's bank account.

Section 6. The Treasurer shall:

A. Serve on the Executive Committee.

B. Manage and be co-signatory for the journal's bank account and any other accounts necessary for conducting business. The Treasurer's consent is required for all operations on any accounts of *STAIR*.

C. Keep proper records of *STAIR*'s financial transactions in accordance with current accepted accounting rules and practices.

D. Collect and be custodian of any fees or assessments authorized by these bylaws or funds and/or payments allotted to *STAIR*.

E. Disburse funds only as authorized by either a majority vote of the membership or by at least one other member of the Executive Committee in accordance with *STAIR*'s aims and in line with Members' decisions.

F. Ensure that all statutory returns are made including VAT, income tax, and corporation tax if appropriate.

G. Seek advice as necessary on tax matters from the University's Finance Division.

H. Make all records and accounts available on request to the Executive Committee or any of its members.

I. Supply financial reports to Members at the General Meeting once per term or when requested and prepare the annual Financial Report for the AGM.

J. Coordinate a budget for expenses with the Executive Committee members and the Public Relations Officer.

K. Supervise all expenses of *STAIR* and, if necessary, impose control on expenditure until a decision from Members can be obtained at the next General Meeting.

L. Perform other duties and functions as are necessary and authorized by the Executive Committee.

M. Report all activity on an ongoing basis to the Managing Editor.

N. Regularly report to Members at the General Meeting.

Section 7. The Liaison Officer shall:

A. Perform the tasks associated with the role of 'Secretary' as defined by the University of Oxford Regulations governing clubs, societies, and publications.

B. Serve on the Executive Committee.

C. Represent, in cooperation with the Managing Editor and the Editors, *STAIR* in all its relations with St Antony's College; all other relevant college and university boards and personnel, including the Courts of the University and other University authorities; and all institutions and organizations external to the College and the University.

D. Keep proper records of *STAIR's* external relations.

E. Perform other duties and functions as are necessary and authorized by the Executive Committee.

F. Report all activity on an ongoing basis to the Managing Editor.

G. Regularly report to Members at the General Meeting.

Section 8. None of the Officers or Members may expend *STAIR's* funds without prior consent from the Treasurer plus one other member of the Executive Committee. All Members are personally liable for funds dispersed without the prior consent of these Officers.

Section 9. The Public Relations Officer shall:

A. Organize and publicize the launch events and any other public events hosted by *STAIR*.

B. Report all activities on an ongoing basis to the Managing Editor and the Editors in charge of the issue related to particular PR activities.

C. Report to Members at the General Meeting.

Section 10. The Copy Editor shall:

A. Ensure in close cooperation with the relevant Editors that the format of all articles for publication conforms to common spelling and typesetting rules and to *STAIR's* house style.

B. Plan and coordinate the copy-editing process in close cooperation with the relevant Editors and the Production Editor.

C. Keep record of the *STAIR* house style and document all decisions relating to questions not already addressed by the house style.

D. Report all activity on an ongoing basis to the Editors of the issue in current production.

E. Report to Members at the General Meeting.

Section 11. The Book Reviews Editor shall:

A. Be in charge, in close cooperation with the Editor's of the issue in current production, of the content of the book reviews section.

B. Coordinate the solicitation and selection of book reviews.

C. Circulate all book reviews received to all Members and consider any comments received in response.

D. Compile a list of book reviews recommended for publication and present this list to Members at the General Meeting. This list must find majority approval at the General Meeting or be amended and re-submitted until a majority is found.

E. Report to the Editors of the issue in current production.

F. Report to Members at the General Meeting.

Section 12: The Senior Member shall:

A. Fulfill the tasks outlined in the University of Oxford Regulations governing clubs, societies, and publications.

Section 13: The Webmaster shall:

A. Maintain the website of the journal.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the five Editors, the Managing Editor, the Treasurer, the Sales and Marketing Officer, the Liaison Officer, the Production Editor, and a Senior Member. The Senior Member will not be required to attend weekly meetings.

Section 2. The Executive Committee is authorized to act on behalf of *STAIR* at all times in their elected capacities and in accordance with their duties as specified in Article IV. Other decisions can be taken by the Executive Committee instead of by Members at the General Meeting only if these decisions are too urgent to be referred to the next General Meeting.

