

Family Process 2000-2009: Alphabetisches Gesamtverzeichnis

(erstellt von Tom Levoid)

Anderson, Carol M. (2001): An Update for the Real New Millennium. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 1-3

Aarons, Gregory A., Elizabeth J. McDonald, Cynthia D. Connelly & Rae R. Newton (2007): Assessment of Family Functioning in Caucasian and Hispanic Americans: Reliability, Validity, and Factor Structure of the Family Assessment Device. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 557-569.

abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the factor structure, reliability, and validity of the Family Assessment Device (FAD) among a national sample of Caucasian and Hispanic American families receiving public sector mental health services. A confirmatory factor analysis conducted to test model fit yielded equivocal findings. With few exceptions, indices of model fit, reliability, and validity were poorer for Hispanic Americans compared with Caucasian Americans. Contrary to our expectation, an exploratory factor analysis did not result in a better fitting model of family functioning. Without stronger evidence supporting a reformulation of the FAD, we recommend against such a course of action. Findings highlight the need for additional research on the role of culture in measurement of family functioning.

Adams, Michele & Scott Coltrane (2007): Framing Divorce Reform: Media, Morality, and the Politics of Family. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 17-34.

abstract: No-fault statutes changed divorce from an adversarial system pitting victims against victimizers, with the state acting as enforcer of marital norms, to a private decision between unhappily married but legally blameless partners. Divorce reform following no-fault primarily focused on making divorce more fair for the parties involved. Over the last several decades, divorce reform has transitioned from making divorce better to making marriage healthier. The good divorce has slipped from policy attention, elevating the potential for restigmatization of divorced couples and their children. We trace the trajectory of media framing of divorce reform discourse in three general circulation newspapers from the start of the no-fault revolution, noting how media framing parallels and naturalizes the transition in divorce reform policy. We conclude by observing the prevalence of divorce and the related need for therapists to be cognizant of this naturalization process, thereby keeping the good divorce as a goal for those who desire to end their marriages.

Ahrons, Constance R. (2007): Introduction to the Special Issue on Divorce and Its Aftermath. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 3-6

Ahrons, Constance R. (2007): Family Ties After Divorce: Long-Term Implications for Children. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 53-65.

abstract: Drawing on the data from the longitudinal Binuclear Family Study, 173 grown children were interviewed 20 years after their parents' divorce. This article addresses two basic questions: (1) What impact does the relationship between parents have on their children 20 years after the divorce? and (2) When a parent remarries or cohabits, how does it impact a child's sense of family? The findings show that the parental subsystem continues to impact the binuclear family 20 years after marital disruption by exerting a strong influence on the quality of relationships within the family system. Children who reported that their parents were cooperative also reported better relationships with their parents, grandparents, stepparents, and siblings. Over the course of 20 years, most of the children experienced the remarriage of one or both parents, and one third of this sample remembered the remarriage as more stressful than the divorce. Of those who experienced the remarriage of both of their parents, two thirds reported that their father's remarriage was more stressful than their mother's. When children's relationships with their fathers deteriorated after divorce, their relationships with their paternal grandparents, stepmother, and stepsiblings were distant, negative, or nonexistent. Whether family relationships remain stable, improve, or get worse is dependent on a complex interweaving of many factors. Considering the long-term implications of divorce, the need to emphasize life course and family system perspectives is underscored.

Akamatsu, Norma (2002): As a Japanese American In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 9-11

Allen-Eckert, Hilary, Elizabeth Fong, Michael P. Nichols, Neill Watson & Howard A. Liddle (2001): Development of the Family Therapy Enactment Rating Scale. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 469-478.

abstract: This report describes the development of a new scale designed to establish how therapists intervene and clients respond during effective enactments in family therapy sessions. The Family Therapy Enactment Rating Scale (FTERS) was developed by clinically trained investigators who observed 27 videotaped family therapy sessions and listed therapist interventions and client responses during four phases of enactments: pre-enactment preparation, initiation, facilitation, and closing commentary. Interrater reliabilities for the FTERS were calculated by training 6 undergraduate volunteers to rate independently a sample of 12 enactments. When reliabilities were found to be relatively low, a second study was conducted in which the FTERS was revised and reliabilities were calculated with a different sample of 21 videotaped enactments and a new group of 6 undergraduate raters. Reliability for the FTERS was found to be sufficiently robust to make this measure of therapist interventions and client responses a useful instrument for evaluating what takes place during enactments. Findings on the

FTERS were used to offer tentative guidelines for effective initiation and facilitation of enactments in family therapy sessions.

Allen, Elizabeth S. & Donald H. Baucom (2004): Adult Attachment and Patterns of Extradynamic Involvement. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 467-488.

abstract: Relationships between patterns of extradynamic involvement (EDI) and adult attachment were examined separately with undergraduates and community adults reporting prior EDI. Those with fearful or preoccupied styles reported more intimacy motivations for EDI, and undergraduates with these styles also reported more self-esteem motivations. Conversely, those with a dismissive style reported more autonomy motivations for EDI. Those with a fearful attachment style reported ambivalence about intimacy in the EDI. Fearful and preoccupied undergraduates and community males reported a more obsessive extradynamic relationship. However, dismissive individuals did not report more casual EDI. Gender effects also emerged, with females reporting more intimacy motivations than males, and undergraduate males reporting more casual EDI than undergraduate females. In the undergraduate sample, dismissive males had the most extradynamic partners over the prior 2 years relative to all other groups, and preoccupied females reported more partners than secure females. Clinical implications of these findings are discussed.

Allen, Elizabeth S., Galena Kline Rhoades, Scott M. Stanley, Howard J. Markman, Tamara Williams, Jessica Melton & Mari L. Clements (2008): Premarital Precursors of Marital Infidelity. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 243-259.

abstract: Premarital precursors of infidelity were evaluated in a sample of 72 couples (N=144) who were taking part in a longitudinal study of marriage. Premarital self-report and observational data were compared for couples who experienced infidelity and those who did not experience infidelity in the first years of marriage. Couples in which the male engaged in marital infidelity were characterized, premaritally, by significantly lower male sexual satisfaction, lower male positive communication, and higher female invalidation, whereas couples in which the female went on to engage in infidelity were characterized, premaritally, by significantly lower levels of female positive communication, higher levels of male and female negative communication, and higher levels of male and female invalidation. Implications of the findings for future research on the prediction and prevention of infidelity are discussed. RESUMEN Desencadenantes premaritales de la infidelidad en el matrimonio Premarital Precursors of Marital Infidelity Los desencadenantes premaritales de la infidelidad fueron evaluados en una muestra de 72 parejas (N=144) que participaron en un estudio longitudinal del matrimonio. Se compararon los testimonios sobre la relación antes del matrimonio y los datos observacionales de las parejas en las que hubo infidelidad en los primeros años del matrimonio con los de aquellas en las que no. Las parejas en las que el hombre fue infiel estaban caracterizadas, antes del matrimonio, por una satisfacción sexual del

hombre mas baja, una comunicacion positiva del hombre mas baja y una invalidacion mas alta por parte de la mujer, mientras que las parejas en las que fue la mujer quien fue infiel se caracterizaban, basicamente, por niveles significativamente mas bajos de comunicacion positiva de la mujer, niveles mas altos de comunicacion negativa del hombre y la mujer, y niveles mas altos de invalidacion del hombre y la mujer. En el articulo se discuten las implicaciones de los resultados para futuras investigaciones de la prediccion y la prevencion de la infidelidad. Palabras clave: infidelidad; monogamia; matrimonio; fuera de la pareja; longitudinal; comunicacion.

Andersen, Tom (2002): Blinding and Deafening Moments, and Threatening Futures: In the Wake of September 11, 2001. In: Family Process 41 (1): S. 11-14

Anderson, Carol M. (2000): Views Retrospective and Prospective. In: Family Process 39 (1): S. 1-2

Anderson, Carol M. (2000): Does Anyone Read Journals Anymore? In: Family Process 39 (3): S. 269-270

Anderson, Carol M. (2001): The Continuing Evolution. In: Family Process 40 (3): S. 245-246

Anderson, Carol M. (2002): A World without Sanctuary. In: Family Process 41 (1): S. 1-3

Anderson, Carol M. (2003): Cassandra Notes on the State of the Family Research and Practice Union. In: Family Process 42 (3): S. 323-329

Anderson, Carol M. (2003): Evan Imber-Black, Ph.D. - Our Next Editor. In: Family Process 42 (4): S. 437-438

Anderson, Carol M., Lyman C. Wynne, Carlos E. Sluzki & Peter Steinglass (2002): Tributes to Peg Toohey. In: Family Process 41 (4): S. 557-560

Anderson, Harlene (2005): Myths About "Not-Knowing. In: Family Process 44 (4): S. 497-504

Anderson, Harlene & Lynn Hoffman (2007): Memories of Tom David Andersen: Friend, Colleague, Scholar, Inspirer, and Rhizome. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 571-574

Androutsopoulou, Athena (2001): The Self-Characterization as a Narrative Tool: Applications in Therapy with Individuals and Families. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 79-94.

abstract: In this article, I argue that the use of Kelly's self-characterization can aid story telling in therapy. It describes the use of the tool's original instructions, and of two other versions (the ideal self in 5 years time and the family characterization sketch), with individuals and families. In contrast to Kelly's practice, clients' written self-descriptions are not stripped to uncover cognitive schemata, but are treated as whole narratives. The texts are collaboratively analyzed, by looking at both their form and content. The cases presented illustrate ways in which these narratives can be read to help therapists recognize a person's/family's language "codes" and transgenerational family themes. "Warded off areas of feeling" are opened up, and differentiation from dominant family voices is facilitated. The whole technique process reveals the great importance people place on negotiating, editing, and finally presenting a narrative that portrays the way the self and the family are experienced at that particular time (see Endnotes).

Arad, Diana (2004): If Your Mother Were an Animal, What Animal Would She Be? Creating Play-Stories in Family Therapy: The Animal Attribution Story-Telling Technique (AASTT). In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 249-263.

abstract: In this article, I describe a therapeutic story-telling technique that requires family members to attribute an animal counterpart to each member of the family and then tell a short story-with a beginning, a middle, and an end-about the animal protagonists. The technique was applied in private practice to numerous families with a presenting problem of one or more children referred by the local school system labeled as suffering from conduct disorders and/or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This story-telling technique offers a predictable structure to sessions, thus facilitating the engagement and participation of children of all ages in the therapeutic process. The animal name attribution to family members creates a fun, nonthreatening atmosphere that helps to promote the description of personality traits and interpersonal relationships through the various animal counterparts. The ensuing story allows each family member to describe situations, feelings, wishes, and more as belonging to the animals and not to themselves. This is an active process. It enables the expression of conflictual feelings, the clarification of erroneous beliefs about the self and others, and the externalization of wishes, fears, aggressive feelings, and fantasies within a safe context. The combined use of animal selves and creative narrative takes into consideration children's developmental capabilities and utilizes their spontaneous pleasure in the world of make-believe to minimize anxiety. In adults, this combination helps to overcome resistance and uncovers issues that are otherwise seldom verbalized. Further, play-stories faci-

litate dialogue between family members and provide working metaphors that later become an integral part of the therapy sessions and of family lore.

Arditti, Joyce & April Few (2008): Maternal Distress and Women's Reentry into Family and Community Life. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 303-321.

abstract: This paper advances conceptualization of maternal distress following incarceration. We utilized a multiple case study methodology based on interviews with 10 mothers who demonstrated various permutations of "the triple threat" (depression, domestic violence, and substance abuse; Arditti & Few, 2006). Findings suggest that depressive symptomology persisted and worsened for mothers in our study and that maternal distress was indicative not only of women's psychological state, but also a relational and situational construct that embodied women's core experience. Maternal distress was largely characterized by health challenges, dysfunctional intimate relationships, loss related trauma, guilt and worry over children, and economic inadequacy. Further, maternal distress seemed to be intensified by the punitive traumatic context of prison and lessened by rehabilitation opportunities as well as support by kin and probation officers after reentry. Recommendations for clinicians and professionals who work with reentry mothers center around the need to alleviate maternal distress and better address women's emotional and physical health needs during incarceration and reentry.

Armesto, Jorge C. & Amy G. Weisman (2001): Attributions and Emotional Reactions to the Identity Disclosure ("Coming Out") of a Homosexual Child. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 145-161.

abstract: This study examined factors that contribute to parental rejection of gay and lesbian youth. College students (N = 356) were asked to imagine being the parent of an adolescent son who recently disclosed that he was gay. Consistent with study hypotheses and based on attribution and moral affect theory, results of regression analyses indicated that greater perceptions of control over homosexuality, higher proneness to experience shame, and lower proneness to experience guilt were associated with increasing negative reactions toward an imagined homosexual child. Also in line with study hypotheses, greater willingness to offer help to the hypothetical child was predicted by lower perceptions of control over homosexuality, less intensely unfavorable emotional reactions, less proneness to experience guilt, and greater reported likelihood of experiencing affection toward him. Theoretical and clinical implications of this research are discussed.

Arnkil, Tom Erik (2006): Commentary: On Wisdom. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 133-137

Aviezer, Ora, Abraham Sagi & Marinus van Ijzendor (2002): Balancing the Family and the Collective in Raising Children: Why Communal Sleeping in Kibbutzim Was Predestined to End. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 435-454.

abstract: This article integrates research data about attachment in kibbutz-raised children with a review of the socio-historical processes that shaped the interrelations between the kibbutz family and the collective and influenced childrearing practices. It uses systems theory to evaluate the changing practices of kibbutz childrearing with particular focus on communal sleeping for infants and children away from their parents, and its impact on the formation of attachment relations to parents and caregivers, transmission of attachment across generations, and later school competence. It argues that artificial childrearing practices such as communal sleeping for infants and children created a unique and unprecedented "social experiment in nature," which, from the perspective of attachment theory, was predestined to be discontinued because it betrayed the essential attachment needs of most parents and children.

Axberg, Ulf, Kjell Hansson, Anders G. Broberg & Ingegerd Wirtberg (2006): The Development of a Systemic School-Based Intervention: Marte Meo and Coordination Meetings. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 375-389.

abstract: Antisocial behavior is often persistent, and in addition to causing suffering to children and their families, it also poses considerable costs for society. Children who display externalizing behavior in their early years run a high risk of having severe problems later in life. There is a need for treatment methods that may be used in various settings because these children constitute a group that is hard to reach with conventional treatment methods. In addition, the dropout rate from ordinary treatment is often high. In the present study, a systemic school-based model for early detection and intervention among 4-12-year-old children who displayed externalizing behavior problems was developed and examined in a nonrandomized study in the county of Skaraborg in Sweden. The intervention was collaborative and included a combination of the Marte Meo model and coordination meetings based on systemic theory and practice. Treatment effects in the group who had received the intervention were compared with a group who had received treatment as usual in their ordinary school setting. Assessments were carried out before, and 2 years after, the intervention. For the intervention group (N=33), there was a significant decrease in the children's reported symptoms in school and in the home. No decrease in externalizing behavior was found in the comparison group (N=16). There were no dropouts in the intervention group after the intervention had begun. The results are promising; the study demonstrates that it is possible to work effectively with many children who display externalizing behavior problems in a nonclinical setting.

Baker, Amy J.L., Risa Tabacoff, Gabriel Tornusciolo & Marvin Eisenstadt (2003): Family Secrecy: A Comparative Study of Juvenile Sex Offenders and Youth with Conduct Disorders. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 105-116.

abstract: The reported research was designed to compare adjudicated male juvenile sexual offenders and youth with conduct disorders on five aspects of family secrecy and deception twenty-nine male juvenile sex offenders and 32 comparison youth from three child welfare agencies in New York State participated in the study. Research assistants, blind to the hypotheses of the study and status of the youth, coded agency records for five variables identified a priori as a basis of comparison. Analyses revealed that the two groups were different on three of the five and on the total number of items scored. Families of juvenile sex offenders told more lies, had more family myths, and were more likely to be involved in taboo behavior. Logistic regression revealed that this factor of family deception significantly increased the odds of sexual offending over and above other measures of family pathology. These data support the hypotheses of the study and have implications for both clinical practice and future research in this area.

Baum, Nehami (2003): Divorce Process Variables and the Co-Parental Relationship and Parental Role Fulfillment of Divorced Parents. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 117-131.

abstract: This study examines the association between two sets of divorce process variables, a) initiation of and responsibility for the divorce and b) difficulty and duration of the legal procedure, and divorced spouses co-parental relationship and parental functioning. In a random sample of 50 former couples, in Israel; findings showed that the longer and more conflictual the legal proceedings, the worse the co-parental relationship in the view of both parents. They also showed that mothers' parental functioning was not significantly associated with any of the divorce variables, but fathers' were. The more responsibility the father assumed for the divorce and the more he viewed himself as the initiator, the more he fulfilled his parental functions. The findings are interpreted in the discussion, and their theoretical and practical implications considered.

