

of international relations theory could find this book problematic, as Young does not explain what he means by regime theory, but merely cites briefly the major literature on the subject. Even readers familiar with regime theory will not necessarily find a clear explanation of how Young understands that concept. Young accepts the most common definition of a regime posed by Stephen Krasner (1983:2) as the “sets of rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that defined social practices,” but he misses several opportunities to demonstrate fully how the specific development of AEPS and BEAR is best explained by such an approach. For example, he has little to say about the participation of the international indigenous organizations that play a key role in the activities of the AEPS, treating these groups as mere observers. Yet one can argue that their full participation on all of the working groups and the task group of the AEPS is an important new contribution to the decision-making process and represents a new social practice. Hence their inclusion is an important factor in the development of the new international Arctic regime. Young also does not consider the different understandings of sustainable development that have developed among the various actors involved in the AEPS. When the AEPS was created, for example, the government of Canada attempted to expand the definition of the term “sustainable development,” in marked contrast to the position taken by the United States government. As the AEPS was developed, major disputes arose over which definition would be reflected in the composition and mandate of the working groups. Thus, Young missed an important opportunity to explain how a common understanding of sustainable development was reached. Such an account would have been an important addition to our understanding of the important role that ideas play in regime formation.

Another critique is that Young focuses on the role of the European states, to the exclusion of Canada. He appears to give almost total credit for the creation and work of the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) to the Norwegian participants. The reality is that much of the success of the working group may be attributed to Canadians and, in particular, to the work of David Stone and his colleagues in Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The key role of Canada and Canadian participants in the creation of the sustainable development task group is also not mentioned.

Young’s inclusion of BEAR as his second case study also illustrates his focus on European politics. A better case study for this book would have been the Arctic Council. Since in many ways the Council continues and further develops the regime created by the AEPS, it would have provided both a more interesting and richer examination of regime formation in the polar region and insight into the importance of Canadian participation. Young’s neglect of Canadians is also shown in his failure to mention Mary Simon, the first Canadian ambassador of circumpolar relations and the first Inuit to hold an ambassadorial position in Canada or the United States.

In short, this book contains some useful insights on the development of both AEPS and BEAR, but it does not measure up to Young’s usual standard of scholarship. By focusing on the role played by European officials and ignoring the actions of the Canadians, the author presents only a partial picture of the formation of the two organizations. He also misses the opportunity to explore the role of nongovernmental actions in international regimes, and to expand the theoretical understanding of regime theory.

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FANTASTIC ANTONE GROWS UP: ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS WITH FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME. Edited by JUDITH KLEINFELD, with BARBARA MORSE and SIOBHAN WESCOTT. Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2000. xviii + 424 p., bib., appendices, index. Softbound. US\$20.00.

Alcohol has been identified as a teratologic agent in pregnancy since biblical times. However, identification of a specific constellation of features in the child is relatively recent. Some have attributed the first description of the relationship between alcohol consumption and subsequent birth defects to Dr. Paul Lemoine and his colleagues in Nantes, France. In 1968, they described a group of 127 children born to alcoholic mothers with what is now a familiar constellation of features: unusual facies, increased frequency of malformation, psychomotor disturbance, and growth retardation. In 1973, Jones and Smith, in the *Lancet*, made observations on the “Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.” Over the last 30 years, a plethora of studies and observations in the scientific literature have established the toxic relationship of alcohol and pregnancy.

Prevalence studies have become more and more disheartening, despite public health and policy efforts. While original incidence of FAS/E (fetal alcohol syndrome/effects) is commonly identified as 1–3 per 1000 births in North America, it is increasingly clear that in some communities, those figures are many times higher, even up to 9–10 per 1000 live births, or one affected child in every 100 pregnancies.

What is equally clear is the social reality of many of these children, whose homes are marked by poverty, substance abuse, and social chaos. Many children, and in

some areas most of these children, enter the foster care system. The challenges of their behaviors, social skills, and educational needs mean that many of them also experience recurrent placement breakdown, moving from one foster care placement to another.

Almost a decade ago, Antone was written about by his foster mother Sally Caldwell in *Fantastic Antone Succeeds!* (1993), an edited volume containing chapters written by psychologists, teachers, researchers, and parents of alcohol-affected children. This book arose from his mother's need to identify the grassroots challenges of raising a child affected by alcohol, and to respond positively and with advocacy to those challenges. The book was written for lay people, parents of children affected by prenatal exposure to alcohol, and professionals. Above all, it was written to support a loving and informed community response to the many children like Antone who experience a range of sensory and behavioral vulnerabilities that present unique challenges to their caregivers. At the time, there were few parent groups or support networks, and even fewer advocacy bodies prepared to identify these challenges to medical professionals, educators, and legislators.

In year 2000, Antone has grown up. He is weathering adolescence, but, as written in the Foreword (p. xiv), his mother worries: "So far, one foot rests securely in the value-directed world of his family, his school, and religious community, but the other taps to the luring rhythm of corruptions that are within his reach." This book attempts to draw together the community of people who remain affected by alcohol through their stories and experiences. These were written by the children, grown and growing, and by the caregivers, parents, and professionals who help them negotiate the adult world, which is never routine, often unsafe, and always changing. The book is divided into three parts. The first part chronicles successful independent living of young adults with FAS/E, from their own perspective and that of their families. We hear how the families create for them their "external brain." The second part describes community strategies aimed at helping these young adults negotiate their way through the educational, legal, and social systems. Finally, the third part explores the grassroots movements that provide mentorship to the individuals and support to their families, tying together for us what is learned through the "wisdom of practice" approach taken throughout the book.

This approach is not purely descriptive. It has evolved from a theoretical construct developed by Judith Kleinfeld, Professor of Psychology at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, who pioneered the idea of "wisdom of practice" studies.

The construct has evolved to recognize and respect the "wisdom of experience of parents and other people who work with FAS/E" (p. 1) and provide a qualitative basis for the formation of grassroots theories of practice.

Most importantly, this book recognizes, as all parents must, that children ultimately learn to negotiate their own relationship with the world. Each individual account describes the experiences of negotiating home, work, and

interpersonal relationships. These descriptions support the development of stable and nurturing communities for children who are now at an age to venture outside the relative protection of their own families and negotiate the unpredictabilities of the outside world. Furthermore, the book offers each separate experience with respect for the wisdom it provides. As Caldwell writes, "Antone's battle with FAS is different from mine, and I have learned it is best not to confuse the two" (p. xv).

The ongoing challenge to many people with a disability is to convince their community of their real abilities. The editors write: "Our purpose in this book is to undermine an accepted but destructive myth – that people with FAS/E don't have a chance of getting a good job or of living on their own or of going to college" (p. 4). This second volume challenges us as individuals, communities, and society: Can we recognize and support the abilities of people who have been affected by alcohol? Can we see the world through their eyes and, as a supportive family and community, support and celebrate their place among us? Can we recognize the deficits in our own communities that continue to allow high levels of poverty and despair, depriving people of choices, encouraging individual and community alcoholism? Can we stop the cycle of separating children from their birth parents, bouncing them from placement to placement, and then punishing those children for their "behaviour"?

This book was written for parents and children living with FAS/E, to acknowledge their struggles, to support their choices, and to celebrate their victories. All the royalties from this book go to groups that support children with FAS/E and their families. The book is also for professionals in health care, social services, and education who provide guidance and support to those individuals and their families, and who can work with them to develop policy initiatives that support healthy communities. Finally, this book is a pointed reminder to all of us. One in 100 children is affected, and every one of those 100 adults will be shaping our future. This book is for each and every one of us.

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