Section 3. A quorum is required for transaction of official business at an Executive Committee meeting. A quorum for an Executive Committee meeting shall consist of five of the ten members.

Section 4. Each member of the Executive Committee shall have one vote on Executive Committee decisions. In the event of a tie in which the Executive Committee can conclude no friendly agreement, the decision will be put to a majority vote of the Members at the next weekly meeting.

Section 5. The Executive Committee meets once per week during term time to prepare the General Meeting. When meetings are not possible during the breaks, the Executive Committee conducts business over the email list for the Executive Committee. Executive Committee meetings and the email list are open to all Members and members of the Advisory Board. Members and members of the Advisory Board may raise issues before the Executive Committee but may not vote on any issues.

Section 6. The Executive Committee shall submit to the full membership and Advisory Board at the first meeting of each term a report on the previous term's progress as well as guidelines for proceeding in the current term.

Section 7. Any decision of the Executive Committee may be overturned by a two-thirds majority vote of the membership, unless otherwise specified in these Bylaws.

Section 8. No member of the Executive Committee shall receive any salary or other compensation for his or her contributions to the production and functioning of the journal.

ARTICLE VI. SPECIAL TASKS AND ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Section 1. Special tasks that are not covered by the duties of Officers can be assigned to individual members by a majority vote of Members at the General Meeting. No such assignment shall carry a title or be mentioned on the journal's credits page (online or print).

Section 2. The Executive Committee can nominate Members who are not Officers but have shown exceptional work commitment for the journal to be mentioned as 'Associate Editor' on the credit pages of the issue currently in production (online and print). Any such nomination can only be made two weeks before an issue scheduled to go to print and not at any earlier time. The nominated Members shall be credited as 'Associate Editors' if the nomination finds the approval of a majority of Members at the last General Meeting before an issue goes to print.

ARTICLE VII. ADVISORY BOARD

Section 1. The Advisory Board shall consist of all invited faculty members of the University of Oxford and of external institutions, accepting the responsibilities set forth in Article VII, Section 2. Invitations can only be extended by a member of *STAIR's* Executive Committee with the approval of a majority of Members at the General Meeting.

Section 2. The Advisory Board shall:

- A. Serve an advisory role to *STAIR's* Executive Committee on issues of importance raised by any of *STAIR's* members.
- B. Provide editorial assistance to *STAIR's* Editors when requested.
- C. Attend the Annual General Meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. ELECTIONS

Section 1. Elections for the positions of Managing Editor, Treasurer, Sales and Marketing Officer, Liaison Officer, General Section Editor, and Production Editor will take place in week four of Hilary Term each year. Nominations will be accepted at the last weekly meeting held prior to the date of the election that is also at least seven days before elections.

Section 2. Elections for the position of Themed Section Editor will take place at the second General Meeting after an issue has been published. At each election only two new Editors are elected to take responsibility for the issue to be published after the next issue in line; usually in one year's time. The two newly elected Editors will replace the Editors who were responsible for the last issue published. Nominations will be accepted at the last weekly meeting held prior to the date of the election that is also at least seven days before elections.

Section 3. Elections for the positions of Public Relations Officer, Copy Editor, and Book Reviews Editor will take place each time a pair of new Themed Section Editors is elected. Nominations will be accepted at the last weekly meeting held prior to the date of the election that is also at least seven days before elections.

Section 4. The elections shall be conducted by a Returning Officer. The Returning Officer for an election is elected by majority vote of Members at the last General Meeting before elections. The Returning Officer must not be a candidate at the same time.

Section 5. Members may cast their vote by email to the Returning Officer. All votes by email must be received by 1800h on the day before the elections. The Returning Officer is obligated to keep the identity and votes of Members voting by email confidential.

Section 6. All candidates must be members of the journal. Non-members who wish to present their candidacy for election may seek approval to run from a two-thirds vote of the membership present at the Nominating Meeting.

Section 7. Candidates for the positions of Editor and Managing Editor must also be full-time graduate students that are not completing their final year of studies at Oxford. The Editors and Managing Editor must be individuals able to uphold the values and principles of St Antony's College and the University of Oxford.

Section 8. Candidates may only be nominated and elected for one position; no person may hold more than one position at any time.

Section 9. Voting in elections will be conducted by simple majority ballots. In the event that no candidate obtains election after the first round of voting, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will compete in a run-off election. The candidate receiving the most votes in the second ballot shall take office. The run-off election will be repeated until one candidate receives more votes than the other. All ballots shall be anonymous and will be counted by the Returning Officer.