Becker, Dana & Howard A. Liddle (2001): Family Therapy with Unmarried African American Mothers and Their Adolescents. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 413-427.

abstract: Almost two-thirds of African American births are to unmarried mothers, and these single parents are among the most economically vulnerable in the United States. The effects of chronic stressors such as poverty can compromise the ability of these mothers to parent effectively, particularly during the developmental period of adolescence, typically a stressful phase of parenting. This article describes a multidimensional family therapy (MDFT) approach to working with African American adolescents who have drug and/or behavior problems. It is maintained that addressing the intrapersonal functioning of African American single mothers is vital if they are to re-establish the attachment bonds necessary for the maintenance of essential parental influence in the lives of their adolescents. Through syste-

matic attention to the parent as an individual, leading to a balance between self-care and care for others, parental supervision is more easily achieved and relational impasses between parent and adolescent more equitably resolved.

Beels, C. Christian (2002): Notes for a Cultural History of Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 67-82.

abstract: The official history of family therapy describes its beginnings as a daring technical and philosophical departure from traditional individual treatment in the 1960s, inspired especially by the "system thinking" of Gregory Bateson. This celebrated origin story needs to be supplemented with a longer and larger history of both practice and thought about the family, and that is the subject of this article. The longer history goes back to the founding of social work by Mary Richmond, of pragmatism by William James, and of the organic view of social systems intervention by John Dewey. Seen against this background, family therapy is, among other things, a consequence of the development of persistent elements of American professional culture, experience, and philosophy. The taking of this historical-anthropological view discloses also the origins of two other histories that have made their contribution to the development of family therapy: a science of observing communication processes that starts with Edward Sapir and leads to contemporary conversation analysis, and a history of mesmerism in the United States that culminates in Milton Erickson and his followers.

Beels, C. Christian (2007): Psychotherapy as a Rite of Passage. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 421-436.

abstract: Some psychotherapies may work because they resemble rites of passage. To explore this idea, this article describes an "individual" case of depression in which drug, cognitive, and narrative approaches fell short of effectiveness, and change occurred in a series of experiences that resemble a rite of passage. This resemblance is illuminated by examining two apparently quite different healing processes—Alcoholics Anonymous and multifamily group therapy in schizophrenia—to explore the elements they have in common with the case described: the acceptance of what Victor Turner called a liminal experience, and the importance of witnesses to the ritual support for that acceptance. The discussion contributes to a loosening of the distinctions between the processes of individual, family, group, and other social therapies and leads to questions about the expert knowledge the therapist provides.

Beels, C. Christian (2009): Some Historical Conditions of Narrative Work. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 363-378.

abstract: Written to honor the immense contribution of Michael White as a leader in the development of narrative therapy, this historical essay contrasts the origins of psychoanalysis, family therapy and narrative therapy. Changes in the understanding of therapeutic strategies, methods of training and supervi-

sion, styles of leadership, the involvement of audiences in the therapeutic and training processes, and conceptions of the nature of the mind are described. A style of direct demonstration of methods, especially of the formulation of questions, is important in narrative work. The central master-role of the therapist in analysis and family therapy is replaced in narrative work by eliciting local knowledge, and the recruitment of audiences to the work. This is consistent with narrative therapy's "de-centered" image of the therapist.

Beels, Christian C. & Margaret Newmark (2006): *Sacrifice: A Clinical View*. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 305-309

Bell, Linda G., David C. Bell & Yojiro Nakata (2001): *Triangulation and Adolescent Development in the U.S. and Japan*. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 173-186.

abstract: Using an indirect measure of family structure, relationships between parents and adolescents were studied in 99 U. S. and 60 Japanese families. As two-person relationships tend toward instability under stress, a third person may be drawn in to stabilize the system. Parents, for example, may avoid the tension in the marital relationship by focusing together on an adolescent's problem, or pull the adolescent into a coalition with one parent. Either way the parents are said to have "triangled" the adolescent. In this study, a relationship is found between parents avoiding tension in their own relationship and their tendency to triangle an adolescent. Triangled daughters, in both cultures, had lower scores on ego development, supporting the hypothesis that such patterns can be detrimental to the adolescent's personal development. The discussion includes comments on cross-cultural research.

Ben-Ari, Adital & Yoav Lavee (2007): *The Effect of Security-Related Stress on Dyadic Closeness Among Jews and Arabs in Israel: A Daily Diary Study*. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 381-393.

abstract: An important aspect of Israeli life is its continuous state of conflict with the neighboring Palestinian people and Arab countries. Given that security-related stress is so intensely experienced by all Israeli residents, we examined the effects of daily fluctuations in security-related stress on dyadic closeness among Jewish and Arab couples. Time sampling approach was used to study repeated sequences of associations between stress and dyadic closeness. Data were collected from 188 Jewish and 93 Arab couples by means of daily diaries. Hierarchical multivariate linear modeling was used to analyze the data. The findings indicate that stress results in increasing distance between intimate partners, but the effect varies with the level of marital quality and socioethnic affiliation.

Berger, Roni & Marilyn Paul (2008): *Family Secrets and Family Functioning: The Case of Donor Assistance*. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 553-566.

abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between adult offspring's perception of family functioning and of parental use of topic avoidance to maintain secrecy regarding the use of donor assistance to conceive. A cross-sectional design was used to study a convenience sample of 69 young adult donor offspring who completed a demographic questionnaire, a topic avoidance scale relative to each of their rearing parents, and the Beavers Self Report Family Instrument. Findings indicated that participants perceived both parents as avoiding the topic of donor assistance more than other topics, mothers as avoiding all topics less than fathers, and topic avoidance was negatively associated with family functioning. Mothers' general topic avoidance was the strongest predictor of family functioning. Parents' disclosing together was predictive of higher family functioning. Implications for practice and future research are suggested.

Berman, Ellen & Alison M. Heru (2005): Family Systems Training in Psychiatric Residencies. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 321-335.

abstract: Both extensive research and common sense dictate that attention to families is necessary for appropriate care of psychiatric patients. However, training in family skills has often been difficult to integrate into psychiatric residency programs because of conflicting paradigms, turf battles, constraints of time and money, and confusion over whether family-centered care or family therapy should be taught. Current changes in residency accreditation mandate that family skills (not necessarily family therapy in its sophisticated form) be part of all residency programs. This article reviews the history of systems training in residencies, current accreditation requirements, and the GAP proposal for family systems skills, knowledge, and attitudes that are teachable within the limited time available to residents. The application of these core skills is described using a case example and formulation. Challenges in teaching and ways of overcoming programmatic constraints are outlined.

Bernal, Guillermo (2006): Intervention Development and Cultural Adaptation Research With Diverse Families. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 143-151.

abstract: This article provides an introduction to the special issue on intervention development and cultural adaptation research with diverse families. The need for research on intervention development and on cultural adaptation of interventions is presented, followed by a discussion of frameworks on treatment development. Seven articles included in this special issue serve as examples of the stages of treatment and intervention development, and of the procedures employed in the cultural adaptation with diverse families. An overview of the seven articles is provided to illustrate the treatment development process and the use of pluralistic research methods. We conclude with a call to the field for creative and innovative intervention development research with diverse families to contribute to the body of evidence-based practice with these populations.

Bernal, Guillermo & Melanie M. Domenech Rodríguez (2009): Advances in Latino Family Research: Cultural Adaptations of Evidence-Based Interventions. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 169-178.

abstract: The stark contrast between frequent calls for research and practice that are applicable across a broad spectrum of cultural and ethnically diverse groups and the dearth of empirical knowledge about Latino families provided the impetus for this special issue on advances in Latino family research. A focus on empirically based practice frames the issue, focusing specifically on how concepts (expressed emotion, parenting style) can be used within interventions, how Latino parents perceive efforts to deliver evidence-based interventions, and how pilot projects that delivered culturally adapted interventions in three separate cities impacted family functioning. In all, the introduction highlights the complexities for researchers in meeting the needs of the field to ensure that effective interventions are applicable across cultural groups. Meeting the challenges is important to address the need of the growing Latino population. Advances in intervention research with ethnic minorities also stand to contribute to the advancement of intervention research broadly. This special issue provides examples of efforts that are underway to better understand what treatments work for Latino families, provided by whom, for what specific problems, and in which specific circumstances, paving the way to begin attempting to answer a challenge posed more than 40 years ago by Gordon Paul.

Bernstein, Anne C. (2007): Re-visioning, Restructuring, and Reconciliation: Clinical Practice With Complex Postdivorce Families. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 67-78.

abstract: I address three themes in therapeutic interventions with complex postdivorce families: I begin by deconstructing the "Child of Divorce" as a dispositive narrative, or "script," that restricts possibilities and becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy for children and parents in divorcing families and for therapists who work with them. I then discuss the gap between preconceptions and possibilities in the "new extended family" created by divorce and new partnerships, addressing such questions as family membership, restructuring workable postdivorce family forms, and how therapists can assist families in building both "good fences" and "good bridges." I conclude by examining the potential for repairing relationships that have become strained by marital transitions, examining the application of such concepts as "accusatory suffering," "self-defeating spite," and "witnessing" to family therapy with this population, with especial emphasis on the relationship between parents and their adult children.

Bihum, Joan T., Marianne Z. Wamboldt, Lesile A. Gavin & Frederick S. Wamboldt (2002): Can the Family Assessment Device (FAD) Be Used with School Aged Children? In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 723-731.

abstract: This article examines the usefulness of the Family Assessment Device (FAD) in assessing family functioning with school-aged children (under 12 years of age) compared to children 12 and older and mothers. FAD reports from 194 children with asthma (132 under 12 years; 62 12 years and older) were evaluated in comparison to mothers' FAD reports as well as mothers' reports on two other family functioning measures: the Family Inventory of Life Events (FILE) and the Impact on Family (IOF) scale, both relevant to functioning in families with children with asthma. Although FAD scale reliabilities were lowest in younger children ($\alpha=.48-.79$), good concurrent validity was found with mothers' reports on the three different measures of family functioning. Older children's FAD scales showed good reliability ($>.70$) but poorer agreement with the various maternal measures. With modifications to make items more structured and simplified, the FAD could be tried with younger children, although documentation of improved reliability is needed before more widespread use with school-aged children is advocated. The measure already shows good agreement with maternal report in this younger age group, which likely would be strengthened with improved reliability. FAD reports in older children correlated less well with maternal measures, but may represent nonredundant information on family health from an independent perspective and are worth considering in addition to mothers' perspectives.

Bloch, Donald A. (2007): Lyman Wynne and Family Process: A Perfect Partnership. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 155-156

Bohanek, Jennifer G., Kelly A. Marin, Robyn Fivush & Marshall P. Duke (2006): Family Narrative Interaction and Children's Sense of Self. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 39-54.

abstract: Family narratives about the shared past may be a particularly significant site for preadolescents' emerging sense of self both as an individual and as a member of a unified family. We examined the relations between family narrative interaction style when reminiscing and preadolescents' sense of self. Results indicated three narrative interaction styles that describe the extent to which families discuss or fail to discuss their past in integrated and validating ways. Specifically, conversations with a coordinated perspective incorporated information from all members and were related to higher self-esteem, especially in girls. Conversations with an individual perspective, in which family members took turns telling their thoughts and feelings about the event without integration among the perspectives, were associated with a more external locus of control, especially in boys. Conversations with an imposed perspective, in which one family member was in charge of the conversation or in which unpleasant exchanges between members occurred, were not associated with either self-esteem or locus of control. Implications of these narrative interaction styles for children's developing sense of self are discussed.

Borstnar, Jana, Mojca Mocnik Bucar, Maja Rus Makovec, Charlotte Burck & Gwyn Daniel (2005): Co-constructing a Cross-Cultural Course: Resisting and Replicating Colonizing Practices. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 121-131.

abstract: This article examines the cross-cultural complexities of teaching and learning processes at different levels in a family therapy training program delivered in a different country. It presents two inter-linked narratives of an advanced family therapy training program delivered in Slovenia by a U.K.-based family therapy training institute. The context in which the training was negotiated and planned is discussed, highlighting issues at the macrosystemic level. Dilemmas that arose in relation to differing beliefs about teaching and learning are elaborated. We examine power relationships, ways that we positioned ourselves and each other, and how we tried and sometimes failed to take these into account. We question how the issue of spoken language and its meanings creates its own constraints and power structures, and how we respond to the impossibilities of translation. We argue that it is through the examination of uncomfortable processes that we develop self-reflexivity and work toward more equitable relationships.

Boss, Pauline G. (2002): *Ambiguous Loss: Working with Families of the Missing*. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 14-17

Bowser, Benjamin P., Carl O. Word, Stanton M. Duncan & Sandra B. Coleman (2003): Death in the Family and HIV Risk-Taking among Intravenous Drug Users. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 291-304.

abstract: The objective of this study was to ascertain the relationship among intravenous drug users between high levels of HIV risk-taking and both (a) deaths of significant others experienced before age 15, and (b) unresolved mourning; 592 out-of-treatment intravenous drug users (71.4% male; mean age = 40.5), stratified as to zip code, were recruited in San Jose, CA, as part of a CDC multisite investigation of access to sterile needles and HIV infection. HIV serostatus tests were obtained and an individual, structured interview administered covering demographics, employment, mental health, HIV risk-taking behavior, family contacts/closeness, and family deaths/mourning. Multivariate analyses indicated that the extent of HIV risk-taking in adulthood was highly and positively related to (a) the number of close-family-member deaths participants experienced as youth, (b) the extent to which respondents effectively mourned sudden family losses, (c) the extent to which those lost were emotionally close to the respondent, and (d) whether or not the respondent attended the funerals of lost relatives. Canonical correlations between sets of death/mourning and HIV risk-taking variables were .55 for the total sample ($p < .001$) and .70 for the subsample who experienced early and sudden family deaths ($p < .001$). In both analyses, it made little difference if age and gender were partialled out. These findings give credence to the importance of (a) unexpected deaths experienced early in life, and (b) related, inadequate mourning, as factors in progressively higher adult HIV risk-taking. They suggest that treatment for such in-

dividuals and their families should involve grief work dealing with un-resolved losses within the family of origin. In addition, prevention efforts may have to revise their modus operandi toward both more focused and more family-based methods of outreach and engagement.

Boyd, Rhonda C., Guy S. Diamond & Joretha N. Bourjolly (2006): Developing a Family-Based Depression Prevention Program in Urban Community Mental Health Clinics: A Qualitative Investigation. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 187-203.

abstract: Extensive research documents that children of depressed mothers are at a significantly higher risk for developing a variety of socioemotional difficulties than children of nondepressed mothers. Yet, little prevention research has been conducted for this population, and low-income, minority, and urban families are rarely included. To address this deficit, we are developing the Protecting Families Program (PFP), a family-based multicomponent depression prevention program for mothers in treatment at urban community mental health agencies and their school-aged children. To inform intervention development and begin relationship building with the agencies, patient and staff focus groups were conducted in the participating agencies. Eighteen mothers with depression participated, and eight major themes were identified: (1) depression symptoms, (2) generational legacy, (3) parenting difficulties, (4) child problems, (5) social support, (6) stressful life events, (7) therapy and other helpful activities, and (8) desired treatment. In the focus groups with 10 mental health providers, the five major themes identified were parenting difficulties, lack of social support, life stress, current mental health practices, and intervention development. The findings support the multicomponent design of PFP, which focuses on increasing knowledge of depression, enhancing social support, and improving parenting skills. The study helped clarify many of the challenges of conducting research in a community mental health system.

Breland-Nobel, Alfree M., Carl Bell & Guerda Nicolas (2006): Family First: The Development of an Evidence-Based Family Intervention for Increasing Participation in Psychiatric Clinical Care and Research in Depressed African American Adolescents. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 153-169.

abstract: Researchers have documented health disparities for African American and other youth of color in the area of mental health. In accordance with calls for the development of innovative methods for use in reducing these disparities, the purpose of this article is to describe the development of an evidence-based intervention targeting the use of psychiatric clinical care by African American families. The authors summarize current research in the areas of perceived and demonstrated bias in the provision of mental health services, the significance of the problem of low African American participation in psychiatric clinical research and care, and evidence-based approaches to conducting family-oriented research to address adolescent mental illness in this population. This discussion is followed by a description of the development of an intervention to improve familial treatment engagement and plans to test the intervention. The article is provided as a foundation for carefully defined plans to address the unmet

mental health needs of depressed African American adolescents within a culturally relevant familial context.

Brimhall, Andrew, Karen S. Wampler & Thomas G. Kimball (2008): Learning From the Past, Altering the Future: A Tentative Theory of the Effect of Past Relationships on Couples Who Remarry. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 373-387.

abstract: Using grounded theory methodology 16 participants, each in a second marriage as a result of divorce, were interviewed individually and with their partner. Participants were asked to describe how their first marriages were currently affecting their second. Trust was the central category that emerged. From this central category 3 additional categories surfaced: lack of trust in the previous relationship, attempts to increase trust while dating, and presence of trust in the current relationship. Participant feedback, internal and external auditors, and the existing literature were all used to validate the results. A tentative theory, complete with provisional hypotheses, was developed that could help clinicians address some of the challenges described by couples who remarry.

