

Parental Alienation for Families and Practitioners: Q&A



With Case Vignettes and Children's Artwork

**Alan D. Blotcky, Ph.D.
William Bernet, M.D.**

**PARENTAL ALIENATION
FOR FAMILIES AND PRACTITIONERS:
Q&A**

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Alan D. Blotcky, Ph.D., is a clinical and forensic psychologist in private practice in Birmingham, Alabama. He is also a clinical associate professor in the Department of Psychology, University of Alabama at Birmingham. Dr. Blotcky is a frequent court-appointed or retained expert in parental alienation cases throughout the country. He is on the Board of Directors of the Parental Alienation Study Group. Email: alanblotcky@att.net

William Bernet, M.D., a professor emeritus at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, was the founder and first president of the Parental Alienation Study Group. He is the author or editor of several books, including *Parental Alienation*, *DSM-5*, and *ICD-11* and *Parental Alienation – Science and Law*. Dr. Bernet has testified as an expert witness more than 300 times in 24 states. Email: william.bernet@vumc.org.

PARENTAL ALIENATION FOR FAMILIES AND PRACTITIONERS: Q&A

By

ALAN D. BLOTCKY, Ph.D.

*Private Practice
Birmingham, Alabama*

and

WILLIAM BERNET, M.D.

*Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee*



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Front cover drawing: This drawing by a 6-year-old girl reflects a happy child standing between her parents. Everyone is smiling. That is our goal for all families, whether they are intact, separated, or divorced. With permission of Lucy Duckett.



Back cover drawing: A 6-year-old boy drew a picture of a warship during a psychiatric evaluation. He said, "I'll draw a picture of my favorite thing. . . . It's a war." The boy's parents were divorced; he manifested loyalty conflicts and mild parental alienation. With permission of Ben Wilson.

PRAISE FOR
PARENTAL ALIENATION FOR FAMILIES
AND PRACTITIONERS: Q&A

“What an amazing resource for parents and professionals alike! This is a concise and clearly written book on parental alienation. As a professional working with families and with the courts, I will use this book to educate parents, to refresh my memory before testifying in court, and to educate attorneys who have little experience in alienation cases. The case vignettes, artwork, and question-and-answer format make a complex topic easy to understand and digest.”

Kelley A. Baker, Ph.D., LPC

Child Custody Consultant

Author of *Therapeutic Interventions for Parent–Child Contact Issues*

“I am thrilled to endorse this book by two well-known experts, Alan Blotcky, Ph.D. and William Bernet, M.D. I see this book as being unique in its accessibility and overall style. While the style is inviting and casual in nature, its content is deeply rooted in the accumulated research on parental alienation. I recommend this book not only with certainty but with great enthusiasm.”

J. Michael Bone, Ph.D.

Parental Alienation Consultant

“As a mental health counselor, I find *Parental Alienation for Families and Practitioners: Q&A* an invaluable resource. Drs. Blotcky and Bernet’s expertise shines through. The Q&A format makes complex topics incredibly accessible, providing clear answers to common questions with actionable guidance. A must-read for fostering healthy family relationships.”

Brian Hart, MBA, M.S.

Mental Health Counselor

“This clinical book by Drs. Alan Blotcky and William Bernet can be relied upon. These two authors know what they are talking about. It is worth taking their advice in understanding and battling parental alienation. This is an authoritative book that includes many case vignettes and poignant artwork from alienated children.”

Lena Hellblom Sjögren, Ph.D.

Licensed Psychologist, Norway and Sweden

“Drs. Blotcky and Bernet have written a brilliant and unique book that demystifies parental alienation. Written in a clear, succinct manner, this book is intended for folks who are “in the trenches”: fathers, mothers, grandparents, and other family members who are experiencing and combating parental alienating behaviors. The book is also helpful to mental health and legal practitioners who handle these difficult cases.”

Ashish Joshi, LL.M.

Attorney/Litigator

Author of *Litigating Parental Alienation*

“Parental alienation is one of the most potent ways to disorganize, if not destroy, a family. This book reaffirms just how important family relationships are to children. Drs. Blotcky and Bernet provide a clear and easily digestible roadmap for parents and practitioners in overcoming parental alienation. Its question-and-answer format is both educational and highly relatable.”