Section 10. Elected Officers will assume their positions in the week following elections.

Section 11. The Managing Editor, Treasurer, Sales and Marketing Officer, Liaison Officer, General Section Editor, and Production Editor shall serve for a period of one year. The

Themed Section Editors shall serve until the issue in their responsibility is published and new Editors are elected (usually one year). The Public Relations Officer, Copy Editor, and Books Reviews Editor shall serve until the next issue is published and new Editors are elected (usually six months). All Officers may seek re-election.

Section 12. In the event of a vacated position, the Executive Committee shall appoint a qualified replacement to fill the interim position until a by-election can be held. By-elections will be held at the third General Meeting after a position has become vacant according to the procedures established in Article VIII. If the position remains vacant after the by-election the Executive Committee shall appoint a qualified replacement to fill the interim position until the next regular election for the position.

Section 13. No elected Officer shall receive any salary or other compensation for his or her contributions to the production and functioning of the journal.

Section 14. *STAIR's* Members at the General Meeting may replace any Officer with another candidate at any time by a two-thirds majority vote.

Section 15. Each Officer must, on relinquishing his or her appointment, promptly hand to his or her successor in Office all official documents and records belonging to *STAIR*, together with any other property belonging to *STAIR* which may be in his or her possession; and must complete any requirements to transfer authority relating to controls of *STAIR's* bank accounts, building society accounts, or other financial affairs.

ARTICLE IX. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Section 1. The Annual General Meeting (hereafter "AGM") will be held in Trinity Term each year and will be presided over by the Managing Editor.

Section 2. The AGM is open to all Members and all members of the Advisory Board.

Section 3. The Editors will officially present *STAIR's* yearly report at the AGM, and the report shall be accepted by a majority vote of those present at the meeting. The report shall be made available to all members and the Advisory Board one week prior to the AGM. If the report is not accepted, it shall be revised and resubmitted for approval, by proxy vote, of the Advisory Board within two weeks of the AGM.

ARTICLE X. INDEMNITY

Section 1. So far as may be permitted by law, every member of the Executive Committee and every *STAIR* Officer shall be entitled to be indemnified by *STAIR* against all costs, charges, losses, expenses, and liabilities incurred by him or her in the execution or discharge of his or her duties or the exercise of his or her powers, or otherwise properly in relation to or in connection with his or her duties. This indemnity extends to any liability incurred by him or her in defending any proceedings, civil or criminal, which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him or her as a member of the Executive Committee or *STAIR* Officer and in which judgment is given in his or her favour (or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his or her part), or in which he or she is acquitted, or in connection with any application under any statute for relief from liability in respect of any such act or omission in which relief is granted to him or her by the Court.

Section 2. So far as may be permitted by law, *STAIR* may purchase and maintain for any Officer or member of the Executive Committee insurance coverage against any liability which by virtue of any rule of law may attach to him or her in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty, or breach of trust of which he or she may be guilty in relation to *STAIR* and against all costs, charges, losses, and expenses and liabilities incurred by him or her and for which he or she is entitled to be indemnified by *STAIR* by virtue of Article X, Section 1.

ARTICLE XI. DISSOLUTION

Section 1. *STAIR* may be dissolved at any time by a two-thirds vote of members present at the Annual General Meeting.

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments to these Bylaws must be approved by both the student membership and the Advisory Board. The membership will vote on amendments during the General Meeting or emergency meetings called by any Officer of the Executive Committee. The Advisory Board will ratify amendments approved by the membership at the AGM.

Section 2. Proposed amendments must be submitted in writing to the Executive Committee, who will then review and circulate the contents of the amendment to the membership at least one week prior to voting.

A. The Bylaws may be provisionally amended by a two-thirds majority vote of *STAIR*'s Members at the General Meeting or attending the emergency meeting.

B. Amendments take provisional effect immediately upon passage.

C. Amendments provisionally adopted at the General Meeting or an emergency meeting by the membership will be submitted in writing to Advisory Board members together with the yearly report. Amendments are fully incorporated into these Bylaws once passed by a simple majority vote of the members present at the AGM.

Section 3. Any journal member or Advisory Board member may propose amendments to the Executive Committee at any time.