Brouwer-DudokdeWit, Christine A., Anke Savenije, Moniek W. Zoetewij, Anneke Maat-Kievit & Aad Tibben (2002): A Hereditary Disorder In the Family and the Family Life Cycle: Huntington Disease as a Paradigm. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 677-692.

abstract: The implications of predictive DNA-testing for Huntington's Disease (HD) for the transitions in the family life cycle are described. HD is a hereditary disorder leading to personality changes, uncontrollable movements, cognitive impairment, and ultimately death in mostly adults. People at risk have the possibility to detect whether or not they carry the disease provoking-gene, but no treatment is available. In this article, we will highlight the complex implications of pre-symptomatic testing by describing six different cases, interpreted by following the theoretical framework of Carter and McGoldrick (see pp. 684). HD interferes strongly with the "normal" transitions in the life cycle. It is not so much the test result itself that may be disrupting, but the changed expectations and possibilities for the future. As a family disease, HD forces its members to cope, one way or another, with disturbing events and untimely deaths. Some families are able to make some transitions, while becoming blocked at other transition points; this may differ between families. Being able to cope with HD in the family for a certain time does not necessarily imply that problems will never occur. Because any family member may eventually need help, it is important to then help the family discover what hinders them from making the transition to the next life stage and to resolve these issues so that they can move on.

Bruzzese, Jean-Marie, Lynne Unikel, Richard Gallagher, David Evans & Vivian Colland (2008): Feasibility and Impact of a School-Based Intervention for Families of Urban Adolescents with Asthma: Results from a Randomized Pilot Trial. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 95-113.

abstract: The purpose of this study was to test the feasibility and short-term outcomes of Asthma: It's a Family Affair!, a school-based intervention for adolescents with asthma and their caregivers. Twenty-four ethnic minority families with a middle school student with asthma were randomized to immediate intervention or no-treatment control. Intervention students received six group sessions on prevention and management of asthma. Caregivers received five group sessions teaching child-rearing skills to support the youth's autonomy and asthma self-management. All students attended all sessions; caregivers attended an average of three. Two months post-intervention, relative to controls, intervention caregivers reported better problem-solving with children. Intervention students were more responsible for carrying medication, took more prevention steps, and woke fewer nights from asthma. The intervention resulted in positive short-term changes in family relations, asthma management by students, and health status.

RESUMEN Viabilidad y Efecto de una Iniciativa Llevada a Cabo en la Escuela para Familias de Adolescentes Urbanos que Padecen Asma: Resultados de una Prueba Piloto al Azar Objetivo: Describir Asthma: It's a Family Affair! (¡El asma es un asunto de la familia!), un innovador estudio llevado a cabo en escuelas medias con estudiantes asmáticos y sus padres/tutores, y estimar la viabilidad y los resultados a corto plazo a partir de una muestra de la intervención escogida al azar. Metodo: Veinticuatro familias pertenecientes a minorías étnicas que tenían un hijo o una hija con asma estudiando en la escuela media fueron asignadas al azar a un grupo experimental o a un grupo de control. Los estudiantes del grupo experimental participaron en 6 clases grupales sobre prevención y control del asma. Sus tutores participaron en 5 clases grupales sobre técnicas para ayudar a los jóvenes a desarrollar su autonomía y apoyarlos en su necesidad de controlar por sí mismos el asma. Resultados: Todos los estudiantes acudieron a todas las clases, los tutores asistieron a un promedio de 3, y los coordinadores de los grupos llevaron a cabo las clases como habían planeado. Dos meses después del experimento los tutores del grupo experimental afirmaron resolver mejor los problemas con sus hijos que los del grupo de control. Por su parte, los estudiantes del grupo experimental resultaron ser más responsables a la hora de llevar su medicación, tomaron más medidas para prevenir síntomas del asma y se despertaron menos noches con síntomas, en comparación con los estudiantes del grupo de control. Conclusiones: El método Asthma: It's a Family Affair! es viable; el experimento resultó en una mejoría a corto plazo de las relaciones familiares, en el control del asma por parte de los jóvenes y en una salud más estable.

Bulow, Shoshana (2009): Integrating Sex and Couples Therapy: A Multifaceted Case History. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 379-389.

abstract: Traditionally, sexuality has not been a focus in couples therapy training, research, or practice, although it is an important, often complex issue for many couples. This article tells the story of a couple

presenting for sex therapy due to their unconsummated marriage, and is told to exemplify how sex therapy and couples therapy can be integrated in order to best meet the needs of couples. As the story unfolds, the multilayered facets of the presenting issue are revealed. The therapy incorporates and weaves together family of origin history, intrapsychic and cognitive issues, relational dynamics, patterns of interaction, and physiological/medical concerns into a postmodern couples therapy with behavioral interventions. This combined approach recognizes the value of each method on its own and their greater usefulness when blended together.

Busby, Dean M. & Brandt C. Gardner (2008): How do I Analyze Thee? Let Me Count the Ways: Considering Empathy in Couple Relationships using Self and Partner Ratings. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 229-242.

abstract: In this article we describe some of the benefits and challenges of using self ratings and ratings of the partner to measure empathy and similar terms in couple research. If both members of the dyad are assessed, there will be four measures of the same variable. How to use these 4 measures in research and clinical work is a central question in this paper. We demonstrate 3 different latent models that can be used to analyze these ratings based on different theoretical premises. Using empathy as the independent variable with a longitudinal sample of 275 couples, structural equation models are used to evaluate the strength of these models in predicting relationship satisfaction. The findings indicate that the model that is consistent with the social constructionist perspective that focuses on the perceptions within the same person is a good fit to the data. Other models that compare ratings between members of the dyad do not fit the data well. The results demonstrate that perceptions of empathy do have a significant influence on relationship satisfaction across time, especially for females. However, it is largely males' perceptions of empathy of the self and the partner that influence relationship satisfaction for females.

RESUMEN ¿Cómo analizarte? Déjame contar las formas: la consideración de la empatía en las relaciones de pareja evaluándose a uno mismo y al compañero/a En este artículo describimos algunas de las ventajas y los desafíos de utilizar autoevaluaciones y evaluaciones del compañero/a sentimental para medir la empatía y términos similares en la investigación de pareja. Si se evalúa a ambos miembros de la pareja habrá cuatro medidas de la misma variable. Como utilizar estas cuatro medidas en investigación y trabajo de clínica es un tema fundamental de este artículo, dado que demostramos tres diferentes modelos latentes que pueden ser utilizados para analizar estas evaluaciones basados en distintos marcos teóricos. Al utilizar la empatía como la variable independiente con una muestra longitudinal de 275 parejas, se usan modelos estructurales de ecuación para evaluar la efectividad de dichos modelos para predecir la satisfacción con la relación. Las averiguaciones indican que el modelo que concuerda con la perspectiva social constructivista que se centra en las percepciones dentro de la misma persona encaja bien con los datos; otros modelos que comparan evaluaciones entre miembros de la pareja no encajan bien con los datos. Los resultados demuestran que las percepciones de empatía sí tienen un peso importante en la satisfacción con la relación a largo plazo, especialmente para las mujeres. Sin embargo, en la mayoría de los

casos es la percepción del hombre de empatía de sí mismo y de la pareja la que influye en la satisfacción de las mujeres con la relación. Palabras clave: empatía; evaluación del compañero/a; autoevaluación.

Busby, Dean M. & Thomas B. Holman (2009): Perceived Match or Mismatch on the Gottman Conflict Styles: Associations with Relationship Outcome Variables. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 531-545.

abstract: Gottman has proposed that there are 3 functional styles of conflict management in couple relationships, labeled Avoidant, Validating, and Volatile, and 1 dysfunctional style, labeled Hostile. Using a sample of 1,983 couples in a committed relationship, we test the association of perceived matches or mismatches on these conflict styles with relationship outcome variables. The results indicate that 32% of the participants perceive there is a mismatch with their conflict style and that of their partner. The Volatile-Avoidant mismatch was particularly problematic and was associated with more stonewalling, relationship problems, and lower levels of relationship satisfaction and stability than the Validating matched style and than other mismatched styles. The most problematic style was the Hostile style. Contrary to existing assumptions by Gottman, the 3 matched functional styles were not equivalent, as the Validating Style was associated with substantially better results on relationship outcome measures than the Volatile and Avoidant styles.

Byng-Hall, John (2002): Relieving Parentified Children's Burdens in Families with Insecure Attachment Patterns. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 375-388.

abstract: In this article, I will explore how parentification, in which children take on parental roles, develops within the context of insecure attachments. I argue that parentification is more prevalent than is generally supposed. Adaptive parentification is differentiated from destructive parentification, which is associated with a range of childhood problems. In this article, attachment theory is placed within a family systems framework and family concepts are described, such as a secure family base and family scripts, which can help to understand parentification. The ways in which two attachment relationships - insecure/ambivalent and insecure/controlling - contribute to parentification processes are delineated. Transgenerational patterns are discussed. Family therapy can provide a preventive intervention aimed at reducing current parentification and interrupting transgenerational transmission. A central aim is to reduce the need for a parent to turn to a child for care. To this end, work can be done to resolve conflicts between parents, thus freeing them to provide sufficient mutual support to each other. Children need to be detriangulated from the parental relationship. Working with transgenerational patterns, including work with grandparents, is recommended. Therapy with a family with a preschool child illustrates these issues as well as the prevention of the establishment of destructive parentification.

Cannon, Elizabeth A., Sarah J. Schoppe-Sullivan, Sarah C. Mangelsdorf, Geoffrey L. Brown & Margaret Szewczyk Sokolowski (2008): Parent Characteristics as Antecedents of Maternal Gatekeeping and Fathering Behavior. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 501-519.

abstract: The present study examined the role of prebirth parent characteristics as predictors of maternal gatekeeping (mothers' attempts to encourage or discourage fathers' interaction with their infant) and fathering behavior. Parents' idealization of their relationships within their families of origin, beliefs about the roles of fathers, and personality attributes (negative emotionality and communion) were assessed before their infant's birth. At 3.5 months postpartum, maternal gatekeeping behaviors (negative control, facilitation) and fathers' involvement and competence with their infants were assessed during observation of triadic play and child care. Results suggest reciprocal relations between maternal gatekeeping and fathering behavior. Furthermore, greater paternal communion was associated with greater paternal competence during play, whereas greater maternal communion was associated with lower paternal competence during child care. Greater maternal communion and greater maternal idealization related to fathers' lower relative involvement during play. As for maternal gatekeeping behavior, high negative emotionality in 1 parent was only accompanied by high levels of inhibitory maternal gatekeeping when the other parent had less progressive beliefs about the father's role. The implications of these findings for clinicians and practitioners are discussed.

Carey, Maggie, Sarah Walther & Shona Russel (2009): The Absent but Implicit: A Map to Support Therapeutic Enquiry. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 319-331.

abstract: This paper describes recent developments in the use of the "absent but implicit" in narrative therapy. Michael White used the term "absent but implicit" to convey the understanding that in the expression of any experience of life, there is a discernment we make between the expressed experience and other experiences that have already been given meaning and provide a contrasting backdrop, which "shapes" the expression being foregrounded. In therapeutic conversations, we can use the concept of the "absent but implicit" to enquire into the stories of self that lie beyond the problem story. We review as a foundation for appreciating this particular practice the ways in which narrative therapy supports an exploration of the accounts of life that lie "outside of" the problem story. We follow this by a more specific description of how the concept and practice of the "absent but implicit" offer further possibilities for bringing forward these often neglected territories of life. This description includes the presentation of an "absent but implicit" map of narrative practice, which reflects the authors' shared understandings of Michael White's most recent explorations and teachings.

Carpenter, William T. (2007): Schizophrenia: Disease, Syndrome, or Dimensions? In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 199-206.

abstract: Schizophrenia has the status of a clinical syndrome and may comprise a number of specific disease entities. This construct is similar to dementia, in which several diseases have been defined within the syndrome. Alternatively, schizophrenia may be a single disease entity with quite variable manifestations across cases. Kraepelin proposed dementia praecox as a disease entity, and Bleuler proposed dissociative pathology as fundamental to each case, thus substantiating the single disease entity concept. More recently, the nuclear schizophrenia construct defined the disease entity using specific criteria proposed by Schneider and Langfeldt. This view has been challenged by a series of studies during the past three decades. These investigations are summarized in this report. Implications for clinical work with families are considered.

Carroll, Jason S., Thomas B. Holman, Geannina Segura-Bartholomew, Mark H. Bird & Dean M. Busby (2001): Translation and Validation of the Spanish Version of the RELATE Questionnaire Using a Modified Serial Approach for Cross-Cultural Translation. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 211-231.

abstract: This article describes the initial translation and validation of the Spanish version of the Relationship Evaluation (RELATE) questionnaire with a sample of monolingual English speakers ($n = 78$), a sample of monolingual Spanish speakers ($n = 18$), and two samples of Spanish/English Bilinguals ($n = 27$ and $n = 34$). Cross-cultural and cross-language equivalence of the Spanish version of RELATE to the original English version were assessed using a Modified Serial Approach (MSA) for instrument translation. Face and content validity of the Spanish RELATE were established. Test-retest reliability indices obtained with the translated version among the monolingual and bilingual Spanish speaking groups were consistently equivalent to, and in some cases higher than, the baseline reliability obtained with the monolingual English speaking group. Applications of the Spanish version of RELATE and use of the MSA or researchers and practitioners are presented.

Catherall, Don R. (2002): The Power of Community. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 18-20

Celano, Marianne, Roger Bakeman, Osvaldo Gaytan, Chaundrissa Oyeshiku Smith, Anne Koci & Saschon Henderson (2008): Caregiver Depressive Symptoms and Observed Family Interaction in Low-Income Children with Persistent Asthma. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 7-20.

abstract: This study examined the relationship between caregiver depressive symptoms and observed parenting behaviors and family processes during interactions among 101 urban, low-income African American families with children with persistent asthma. Caregivers (primarily female) were assessed on four dimensions (i.e., warmth/involvement, hostility, consistent discipline, relationship quality) in three videotaped interaction tasks (loss, conflict, cohesion). The results indicated that increased depressive symptoms were significantly associated with lower warmth/involvement and synchrony scores and greater hostility scores during the loss and conflict tasks. In the total sample, the highest levels of hostility and the lowest levels of warmth/involvement were found for the conflict task; nevertheless, caregivers

with moderate/severe depressive symptoms showed a significantly greater increase in hostility from the loss to the conflict task than caregivers with minimal/mild depressive symptoms. The findings highlight the salience of considering task content in family observational process research to expand our understanding of depressed and nondepressed caregivers' abilities to modulate appropriately their behaviors and affect across various family interactions. Implications for improving asthma management for low-income children with persistent asthma are discussed, including the utility of multidisciplinary interventions that combine asthma education with family therapy.

Chaitin, Julia (2003): Living with" the Past: Coping and Patterns in Families of Holocaust Survivors. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 305-322.

abstract: This exploratory study looks at how families of Holocaust survivors work through the traumatic past by considering the coping patterns adapted by family members. Life-story interviews (Rosenthal, 1993) with 57 individuals from 20 families, in which there were two to three generations, were used in order to learn about the significance they attach to the Holocaust past. The interviews were analyzed using Rosenthal's methods and Danieli's (1988) typology of post-war adaptation (victim families, fighter families, those who made it, and numb families). Results showed that in order to differentiate between the coping styles exhibited by the families, two new categories had to be added to Danieli's typology. These were entitled "life goes on" and "split families." It was concluded that survivor families exhibit heterogeneity in the ways in which they cope with the Holocaust past.

Chesla, Catherine A., Lawrence Fisher, Marilyn M.T. Skaff, Catherine L. Gilliss & Richard Kanter (2003): Family Predictors of Disease Management Over One year in Latino and European American Patients with Type 2 Diabetes*. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 375-390.

abstract: Family context is thought to influence chronic disease management but few studies have longitudinally examined these relationships. Research on families and chronic illness has focused almost exclusively on European American families. In this prospective study we tested a multidimensional model of family influence on disease management in type 2 diabetes in a bi-ethnic sample of European Americans and Latinos. Specifically, we tested how baseline family characteristics (structure, world view, and emotion management) predicted change in disease management over one year in 104 European American and 57 Latino patients with type 2 diabetes. We found that emotion management predicted change in disease management in both groups of patients as hypothesized while family world view predicted change in both ethnic groups but in the predicted direction only for European Americans Examining family context within ethnic groups is required to elucidate unique cultural patterns. Attending to culturally unique interpretations of constructs and measures is warranted. The import of family emotion management specifically conflict resolution in disease management deserves further study to support clinical intervention development. Examining multiple domains of family life and multidimensional

health outcomes strengthens our capacity to develop theory about family contexts and individual health.