Stan Korosi, Ph.D., M.Couns.

Adjunct Fellow, School of Law and Society

University of the Sunshine Coast, Queensland, Australia

“*Parental Alienation for Families and Practitioners: Q&A* offers a fresh, creative approach to understanding this serious form of child abuse. Drs. Blotcky and Bernet provide an intimate look into this toxic phenomenon with case vignettes, children’s artwork, questions and answers, and important citations to the scientific literature. This book is a valuable contribution for parents, grandparents, courts, and mental health and legal practitioners.”

Demosthenes Lorandos, Ph.D., J.D.

Psychologist and Attorney

Editor-in-Chief of *The Litigators Handbook of Forensic Medicine, Psychiatry and Psychology*

“An encyclopedic range and depth of knowledge, insights, and practical advice based on research and experience. Packaged in an easy-to-use, Q&A format, this book will be eminently useful to families touched by parental alienation and the professionals who help them.”

Richard A. Warshak, Ph.D.

Psychologist

Author of *Divorce Poison: How to Protect Your Family from Bad-mouthing and Brainwashing*

FOREWORD

In proper social circles there are considered to be certain topics that are not appropriate for open conversation. My mother encouraged me early on to learn what these were. But sometimes there are societal issues or life challenges so pervasive or so important that people of every stripe and demographic category need to talk about them. These are not discussions about gratifying, enjoyable things in our daily lives, but rather they are just the opposite. These are subject matters most would rather avoid. Parental alienation is such a topic.

Parental alienation is defined as a family dynamic, most typically in situations where parents are separating or divorcing, when one parent unjustifiably—and sometimes with malice—instills fear in the children or even hatred for the other parent. Normal, rational people hear of this scenario and think it is far-fetched. Sadly, it is not, and research shows it is far more common than most believe. The numbers of affected children and targeted parents are staggeringly high. While one piece of research puts the number at several million children in the U.S., I respectfully say the number who are maltreated by these methods, referred to as alienating behaviors, is likely much higher.

Why is such an unsettling topic so pervasive? Why isn't this dynamic universally condemned or even criminalized? Despite the impact of these real-life dramas being emotionally and psychologically abusive to children and incredibly harmful to the affected parent, some less-informed individuals still debate its significance or validity. Encountering someone with this tragic life experience, however, quickly confirms the hard truth that the repercussions from this form of child abuse and domestic violence are devastating.

Painful Emotions

As a counselor, parenting coach, and someone who has led a support group for alienated parents for more than twenty years, I attest that the emotional impact and life-long consequences are beyond what some can even imagine.

As president of the Parental Alienation Study Group (PASG), the world's most prominent research and advocacy group on the topic of parental alienation, I see many who are motivated to stop this atrocity. This book represents a successful attempt to address the need for more attention to this important topic.

My colleagues in the arena, Alan Blotcky, Ph.D., and William Bernet, M.D., have written a how-to guide to help both affected family members as well as the professionals who may be assisting them. In a question-and-answer style, they address many of the common and practical concerns these individuals may have. For parents, grandparents, and other family members, there are terms and concepts that may be unfamiliar. These definitions are useful for understanding what has happened to them and what to expect next.

The guidance and knowledge provided to the myriad professionals who may be involved are incalculable. While both Blotcky and Bernet have been university professors, the information in this book is not just theory. The practical advice given is useful for clinical and for legal professionals seeking to better understand and, importantly, to apply these principles. Better yet, these fundamental truths can help inform not only the court-involved professionals but also any mediator, psychotherapist, case consultant, or other advisor assisting the family. The valuable information contained in this book is vital because of the enormous amount of misinformation in existence on the topic of parental alienation.

Polarization Among Professionals

Because of this misinformation and disinformation utilized by and propagandized by those who deny, or at least minimize, the large and growing body of scientific evidence, a debate rages. Using the reasonable-person standard, anyone and everyone should be on board to decry the fact that most of us already know: that causing parental alienation in children is psychological abuse. This book helps the reader understand, or understand better, the terms and empirically proven constructs that define this body of science and what has become known as the field of parental alienation theory.

