each of the areas within the broad
nder boundary discourses in Terry
ale Femaling and Male Feminism", 
that discusses a male simulacrum of 
s can appear in the same text indi
g made by the editorial team. The 
says and these meta-groupings is 
scope as Zurn struggles with the 
nd Goldie straddles sexuality, per-

ography of male gendered environ-
and includes a wild exploration of 
masculinity in Craig Wilkins' 
white House Black". Wilkins dis-
Million Man March, and within the 
Lockean space as a problematic 
the white male inhabitant (p 205).

"Ethical Significance of Male Bod-
all and the Short of It: Male Sport 
structed insecurities of men to-
ther essays throughout the text, 
the female experience and as-
the second essay, Bjorn Krondor-
Body: Confessions of an African 
asserts a more esoteric connec-
tical debate. Krondorfer examines 
and notes that each confessor's 
of the body robs them of the 
fessional form" (p 252). Just as 
white male gaze to self-identify 
confessors' failure to recognise 
and reading of their disserta-
ledge a gendered imprint on their 
knowledge the overemphasis that 
acknowledgement of its gendered 
ngton's "A Father's Touch: Caring 
discusses the significance of tacti-
ocurred in the relationships that 
Century, and a recognition of the 
 in father-child relationships (p 
ily disparate range of ethical con-
appropriate for a final collection of 
he further development of dis-
courses on physical manifestations of masculinity.

In the preface, Tuana discusses the dearth of discovery texts on the 
contemporary male body, and although Revealing Male Bodies lines up 
many of the usual suspects — extremes of masculinity, over-
examinations of the phallus, and social constructions of masculinity — 
this text is able to deliver an energised debate in an area that clearly must 
grow within the field of gender studies.

Common ground or mutual exclusion?
Women's movements and international relations
Braig M and Wolte S (eds)
Reviewed by Michael Howard, University of Newcastle, Australia

The focus of this book is the engagement and enmeshment of 
women's organisations inspired by contemporary feminism with state in-
itutions and at the international level. The book attests to the phases of 
this process: global transmissions of radical social movement impulses; 
growth of supra-national networks of women's advocacy organisations; 
the pivotal importance of the five yearly UN Conferences on Women; and 
the growing 'entrism' of feminist NGOs to mainstream international or-
organisations. Feminists and feminist NGOs have found themselves 
granted consultative status, appointed as insiders, successful in shaping 
policy documents and winning contracts. The question posed is one of 
impact. Has the process of engagement been 'transformative', in the 
sense of radically changing power relations between men and women via 
mainstream institutional practices? Has it been more 'additive', a new dis-
course that sits alongside but has not deposed dominant ones? Might it 
have been counter-productive, a gain in legitimacy for the patriarchy and 
a demobilisation of radical energies? No contributor sees transformation 
but few support disengagement; rather re-assessment of how to recap-
ture original ambitions in a new context.

The book, which grew out of an international symposium in Germany 
in 2000, is divided into five sections. The first is an overview of the impact 
of feminism on the academic field of international relations and on the 
practical world of international relations. The next three sections look spe-
cifically at the fields of development, conflict management and human 
ights, while the final short section has three responses from male aca-
demics in international relations. The book is addressed primarily to an 
audience oriented to feminist debates but is mostly accessible to a wider 
audience. For this latter purpose however some greater background in 
the editorial overview of key tenets of contemporary feminism (eg its 
claimed distinctive epistemology) would have been advantageous. Over-
all, the collection is coherent, illuminating and highly constructive, with the breadth of experience of most of the contributors across academe, activism and consulting a plus.

The first chapter, by Marysia Zalewski, looks at the relationship between academic feminism and academic international relations. Zalewski rejects any notion of 'transformation' and is quite sceptical there has been much 'additive' achievement. She conceives that much feminist-inspired scholarship has emerged but argues that after a brief interlude of curiosity in the late 1980s and early 1990s about what 'feminism had to offer', the academic IR mainstream ('still overwhelmingly male dominated') has receded in its level of interest. The book returns to this area in its final section, when three male IR academics concede that integration of mainstream academic IR and academic feminism will be difficult, due in part to different epistemologies. Two insist that feminist theorising can be self-referential, the criticism made by feminists of male IR. All three men call for dialogue.

