a common, but incorrect, story of Sexuality: Volume 1 explicitly exempts normative psychiatry (as he, while he clearly took note of, his approach is due to his own discourse (both spoken and written). Yet, as the writer and reader, 'what is accepted into a highly coded, heavily po­ liced space is still largely outside the organisation's members. And their attendant theories are widely, and how much of their question.

regarding Foucault's psychoanalysis, Reynolds' notion' takes its cue from Fou­ cault's ascession - the individual's of homosexuality as an ex­ as and groups can actively tions for themselves. Rey­ nolds may 'tilt towards the ern' (p 6), but his use of as too loose. Similarly, he applies one form of storytelling believes it has more valid­ of 'storytelling'.

Identity, community and not figure in the book. The

consolidation of an increasingly visible gay and lesbian cul­ ture (particularly in Sydney and Melbourne) during this decade, in conjunction with community responses to HIV/AIDS, are surely crucial facets of the 'remaking' of the Australian homosexual. Of course, covering the 1980s in the same de­ tail as the 1970s would entail a major expansion of the book, but the political response to HIV/AIDS is also context for the emergence of 'queer' in the 1990s, which is addressed in the book's "Epilogue". Arguably, however, Reynolds chooses to focus on CAMP, gay liberation and (to a lesser extent) queer because his history of modern Australian homosexuality is primarily a history of ideas and, judged in these terms, he has written a first-rate account of key debates and 'transitional concepts' in modern Australian gay history.

Liberty for Women, Freedom and Feminism in the Twenty-First Century
Reviewed by KAREN GARNER, Florida International University

This collection of eighteen essays, edited by Wendy McElroy, editor and research fellow at the Independent Institute and self-proclaimed founder of "ifeminism", addresses the central tenets of "individualist feminism," or "libertarian feminism." These include absolute freedom of choice for individuals, absolute right for individuals to protect themselves and their property, and absolute equality in the state's treatment of men and women. The authors also share a funda­ mental faith in the liberating and democratizing impact of free market capitalism to correct past discrimination and continued inequalities that have survived after civil rights laws has made discrimination in the workplace illegal.

The "villains" that the authors of these essays take on are "Catherine MacKinnon / Andrea Dworkin / Radical Feminists" who define women as an "oppressed class," along with
affirmative action and any protective legislation that treats women as a class. Individualism reigns here; the “victim mentality” that the authors find inherent in Radical and Liberal Feminist theories and strategies for social change is attacked vigorously. These essays take on an eclectic mix of topics, with varying degrees of scholarly rigour. They range in length from three to thirty-five pages and run the gamut from undocumented polemical essays to researched historical and contemporary policy reviews. Grouped into six sections, beginning with “Foundations,” followed by “Women and Sex”; “Women and the Family”; “Women and Work”; “Women and Violence”; and “Women and Technology,” the goal of this collection is to apply “the theory of feminism to specific issues that confront women in the twenty-first century.” (p 18) The authors express a range of opinions regarding male-female difference and its social implications, yet they are uniformly opposed to state intervention to address male-female differences in social or work roles or socio-economic status, when political equality of the sexes is absolutely guaranteed.

The three essays on “Women and Sex” attack censorship and focus on freedom of choice for “consenting adults”. Nadine Strossen, president of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), opposes anti-pornography and anti-obscenity laws. Norma Jean Almodovar, a former president of COYOTE and founder of International Sex Worker Foundation for Art, Culture and Education, argues that “Prostitution (and pornography) must be considered the same issue for feminists as abortion. It is the right to choice” (p 75). Martha C. Nussbaum, Professor at the University of Chicago, agrees that a woman has the right to make decisions about how she will contract freely with her own body, and prostitution is merely a “form of bodily service, albeit one that is stigmatized as immoral” (p 91).