First attributed in 1936 to Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, a pastor in New York, is the question, "Are you part of the problem or are you part of the solution?" The context from where this saying came related to the world's desperate search for a solution to its problem of how to prevent war and establish an abiding peace. While the disagreements and professional debates regarding parental alienation continue, we at PASG and the many

other advocacy and support groups urge everyone to persevere. In accordance with this well-known adage, one can either be informed, assert oneself, and be part of the solution or, without becoming informed, one can be part of the problem. The choice is before us all. Having spent the past twenty-five years getting educated on this subject and being engaged in this struggle, this notion is confirmed every time I read dissenting opinions. The epistemologist in me asks the question, “How can someone possibly believe that these behaviors are acceptable?” or “How can someone not see that these actions are abusive?” I ask again for emphasis.

As for me, I will stand on both science and belief and shout to proclaim that alienating behaviors are child abuse. I ask everyone to please read this book and share with others, so they too can become better informed. And, perhaps, we all together can overcome what some sociologists, social psychologists, and others call a cultural crisis. Whether that or simply a serious family dysfunction, the health and welfare of countless victims are at stake. Read and be informed.

Phillip Hendrix, M.A., MBA
President, Parental Alienation Study Group

INTRODUCTION

Since 2000, believe it or not, almost two hundred books have been published that feature parental alienation (PA) in some way. The books' authors represent twenty countries. Here are some important examples:

- Large, encyclopedic books intended for researchers and scholars: *Parental Alienation: The Handbook for Mental Health and Legal Professionals* (Lorandos, Bernet, & Sauber, 2020); *Parental Alienation – Science and Law* (Lorandos & Bernet, 2020).
- Books that focus on diagnosis and interventions: *Children Who Resist Postseparation Parental Contact: A Differential Approach for Legal and Mental Health Professionals* (Fidler, Bala, & Saini, 2012); *Therapeutic Interventions for Parent–Child Contact Issues: A Clinician’s Guide* (Baker & Eichler, 2025).
- A book that guides public policy: *Parental Alienation: A Contemporary Guide for Parents, Practitioners, and Policymakers* (Hine, 2023).
- Books for family law attorneys: *Litigating Parental Alienation: Evaluating and Presenting an Effective Case in Court* (Joshi, 2021); *The Litigator’s Handbook of Forensic Medicine, Psychiatry and Psychology* (Lorandos, 2023).
- A book that promotes adversarial collaboration: *Parental Alienation Theory: Official Synopsis* (Parental Alienation Study Group, 2025).
- Books for parents: *Divorce Poison: How to Protect Your Family from Badmouthing and Brainwashing* (Warshak, 2010); *Don’t Alienate the Kids!: Raising Resilient Children While Avoiding High-Conflict Divorce* (Eddy, 2020); *Co-parenting with a Toxic Ex: What to Do When Your Ex-Spouse Tries to Turn the Kids Against You* (Baker & Fine, 2014).
- Books by alienated parents about their own lived experiences: *A Kidnapped Mind: A Mother’s Heartbreaking Story of Parental Alienation Syndrome* (Richardson & Broweleit, 2006); *A Family’s Heartbreak: A Parent’s Introduction to Parental Alienation* (Jeffries & Davies, 2009); *Parent Deleted: A Mother’s Fight for Her Right to Parent* (Darné, 2017); *The Respondent* (Ellis, 2021).

- Novels that feature PA in the plot line: *The Year of Loving* (Slatton, 2016); *Twisted Allies* (Garber, 2023); *Julebord: The Holiday Party* (Øybo, 2023).
- Books by critics of PA theory: *Representing the Domestic Violence Survivor* (Goldstein & Liu, 2013); *Challenging Parental Alienation: New Directions for Professionals and Parents* (Mercer & Drew, 2022); *Someone Said Parental Alienation About Divorcing Families Whose Children Avoided One Parent* (Mercer, 2025).

How does this new book, *Parental Alienation for Families and Practitioners: Q&A*, contribute to this extensive level of scholarship? This book is unusual, if not unique, in several ways. Perhaps most importantly, our Q&A format is intended for parents and grandparents who are struggling with PA in their lives and for the front-line mental health and legal practitioners who constitute their network of professionals. The entire book consists of questions and answers that deal with a multitude of practical issues in ways that are readable and easy to implement. Furthermore, the general tone of this book is intended to be both realistic and optimistic. We intend for our suggestions and comments to arouse a sense of hopefulness and advocacy in our readers.