Chipuer, Heather M. & Tracy Villegas (2001): Comparing the Second-Order Factor Structure of the Family Environment Scale across Husbands' and Wives' Perceptions of Their Family Environment. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 187-198.

abstract: The Family Environment Scale (Moos & Moos, 1986) is one of the most widely used environmental measures in clinical and family research. Clinicians and researchers often use the FES for comparing spouses' perceptions of their family environment, under the assumption that the underlying structure of the FES is the same for husbands and wives. However, no studies have actually compared the structure of the FES across spouse responses to the FES. Additionally, a review of the literature generally suggests a lack of consensus regarding the factor structure of the FES. Using confirmatory factor analyses, we examined whether the second-order factor structures of the FES, as identified in the literature, were consistent across spouses' perceptions of their family environment. Husbands and wives in 130 nonclinical families responded to Form R of the FES. The findings supported the two-factor solution presented by Fowler (1981) and by Boake and Salmon (1983), and did not differ across responses by husbands and wives. In contrast, responses by husbands and wives to the FES could not be modeled using the three-factor solutions presented by Moos and Moos (1986) and by others. The importance of using a measure that is structurally the same across different groups of respondents is discussed.

Christie-Mizell, C. Andre (2003): Bullying: The Consequences of Interparental Discord and Child's Self-Concept. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 237-251.

abstract: The objective of this research is to explore how the relationship between interparental discord and child's self-concept shapes participation in bullying behavior by elementary and middle-school children. The main finding is that child's self-concept mediates the effects of interparental discord on bullying behavior. Further, the results of the study support a symbolic interactionist view of child self-development, in which children internalize the environment provided by parents. This internalization gives way to self-concept, which guides behavior. This study adds to the growing body of literature that seeks to understand whether and how characteristics of children mediate the effects of parental attributes on behavioral outcomes. The proposed implications for the prevention of bullying include building children's self-concept, intervening in parental conflict, and involving the entire family system in the intervention process.

Clay, Cassandra M., Michael A. Ellis, Margaret L. Griffin, Maryann Amodeo & Irene R. Fassler (2007): Black Women and White Women: Do Perceptions of Childhood Family Environment Differ? In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 243-256.

abstract: Introduction: Few studies have examined racial differences in perceptions of childhood. Little is known about how Blacks perceive their own families, particularly the family environment that they experienced in childhood. Methods: A community sample of 290 women (55% White, 45% Black) from two-parent families, heterogeneous in age and social class, was examined using a self-administered questionnaire, including the Family Environment Scale (FES), followed by a focused interview. Siblings were used as collateral informants. Results: The psychometric properties of the FES showed remarkably little variation by race: The internal scale reliability, correlations between scales, and factor structures were quite similar. Although both White and Black women reported good childhood family environments, Black women when compared with White women rated their families of origin as more cohesive, organized, and expressive, and lower in conflict. Sibling responses corroborated these findings. Discussion: This study addresses a gap in the research literature and provides important evidence of strengths in Black family relationships as reported by a community sample of women. The psychometric properties of the FES, found to be strong for families of both races, lends support to our findings and those of other researchers who have used this measure.

Coatsworth, J. Douglas, Daniel A. Santisteban, Cami K. McBride & Jose Szapocznik (2001): Brief Strategic Family Therapy versus Community Control: Engagement, Retention, and an Exploration of the Moderating Role of Adolescent Symptom Severity. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 313-332.

abstract: This study extends a program of research investigating the effectiveness of Brief Strategic Family Therapy to engage and retain families and/or youth in treatment. The study contrasted Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) with a Community Comparison (CC) condition selected to represent the common engagement and treatment practices of the community; 104 families were randomly assigned to BSFT or CC. Results indicate that families assigned to BSFT had significantly higher rates of engagement (81% vs. 61%) and retention (71% vs. 42%). BSFT was also more effective than CC in retaining more severe cases. Post hoc analyses of treatment effectiveness suggest that BSFT was able to achieve comparable treatment effects despite retaining more difficult cases. We discuss these results from a public health perspective, and highlight the study's contribution to a small but growing body of literature that suggests the benefits of a family-systems paradigm for engagement and retention in treatment.

Cohen, Orna & Rivka Savaya (2003): Adjustment to Divorce: A Preliminary Study among Muslim Arab Citizens of Israel. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 269-290.

abstract: Adjustment to divorce in a sample of 312 Muslim Arab citizens of Israel was associated both with variables that have been shown to affect adjustment to divorce in Western societies and with variables specific to the culture of the study. The former included male gender, education, current employment, fewer accompanying stressors, and greater satisfaction with the divorce process. The latter were the respondents' self-defined modernity (as opposed to traditionalism) and their disinclination to perceive divorced persons as bad parents and spouses and as socially deviant, in accord with the social stereotype of their community.

Connolly, Marie (2006): *Up Front and Personal: Confronting Dynamics in the Family Group Conference*. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 345-357.

abstract: The Family Group Conference is a participatory model of decision making with families in child protection. It is a legal process that brings together the family, including the extended family, and the professionals in a family-led decision-making forum. Bringing together extended family and professionals to discuss child protection concerns can create a highly charged dynamic. Workers are challenged by family, family are challenged by workers, and family members challenge each other. Practice is also exposed to wider scrutiny as professionals also challenge the work. This article briefly describes the development and practice of family group conferencing as a family-centred legal process in Aotearoa New Zealand. It then examines the findings of a study exploring the dynamics emerging from family group conference practice from the perspective of the coordinators who convene them. Family group conferencing as a family strengthening practice is discussed.

Connor, Jennifer J., Bean Robinson & Elizabeth Wieling (2008): *Vulvar Pain: A Phenomenological Study of Couples in Search of Effective Diagnosis and Treatment*. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 139-155.

abstract: Vulvar vestibulitis syndrome (VVS), a vulvar pain disorder, continues to puzzle medical and mental health professionals due to its unknown etiology and lack of effective treatment. This study used transcendental phenomenology methodology to explore the experiences of couples in which the woman has a diagnosis of VVS. Sixteen in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 13 heterosexual couples and 3 women. Four essences emerged: (1) In search of the medical journey required extensive searching for knowledgeable and respectful practitioners to provide treatment. (2) The process of developing a personal understanding of this disorder led many couples to question their role in causing and maintaining VVS. (3) Developing strategies for coping with painful intercourse led to three strategies: becoming non-sexual, using alternatives to vaginal sex, and altering or enduring painful intercourse. (4) Feelings of isolation were experienced as adapting to this chronic pain syndrome was often a lonely process. Clinical suggestions included: treating the couple, not just the woman with VVS; encouraging couples to broaden definitions about the importance and primacy of vaginal intercourse and

suggest alternative sexual activities less likely to cause vulvar pain; developing shared meaning as a couple, and assisting couples in locating physicians and resources. Suggestions are relevant for couples with VVS and those with chronic health problems affecting sexual relationships.

Conoley, Collie W., James M. Graham, Todd Neu, Marla C. Craig, Amy O'pry, Scott A. Cardin, Daniel F. Brossart & Richard I. Parker (2003): Solution-Focused Family Therapy With Three Aggressive and Oppositional-Acting Children: An N = 1 Empirical Study. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 361-374.

abstract: The efficacy of Solution-Focused Family Therapy (SFFT) for helping three families with aggressive and oppositional-acting children (aged 8-9). was examined. The N = 1 multiple-baseline design with three replications used validated measures, a treatment integrity measure. The interventions lasted from four to five sessions. SFFT appeared to be effective with the families at post-treatment and 3-month follow up.

Cooklin, Alan (2001): Eliciting Children's Thinking in Families and Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 293-312.

abstract: In this article, I introduce a way of talking between a therapist and children, which aims to be more adaptive to the family therapy context than the modes of communication with children often reported by individual psychotherapists. Although the recent increase in articles concerned with the role of children in family therapy is welcomed, I suggest that the common recommendation of the use of "play" and nonverbal methods of communication with young children can at times introduce its own constraints on a child's thinking. A method of engagement in "dialectical" conversations with children is described, and illustrated with verbatim case examples. It is argued that this offers one route to a discourse commonly used between children, and one that acknowledges their capacity to think.

Cookston, Jeffrey T., Sanford L. Braver, William A. Griffin, Stephanie R. De Luse & Jonathan C. Miles (2007): Effects of the Dads for Life Intervention on Interparental Conflict and Coparenting in the Two Years After Divorce. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 123-137.

abstract: The ability of parents to forge harmonious coparenting relationships following divorce is an important predictor of their children's long-term well-being. However, there is no convincing evidence that this relationship can be modified through intervention. A preventive intervention that we developed, Dads for Life (DFL), which targeted noncustodial parents as participants, has previously been shown in a randomized field trial to favorably impact child well-being. We explore here whether it also has an impact on mothers' and fathers' perceptions of coparenting and interparental conflict in the 2 years following divorce. Results of the latent growth curve models we evaluated showed that both mothers and fathers reported less conflict when the father participated in DFL as compared with controls.

For the fathers, perceptions of coparenting did not change over time in either the DFL or control conditions. Alternatively, mothers' perceptions of support declined over time in the control group, whereas those whose ex-husbands participated in the DFL program reported significant positive growth change toward healthier coparenting. The positive findings for mothers' reports are particularly compelling because mothers were not the participants, and thus common alternative explanations are ruled out. The DFL intervention, then, offers courts a promising program to improve families' functioning after divorce.

Coontz, Stephanie (2007): The Origins of Modern Divorce. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 7-16.

abstract: High rates of marital dissolution and easy access to divorce are not unprecedented, historically or cross-culturally. But contemporary divorce in North America and Western Europe has different origins and features than divorce in previous cultures. The origins of modern divorce patterns date back more than 200 years, to the invention of the historically unprecedented idea that marriage should be based on love and mutual affection. Ironically, then, the fragility of modern marriage stems from the same values that have elevated the marital relationship above all other personal and familial commitments: the concentration of emotion, passion, personal identity, and self-validation in the couple relationship and the attenuation of emotional attachments and obligations beyond the conjugal unit. The immediate causes of divorce may range from factors as diverse as the personal psychological characteristics of one or both spouses to the stresses of economic hardship and community disintegration. But in a larger perspective, the role of divorce in modern societies and its relatively high occurrence both flow from the same complex of factors that have made good marriages so much more central to people's happiness than through most of the past, and deterioration of a marital relationship so much more traumatic.

Cotroneo, Margaret (2007): In Remembrance of Ivan Boszormenyi-Nagy M.D. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 269-270

Cowdery, Randi S., Norma Scarborough, Carmen Knudson-Martin, Gita Seshadri, Monique E. Lewis & Anne Rankin Mahoney (2009): Gendered Power in Cultural Contexts: Part II. Middle Class African American Heterosexual Couples with Young Children. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 25-39.

abstract: When race and gender intersect, understanding gendered power may be complicated. The authors first describe the historical context that serves as important background for understanding gender and power in heterosexual African American relationships. Then they show how family solidarity in the face of social injustices often overrides gender equality as a goal for middle class African American couples with young children. The findings illustrate pragmatic equality within couple relationships and the

willful suspension of gender roles for the well-being of the family as a whole. However, gendered power impacts couples in a variety of ways. Sometimes a woman's fear that the man might leave, for example, diminished her power in the relationship. Often a woman accommodated a man's greater power in the family because of her perception that he was often denied power in the larger society. Societal discrimination of women was less visible to couples. Implications for practice are provided.

D'Angelo, Eugene J., Roxana Llerena-Quinn, Rachel Shapiro, Frances Colon, Paola Rodriguez, Katie Gallagher & William R. Beardslee (2009): Adaptation of the Preventive Intervention Program for Depression for Use with Predominantly Low-Income Latino Families. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 269-291.

abstract: This paper describes the process for and safety/feasibility of adapting the Beardslee Preventive Intervention Program for Depression for use with predominantly low income, Latino families. Utilizing a Stage I model for protocol development, the adaptation involved literature review, focus groups, pilot testing of the adapted manual, and open trial of the adapted intervention with 9 families experiencing maternal depression. Adaptations included conducting the intervention in either Spanish or English, expanding the intervention to include the contextual experience of Latino families in the United States with special attention to cultural metaphors, and using a strength-based, family-centered approach. The families completed preintervention measures for maternal depression, child behavioral difficulties, global functioning, life stresses, and an interview that included questions about acculturative stressors, resiliency, and family awareness of parental depression. The postintervention interview focused on satisfaction, distress, benefits of the adapted intervention, and therapeutic alliance. The results revealed that the adaptation was nonstressful, perceived as helpful by family members, had effects that seem to be similar to the original intervention, and the preventionists could maintain fidelity to the revised manual. The therapeutic alliance with the preventionists was experienced as quite positive by the mothers. A case example illustrates how the intervention was adapted.

Dankoski, Mary E. & Sharon A. Deacon (2000): Using a Feminist Lens in Contextual Therapy. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 51-66.

abstract: Both contextual and feminist therapy have not been given the attention they deserve in the field of MFT. We believe that not only do these approaches have undiscovered merit but also, when integrated, they provide a useful framework for conducting therapy that addresses marginalized voices and raises social consciousness. In this article, we "layer" feminist theory onto contextual therapy and argue that the constructs of contextual therapy may relate well to many women's experiences in families. We then illustrate our combined feminist-contextual therapy with two case examples. This integration broadens the scope and sensitivity of contextual therapy to address issues of gender.

Davies, Patrick T. (2002): Commentary: Conceptual Links Between Byng-Hall's Theory of Parentification and the Emotional Security Hypothesis. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 551-555.

abstract: Guided by our emotional security hypothesis, this commentary expands on Byng-Hall's article by addressing the role interparental difficulties play in the development of parentification. The implications that recent methodological advances have for empirically testing family models of insecurity are discussed.

DeKay, Michael L., Catherine G. Greeno & Patricia R. Houck (2002): Searching for a Two-Factor Model of Marriage Duration: Commentary on Gottman and Levenson. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 97-103.

abstract: Gottman and Levenson (2002) report a number of post hoc ordinary least squares regressions to "predict" the length of marriage, given that divorce has occurred. We argue that the type of statistical model they use is inappropriate for answering clinically relevant questions about the causes and timing of divorce, and present several reasons why an alternative family of models called duration models would be more appropriate. The distribution of marriage length is not bimodal, as Gottman and Levenson suggest, and their search for a two-factor model for explaining marriage length is misguided. Their regression models omit many variables known to affect marriage length, and instead use variables that were pre-screened for their predictive ability. Their final model is based on data for only 15 cases, including one unusual case that has undue influence on the results. For these and other technical reasons presented in the text, we believe that Gottman and Levenson's results are not replicable, and that they should not be used to guide interventions for couples in clinical settings.

DeKoven Fishbane, Mona (2001): Relational Narratives of the Self. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 273-291.

abstract: The prevailing view of the self in contemporary Western culture is of the autonomous, separate individual. This article considers shifts toward a more relational view in thinking about the self, in developmental psychology and in therapy, especially family therapy. From diverse perspectives this relational narrative of the self is explored, highlighting relational formulations about autonomy, power, and connection/disconnection. Therapeutic approaches that are grounded in a relational narrative are considered. Finally, this article explores, through clinical vignettes, the impact on individuals and their significant others when they shift to a more relational view of the self in their own lives.

DeKoven Fishbane, Mona (2007): Wired to Connect: Neuroscience, Relationships, and Therapy. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 395-412

Dekovic, Maja, Jan M.A.M. Janssens & Nicole M.C. Van As (2003): Family Predictors of Antisocial Behavior in Adolescence. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 223-235.

abstract: The goal of the present study was to examine the combined and unique ability of different aspects of family functioning to predict involvement in antisocial behavior in a large nonclinical (community) sample of adolescents. Distinction was made between global (e.g., family socio-economic status), distal (dispositional characteristics of parents), contextual (family characteristics), and proximal (parent-child interaction) factors that operate within families. Results show that proximal factors were significant predictors of antisocial behavior, independent of their shared variance with other factors. Consistent with the hypothesized mediational model, the effects of distal and contextual factors appear to be mostly indirect: after their association with proximal factors was taken into account, these factors were no longer significantly related to antisocial behavior. The implications of these findings for planning of developmentally appropriate interventions for adolescents and their families are discussed.

Dickerson, Victoria C. (2004): Young Women Struggling for an Identity. In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 337-348.

abstract: In this article, I propose that many young women in today's world are facing an intense internal struggle to find their identity, and that this struggle is an effect of what they experience as enormous pressure to achieve certain goals. My belief is that, in the contemporary atmosphere of postfeminism in which women seemingly have many more options, the young adult woman experiences these options as expectations. The effect of these demands is an enormous self-doubt where women feel worthless, unimportant, and often unable to go forward in their lives. This article focuses on the stories of 3 young women and their struggles: a 25-year-old White middle-class woman whose obsessive longing to find the "right" man leads to eating difficulties; a 23-year-old lesbian, also White, who is just graduating from college and believes that she is terminally depressed; and a 29-year-old Chinese American woman who has fought anxiety and chronic fatigue for most of her adult life. How they find their way clearly exemplifies both the struggle and the road to success-overcoming self-doubt and challenging the expectations that create the conditions for it.

