

accepted, provided that he left the teaching profession.

In 1956-57 Wight took a sabbatical year from the LSE, serving as a visiting scholar at the University of Chicago and standing in for the absent Hans Morgenthau. Wight took this opportunity to develop and to present the drafts of the work on international theory for which he is perhaps today best known: his lectures on the 'three traditions' of realism, rationalism and revolutionism.[28]

Since the early 1990s, however, these works have been overshadowed by Wight's earlier writings, especially by his Chicago/LSE lectures on international theory. Indeed, one of the most significant moments in the recent history of the field came with the publication, in 1991, of *International Theory: The Three Traditions*.^[39] The book might easily have been dismissed as a historical curiosity if not for the sympathy of Wight's former students and the enthusiasm of a new generation of theorists eager to distance themselves from American thought. Instead, it reinvigorated the 'English school' and remains, for better or worse, a touchstone for those working within that tradition. In 2005, a later series of lectures, *Four Seminal Thinkers*, were published, the eponymous thinkers being Machiavelli, Grotius, Kant and Mazzini. The impact of this elegant volume is yet to be determined.^[40]

Martin Wight: A Biographical Overview of his Life and Work by Ian Hall, School of History and Politics, University of Adelaide.

- Footnotes -

[1] Pitt, 'Wight, (Robert James) Martin (1913-1972)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online edition.

[2] Hedley Bull, 'Introduction: Martin Wight and the study of international relations', in Wight, *Systems of States* ed. Hedley Bull (Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1977), p. 3.

[3] Bull, 'Martin Wight and the study of international relations', p. 3.

[4] During the inter-war period, a single lecturer was employed by the College to assist the Woodrow Wilson Professor with his teaching duties.

[5] Brian Porter, 'E. H. Carr – The Aberystwyth Years, 1936-47', in Michael Cox (ed.), *E. H. Carr: A Critical Appraisal* (Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2004), p. 53. The successful applicant, favoured by Carr, was Hugh Seton-Watson.

[6] Bull, 'Martin Wight and the study of international relations', p. 3.

[7] Wight, 'Christian Pacifism', *Theology* 33:193 (July 1936), pp. 12-21.

[8] Bull (op. cit.) dates Wight's employment at Chatham House from 1936 to 1938. However, Wight to Toynbee, 13 October, 1954, *Toynbee MSS 86*, Bodleian Library, Oxford, states that Wight joined Chatham House in the spring of 1937. See *The Republic of South Africa* (London: Oxford University Press, 1937), *The Political and Strategic Interests of the United Kingdom* (London: Oxford University Press, 1938) and H. V. Hodson (ed.), *The British Empire: A Report on its Structure and Problems* (London: Oxford University Press, 1937). Hedley Bull, in 'Martin Wight and the study of international relations', argues that Wight also worked on the *Surveys*, and contributed to Toynbee's *Study*. It is more plausible that this work was done after rather than before the Second World War (1946-49).

[9] Wight to Toynbee, 13 October 1954, *Toynbee MSS 86*. On the broader intellectual relationship between the two, see Ian Hall, 'Challenge and Response: The Lasting Engagement of Arnold J. Toynbee and Martin Wight', *International Relations* 17:3 (2003), pp. 389-404.

[10] Laski to Wight, 26 December 1938, Wight MSS 233 3/9, British Library of Political and Economic Sciences, London.

[11] It should be noted that Wight probably need not have taken this stand: he was in a

'reserved occupation' and suffered from chronic asthma. See Pitt to Bull, 2 April 1974, *Wight MSS 250*. Parts of Wight's application are reproduced in Bull, 'Martin Wight and the study of international relations', p. 4, and Dunne, *Inventing International Society*, p. 65, note 23.

[12] Pitt, 'Wight, (Robert James) Martin (1913-1972)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online version.

[13] For some of the details of this position, see Bull to Butterfield, 19 March, 1976, *Butterfield MSS 531(i)/ B191*, Cambridge University Library.

[14] Wight, *The Development of the Legislative Council 1606-1945* vol. I (London: Faber & Faber, 1946); *The Gold Coast Legislative Council* (London: Faber & Faber, 1947); *British Colonial Constitutions* (London: Clarendon, 1952).

[15] At this time it seems that Charles Manning made an unsuccessful bid to bring Wight to the LSE, but he was unable to create a new Readership in his Department. See Manning to Bull, 11 April 1974, *Wight MSS 250*.

[16] *Power Politics Looking Forward* Pamphlet no. 8 (London: RIIA, 12(a)-6(b)-4a ne.004 Tj -0c 0 TwT(

'The State and the International Community', pp. 88-105; 'History and Judgment: Butterfield, Niebuhr and the Technical Historian', *The Frontier* 1:8 (1950), pp. 301-314; 'What Makes a Good Historian?', *The Listener*, 53:1355 (17 February 1955), pp. 283-284; 'War and International Politics', *The Listener* 54:1389 (13 October 1955) pp. 584-585; 'The Power Struggle within the United Nations', *Proceedings of the Institute of World Affairs* 33rd session (Los Angeles: USC, 1956), pp. 247-259; 'Why is there no International Theory?', *International Relations* 2 (1960), pp. 35-48; 'Brutus in Foreign Policy: The Memoirs of Sir Anthony Eden', *International Affairs* 36:3 (1960), pp. 299-309.

[28] Wight to Morgenthau, undated draft (January 1956), Wight MSS 103. The lectures were later reconstructed and published as Wight, *International Theory: The Three Traditions* ed. Gabriele Wight & Brian Porter (Leicester & London: RIIA & Leicester University Press, 1991).

[29] Bullock to Wight, 9 July 1955 & Wight to Bullock, 17 July 1955, both in *Wight MSS* 233 1/9.

[30] See *Wight MSS* 32.

[31] Wight to Grodzins, 27 May 1957, *Wight MSS* 103.

[32] Wight, 'Why is th1(es)5()]TJ Ow 0.34 0 0 7.62.6(06(d)9(p)98.16 -1.22Tj -0(r)13(r)13(e)1.9(c

'On the Abolition of War: Observations on a Memorandum by Walter Millis', in Harry Bauer & Elisabetta Brighi (eds.), *International Relations at LSE: A History of 75 Years* (London: Millennium Publishing Group, 2003), pp. 51-60.

Sir Charles Petrie, *Diplomatic History 1713-1933*, IA, 23:4 (October 1947), p. 574.

A. L. Rowse, *The Use of History* & R. G. Collingwood, *The Idea of History*, IA, 23:4 (1947), pp. 575-577.

W. W. Rostow, *The American Diplomatic Revolution*, IA 23:4 (1947), pp. 610-611.

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'Problems of Mass Democracy', on E. H. Carr,

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Asa Briggs, 'Professor Martin Wight – European Studies at Sussex', *The Times*, 21 July 1972, p. 14.

Hedley Bull, 'Introduction: Martin Wight and the study of international relations', in Martin Wight, *Systems of States* ed. Hedley Bull (Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1977), pp. 1-20.

___ 'Martin Wight and the theory of international relations', in Martin Wight, *International Theory: The Three Traditions* ed. Gabriele Wight & Brian Porter (Leicester & London: Leicester University Press, 1991), pp. ix-xxiii.

Herbert Butterfield, *Raison d'état: The Relations between Morality and Government* (Sussex: Martin Wight Memorial Lecture, 1975).

Tim Dunne, 'Colonial Encounters in International Society: Reading Wight, Writing Australia', *Australian Journal of International Affairs* 51:3 (1997), pp. 309-323.

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