The second chapter opens the discussion of the world beyond academe. Nighat Said Khan sees more losses than gains in developments such as the shift in language from 'women' to 'gender', participation of feminist NGOs within the state (she provides a sobering example from Pakistan) and the endorsement of Western dominated human rights discourse ('uncomfortably reminiscent of the nineteenth century European discourse of "civilising and Christianising the barbaric natives"'). Reflecting on the UN Conference at Beijing (1995) and New York (2000) Khan, a Marxist-socialist feminist, sees a dispiriting outcome: a deradicalisation of a once-spontaneous social movement and changes in national and supra-national state institutions that are mainly cosmetic, not substantive.

Opening the section on development, Claudia von Braunmuhl outlines the engagement of feminist NGOs with development strategy and programs since the 1980s. She highlights the success of feminist NGOs in mainstreaming issues involving women in policy documents, though under the problematic rubric of 'gender'. But she sees a widening gap between agency rhetoric and actual change in the 1990s, an outcome she links both to the wider influence of macro-economic neo-liberalism and to the entrenched patriarchal structure and culture of agencies. She does not however argue for a pull-out by insider feminists but for a renewed commitment to 'hybridity', a dialogue between feminists within and without the state apparatus. Her downbeat assessment is borne out by Renate Rott's case study of an international aid programme in Guatemala and Nicaragua. On the one hand, there is a consolidation of 'politically correct' discourse in the programme documents and a gain in professionalism and legitimacy by some urban feminist NGOs. But on the ground there is a dearth of involvement transformative kind.

In the next section of the hurst observe that the uptake women, in the academic an lagged well behind its uptake the broad academic field of in ever, see definite signs of cl stage. While women are still flict resolution, in Africa they is central to peace-maintenar is concerned however that, as patory aspects of western fen this process. Like contributors tradition-oriented women in nc unaware of, these wider notion

The three contributions in the a more positive assessment t and conflict resolution. Uta Ru the feminist breakthrough at l Rights. Ruppert believes the h vide a unifying umbrella for th the track record of the mover working around issues of cultu demic in Ghana, takes this furl in Ghana and Nigeria have fo ments of the 1990s to be key governments in areas such as rights and education. Sonya same vein for Kenya. She also of national NGOs to bring the r means of training of civic edu there for women as a result. It in these three contributions pi rights discourse proving more development discourse.

A critical introduction
Nikki Sullivan, 2003
Edinburgh: Edinburgh Unive
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Reviewed by Dr Felicity Gra
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In the next section of the book, Cordula Reimann and Donna Pank-
hurst observe that the uptake of feminist discourse, or even attention to women, in the academic and practical field of conflict resolution has lagged well behind its uptake in development studies or, for that matter, the broad academic field of international relations. Pankhurst does, however, see definite signs of change in approaches to the 'post-conflict' stage. While women are still not being invited into the negotiation of conflict resolution, in Africa they are being promoted by international NGOs as central to peace-maintenance, especially at the local level. Pankhurst is concerned however that, as in the development field, the more emanci-
patory aspects of western feminist thought will not be brought to bear in this process. Like contributors across the book, she concedes that many tradition-oriented women in non-Western settings remain opposed to, or unaware of, these wider notions of what is possible for women.

The three contributions in the section on women and human rights strike a more positive assessment than those in the sections on development and conflict resolution. Uta Ruppert rightly emphasises the importance of the feminist breakthrough at the 1993 UN World Conference on Human Rights. Ruppert believes the human rights discourse will continue to pro-
vide a unifying umbrella for the women's movement, in part because of the track record of the movement's internal global caucus processes in working around issues of cultural difference. Akua Kuenyehia, a law aca-
demic in Ghana, takes this further by arguing that women's organisations in Ghana and Nigeria have found the extended UN human rights docu-
ments of the 1990s to be key devices to put pressure on their national governments in areas such as domestic violence, as well as reproductive rights and education. Sonya Wolte argues even more strongly in the same vein for Kenya. She also presents an excellent outline of the efforts of national NGOs to bring the rights discourse to bear at the local level by means of training of civic educators and the real changes that are afoot there for women as a result. It remains to be seen whether the optimism in these three contributions proves to be well-founded, with the human rights discourse proving more potent in actual change than the earlier development discourse.

A critical introduction to Queer Theory
Nikki Sullivan, 2003
Reviewed by Dr Felicity Grace, Griffith University, Australia