Dickerson, Victoria C. (2009): Introduction to the Special Section—Continuing Narrative Ideas and Practices: Drawing Inspiration from the Legacy of Michael White. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 315-318.

abstract: In late March 2008, I learned that Michael White had collapsed after a day of teaching in southern California. Shortly thereafter, I heard a colleague murmur words to the effect that Michael's passing would mark the end of narrative therapy. I was astounded. I had always believed narrative ideas

were so much more than Michael, no doubt because he had said as much to me over 10 years ago. Michael continued to explore fresh metaphors to turn into understandings and practices that would enrich narrative work, moving from Bateson's (1972) restraints to Bruner's (1990) landscapes to Foucault's (1980) discourses to Vygotsky's (1986) scaffolding to Derrida's (1978) absent but implicit. He was able to enact what David Epston calls a "remarkable but gracious ease ... (of moving) between the large ideas of scholarship and the intimate and particular ideas of practice" (Epston, 2008, p. 3). These developments would continue to enhance a therapist's ability to enter into the world of the client and to collaborate in ways that could allow the client to make a shift toward preferred identities.

Doherty, William J. (2003): A Wake Up Call: Comment on "Lived Religion and Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 181-183

Doherty, William J. & John M. Beaton (2000): Family Therapists, Community, and Civic Renewal. In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 149-161.

abstract: In this article, we review family therapy's history regarding community concerns and broader societal issues; offer a model of levels of therapists' involvement with communities and community systems; and propose that family therapists join the citizen activation movement by becoming catalytic partners with families in communities. We call for a new kind of community practice that is driven less by therapist-defined problems and professional expertise, and more by community-defined problems and families' own expertise.

Doherty, William J. & Jason S. Carroll (2002): The Citizen Therapist and Family-Centered Community Building: Introduction to a New Section of the Journal. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 561-568

Doherty, William J. & Jason S. Carroll (2002): The Families and Democracy Project. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 579-590.

abstract: The Families and Democracy Project moves family therapists and other professionals into the community via a critique of traditional provider/consumer models of family services, a set of principles about the civic engagement of families in partnership with professionals, and a set of public practices for working on community problems. We describe the Families and Democracy model and three specific projects. We distinguish the model from traditional hierarchical and collaborative models of working with families. And we discuss lessons we have learned, and our plans to take this work to its next developmental stage.

Domenech Rodriguez, Melanie, Melissa R. Donovan & Susan L. Crowley (2009): Parenting Styles in a Cultural Context: Observations of "Protective Parenting" in First-Generation Latinos. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 195-210.

abstract: Current literature presents four primary parenting styles: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful. These styles provide an important shortcut for a constellation of parenting behaviors that have been characterized as consisting of warmth, demandingness, and autonomy granting. Empirically, only warmth and demandingness are typically measured. Research reporting on parenting styles in Latino samples has been equivocal leading to questions about conceptualization and measurement of parenting styles in this ethnic/cultural group. This lack of consensus may result from the chasm between concepts (e.g., authoritarian parenting) and observable parenting behaviors (e.g., warmth) in this ethnic group. The present research aimed to examine parenting styles and dimensions in a sample of Latino parents using the two usual dimensions (warmth, demandingness) and adding autonomy granting. Traditional parenting styles categories were examined, as well as additional categorizations that resulted from adding autonomy granting. Fifty first-generation Latino parents and their child (aged 4–9) participated. Parent–child interactions were coded with the Parenting Style Observation Rating Scale (P-SOS). In this sample, the four traditional parenting categories did not capture Latino families well. The combination of characteristics resulted in eight possible parenting styles. Our data showed the majority (61%) of Latino parents as "protective parents." Further, while mothers and fathers were similar in their parenting styles, expectations were different for male and female children. The additional dimensions and implications are discussed. The importance of considering the cultural context in understanding parenting in Latino families is emphasized, along with directions for future research.

Domenech Rodriguez, Melanie, Jesús Rodriguez & Melissa Davis (2006): Recruitment of First-Generation Latinos in a Rural Community: The Essential Nature of Personal Contact. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 87-100.

abstract: The purpose of this article is to report on the success of various recruitment activities for a behavioral observation study with Spanish-speaking Latino families in a rural community in the western United States. Recruitment activities are pivotal to research because the enormous impact to the quality of the sample and, thus, the quality of the answers to the questions posed by the research. Recruitment can be especially challenging for researchers working with ethnic minorities due to a historical legacy of mistreatment by researchers that has led to healthy reticence to participate in research investigations. The present research presented unique challenges in that the data collection (1) took place in a rural community, (2) sought participation of a recent immigrant population, and (3) required videotaping. Data were collected from 50 families in a western rural community. After multiple recruitment strategies were used, the research team learned that word of mouth and use of existing community resources were the most powerful recruitment strategies. However, participant reports suggest that

the other recruitment strategies helped familiarize participants with the study and potentially strengthened the influence of word of mouth referrals. Important differences were found between the easy-to-recruit and the hard-to-recruit samples within this study that support engagement in multiple recruitment strategies.

Dorian, Marina, Jorge I. Ramirez Garcia, Steven R. Lopez & Brenda Hernandez (2008): Acceptance and Expressed Emotion in Mexican American Caregivers of Relatives with Schizophrenia. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 215-228.

abstract: The relation between Expressed Emotion (EE) and caregiver acceptance was tested with the use of video-recorded interactions between 31 Mexican American family caregivers and their relatives with schizophrenia. Borrowing the concept from Integrative Behavioral Couple Therapy, acceptance was defined as caregiver's engagement with the ill relative along with low levels of expectations for behavioral change. Three aspects of caregiver acceptance were measured: global acceptance of the patient, unified detachment (i.e., nonblaming but engaged problem discussion), and low aversive responses to patient behavior (e.g., criticisms and demanding change). Relative to high EE caregivers, low EE caregivers were consistently more accepting of their ill relatives across the three measures of acceptance. Unified detachment was negatively associated with emotional overinvolvement and aversive responses were positively related to criticism. Warmth was not related to acceptance. The findings suggest that the study of acceptance in family caregivers is a heuristic avenue for future research due to its potential to shed light on specifically what family members do in caring for their ill relatives with schizophrenia.

Driver, Janice L. & John M. Gottman (2004): Daily Marital Interactions and Positive Affect During Marital Conflict Among Newlywed Couples. In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 301-314.

abstract: The mundane and often fleeting moments that a couple experiences in their everyday lives may contribute to the health or deterioration of a relationship by serving as a foundation to major couple events such as conflict discussions and caring days. This study examines the role of playfulness and enthusiasm in everyday life to the use of humor and affection during conflict. Using observational methods, we studied 49 newlywed couples in a 10-minute dinnertime interaction and in a 15-minute conflict discussion. The conflict discussion was coded using the Specific Affect Coding System (SPAFF; Gottman, Coan, & McCoy, 1996), and a new observational system was developed to capture dinnertime interactions in a seminatural setting. We analyzed the data using path analysis and found a stronger path model when the direction of correlation moved from daily moments to the conflict discussion. These findings provide preliminary support for the importance of daily moments in couple relationships, but this research was strictly observational and therefore correlational, so further research is necessary to determine direction of causation.

Dugsin, Romola (2001): Conflict and Healing in Family Experience of Second-Generation Emigrants from India Living in North America. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 233-241.

abstract: In this article, I describe a study that generates a substantive theory of healing from the conflict experienced by second-generation emigrants from India living in North America. Qualitative methodology, specifically, the Grounded Theory method of data analysis and theory building, was used. Literature elucidating the differences between North American and Indian cultural values was used as a basis for exploration. Results suggest that cultural conflict stems from areas such as education and success, pressure from parents to maintain traditional cultural values, family bonds and lack of boundaries, parental control and abuse, and dating and marriage. The results of the conflict are discussed by participants in terms of loneliness and pain, lying, rebellion, or acceptance of cultural values. The factors that mediate the conflict and that determine the degree to which participants rebel or accept the cultural values seem to be linked to the approval and acceptance individuals received from their family or community and their level of self-esteem. Finally, I discuss how individuals can heal from the conflict. Methods of healing include communication with and education for parents, therapy in the areas of anger, resentment, and self-esteem, and developing an alternative support system, which may include other second-generation individuals.

Dunbar, Nora, Manfred H.M. van Dulmen, Susan Ayers-Lopez, Jerica M. Berge, Cinda Christian, Ginger Gossman, Susan M. Henney, Tai J. Mendenhall, Harold D. Grotevant & Ruth G. McRoy (2006): Processes Linked to Contact Changes in Adoptive Kinship Networks. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 449-464.

abstract: The purpose of this study was to reveal underlying processes in adoptive kinship networks that experienced increases or decreases in levels of openness during the child's adolescent years. Intensive case study analyses were conducted for 8 adoptive kinship networks (each including an adoptive mother, adoptive father, adopted adolescent, and birth mother), half of whom had experienced an increase in openness from indirect (mediated) to direct (fully disclosed) contact and half of whom had ceased indirect contact between Waves 1 and 2 of a longitudinal study. Adoptive mothers tended to be more involved in contact with the birth mother than were adoptive fathers or adopted adolescents. Members of adoptive kinship networks in which a decrease in level of contact took place had incongruent perspectives about who initiated the stop in contact and why the stop took place. Birth mothers were less satisfied with their degree of contact than were adoptive parents. Adults' satisfaction with contact was related to feelings of control over type and amount of interactions and permeability of family boundaries. In all adoptive kinship networks, responsibility for contact had shifted toward the adopted adolescent regardless of whether the adolescent was aware of this change in responsibility.

Edwards, Martha E. (2002): Attachment, Mastery, and Interdependence: A Model of Parenting Processes. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 389-404.

abstract: A democratic nation needs an interdependent citizenry who are not only competent but who also can live together cooperatively with an eye toward what will benefit the whole as well as the self. In this article, the concept of interdependence is adopted as the central goal of parenting. The Parenting Processes Model is then presented, specifying how caregivers help children develop this interdependence. This work draws upon and integrates the work of a number of theoreticians, researchers, and clinicians, with the central focus on the work of John Bowlby, Alfred Adler, and Lev Vygotsky.

Einhorn, Lindsey A., Tamara Williams, Scott M. Stanley, Nicole Wunderlin, Howard J. Markman & Joanne Eason (2008): PREP Inside and Out: Marriage Education for Inmates. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 341-356.

abstract: Although research has demonstrated that marriage education has positive effects on relationship quality, little is known about how such services impact relationships where one partner is incarcerated. The current study implemented an adapted version of the Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program (PREP Inside and Out) for inmates in Oklahoma correctional facilities. Inmates, with or without their partners, participated in the 12-hour program. The impact of the program was investigated on a range of relationship variables including satisfaction with relationship, dedication, confidence, communication skills, friendship, and negative interactions as reported by the inmate partner. Participants reported substantial gains in all variables and in overall satisfaction with their relationship after completing the program, regardless of their gender and racial/ethnic background. Implications for future marriage education programs and research in prisons are discussed.

Elizur, Yoel (2005): In Memoriam: Mordecai Kaffman, M.D. (1917-2005). In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 137-138.

abstract: A word of warning: the following ideas will be presented in plain everyday language, avoiding any type of professional lexicon. It may be that this down-to-earth form of presentation will disappoint some of my potential readers who are accustomed to peruse material presented in sophisticated meta-systemic language. All I can do is plead guilty, and in self-defense put forward two arguments. First, that I cannot escape the universal truth, "the style is the man," and second, that the simple ideas which I am to present here are all, without exception, the result of concrete clinical experience, with no admixture of theoretical armchair speculation.

Elizur, Yoel & Michael Ziv (2001): Family Support and Acceptance, Gay Male Identity Formation, and Psychological Adjustment: A Path Model. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 125-144.

abstract: While heterosexist family undermining has been demonstrated to be a developmental risk factor in the life of persons with same-gender orientation, the issue of protective family factors is both controversial and relatively neglected. In this study of Israeli gay males (N= 114), we focused on the interrelations of family support, family acceptance and family knowledge of gay orientation, and gay male identity formation, and their effects on mental health and self-esteem. A path model was proposed based on the hypotheses that family support, family acceptance, family knowledge, and gay identity formation have an impact on psychological adjustment, and that family support has an effect on gay identity formation that is mediated by family acceptance. The assessment of gay identity formation was based on an established stage model that was streamlined for cross-cultural practice by defining three basic processes of same-gender identity formation: self-definition, self-acceptance, and disclosure (Elizur & Mintzer, 2001). The testing of our conceptual path model demonstrated an excellent fit with the data. An alternative model that hypothesized effects of gay male identity on family acceptance and family knowledge did not fit the data. Interpreting these results, we propose that the main effect of family support/acceptance on gay identity is related to the process of disclosure, and that both general family support and family acceptance of same-gender orientation play a significant role in the psychological adjustment of gay men.

Elliott Griffith, Melissa & Salma Abugideiri (2002): Conversations with Salma Abugideiri: To Live the Greater Jihad. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 4-9

Elliston, Donna, James P. McHale, Jean Talbot, Meagan Parmley & Regina Kuersten-Hogan (2008): Withdrawal From Coparenting Interactions During Early Infancy. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 481-499.

abstract: This study examines early withdrawal in the coparenting system, and the utility of a brief problem-solving discussion about coparenting responsibilities as a means for evaluating such withdrawal. One hundred and fifteen couples were evaluated both prenatally and at 3 months postpartum. During prenatal assessments, parents rated their personalities and completed marital assessments. After the baby arrived, they completed a negotiation task in which they discussed disputes about parenting roles and responsibilities, and interacted together with the baby in a triadic play assessment. Fathers' but not mothers' withdrawal during coparenting negotiations was associated with greater disengagement and less warmth during triadic play and with fathers' feelings that mothers did not respect their parenting. Fathers' but not mothers' withdrawal during coparenting negotiations was also forecast by low ego resilience and by an increase in depressive symptomatology during the postpartum. As the negotiation task appeared to be an effective provocateur of withdrawal when confronting coparenting disagreement, it may prove useful for eliciting this aspect of coparental process in work with couples.

Engstrom, Malitta (2008): Involving Caregiving Grandmothers in Family Interventions when Mothers with Substance Use Problems are Incarcerated. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 357-371.

abstract: The alarming rate of incarceration of women disproportionately affects women of color, frequently intersects with the women's substance use problems, and often results in grandmothers providing care for their grandchildren during their daughters' incarceration. Numerous factors complicate the grandmothers' caregiving experiences and contribute to strains that exceed those typically associated with grandparent caregiving. Such complicating factors include the stresses associated with their daughters' substance use problems and incarceration; the complex biopsychosocial needs of many of their grandchildren; the challenging relational issues they must address; and often, the long-term, multifaceted effects of poverty. Despite the critical roles they play, the multiple vulnerabilities they face, and the potential for multigenerational, culturally relevant family interventions to yield gains for all three generations, grandmothers have received little attention in intervention research with this group of families. This paper provides a theoretical and empirical rationale for the inclusion of caregiving grandmothers in interventions and research with families affected by maternal incarceration and substance use problems, in general, and for the promise of multifamily groups, in particular. Strategies for tailoring multifamily groups with this population of families are also included.

Falicov, Celia J. (2005): Emotional Transnationalism and Family Identities. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 399-406

Falicov, Celia J. (2007): Working With Transnational Immigrants: Expanding Meanings of Family, Community, and Culture. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 157-171.

abstract: An increasing number of recent immigrants maintain intense connections with their countries and extended families. The complexity of relationships that arise from transnational connections calls into question dominant discourses about family bonds and requires that we adopt new theory and treatment considerations. The relational stresses and the almost untenable choices that economic immigrants face take the form of separations and reunions of parents and children, and difficult gender or generation transformations that need to be considered against this new transnational backdrop. This article proposes a model that encompasses foundational approaches with new approaches in family therapy by focusing on three crucial contexts for work with immigrants: the relational, the community, and the cultural-sociopolitical. Family therapists are also encouraged to create collaborative links with migration studies, a growing interdisciplinary field.

Falicov, Celia J. (2009): Commentary: On the Wisdom and Challenges of Culturally Attuned Treatments for Latinos. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 292-309.

abstract: In this commentary, I outline the common and distinctive components in the cultural adaptation studies in this special issue and compare cultural adaptations with universalistic and culture-specific perspectives. The term cultural attunement may be more reflective than cultural adaptation insofar as the cultural additions in these studies make the treatments more accessible by adding language translation, cultural values, and contextual stressors. These additions most likely enhance the level of engagement and retention in therapy for Latino families. The work ahead requires a deeper examination of the cultural theories of psychological distress and the cultural theories of change in therapy. A final proposal is made in this commentary for considering the bicultural aspects of the cultural adaptation or attunement enterprise, insofar as the clinical research encounters with immigrants are bicultural encounters. These encounters can reach beyond the notion of cultural "adaptation" of mainstream evidence-based treatments to ethnic minorities and present a unique opportunity for mutually enriching bicultural integration of theory, research, and practice.

Farrell Erickson, Martha & Richard Louv (2002): *The Family Re-Union Initiative: A Springboard for Family-Centered Community Building, Locally and Nationally*. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 569-578.

abstract: Family Re-Union is an ongoing conference series and family policy initiative launched in 1992 by Al and Tipper Gore. It has been the springboard for a new wave of family-centered community building efforts, including the development of an educational program to prepare a new generation of community builders. We summarize the history of this family-centered community building movement and discuss how it builds upon and differs from earlier approaches to community development. We describe Family Re-Union and some of the ongoing work it has fueled. And we suggest ways family professionals can take part in this work.