Mimi Gladstein’s essay in the “Women and the Family” seems oddly out of place in this collection. Gladstein ruminates on the ways her “Jewish Mothering” skills were applied successfully to chairing the English and theatre arts depart-
The three essays on "Women and Work" challenge radical and liberal feminist support for affirmative action, sexual harassment laws, and 'comparable worth' calculations to address the persistent wage gap between male and female earnings. In an argumentative attack, Wendy McElroy asserts that "Affirmative action has been a debacle. It has not cured sex segregation in the workplace or closed the wage gap between men and women. More importantly it has hindered the institution that has done the most to benefit women economically: the free market" (p 181). Cathy Young, research associate with Cato Institute and Vice President of Women's Freedom Network, explains that sexual harassment laws that went into force after Anita Hill / Clarence Thomas hearings 1991 were too subjective. But, in the wake of the Clinton / Lewinsky sex scandal, there has been a "new cultural consensus"; that a sexual harassment claim "should require either tangible job detriment or severe demonstrable psychological harm" (p 202). Ellen Frankel Paul attacks the concept of "comparable worth" on several fronts: it violates feminism's free market credo and comparable worth calculations are so arbitrary and subjective that they are impractical. The "self-regulating" labor market, she argues, is fairer than any state regulations could be.

Two essays focus on "Women and Violence." Rita J. Simon, founder and president of Women's Freedom Network and Professor of Public Affairs at American University School
of Law, makes a short, statistic-filled argument that women are not the major targets of violent crime. Three Colorado lawyers, Richard W. Stevens, Hugo Teufel III, and Matthew W. Biscan, propose their own solution to women’s susceptibility to violent crime, including violent attack from an intimate: women should prepare to defend themselves and a gun can “equalize” the size/strength difference that usually disadvantages women when they are attacked.

The final section on “Women and Technology” again contains two somewhat anomalous and very brief contributions. One essay by Lois Copeland, a board member and former president of American Association of Physicians and Surgeons calls for an affordable insurance alternative to Medicare because the present bureaucratic reporting system “enslaves” physicians (p 282). Another essay by Janis Cortese, writer and founding member of 3rd Wave: Feminists for the New Millennium, declares that the current “Third Wave” generation of feminists has new issues to grapple with and is not interested in taking on the fights waged by their mothers or grandmothers — particularly the fight to protect reproductive rights and access to abortion, because she asserts, that fight has already been won. Wendy McElroy contributes another entry and argues that new reproductive technologies will liberate women by providing women with more choices about when and if to have children. Faith Gibson, a long-practicing community midwife contributes a well-researched history of the contentious relationship between midwives and medical profession from 1899-1999. Her essay reviews recent state policies governing midwifery and concludes with recommendations for legislative and practical changes that would allow midwives and physicians to both provide care, that is, a “shared maternity care system” (p 323).

This collection, while somewhat uneven in quality, encompasses a broad range of issues that are central to the individualist feminist ideology. These provocative views are not often represented well in edited volumes of feminist theoretical perspectives, but without a doubt, these essays would
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add fuel to lively and enlightening debates taking place in
women's and gender studies classrooms.

Gender Trouble Down Under:
Australian Masculinities
By David Coad, Presses Universitaires de
Reviewed by JAMES BENNETT, University of Auckland

Former New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange once
quipped that '[New Zealanders] see Australia as a place of
wide open spaces and lots of money - a sort of California in
drag.' Renowned for his incisive wit and throw away lines,
Lange most likely had in mind images from late twentieth
century Australian popular culture spotlighted by that cele-
brated queering of the Australian Outback, Priscilla, Queen of
the Desert (1994) depicted on the cover. What he almost cer-
tainly did not have in mind was the systematic queer re-
reading of two centuries of the Great Australian Legend, of-
fered to us in David Coad's provocative and stimulating can-
vas.

Organised into seven chapters by chronology and
theme, supplemented by a useful glossary of 'Oz Lingo' for
non-Australians, this book will appeal to both an academic
and popular audience interested in gender studies and Aus-
tralian studies. It is also a very timely intervention for a soci-
ety that is witnessing the rise of the metrosexual and one that
is mired in a debate on the crisis of masculinity in schools; a
debate which tends to reduce the problem to a dearth of male
teacher role models in the classroom whilst appearing to ig-
nore the impact of constructions of masculinity. To this ex-
tent, Coad's prompt is an important one: 'The label "poofter"
in the minds of certain individuals, is still synonymous with
gender traitor, non-man, unmasculine and un-Australian' (p
44).

The author begins by identifying the seminal identity
icons of Australian society. He immediately subverts the