In the title of this book, the word “Families” refers primarily to the children, parents, and grandparents who are seeking an understanding of the extremely frustrating events they are experiencing. Even alienating parents, who happen to come across and read this book, may realize how they have become embroiled in this highly maladaptive family scenario. The word “Practitioners” refers to the social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, attorneys, judges, teachers, and clergy who are actively involved in some way with alienated families. This book is intended for family members and their professional associates who are faced with alienation dynamics on a day-to-day basis.

Short Case Vignettes

Parental Alienation for Families and Practitioners: Q&A contains more than 50 clinical and legal vignettes that are intended to illustrate and clarify a topic addressed in the text. We hope that these vignettes will bring the material to life in a way that is friendly and easy to understand. Please note that these vignettes are fictitious and hypothetical. Although they are based on the training and experience of the authors, they do not refer to specific cases we have worked on or families we have known. In a few instances, a vignette might represent an amalgamation of several families into one narrative.

Children's Artwork

This book features 18 drawings or other artwork created by real children. While the short vignettes are fictitious, the drawings are factual depictions of the children's perceptions of their personal circumstances and their family relationships. Some of this artwork is very powerful, manifesting angry feelings and bleak, distressing outlooks. We believe these drawings reflect the mental state of children who are experiencing some aspect of PA. Indeed, the artwork supports our contention that alienated children have an abnormal mental condition, which needs to be addressed with both legal and therapeutic interventions. Note that we are not claiming that children's artwork—even images that are dramatic and poignant—can be used to diagnose PA. Instead, we are simply saying that children who are known to be experiencing PA may create drawings and paintings that convey their thoughts and feelings about their families.

Everything has history. A colleague in Sweden told us about a book by a prominent child psychiatrist, titled *Barn och skilsmässa (Children and Divorce)*, by Gudrun Brun (1906–1993). The book was published in Denmark in 1973 and in Sweden in 1974. Brun was probably the first author in Europe to describe what we now call PA. She related the sad vignette of Hendrik, who was subjected to alienating behaviors ABs from his mother (see also Figure 1):

A 7-year-old boy, Hendrik, was watching a parade in Denmark. In the parade, his father was riding a horse reenacting the role of the King of Denmark, Christian IV. Hendrik and his mother were standing in a large crowd watching the event. The mother said to Hendrik, "Look! Your father does not even say hello to you." Afterwards, the father was confronted with the fact that he "hadn't cared enough about his son to say hello." The father said it was impossible to locate Hendrik and his mother in the large crowd; the mother took advantage of the situation to turn the boy against the father. The mother had repeatedly conveyed a negative attitude toward the father, and Hendrik drew an offensive version of him as a horse.

The artwork presented in this book (except for Hendrik's drawing, Figure 1) was provided by children or their parents and is used here with their own or their parents' permission. In this ongoing research project, we continue to collect artwork by children of divorced parents. Readers who want to participate in this research may contact the author at william.bernet@vumc.org.