Fiese, Barbara, Marcia Winter, Ran Anbar, Kimberly Howell & Scott Poltrock (2008): *Family Climate of Routine Asthma Care: Associating Perceived Burden and Mother-Child Interaction Patterns to Child Well-being*. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 63-79.

abstract: This preliminary report links the literatures on family asthma management practices and on the characteristics of family interaction patterns thought to influence children's adjustment to a chronic physical illness. Specifically, this study of 60 families with a child with asthma examined the extent to which perceived burden of routine asthma care affected child mental health via its influence on parent-child interaction patterns. Mothers completed a measure of asthma management routine burden, mother and child were observed in a 15-minute interaction task, and children completed measures of child anxiety and asthma quality of life (QOL). Perceived routine burden significantly predicted child anxiety and QOL through its effect on mother-child rejection/criticism. The same pattern did not hold for mother intrusiveness/control. The results are discussed in terms of how overall family climate and regulati-

on of routines affects child well-being. Implications for clinical practice and limitations of the study are provided.

Fiese, Barbara H. (2008): Breathing Life into Family Processes: Introduction to the Special Issue on Families and Asthma. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 1-5.

abstract: This introduction to the special issue dedicated to families and asthma proposes that the study of asthma highlights general systems topics such as integration of individual needs into the group, developmental trajectories of risk and resilience, supportive and destructive patterns of interaction, and the cultural adaptation of family therapy. It briefly introduces papers in the special issue and concludes that asthma can serve as an exemplar in the study of family health due to its comorbidity with mental health problems, potential to affect multiple members of the family, disproportionate influence on low-income and minority families, and multiple avenues for intervention.

Fiese, Barbara H. & Frederick S. Wamboldt (2003): Coherent Accounts of Coping with a Chronic Illness: Convergences and Divergences in Family Measurement Using a Narrative Analysis. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 439-451.

abstract: Researchers and clinicians have shown increasing interest in family narratives as an avenue for accessing the family meaning-making process. In this study, we examine the convergences and divergences between narrative assessment, family self-report, and verbal accounts of family climate. Sixty-two families with a child with pediatric asthma were interviewed about the impact that asthma had on family life. These interviews were coded for narrative coherence, relationship expectations, and engagement with the interviewer. Primary caregivers were also interviewed using the Five Minute Speech sample (FMSS) and completed self-report assessments of family functioning (Family Assessment Device [FAD] Impact on the Family Scale [IOF]). Contrary to prediction, narrative coherence was higher in those cases where Emotional Over-involvement (EOI) was present on the FMSS. Narrative coherence and engagement with the interviewer were positively related to self-report of family problem solving, communication, and affective responsiveness as measured on the FAD. Divergences and convergences between different types of family measurement are discussed in light of meaning-making processes associated with coping with a chronic illness.

Fisher, Lawrence, Maria Gudmundsdottir, Catherine Gilliss, Marilyn Skaff, Joseph Mullan, Richard Kanter & Catherine Chesla (2000): Resolving Disease Management Problems in European-American and Latino Couples with Type 2 Diabetes: The Effects of Ethnicity and Patient Gender. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 403-416.

abstract: The management of type 2 diabetes requires major life style changes. How patients and family members resolve disagreements about disease management affects how well the disease is managed over time. Our goal was to identify differences in how couples resolved disagreements about diabetes management based on ethnicity and patient gender. We recruited 65 Latino and 110 European-American (EA) couples in which one spouse had type 2 diabetes. Couples participated in a 10-minute videotaped, revealed differences interaction task that was evaluated with 7 reliable observer ratings: warm-engagement, hostility, avoidance, amount of conflict resolution, off-task behavior, patient dominance, and dialogue. A series of 2 x 2, Ethnicity x Sex ANOVAs indicated significant effects for Ethnicity and for the Ethnicity x Sex interaction, but not for Sex. Latino couples were rated as significantly more emotionally close, less avoidant, less hostile toward each other, and had less dominant patients than EA couples; however, Latino couples achieved significantly less problem resolution and were more frequently off-task than EA couples. These findings were qualified by patient gender. The findings highlight important differences in how couples manage diabetes based on ethnicity and patient gender, and suggest that effective family-based programs of intervention must take both characteristics into account.

Fivaz-Depeursinge, Elisabeth & Nicolas Favez (2006): Exploring Triangulation in Infancy: Two Contrasted Cases. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 3-18.

abstract: Two contrasted father-mother-infant interactions are observed longitudinally during triologue play. They illustrate the contribution of recent research to the exploration of triangulation in infancy: namely, the infant's capacity to handle triangular interactions and share her affects with her two parents, and the way that this capacity is recruited in functional versus problematic alliances. It is likely that an infant under stress when interacting with one parent will protest at that parent and also at the other. Such is the case when, for example, the father acts intrusively while playing with his baby. The infant is then driven to avert and turns to the mother. The regulation of this dyadic intrusion-avoidance pattern at family level depends on the family alliance. When coparenting is supportive, the mother validates the infant's bid for help without interfering with the father. Thus, the problematic pattern is contained in the dyad, and the infant's triangular capacities remain in the service of her own developmental goals. But when coparenting is hostile-competitive, the mother ignores the infant's bid or engages with her in a way that interferes with her play with her father. In this case, the infant's triangular capacities are used to relieve the tension between the parents. The importance of tracing family process back to infancy for family therapy is discussed.

Fivaz-Depeursinge, Elisabeth, Francesco Lopez, Maryline Python & Nicolas Favez (2009): Coparenting and Toddler's Interactive Styles in Family Coalitions. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 500-516.

abstract: The current study examined the coparenting and toddler's interactive styles in family coalitions. According to structural family theory, boundaries between generations are clear in alliances, but di-

sturbed in coalitions: the parents look to the child to regulate their conflictual relationship and the child attempts to meet this need. In a normative sample studied longitudinally during the Lausanne Triogue Play situation (LTP, N=38), 15 coalition cases were detected. Styles of coparenting and of child's interactions were determined and compared in coalition and alliance cases at 18 months. Findings confirm the structural family model by showing the specific ways in which the coparenting and the toddler's interactive styles are associated in 3 different patterns of coalitions: binding, detouring, and triangulation. They illustrate how the child's triangular capacity, or her ability to simultaneously communicate with both parents, is used to regulate the parents' relationship. They suggest that the LTP observational paradigm is a promising assessment method of early family interactions. They point to the importance of assessing early the child's contribution to family coalitions.

Focht-Birkerts, Lynn & William R. Beardslee (2000): A Child's Experience of Parental Depression: Encouraging Relational Resilience in Families with Affective Illness. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 417-434.

abstract: In this article, we describe an approach that parents with affective illness can use to foster the emotional resilience of their children. Building on current research that emphasizes the need to formulate concepts of risk and resilience in terms of family or relational processes, we propose that affectively ill parents can promote resilience in their children by helping them express the affect they experience as a result of parental illness-related behavior. Risk and resilience are conceptualized in terms of a family's ability to process emotion or affect: a family's need to constrict affect is a risk factor, while the family's ability to elaborate affect encourages relational resilience. An object relations model is used to discuss the ways in which encouraging this elaboration of affect, especially negative affect, contributes to resilience in children. We describe ways in which a preventive intervention helps to increase parents' emotional responsiveness to their children. Using extensive narrative data from followup interviews with families and children, constriction and expansion of emotion in children concerning affectively ill parents are documented, by multiple interviewers, over a span of more than 5 years. Where danger threatens, there also grows the saving power. -J.C.F. Holderlin1Patmos

Fortes de Leff, Jacqueline (2002): Racism in Mexico: Cultural Roots and Clinical Interventions. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 619-623

Fraenkel, Peter (2002): The Helpers and the Helped: Viewing the Mental Health Profession Through the Lens of September 11. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 20-23

Fraenkel, Peter (2006): Engaging Families as Experts: Collaborative Family Program Development. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 237-257.

abstract: This article presents the collaborative family program development (CFPD) model, a collaborative research-based approach to creating community-based programs for families. In this approach, families are viewed as experts on the nature of their challenges and on what they desire in a program. This approach is particularly useful in developing programs for families who have experienced social oppression and who may have been reluctant to participate in programs created for them by professionals without their consultation. In contrast, when professionals adopt the stance of respectful learners, families respond by actively engaging in the program development research and in the program created from it. This article describes the nature and complexities of a collaborative program development stance, the unique contribution to community-based program development offered by a family systems focus, and the 10 steps in the CFPD approach. These 10 steps guide movement from initiating the project and forming collaborative professional partnerships to engaging cultural consultants; conducting in-depth research to understand the problems, resources, contexts, and recommendations from the perspective of families who will receive the program and from the perspective of front-line professionals working with these families; transforming research findings into program contents and formats; and implementing, evaluating, revising, and replicating the program. The approach is illustrated by a program called Fresh Start for Families, developed and replicated for families in New York City who are homeless and attempting to move from welfare to work.

Freedman, Jill & Gene Combs (2009): Narrative Ideas for Consulting with Communities and Organizations: Ripples from the Gatherings. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 347-362.

abstract: This paper reviews Michael White's early work with communities and extends ideas and practices from that work into the realm of consulting with organizations. We draw on Michael's writing and the records of two specific projects, as well as the recollections of team members in those projects, to describe how ideas and practices that were originally developed in working with individuals and families came to be applied in community settings. Specifically, we show how the central intention of the work is to use narrative ideas and practices in ways that allow communities to articulate, appreciate, document, utilize, and share their own knowledges of life and skills of living. We discuss the basic narrative ideas of stories, double listening, telling and retelling, making documents, and linking lives through shared purposes. For these projects, the teams developed structures that made it possible to use the basic idea with whole communities. We show how this work with communities has offered inspiration and ideas for our work in consulting to organizations. Finally, we describe and illustrate a particular way of working with organizations that carries the spirit of Michael's community work into situations requiring shorter blocks of time and more limited commitments than the original community contexts.

Fyrand, Live, Torbjorn Mowm, Arnstein Finset & Anne Glennas (2003): The Effect of Social Network Intervention for Women with Rheumatoid Arthritis. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 71-89.

abstract: A partially-controlled intervention study was performed. Female patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were allocated to three groups: the network intervention group (n=104), the attention control group (n=85), and the no-treatment control group (n=75). The network intervention consisted of an assessment session and a network meeting. Patients were assessed at baseline and approximately 10 and 18 months after the intervention. The network intervention group reported an increase in network size. Daily emotional support increased for the intervention patients compared with patients in the attention control group. The degree of social dysfunction was reduced for patients in the intervention group compared to patients in the no-treatment control group. Furthermore, for single patients, the intervention significantly increased the social network size and improved both social functioning, and perceived overall health, compared to both control groups. The results suggest that the social needs of single patients should be given special attention in clinical settings.

Gagne, Marie-Helene, Sylvie Drapeau, Claudiane Melancon, Marie-Christine Saint-Jacques & Rachel Lepine (2007): Links Between Parental Psychological Violence, Other Family Disturbances, and Children's Adjustment. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 523-542.

abstract: In a sample of 143 parent-child dyads from two-parent and separated families, this investigation documented the links between parental psychological violence and separation or divorce, severity of parental conflict, triangulation of the child in this conflict, and polarized parent-child alliances. The unique and combined contributions of all these variables to children's behavior problems were also assessed. Participants were parents, mostly mothers, and their 10-12-year-old child. They were recruited through schools, community organizations, and newspapers. Questionnaires were administered at home. Findings suggest that separated families undergo more relational disturbances than two-parent families (more severe conflicts, more triangulation, stronger parent-child alliances), but the amount of parental psychological violence was similar in both groups. Psychological violence was associated with the severity of parental conflict, especially in two-parent families. Triangulation of the child in parental conflict was another correlate of psychological violence. Once all variables were controlled for, psychological violence remained the only significant correlate of children's externalized behavior problems. These findings raise the importance of preventing psychological violence toward children, especially in families plagued with severe parental conflicts.

Garfield, Robert (2004): The Therapeutic Alliance in Couples Therapy: Clinical Considerations. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 457-465.

abstract: This article presents clinical considerations about the therapeutic alliance in couples therapy, stimulated by pertinent new research findings reported in this issue. A loyalty dimension of the couple's

relationship is described, as well as its influence on the therapeutic alliance in couples therapy. The therapist's establishment of a "meta-alliance" with the couple around their loyalty conflicts, avoidance of splits and disruptions, and prioritization of marital distress (versus individual symptoms) as the primary focus of treatment all serve to solidify the therapeutic alliance. In addition, identifying the partners' early family-of-origin distress can help predict and respond to strains in the therapeutic alliance that may occur later in therapy. Finally, the therapist helping the couple to balance their relational power differences in therapy and to address their concerns about the impact of the therapist's gender also strengthens their therapeutic alliance. A clinical case and vignettes are included to illustrate these issues.

Gehart, Diane R. & Randall R. Lyle (2001): Client Experience of Gender in Therapeutic Relationships: An Interpretive Ethnography. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 443-458.

abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore clients' experiences of gender in therapeutic relationships in order to inform therapists of critical issues from clients' perspectives. To capture clients' views, the researchers chose an interpretive ethnographic design that used unstructured, collaborative interviews with clients who had worked with both female and male therapists. The interviews were analyzed using procedures developed by Kvale (1996), who emphasizes the importance of including the client's voice in data gathering, analysis, and final presentation. The results were reviewed with the clients to insure accurate presentation of their views. The final results were organized into six themes: client-therapist connection, male therapists, female therapists, topics discussed, effectiveness, and confounding factors. Researchers discuss the implications of gender-stereotyped behavior in therapy, the relationship between therapist gender and therapeutic alliance, and recommendations for practicing gender-sensitive therapy.

Gingerich, Wallace J. & Sheri Eisengart (2000): Solution-Focused Brief Therapy: A Review of the Outcome Research. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 477-498.

abstract: Solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT) is a new and increasingly used therapeutic approach that focuses on helping clients construct solutions rather than solve problems. The approach evolved in a clinical context amid many anecdotal reports of success from both therapists and clients, but it has not been subjected to controlled empirical testing until very recently. In this article we critically review all of the controlled outcome studies of SFBT to date (N = 15) to assess the extent to which SFBT has received empirical support. Five studies were well-controlled and all showed positive outcomes-four found SFBT to be better than no treatment or standard institutional services, and one found SFBT to be comparable to a known intervention: Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Depression (IPT). Findings from the remaining 10 studies, which we consider moderately or poorly controlled, were consistent with a hypothesis of SFBT effectiveness. We conclude that the 15 studies provide preliminary support for the efficacy of SFBT but do not permit a definitive conclusion. Our critique highlights areas where

methodology in future studies can be strengthened to provide more conclusive evidence of SFBT efficacy.

Goldstein, Tina R., David J. Miklowitz & Jeffrey A. Richards (2002): Expressed Emotion Attitudes and Individual Psychopathology Among the Relatives of Bipolar Patients. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 645-657.

abstract: This study investigated the relationships between expressed emotion (EE) and individual psychopathology among 82 biological and non-biological relatives of 66 patients with bipolar I disorder. Relatives' psychopathology was assessed via the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R, Patient Version (SCID-P) and the General Behavior Inventory (GBI), a self-report measure of lifetime subsyndromal mood disturbances. We hypothesized that relatives who held high-EE critical, hostile, and/or overinvolved attitudes toward their bipolar family member, as measured via the Camberwell Family Interview, would be more likely to have DSM-III-R Axis I diagnoses on the SCID, as well as more mood and temperamental disturbances on the GBI, than those who held low-EE attitudes. The findings did not support a significant relationship between overall EE status and psychopathology in family members. However, relatives without significant Axis I pathology scored significantly higher than those with Axis I pathology on one measure of EE, emotional overinvolvement. The findings are discussed with reference to explanations for the genesis of high-EE attitudes.

Goodrich, Thelma Jean & Louise Bordeaux Silverstein (2005): Now You See It, Now You Don't: Feminist Training in Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 267-281.

abstract: This article describes the state of feminist training in family therapy. Methods of assessment include questionnaires to all programs accredited by COAMFTE in universities and institutes and to leading institutes not accredited; interviews with editors of the *Journal of Feminist Family Therapy*; interviews with many who pioneered the feminist critique in family therapy; inspection of two major national conferences; and a search of publications. Although most program directors describe their programs as feminist and judge their training to be sufficient, their report contrasts with the perspectives of many of the journal editors and pioneers, with the small amount of training in gender issues at national conferences, and with the small number of publications. The authors offer discussion of the findings and recommendations.

