

FAS/FAE, and alcohol abuse by the mother is not seen to be necessary. In some cases, just the fact that the child is Indigenous is enough for non-medical persons to perceive prenatal alcohol exposure had occurred, especially if the child has been in foster or adoptive care, or is from certain urban or reserve communities where alcohol abuse is perceived to be high.

<sup>11</sup>In the weeks following the workshop, a report was produced and delivered to the IGH and to the workshop participants (Greaves, Poole and Cormier). While I gave a small amount of feedback to the organizers, at the time I could not imagine how any kind of meaningful research recommendations could come out of what felt like a very disjointed debate and discussion. However, much to my surprise and appreciation, I received a report in which the authors carefully describe and analyze the information given, producing a set of research recommendations that challenge the assumptions and questionable practices attached to the category FAS and the treatment of pregnant women. After having reviewed the report I not only feel that it signifies a successful representation of the ideas expressed and debated at the workshop, but it also attempts to redefine, at least to some degree, the ways in which research questions attached to alcohol use by pregnant women should be framed and researched in the Canadian context.

#### References

- Aase, J. M. "The Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in American Indians: A High Risk Group." *Neurobehavioral Toxicology and Teratology* 3 (1981): 153-156.
- Abel, E. L. *Fetal Alcohol Abuse Syndrome*. New York: Plenum, 1998.
- Asante, K. O. "FAS in Northwest BC and the Yukon." *BC Medical Journal* 23 (7) (1981): 331-335.
- Asante, K. O. and J. Nelms-Matzke. *Survey of Children with Chronic Handicaps and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in Yukon and Northwest British Columbia*. Ottawa: National Native Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Health and Welfare Canada, 1985.
- Asante, K. O. and G. Robinson. "Pregnancy Outreach Program in British Columbia: The Prevention of Alcohol-Related Birth Defects." *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 81 (1990): 76-77.
- Children's Commission of the B.C. Ministry for Children and Families. *Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: A Call for Action in B.C.* Victoria: Children's Commission of the B.C. Ministry for Children and Families, 2001.
- Ginsburg, F. D. and R. Rapp. "Introduction." *Conceiving the New World Order: The Global Politics of Reproduction*. Eds. F. D. Ginsburg and R. Rapp. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995. 1-17
- Greaves, L., N. Poole and R. Cormier. *Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Women's Health: Setting a Women-Centred Research Agenda*. Vancouver: The British Columbia Centre of Excellence in Women's Health, 2002.
- May, P. A. "Fetal Alcohol Effects Among North American Indians: Evidence and Implications for Society." *Alcohol Health and Research World* 15 (3) (1991): 239-248.
- Streissguth, A. P. *Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: A Guide for Families and Communities*. Toronto: Paul H. Brooks Publishing Co., 1997.
- Tait, C. L. *A Study of the Service Needs of Pregnant Addicted Women in Manitoba*. Winnipeg: Prairie Women's Health Centre of Excellence, 2000.

## JANICE CAMERON

### The Blue Ribbon

horses that prance at the starting line  
with eyes that devour the distance to the finish

his eyes eat the floor between us  
my eyes consume the length to the door

I'm the faster runner but it is the bang  
of the signal that always freezes me

I'm used to it now  
and I'll run like I'm meant to

whether there are green fields or brown grass  
past the door the blue sky will be above my head

the blue sky will be above my head

*Janice Cameron's poetry appears earlier in this volume.*