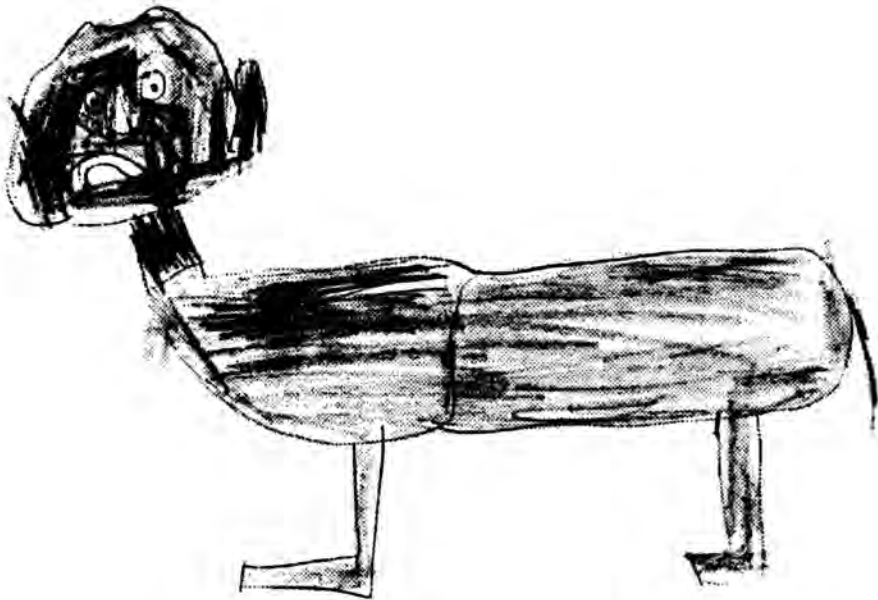


Figure 1. Hendrik's drawing, which he titled "Fadern till häst" ("The father of the horse"). Adapted from Brun (1974), *Barn och skilsmässa* (pp. 127–131).

Recommended Reading

Each chapter ends with several references under "Recommended Reading". These references are not meant to be comprehensive but are simply a few suggestions for readers who may want to learn more about a specific topic. The references are briefly annotated to help nonprofessional readers identify an article or book that meets their needs.

Future Prospects

We consider this book a long-term work in progress. We have tried to integrate scientific findings with clinical knowledge as we present critical information to families and practitioners. We welcome suggestions, corrections, concerns, questions, and requests from readers, which will be taken into consideration in a future edition of this book. Please send your comments to the first author, who is at: alanblotcky@att.net.

Alan D. Blotcky, Ph.D.
Birmingham, Alabama, USA

William Bernet, M.D.
Nashville, Tennessee, USA

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We thank our wives, Judy Raine Blotcky and Susan Bernet, for their love and inspiration and unwavering commitment to strong family life. We appreciate the guidance, insight, and support that many individuals have contributed to the creation of this book. We have learned a great deal from the many families that we have had the honor to meet and work with over the years of our practice. We also value the friendships and collegial relationships we have enjoyed with mental health practitioners, attorneys, and judges. Of course, we greatly appreciate the children and their parents who contributed the artwork displayed in this book. We appreciate the scholarship of Bjorn Cedervall, Ph.D., who has exhaustively collected the professional literature regarding PA. We thank Michael Thomas, the president of our publishing company, for his continuing suggestions and support. Finally, we thank Ms. Debra Emory-Utzig at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine for carefully proofreading this manuscript.

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**PARENTAL ALIENATION
FOR FAMILIES AND PRACTITIONERS:
Q&A**

Chapter 1

CHILDREN IN HEALTHY FAMILIES

This chapter will answer questions regarding the importance of healthy families for children. We will discuss certain family dynamics that often appear at times of stress. These dynamics are usually mild at the outset but can develop into a malignant phenomenon such as parental alienation (PA). It is important to understand healthy parent-child relationships to fully grasp the deleterious qualities of PA in families.

“How is the family important for a child?”

The family plays a vital role in a child's growth and development, providing nurturance and protection while the child matures physically, cognitively, emotionally, and socially. The connectedness between a child and both parents is highlighted in *attachment theory*, which is rooted in the idea that children, beginning at birth, have a powerful, biological desire to be close to their caregivers so that they can have their needs met. This desire is fundamental and essential to a child's survival before they can take care of themselves.

A young child instinctively behaves in a way that brings the parents closer, crying when attention is needed and forming social bonds through eye contact and smiling. At the same time, parents have inherent biological tendencies to respond to their child's cues and offer them care. Parents interact with their infants through various activities, including holding, stroking, talking, singing, playing, feeding, changing diapers, soothing, and placing and removing them from the crib. The central theme of attachment theory is that primary caregivers, who are available and responsive to an infant's needs, allow the child to develop a sense of security. The infant learns that the

caregivers are dependable, which creates a secure base for the child to then explore the world.

Children who are *securely attached* as infants tend to develop stronger self-esteem and better self-reliance as they grow older. These children tend to be more independent, perform better in school, have satisfying social relationships, and experience less anxiety and depression. Early attachment is one of the strongest predictors of good functioning as adults.

An *insecure attachment* between children and parents forecasts developmental and adjustment problems. For example, a child who was insecurely attached in infancy is more likely to have poor self-esteem, manifest psychiatric disorders, be impulsive and even reckless, have unsatisfying social relationships, and lack curiosity and motivation in school.