Gordon, Ilanit & Ruth Feldman (2008): Synchrony in the Triad: A Microlevel Process Model of Coparenting and Parent-Child Interactions. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 465-479.

abstract: Guided by a microanalytic approach to the study of relationships, we assessed parent, infant, and coparental behaviors during triadic interactions in 94 parents and their 5-month-old firstborn

child. Relational behaviors in each family subsystem (mother-infant, father-infant, and coparenting) were microcoded. Marital satisfaction and infant temperament were self-reported. No differences were found in the infants' behavior toward mother and father or in the time spent with each parent. Mothers' and fathers' relational behavior during parent-infant episodes were generally comparable, yet mothers vocalized more and the latency to father's displaying positive affect was longer. Conditional probabilities indicated that under conditions of coparental mutuality, fathers showed more positive behaviors than mothers. Lag-sequential analysis demonstrated that change in the infant's social focus between parents followed change in coparental behavior. Fathers' coparental mutuality was independently predicted by maternal behavior during mother-child episodes, father marital satisfaction, and infant difficult temperament, whereas mothers' coparental mutuality was only linked with fathers' relational behavior. Results highlight the importance of including a microlevel perspective on the family system at the first stages of family development.

Gottman, John M. & Clifford I. Notarius (2002): Marital Research in the 20th Century and a Research Agenda for the 21st Century. In: *Family Process* 41 (2): S. 159-197.

abstract: In this article we review the advances made in the 20th century in studying marriages. Progress moved from a self-report, personality-based approach to the study of interaction in the 1950s, following the advent of general systems theory. This shift led, beginning in the 1970s, to the rapid development of marital research using a multimethod approach. The development of more sophisticated observational measures in the 1970s followed theorizing about family process that was begun in the decade of the 1950s. New techniques for observation, particularly the study of affect and the merging of synchronized data streams using observational and self-report perceptual data, and the use of sequential and time-series analyses produced new understandings of process and power. Research in the decades of the 1980s and 1990s witnessed the realization of many secular changes in the American family, including the changing role of women, social science's discovery of violence and incest in the family, the beginning of the study of cultural variation in marriages, the expansion of the measurement of marital outcomes to include longevity, health, and physiology (including the immune system), and the study of co-morbidities that accompany marital distress. A research agenda for the 21st century is then described.

Gottman, John Mordechai & Robert Wayne Levenson (2002): A Two-Factor Model for Predicting When a Couple Will Divorce: Exploratory Analyses Using 14-Year Longitudinal Data. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 83-96.

abstract: This article examines 14-year longitudinal data and attempts to create a post hoc model that uses Time-1 data to "predict" the length of time the marriage will last. The sample consists of the 21 couples (of 79 studied) who divorced over a 14-year period. A two-factor model is proposed. One fac-

tor is the amount of unregulated volatile positive and negative affect in the marriage, and this factor predicts a short marriage length for the divorcing couples. A second factor is called "neutral affective style," and this factor predicts a long marriage length for the divorcing couples. This model is compared to a Time-1 model of ailing marriage in which Time-1 marital satisfaction is used to predict the timing of divorce.

Gottman, John Mordechai & Robert Wayne Levenson (2002): Generating Hypotheses After 14 Years of Marital Followup; Or, How Should One Speculate? A Reply to DeKay, Greeno, and Houck. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 105-110.

abstract: Gottman and Levenson (2002), for the purpose of post hoc speculation, developed a number of ordinary least squares regressions to model the length of marriage of divorcing couples in a 14-year longitudinal study. We believe that our analyses are appropriate for our purpose. We do not agree with DeKay, Greeno, and Houck (2002) that a duration-model approach would have been more appropriate, and instead argue that the analyses used are more powerful and generate more interesting speculations. When speculating, one makes an important contribution just by being interesting, not necessarily by being right. The purpose of post hoc speculation is to generate discussion, and we are pleased that even at the outset we have accomplished this goal. In this reply to DeKay et al., we argue that the two-process model for earlier versus later divorcing that we propose is both interesting and clinically useful.

Green, Robert-Jay (2000): Lesbians, Gay Men, and Their Parents": A Critique of LaSala and the Prevailing Clinical "Wisdom". In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 257-266.

abstract: This article challenges the popular assumption that coming out to family of origin is important for lesbians and gay men's mental health and couple relationships. First, I present theory emphasizing the unique position of lesbians/gays in families of origin and the significance of "families of choice." Second, I review the quantitative research on social support received by lesbians/gays from family of origin, friends, and other social network sources. Third, I demonstrate how the dominant clinical opinion about coming out to family is based on an unwarranted use of theory developed for heterosexuals and on overgeneralization of findings from studies of white, upper-middle-class, North American lesbians/gays. Fourth, I propose five determinants of lesbian/gay persons' decisions to come out to family-of-origin members. Fifth, I argue that such decisions are constrained by "realistic" costs/benefits in various sociocultural niches rather than being a simple function of individuals' levels of differentiation. Lastly, I offer an expanded contextual stance for the family therapist working with lesbian/gay clients.

Greeno, Catherine (2003): Measurement, or How Do We Know What We Know? Topic One: Validity. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 433-435

Greeno, Catherine G. (2001): Introduction to the Technical Series: What is Science, and How Does It Help Us? In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 115-120.

abstract: Editor's Note: Readers trained in research have no need of a series of articles that introduce the value of the scientific method and the basic factors that comprise good research methodology. But readers who are primarily trained to do clinical work with families will find that today's healthcare environment increasingly requires that they be good consumers of research, as well as an increasing need for them to participate in studies of the models we wish to preserve. At a recent NIMH-sponsored conference, a speaker lamented the probable demise of some of our more interesting family approaches because third-party payers tend to support only evidence-based interventions. Clearly, we need to be able to defend our practices, and understanding the value and essential components of scientific methodology and research studies is likely to become even more important in the future. This new series will attempt to provide an orientation for those of our readers who are interested. We welcome your response to these articles and your suggestions for future segments.

Greeno, Catherine G. (2001): The Skeleton: What Underlies Treatment Research? In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 361-363

Greeno, Catherine G. (2001): The Classic Experimental Design. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 495-499

Greeno, Catherine G. (2002): Major Alternatives to the Classic Experimental Design. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 733-736

Griffith, James L. (2002): Living with Threat and Uncertainty: What the Kosavars Tell Us. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 24-27

Grunebaum, Henry (2006): On Wisdom. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 117-132.

abstract: This article explores some of the features involved in making wise decisions in couples and family therapy. Delineating what qualities are involved in making wise decisions in life-so as to live the "good life" in the polis, and the necessary contributions of life experiences in this task-was first discussed by Aristotle. A major problem that therapists face today is that our society offers many different ways of living well-or for that matter, badly-and our theories do the same. Family therapy theories are not value free. I clarify that different family theories embody different values: clear boundaries, good at-

tachments, the ability to communicate, and so on. If our theories foster certain values, then, as Isaiah Berlin has made clear, seeking to achieve a particular value leads to placing less value on another. The article concludes with some thoughts about values that therapists could appropriately follow in their work.

Guilfoyle, Michael (2003): Dialogue and Power: A Critical Analysis of Power in Dialogical Therapy. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 331-343.

abstract: This article explores the relationship between dialogue and power in the practice of dialogue-oriented, "not-knowing" forms of therapy. It is argued that power of a dynamic and reversible kind infuses much ordinary social dialogue, and that the joint processes of power and resistance work together to render an interaction dialogical. In contrast, in dialogical therapy, overt exercises of power threaten the interaction's dialogical status, and power is deferred and denied by the therapist through not-knowing practices. A case study of Harlene Anderson's (1997) is used to illustrate that it is precisely power's presence that informs the practices of not-knowing and uncertainty that characterize dialogical therapies. It is suggested that the not-knowing therapist withholds aspects of his or her voice as a condition for dialogicity. Instead, special speaking arrangements are required, in which the therapist's not-knowing is continuously communicated to the client, for the therapeutic, conversation to remain dialogical. Without these speaking arrangements, I argue that therapy moves toward monologue. Therapists inherit powerful speaking positions from the institutional and sociocultural context, and the rejection of power within therapy serves only to conceal this aspect of power, which nevertheless pervades the therapeutic relationship. Finally, it is suggested that power is a "common factor"-shared by all therapies-and that our status as "inheritors" of power needs to be included in our understanding of the therapeutic process. This expanded view of therapy requires the re-theorization of dialogue, such that it includes, rather than excludes, considerations of power.

Gurman, Alan S. & Peter Fraenkel (2002): The History of Couple Therapy: A Millennial Review. In: *Family Process* 41 (2): S. 199-260.

abstract: In this article, we review the major conceptual and clinical influences and trends in the history of couple therapy to date, and also chronicle the history of research on couple therapy. The evolving patterns in theory and practice are reviewed as having progressed through four distinctive phases: Phase I-Atheoretical Marriage Counseling Formation (1930-1963); Phase II-Psychoanalytic Experimentation (1931-1966); Phase III-Family Therapy Incorporation (1963-1985); and Phase IV-Refinement, Extension, Diversification, and Integration (1986-present). The history of research in the field is described as having passed through three phases: Phase I-A Technique in Search of Some Data (1930-1974), Phase II-Irrational(?) Exuberance (1975-1992), and Phase III-Caution and Extension (1993-present). The ar-

title concludes with the identification of Four Great Historical Ironies in the History of Couple Therapy.

Guttman, Herta A. (2002): The Epigenesis of the Family System as a Context for Individual Development. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 533-545.

abstract: In this article, the concept introduced by Lyman Wynne, that the individual develops epigenetically within the family system, is discussed and validated with data from a study of the characteristics and relationships of 27 women with borderline personality disorder and their parents. Each stage of the epigenetic process is impaired in one way or another, adversely affecting subsequent stages. Early impairment of attachment-care-giving processes is at least partly attributable to a lack of empathic parenting; ineffective communication is marred by family members' inability to experience or express feelings (alexithymia); this, in turn, makes it difficult to engage in joint family problem solving. Mutuality between family members does not occur in such a context, and there is an absence of intimacy between family members. These are often abusive family systems, with multiple abuse and intrafamilial sexual abuse more specifically directed at the daughter with BPD. The symptoms of the daughter can be understood systemically, as representing both predispositional characteristics and reactions to the family system. It is suggested that the epigenetic paradigm could be used to characterize the specific failure of developmental processes in many different disorders.

Guttman, Herta A. & Lise Laporte (2000): Empathy in Families of Women with Borderline Personality Disorder, Anorexia Nervosa, and a Control Group. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 345-358.

abstract: This is a study of empathy in the families of 27 women with borderline personality disorder (BPD), 28 women with restricting anorexia nervosa (AN), and 27 women without a clinical diagnosis (NC). The daughters and both parents responded to the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), an instrument for assessing four dimensions of empathy. In addition, they were personally interviewed, with the Family Interview for Protectiveness and Empathy (FIPE), about the extent of empathy expressed by the parents to their daughter during her development. On the IRI, women with BPD scored highest on the immature and lowest on the mature aspects of empathy, whereas scores of AN and NC women were all within normal limits. Parents of BPDs had the lowest IRI scores, while parents of AN and NC groups were similar to each other and to criterion group scores. IRI scores of AN daughters were positively correlated with their parents' scores whereas BPDs' scores were negatively correlated with those of their parents. There were no correlations between the IRI scores of NC subjects and their parents. On the FIPE, borderline daughters and parents agreed about the relative absence of empathic parenting, whereas AN and NC daughters and parents agreed as to the presence of empathic parenting. The theoretical and clinical implications of these contrasting findings are discussed.

Haber, Russell & Lita Hawley (2004): Family of Origin as a Supervisory Consultative Resource. In: Family Process 43 (3): S. 373-390.

abstract: This article describes the rationale and methodology of a supervisory approach that recruits family-of-origin members as resources to help resolve professional dilemmas. We have found that professional impasses resonate with family-of-origin themes. As supervisory consultants, family-of-origin members have access to family stories, rules, myths, and resources that can provide new messages for a more differentiated use of self in the clinical setting. The standard format of this family supervisory consultation is separated in three phases. First, the supervisor discusses and explores the nature of the supervisee's professional dilemma (i.e., difficulty with angry clients). Second, the supervisor explores the evolution of this same theme through the historical and personal stories of the family-of-origin members. Third, the supervisee anonymously presents a specific case that exemplifies this theme. The supervisor, along with consultation from the family, focuses on the development of a more flexible use of self in the therapeutic system. Thus, the session begins and ends with the professional development of the supervisee. However, there is personal sharing during the second phase, so there are sections that address developmental, supervisory, and ethical considerations. Even though the goal of this meeting is to promote professional growth, personal and family changes are common by-products. Four supervisory anecdotes illustrate this approach to supervision.

Haj-Yahia, Muhammad M. (2000): Wife Abuse and Battering in the Sociocultural Context of Arab Society. In: Family Process 39 (2): S. 237-255.

abstract: Despite increasing public, professional, and scientific interest in the problem of wife abuse and battering, little has been written about the importance of sociocultural sensitivity in intervention with abused and battered women in Arab society. In this article, I describe central family values in that society and discuss their relevance to wife abuse and battering. Specifically, the discussion focuses on values such as mutual family support and interdependence, family reputation, women's inferiority and male supremacy, and family cohesion and the relevance of those values to wife abuse and battering. In addition, I present Arab women's perspectives on this problem, as revealed in their responses to open-ended questions that were part of larger studies conducted by me. In this regard, five dimensions of their perspectives are considered: (1) Women's definitions of violence against women; (2) their awareness of the problem; (3) their justification or condemnation of violence against women; (4) their awareness of the risk encountered by battered women; and (5) their approach toward coping with the problem. The results are discussed from the perspective of the sociocultural context of Arab society. The article concludes with recommendations for socioculturally sensitive intervention with battered women in this society.

Halford, Kim, Jan Nicholson & Matthew Sanders (2007): Couple Communication in Stepfamilies. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 471-483.

abstract: Effective communication is assumed to help sustain couple relationships and is a key focus of most relationship education programs. We assessed couple problem-solving communication in 65 stepfamily and 52 first-time-marrying couples, with each group stratified into high risk and low risk for relationship problems based on family-of-origin experiences. Relative to partners in first-time couples, partners in stepfamily couples were less positive, less negative, and more likely to withdraw from discussion. Risk was associated with communication in first-time but not stepfamily couples. Stepfamily couples do not exhibit the negative communication evident in high-risk first-time-marrying couples, and available relationship education programs that focus on reducing negative communication are unlikely to meet the needs of stepfamilies.

Halford, W. Kim, Matthew R. Sanders & Brett C. Behrens (2000): Repeating the Errors of Our Parents? Family-of-Origin Spouse Violence and Observed Conflict Management in Engaged Couples. In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 219-235.

abstract: Based on a developmental social learning analysis, it was hypothesized that observing parental violence predisposes partners to difficulties in managing couple conflict. Seventy-one engaged couples were assessed on their observation of parental violence in their family of origin. All couples were videotaped discussing two areas of current relationship conflict, and their cognitions during the interactions were assessed using a video-mediated recall procedure. Couples in which the male partner reported observing parental violence (male-exposed couples) showed more negative affect and communication during conflict discussions than couples in which neither partner reported observing parental violence (unexposed couples). Couples in which only the female partner reported observing parental violence (female-exposed couples) did not differ from unexposed couples in their affect or behavior. Female-exposed couples reported more negative cognitions than unexposed couples, but male-exposed couples did not differ from unexposed couples in their reported cognitions.

Halford, W. Kim & Michele Simons (2005): Couple Relationship Education in Australia. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 147-159.

abstract: In Australia, the strengthening of marriage through relationship education has received strong governmental policy support and some modest financial support. Couple relationship education services are offered by a variety of community-based, church-affiliated, and church-based providers. There is a strong emphasis on providing programs that are developed locally in response to perceived couple needs and government policies. Available evaluations show that most couples who attend education value the service, but relationship education providers need to do a better job reaching out to couples at high risk for future relationship problems, and more research is needed on the effects of education on

long-term marital outcomes. There is significant scope for building on current initiatives to incorporate evidence-based approaches and to expand the program reach to more couples.

Hall, Michael J. & Nancy M. Docherty (2000): Parent Coping Styles and Schizophrenic Patient Behavior as Predictors of Expressed Emotion. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 435-444.

abstract: Several studies have examined relationships between levels of expressed emotion in relatives of individuals with schizophrenia and the coping strategies these relatives employ. In an attempt to elucidate these relationships, 44 parents were assessed using the Camberwell Family Interview and the Strategic Approach to Coping Scale. Associations between these measures were examined. Additionally, interactions between parent coping style and patient aggression were assessed with respect to expressed emotion. The results indicate that scores on the coping scale generally were not directly related to levels of expressed emotion. However, an interaction was found between parent coping style and patient behavior which predicted level of expressed emotion. This finding supports the idea that research into the variables underlying expressed emotion should include the assessment of both parent and patient characteristics and examine the interactions between these variables.

