

## BOOK REVIEWS/RECENSIONS

### Multilateral Sanctions Revisited: Lessons Learned from Margaret Doxey

Andrea Charron and Clara Portela, eds., Montreal and Kingston:  
McGill-Queen's University Press, 2022, pp. 288

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*Multilateral Sanctions Revisited: Lessons Learned from Margaret Doxey* brings together a collective of 20 women authors to pay tribute to a pioneering female scholar of sanctions. The particularity of this work lies both in its exclusively female authorship and in the framework that the authors have derived from the lifelong conceptual research work of Margaret P. Doxey. Applied throughout the book, this framework decodes state behaviour as well as the current evolution of the practice of economic sanctions. The authors provide students of sanctions with a reminder of the definition and evolution of the key concept of multilateral sanctions, which help the reader to navigate through 281 well-researched pages of text.

The first part of the book presents a precise analysis of the behaviour of each permanent member state of the United Nations Security Council in relation to using economic sanctions multilaterally, regionally and unilaterally. With a meticulous sense of detail, the authors expose the ins and outs of the political culture of each state, helping readers to understand the cautious or mixed use of sanctions by some states versus its extensive use by others. This case-by-case study of the propensity or reticence to use sanctions is a key contribution to the state of the art, since it is largely missing in the existing literature on economic sanctions.

While the first part of the book focuses on the historical behaviour of the states, the second part of the book analyzes the rapid contemporary changes experienced in the practice of economic sanctions. At present, sanctions may be global, or highly targeted, or applied to specific fields such as cybersecurity and cryptocurrencies. Doxey's research once again offers a framework for reading and deciphering topical phenomena such as cyber sanctions or the evasion of economic sanctions through digital technology.

One of the key strengths of this book consists in drawing from the lessons of the past in order to decode the present and discuss prospects for the future. The authors extend Professor Doxey's work by applying her analysis of economic sanctions to recently emerging themes. Navigating between tradition and innovation, the book provides a firm foundation for the state of the art and offers a thorough overview of multilateral sanctions from the point of view of the regimes that issue them (such as Russia), as well as an analysis of their nature and their field of application. In addition, it discusses the circumvention techniques that economic actors develop to avoid the effects of sanctions.

The book contributes to our understanding—for academics, for students and for practitioners—of the complexities of both the political and economic stakes of sanctions. One limitation is that the authors do not fully construct the necessary bridge between the theoretical analysis and economic actors that would allow them to draw lessons from the research presented in this volume. If the economic sanctions primarily affect the targeted states, they also affect the economic world of private-sector actors and companies. A stronger bridge between theory and applied practice could have produced a guide for economic actors to current trends and risks in light of the evolving practice of sanctions.

In conclusion, *Multilateral Sanctions Revisited: Lessons Learned from Margaret Doxey* is a thought-provoking book that provides a comprehensive understanding of the current ecosystem of economic sanctions.

## James Tully: To Think and Act Differently

Alexander Livingston, ed., New York: Routledge, 2022, pp. 324

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Alexander Livingston's collection *James Tully: To Think and Act Differently*, a recent volume released in the Routledge Innovators in Political Theory series, opens with a fitting description of an intersubjective exercise titled the "Tully Circle." Inspired by James Tully's work, the Tully Circle is an exercise in which individuals listen and share experiences, seeking greater understanding of one another and the socio-political environment in which they live and building through difference to community. Livingston's collection on Tully does a facsimile of the same.

Consolidating and thematizing a collection of Tully's articles, book chapters and speeches from disparate sources, Livingston weaves the story of Tully's career through Tully's own words. Foregrounded in this volume's narrative are the theoretical structures and normative justifications for the very innovation that led to the creation of the Tully Circle: Tully's public philosophy. It is the objective of Livingston's collection to connect this public philosophy to Tully's innovations and discoveries, in order to "provide readers with a perspicuous representation of public philosophy as an ongoing experiment with reconstructing the practice of political theory as a democratizing and diversifying dialogue between scholars and citizens" (2).

This objective is accomplished by way of the volume's three thematized sections. The first section explores Tully's understanding of public philosophy and its practice. In essays such as "Deparochialising Political Theory and Beyond: A Dialogue Approach to Comparative Political Thought," Tully rejects abstract theorizing of political philosophy, establishing the irresolvable entanglement of theory and practice and eschewing traditional elevations of the former over the latter.

This brings the volume to its second section, which articulates new conceptions and contours of citizenship and freedom in "downshifting" toward grassroots political engagement. What is citizenship if not bound to membership in the institution(s) of a nation-state? What is freedom when not lashed to legal structures? Essays such as "The Agonistic Freedom of Citizens" and "Two Meanings of Global Citizenship: Modern and Diverse" sketch Tully's answers, putting flesh onto the bones of public philosophy and situating these answers within crises such as "diversity blindness" (5) that permeate liberal democracies.

The collection's final section brings together Tully's writings on ongoing crises that threaten civic freedom, explicating necessary shifts in thought and praxis that can help circumvent their persistence and far-reaching effects. Works such as "A View of Transformative Reconciliation: *Strange Multiplicity* and the Spirit of Haida Gwaii at Twenty" address familiar themes and concerns of colonialism present throughout Tully's career. However, this section also contains essays on less explicit parts of Tully's work, such as an intriguing reflection on political and existential nonviolence titled "Integral Nonviolence: Two Lawyers on Nonviolence: Mohandas K. Gandhi and Richard B. Gregg."

Balancing accessibility and precision, the collection captures broad themes of Tully's public philosophy without losing granular theoretical details. For instance, while Tully's work is still largely tied to thinkers such as Wittgenstein or Foucault, Livingston draws out the crucial contributions of