Since the 1970s, there has been a proliferation of research studies that have examined the characteristics of healthy families. Ten basic characteristics of healthy families have been identified: strong parental coalition, open communication, mutual respect, safety, shared responsibilities, quality time together, shared values and goals, conflict resolution skills, sense of humor, and firm but flexible boundaries. In essence, families shape children's values, skills, socialization, and security.

Healthy boundaries are a characteristic that sets well-functioning families apart. *Boundaries* refer to limits we set with other people. They indicate what we find acceptable and unacceptable in others' behavior toward us. Boundaries help define who we are. They are not walls to keep others out; they are guidelines that help us express our needs and expectations clearly and assertively. Within healthy families, firm yet flexible boundaries are maintained between parents and their children, so there is no confusion between their roles and expectations. Parents are parents; children are children. Parents must establish and maintain a strong coalition with each other and not cross boundaries by forging an inappropriate alignment with a child. If that happens, the misalignment in the family can cause great individual and systemic problems among the family members.

We know that families function best when the parents are united in their values and beliefs and offer authoritative rather than authoritarian or permissive parenting to their children. *Authoritative parenting* is a style that combines warmth and support with clear expectations and

firm boundaries. It is considered the best parenting style and can lead to positive adjustment for children. *Authoritarian parenting*, in contrast, is a strict parenting style that emphasizes obedience and punishment over warmth and communication. Such parents are often described as cold, aloof, and harsh. This parenting style can lead to problems in children, such as low self-esteem, aggression, conduct disorders, and depression. Finally, a *permissive parenting* style is characterized by parents being warm and nurturing, yet they do not set expectations or rules for their children. Such parents are more like friends to their children than authority figures. Children with permissive parents can develop significant problems, such as vacillating emotional control, poor self-discipline, limited problem-solving skills, behavior problems, substance abuse, and more.

“How are grandparents an integral part of children’s lives?”

Grandparents are important in every family. Research shows that grandparents serve a critical role in the psychological development of their grandchildren. One study found that children’s closeness with grandparents was associated with academic, personal, and social competence as well as with self-confidence and maturity. Another study found that children’s closeness with grandparents was associated with lower levels of depression. Other studies show that spending time with a grandparent is linked with better social skills and fewer behavior problems among children and teenagers. Overall, hundreds of research studies show that grandparents provide emotional support, deliver a sense of security, offer life experiences, serve as role models, offer a connection to family heritage and historical events, bolster identity formation, and provide caretaking support.

In single-parent or divorced families, grandparents can assume an active caretaking role. Their very presence can make the difference in their grandchildren’s short-term and long-term success. The various roles of grandparents can enhance all aspects of a child’s life.

Freida’s daughter has two children, ages 9 and 7. Freida lives in the same city as her grandchildren. Freida’s daughter and son-in-law have full-time jobs that demand more than 40 hours per week of service. As such, Freida has offered to routinely pick up her grandchildren at school and keep them at her home until one of their parents retrieves them. Freida spends many hours each week with her grandchildren. She takes her role seriously and

is emotionally bonded with her grandchildren. The grandchildren love their grandmother and view her as a third parent. Freida serves many functions for these children: driver, cook, playmate, social organizer, storyteller, and much more. Freida's daughter and son-in-law are thankful for her commitment to their children's needs and best interest.

“What do we know about normal parent–child relationships?”

Based on research and clinical experience, we know that normal parent–child relationships are close, loving, warm, and supportive. They spend quality time together. There is open communication. There is humor. They engage in shared tasks and fun activities. They have firm but permeable boundaries. They share values and expectations.

Contrary to popular belief, healthy parent–child relationships *are not* fraught with anger, tension, and prolonged ruptures in their connectedness. As with all close relationships, there *are times* of disagreement, minor conflict, and disappointment among parents and their children. But it is the resolution of these disagreements, minor conflicts, and disappointments that promote mastery, problem-solving, and empathy in children. And that is exactly what happens in normal, healthy parent–child relationships. Adolescents, too, typically have positive and sustaining relationships with their parents that do not include severe conflict or ruptures. Normal teenagers are able to navigate their physical, cognitive, and emotional changes with the loving support of their parents.

