

chapters in Part V examine the distinctive features of Antarctic policy making in four selected countries — Australia, Chile, Norway and the United States — and examine whether those features affect the ability of the Consultative Parties as a group to cope with differences among themselves as well as external pressures.

Governing the Antarctic presents a wide ranging and comprehensive argument on the effectiveness and

legitimacy of the Antarctic Treaty System. The book traces the change in focus of the central principles of the ATS from peaceful use to environmental protection. The focus on Australia's central role in the ATS and the insights into Australia's foreign and domestic policy making on Antarctica provide added interest to a valuable study of the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Antarctic Treaty System.

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Measuring Immorality Social Inquiry and The Problem of Illegitimacy

by Gail Reekie; Cambridge University Press, Melbourne, 1998; 215 pp; \$29.95 softcover.

While the titles of so many books promise much and deliver far less, this title holds true to the book's content. In this scholarly text, Gail Reekie identifies a need for an unravelling and repositioning of illegitimacy. In her view, the persistent negative reaction by politicians, moral crusaders, the media and the public, to out-of-wedlock pregnancies is in conflict with current more liberal sexual and reproductive views and practices. These many voices of authority associate single parenthood with a plethora of social ills that include the breakdown of the family unit, the rise of crime, juvenile delinquency and spiralling welfare costs. The author sees social-scientific discourse, through its historical accreditation, as being responsible for these distorted views.

Measuring Immorality explores the many layers of illegitimacy drawing on psychological, ethnographic, economic, historical, sociological, and eugenic conceptualisations that have existed from the Middle Ages to the present day. In the first four chapters Reekie traces the discourse of illegitimacy as a social phenomenon encased in immorality. This moves from the attachment of moral meanings to official illegitimacy statistics in France during the 19th century, through the assertions of the demographic significance of illegitimacy by population growth theorists, to the assumed connections between racial inferiority and illegitimacy.

Having identified the historical positioning of illegitimacy within social inquiry as 'socially destructive', the author moves to deconstruct this location and in the remaining six

chapters attempts to expose the supposed truths. Some of the more popular perceptions of the causes and effects of this social phenomenon are examined in this second half of the book. These include the social acceptance of out-of-wedlock childbearing within white working class communities, that infants born out-of-wedlock are at a much greater risk of death or physical harm, that unmarried teenage motherhood denotes low intelligence and immaturity, that two parent families with the father continually present are essential to social wellbeing and that white, middleclass and mature women who choose to bear children out-of-wedlock are selfish.

Although the author concludes that the depth and diversity of disparaging voices within the discourse is 'powerfully cumulative' and leaves little room for dissent, this does not exclude the need for a redefining of illegitimacy if those within the social sciences gave different shape and meaning in their analysis of out-of-wedlock births. The voices they have employed in the past have unequivocally contributed to the perpetuation of an ideal legitimate culture, which favours particular classes, genders, races and sexualities. Reekie argues that a repositioning would serve to deflect the use of social science facts to support the 'illegitimacy equals immorality' conclusion fostered by politicians, bureaucrats and others.

Measuring Immorality provides a very convincing illustration of how, through the measuring of immorality, these 'truths' have become ingrained within the social sciences. If readers are expecting to ultimately be rewarded

with a blueprint for the separation of immorality from out-of-wedlock births in future debate then they will be disappointed. The book's ultimate value is in its consolidation of an extensive range of theoretical material postulated on the subject of illegitimacy. While the language style and theoretical content is often very dense, this book is intended by the author to be a scholarly exposé of illegitimacy and as such is probably more suited to an academic audience.

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Turnaround How America's Top Cop Reversed the Crime Epidemic

by William Bratton; Random House 1998; \$49.95 hardcover.

Bratton is famous for being put in charge of the New York subway system and introducing a policy of 'zero tolerance'. His success in 'cleaning up the subway' led to him becoming a media personality and later (after a short stint in charge of the Boston Police) being put in charge of the New York Police. He was forced to leave that job after a fight with Republican Mayor Giuliani.

In America, crime is no longer seen as a social problem. It is seen as phenomena brought about by the greed or evil of criminals. The answer to crime, according to the authorities, is to have tough laws and tough police. Moreover, criminals deserve no compassion. Compassion should be reserved for the victims.

Bratton's approach to policing the New York subways has been regarded as a shining model for what is known as 'zero tolerance policing'. Although statistics show the incidence of crime fell in New York when Bratton ran the Police Department, other possible causes include a decrease in unemployment and a fall in drug use. Nevertheless, it would seem that Bratton was responsible for achieving some positive reduction in crime.

Turnaround is in its own way fascinating. This is not because the book is especially well written or because Bratton is necessarily someone to admire or even to take seriously. However, the book remains an exposé of how things work in America, though a