Steven is a 15-year-old who has two younger siblings. Steven's parents have been married for 18 years. Steven is a typical teenage boy. He is a good student. He plays basketball and runs track at school. He has a network of close friends. He is beginning to date casually. He plans on getting his first job this summer. He cannot wait to get his driver's license. He loves his parents, siblings, grandparents, and extended family members. On occasion, Steven and his parents have mild disagreements, mostly over his grades, staying on his cell phone, playing video games too much, and his desire to stay out late with friends. These disagreements between Steven and his parents never escalate into shouting matches, threats, or ruptures in their relationships. Their discussions always take place within the context of reasonableness, respect, and warmth. Conflict resolution is a hallmark of their family.

“Is it true that children naturally and instinctually want to love their parents?”

Yes, it is true. As we mentioned earlier regarding attachment theory, we know that children forge strong attachments to their parents beginning at birth. That attachment, if it is a secure one, will persist and last throughout the child's life. The secure attachment to a parent is strong, unwavering, and forever binds the child and parent together.

If a child has not developed a secure attachment with a parent because of that parent's absence or abusive behavior or neglect, the child's attachment will be described as insecure and the child's love for that parent may feel confused or weak. But insecure attachment still involves some degree of unwavering love and commitment from the child.

Minor disagreements, conflict, and disappointments are a common part of family life and do not constitute parental abusive behavior. They will not interfere with a child's natural attachment and love for a parent.

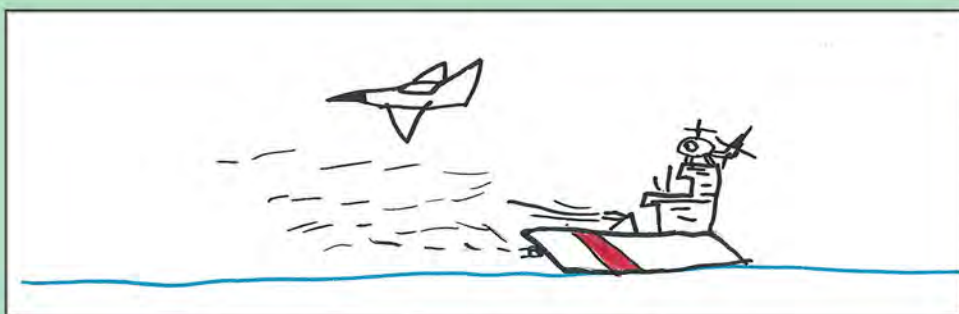
“Is a child's long-term adjustment contingent on a good relationship with both parents, not just one?”

Yes, the premise of this book is that most children benefit from having healthy relationships with both parents. Based on child development research, one cannot support the assumption that mothers are more important than fathers in children's lives. Further, research indicates that because infants develop attachment relationships with both of their parents, there is danger of disturbing one of those relationships by designating one parent as primary and limiting the infant's time with the other parent. Mothers and fathers are both vital to the burgeoning development of their children, and policies and parenting plans should encourage and maximize the chances that infants will be raised by two interested and invested parents.

Research studies report better emotional, behavioral, and academic functioning for children in shared custody arrangements than for children in sole or primary custody arrangements, regardless of the level of conflict between the parents. Of course, extreme parental conflict is never acceptable and can have a significant negative impact on children. A large benefit of shared physical custody is that children have better relationships with both of their parents, not just one. Close

An Optimistic Outlook for Impasses of Alienation

Parental Alienation for Families and Practitioners: Q&A was created for parents, grandparents, and both mental health and legal practitioners who are coping with parental alienation. This mental condition creates extremely frustrating dilemmas that confound families who are facing alienation in their children. The authors intend for this book to provide a pragmatic roadmap for family members and family court professionals who are experiencing parental alienation in their lives and their workspaces. As much as possible, the authors strike an optimistic tone for resolving these difficult situations. Each chapter is organized around specific, salient questions about parental alienation situations. Answers are augmented with case vignettes that illustrate key points. Children's drawings are included because they are poignant and revealing to the topics at hand. Each chapter includes recommended readings for additional, in-depth knowledge.



A 6-year-old boy drew this picture of a warship:
“It’s my favorite thing. It’s a war!”



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