Hanney, Lesley & Kasia Kozłowska (2002): Healing Traumatized Children: Creating Illustrated Storybooks in Family Therapy*. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 37-65.

abstract: In this article we describe the therapeutic practice of creating illustrated storybooks in family therapy with traumatized children. Illustrated stories offer a predictable structure to sessions and facilitate engagement and participation of children in therapy. The therapeutic emphasis of storybooks can be adjusted to take into account a child's life story, verbal capacity, level of anxiety, and traumatic hyperarousal. The creation of storybooks is an active process that embraces important aspects of trauma-specific interventions, including expression of trauma-related feelings; clarification of erroneous beliefs about the self, others, or the traumatic event; and externalization of traumatic stimuli into artwork, allowing for exposure and habituation of the arousal response. A focus on visual images together with narrative takes advantage of children's developmental capacities and spontaneous pleasure in the creation of art, thus minimizing anxiety and enhancing feelings of mastery, competence, and hope. The creation of storybooks is compatible with family interventions that foster a safe family context, strengthen attachment relationships, insure appropriate structure and boundaries, and enhance parenting capacity as well as those interactions that facilitate understanding and dialogue between family members.

Hansson, Kjell, Marianne Cederblad, Paul Lichtenstein, David Reiss, Nancy L. Pedersen, Jenae Neiderhiser & Olle Elthammar (2008): Individual Resiliency Factors from a Genetic Perspective: Results from a Twin Study. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 537-551.

abstract: This article is part of the Twin Mother's Study, a study that examines influences on maternal adjustment. A number of studies have investigated the importance of genetic factors for mental health, but few of these examine how genes and the environment influence resiliency/salutogenic factors. This article investigates the relative importance of genetic and environmental influences on resiliency/salutogenic factors. This study includes 326 twin pairs (150 monozygotic and 176 dizygotic) who are mothers, who are living with their spouse, and who are part of the Swedish twin register. Using self-report structured questionnaires, we assessed salutogenic factors, depression, and quality of life; however, we analyzed the questionnaires completed by the mothers. Statistical analyses were conducted using structural equation modeling. We conclude that nonshared environmental components were of principal importance in individual resiliency/salutogenic factors in a genetically informative design, but we also noted that genetic influences were important. The shared environment had mainly no effect.

Hasui, Chieko, Yasuko Kishida & Toshinori Kitamura (2004): Factor Structure of the FACES-III in Japanese University Students. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 133-140.

abstract: We performed a confirmatory factor analysis for the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scale (FACES-III) using 3865 university students in Japan. We confirmed two factors as in the original version, but there were slight differences with the original one. Some items were deleted in order to obtain sufficient goodness-of-fit indexes in a series of confirmatory factor analyses. Moreover, items 11 "Our family, changes its way of handling tasks," 20 "Parents and children discuss in our family," and 15 "We shift household responsibilities," which were originally categorized as "adaptability" items, were loaded on the "cohesion" factor.

Hedenbro, Monica, Alyson F. Shapiro & John M. Gottman (2006): Play With Me at My Speed: Describing Differences in the Tempo of Parent-Infant Interactions in the Lausanne Triadic Play Paradigm in Two Cultures. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 485-498.

abstract: The goal of the present study was to examine the tempo of triadic play in Swedish and American families through a comparison of 20 families from each culture. When infants were approximately 3 months old, families in both cultures participated in the Lausanne Triadic Play (LTP), a paradigm that facilitates the examination of the triad as a whole and an organization of its parts. All family play sessions were coded separately in Sweden and America using coding systems that had been developed in each country. Dynamics within the triadic play were compared across cultures, and also across coding systems. Results indicated that both coding systems described a distinct difference in the tempo of play between American and Swedish Families. Overall, although there were many similarities between countries, American families were found to have a faster pace in triadic play than Swedish families. This difference in tempo is explored in the data analyses and the discussion of this article.

Heene, Els, Ann Buysse & Paulette Oost (2003): A Categorical and Dimensional Perspective on Depression Within a Nonclinical Sample of Couples. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 133-149.

abstract: The present study investigated the role of psychosocial variables that are indicators for depressive symptomatology within a couple. The variables chosen for this study were conflict communication, marital adjustment, attachment, attribution style, and personality traits—all potentially specific indicators. A global factor analysis on all our measures revealed that our individual and relational measures were stable findings. We wanted to compare a dimensional and categorical view of depression. First, we focused on the total nonclinical sample, considering depression on a continuum, and studying the selected characteristics along with the varying degree of depressive complaints. The results highlighted the importance of individual characteristics (neuroticism and life satisfaction) covarying with the level of depressive symptomatology in the nonclinical sample (n=186 couples). Second, in addition to this correlational design, we compared the group of most depressed subjects and their partners with a control sample (n=34). Both approaches pointed to the same conclusion, individual characteristics covaried with mild depression, whereas couple characteristics only came into the picture with a higher level of depressive complaints. The lowest levels of depressive complaints were associated with individual comorbidity only, whereas increasing complaints went along with additional relational complaints. Implications for assessment and future research are discussed.

Heene, Els, Ann Buysse & Paulette Van Oost (2007): An Interpersonal Perspective on Depression: The Role of Marital Adjustment, Conflict Communication, Attributions, and Attachment Within a Clinical Sample. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 499-514.

abstract: Previous studies have focused on the difficulties in psychosocial functioning in depressed persons, underscoring the distress experienced by both spouses. We selected conflict communication, attribution, and attachment as important domains of depression in the context of marital adjustment, and we analyzed two hypotheses in one single study. First, we analyzed whether a clinical sample of couples with a depressed patient would differ significantly from a control group on these variables. Second, we explored to what degree these variables mediate/moderate the relationship between depressive symptoms and marital adjustment. The perspectives of both spouses were taken into account, as well as gender differences. In total, 69 clinical and 69 control couples were recruited, and a series of multivariate analyses of variance and regression analyses were conducted to test both hypotheses. Results indicated that both patients and their partners reported less marital adjustment associated with more negative perceptions on conflict communication, causal attributions, and insecure attachment. In addition, conflict communication and causal attributions were significant mediators of the association between depressive symptoms and marital adjustment for both depressed men and women, and causal attributi-

ons also moderated this link. Ambivalent attachment was a significant mediator only for the female identified patients. Several sex differences and clinical implications are discussed.

Heene, Els L.D., Ann Buysse & Paulette Oost (2005): Indirect Pathways Between Depressive Symptoms and Marital Distress: The Role of Conflict Communication, Attributions, and Attachment Style. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 413-440.

abstract: Previous studies have focused on concomitants of depression and marital distress in order to help explain the relationship between the two, suggesting that several variables, such as conflict communication, attributions, and attachment style, are associated with depression, marital distress, or both. Our contention is that the selected variables may be important mediators (hypothesis 1) or moderators (hypothesis 2) of the concomitance between depression and marital adjustment, exploring the direct and indirect ways in which depressive symptoms and marital adjustment are related. In total, 415 heterosexual couples were recruited, and a series of regression analyses was conducted to test our hypotheses separately for men and women. Results indicated that demand-withdrawal, avoidance, causal attributions, and secure, ambivalent, and avoidant attachment mediated the relation between depressive symptoms and marital adjustment in the female sample, whereas constructive communication and causal and responsible attributions were significant mediators of men's levels of depressive symptoms and marital adjustment. In addition, avoidance and secure attachment moderated the association between depressive symptoms and marital adjustment in the female sample, and causal attributions were significant moderators of the association between depressive symptoms and marital adjustment for men. Several conclusions and implications for theory and future research are discussed.

Hernandez, Pilar, Rhea Almeida & Ken Dolan-Del Vecchio (2005): Critical Consciousness, Accountability, and Empowerment: Key Processes for Helping Families Heal. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 105-119.

abstract: Families are inextricably embedded within their larger sociopolitical contexts, an observation acknowledged by many theorists. The field of family therapy is working on its translation into comprehensive and effective approaches for helping families change. This article illustrates the use of the Cultural Context Model to help families change, guided by the linked foundational concepts of accountability, critical consciousness, and empowerment. The authors support their discussion of theory with examples illustrating the ways in which social patterns connected to race, gender, class, and sexual orientation shape the dilemmas that family members encounter, as well as their access to solutions.

Hernández, Pilar, David Gangsei & David Engstrom (2007): Vicarious Resilience: A New Concept in Work With Those Who Survive Trauma. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 229-241.

abstract: This study explores the formulation of a new concept: vicarious resilience. It addresses the question of how psychotherapists who work with survivors of political violence or kidnapping are affected by their clients' stories of resilience. It focuses on the psychotherapists' interpretations of their clients' stories, and how they make sense of the impact that these stories have had on their lives. In semistructured interviews, 12 psychotherapists who work with victims of political violence and kidnapping were interviewed about their perceptions of their clients' overcoming of adversity. A phenomenological analysis of the transcripts was used to describe the themes that speak about the effects of witnessing how clients cope constructively with adversity. These themes are discussed to advance the concept of vicarious resilience and how it can contribute to sustaining and empowering trauma therapists.

Herring, Melissa & Nadine J. Kaslow (2002): Depression and Attachment in Families: A Child-Focused Perspective. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 494-518.

abstract: Given the social nature and developmental implications of attachment and depression, in this review we will examine the role of attachment and the Effects of a depressed family member at each stage of a child's development. We discuss treatment strategies for families in which either a parent or a child is depressed. We propose a model that is based on the developmental phase of the children in the family, and that aims to strengthen attachment bonds among family members and alleviate depressive symptoms.

Herzog, Wolfgang, Klaus-Thomas Kronmuller, Mechthild Hartmann, Gunther Bergmann & Friedebert Kroger (2000): Family Perception of Interpersonal Behavior as a Predictor in Eating Disorders: A Prospective, Six-Year Followup Study. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 359-374.

abstract: This study assessed family perception patterns of interpersonal behavior in families with a daughter diagnosed with an eating disorder 6 years after treatment that used a prospective design. Family perception patterns of patients found to have a poor outcome at followup (n = 15) were compared with patients with a good outcome (n = 23), as well as a control group (n = 36). Using the system of multiple level observation of groups (SYMLOG), all 238 family members evaluated themselves and each other. The index patients with a poor outcome perceived themselves as friendlier and more positive than they were perceived by their families. In comparison to parents of daughters with a good outcome and the control group, parents of daughters in the poor outcome group perceived themselves to be less friendly than their partners perceived them to be. A rigid polarization of the perception of the index patient by family members and a discrepancy in this perception between the index patient and the rest of the family were found to be indicative of a poor prognosis. Implications for treatment based on family perception patterns of interpersonal behavior are discussed.

Hill, Jonathan, Peter Fonagy, Ellen Safer & John Sargent (2003): The Ecology of Attachment in the Family. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 205-221.

abstract: In this article we outline a conceptualization of attachment processes within the family. We argue that the key elements of attachment processes are affect regulation, interpersonal understanding, information processing, and the provision of comfort within intimate relationships. Although these have been described and assessed primarily in terms of individual functioning and development, they are equally applicable in family systems, provided three farther steps are taken. First, the description of attachment processes at the individual level is applied to the family using the concept of shared frames or representations of emotions, cognitions, and behaviors. Second, there is an explicit formulation of the way in which individual and family processes are linked. Third, there is a conceptualization of the nature and quality of the dynamic between attachment and other processes in family life. In this "ecology" of family processes, those that entail heightened affect and a need to create certainty through action, particularly in response to threats to safety, attachment needs, and discipline challenges, are contrasted with exploratory processes characterized by low affect, tolerance of uncertainty, and opportunities to review existing assumptions and knowledge.

Hoffman, Perry D., Ellie Buteau, Jill M. Hooley, Alan E. Fruzzeto & Martha L. Bruce (2003): Family Members' Knowledge about Borderline Personality Disorder: Correspondence with their Levels of Depression, Burden, Distress, and Expressed Emotion. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 469-478.

abstract: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a severe and generally chronic disorder that presents patients and their family members with multiple challenges. Little is currently known about how much family members of patients with BPD know about this disorder. Thirty-two family members of BPD patients were assessed for their level of knowledge about BPD. Knowledge level was then correlated with family members' burden, depression, distress, and expressed emotion. Contrary to expectation, greater knowledge about BPD was associated with higher levels of family members' burden, distress, depression, and greater hostility toward patients. These findings raise concerns about (a) the value of information family members receive about BPD and (b) the importance of the source and accuracy of the information they receive. Further research is warranted and may provide additional information to this understudied area.

Hoffman, Perry D., Alan E. Fruzzetti, Ellie Buteau, Emily R. Neiditch, Dixianne Penney, Martha L. Bruce, Frederic Hellman & Elmer Struening (2005): Family Connections: A Program for Relatives of Persons With Borderline Personality Disorder. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 217-225.

abstract: This study assessed changes in family members who participated in Family Connections, a 12-week manualized education program for relatives of persons with borderline personality disorder (BPD). Family Connections, led by trained family members, is based on the strategies of standard Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) and DBT for families. The program provides (a) current information and research on BPD, (b) coping skills, (c) family skills, and (d) opportunities to build a support network for family members. Forty-four participants representing 34 families completed the pre-, post-, and 6-month postbaseline self-report questionnaires. Analyses employing hierarchical linear modeling strategies showed significant reductions in grief and burden, and a significant increase in mastery from pre- to post-group assessment. Changes were maintained at 6 months post baseline.

Hollander-Goldfein, Bea (2009): Facilitating Our Clients' Right to Choose: A Commentary on the Work of Shoshana Bulow. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 390-394.

abstract: It was gratifying to read of the success of the therapy discussed in Shoshana Bulow's case study. The problem seemed untreatable, and the couple's ambivalence about therapy could have led to premature termination at any point. But the therapist skillfully engaged them and they changed in ways that did not, at first, seem possible. I realize that the couple did not ride off into the sunset in a state of bliss, but they have each grown in important ways that will serve them throughout their marriage and they have grown closer to each other in ways that they had never before experienced. They were helped to bridge the divide of their silence and their private shame and were able to experience honest sharing and acceptance—a gift of immeasurable value. This might have been another short-term failed attempt at therapy in a string of failed therapies. It could have been their last attempt before resigning themselves to a fate of resentment and frustration. Instead, it was a transformative experience. The therapeutic relationship was facilitated by Bulow's ability to enter the couple's frame of reference from a position of "not knowing" and to test cautiously their tolerance for engagement. The therapist realized that it would not be therapeutic to address their sexual relationship without first facilitating communication and helping the couple experience a basic level of trust. At its core, the therapy fostered connection between two vulnerable human beings caught in a cycle of resentment, guilt, need, frustration, and shame. After helping the couple communicate about relationship issues, the therapist facilitated an emotional environment where they could risk being honest with each other about their most shameful aspects of self and they were able to experience acceptance and compassionate understanding for the first time in their lives. This created the possibility for the changes that were yet to come.

Hollist, Cody S., Richard B. Miller, Olga G. Falceto & Carmen Luiza C. Fernandes (2007): Marital Satisfaction and Depression: A Replication of the Marital Discord Model in a Latino Sample. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 485-498.

abstract: The Marital Discord Model of Depression maintains that marital discord is an important antecedent in the development of depression. Although empirical evidence supports this premise, none of this research has been done with Latinos. The purpose of this study was to test the longitudinal relationship between marital satisfaction and depression among 99 Brazilian women. Using structural equation modeling, results indicated that marital satisfaction was a strong predictor of depression 2 years later. Marital satisfaction was also related to cooccurring depression. These results provide evidence that the Marital Discord Model of Depression is an appropriate theoretical model for the conceptualization of marital discord and depression with Latina women and suggest the potential utility of using couples therapy for treating depression among this population.

Huang, Wei-Jen (2005): An Asian Perspective on Relationship and Marriage Education. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 161-173.

abstract: The goal of this article is to provide couple therapists and relationship educators with information to enhance the cultural relevance of their work with Asian populations. Because of the rapid social, economic, cultural, and gender role changes, the various Asian interpretations of the institution of marriage are undergoing major transformation. This article describes the general trends in marriage in several Asian nations, with a focus on the swiftly rising divorce rates and changing cultural attitudes to marriage, and discusses current relationship education initiatives in these nations. Finally, based on my experiences working with Asian populations, I present a few humble insights regarding adaptation of marriage education to render it more culturally appropriate for Asians.

Imber-Black, Evan (2004): Of Continuities, Beginnings, and Generativities. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 1-3

Imber-Black, Evan (2004): The Literary Essay Comes to Family Process: Books, Thoughts, Actions. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 141-142

Imber-Black, Evan (2004): Editorial: September 11, 2004: The Third Anniversary. In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 275-278

Imber-Black, Evan (2004): Meaningful Voices, Old and New. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 411-412

Imber-Black, Evan (2005): Reflecting and Anticipating. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 1-2

Imber-Black, Evan (2005): Couples' Relationships: Questioning Assumptions, Beliefs, and Values. In: Family Process 44 (2): S. 133-135.

Imber-Black, Evan (2005): Training for a New Generation. In: Family Process 44 (3): S. 245-247.

Imber-Black, Evan (2005): Beyond Our Borders: A New Initiative. In: Family Process 44 (4): S. 379-380

Imber-Black, Evan (2006): The Artful Science of Systemic Research. In: Family Process 45 (1): S. 1-2

Imber-Black, Evan (2006): What Is Missing From Family Process? In: Family Process 45 (3): S. 273-275

Imber-Black, Evan (2007): Reflections on the Special Issue: Divorce and Its Aftermath. In: Family Process 46 (1): S. 1-2

Imber-Black, Evan (2007): Celebrating the Life and Work of Lyman C. Wynne. In: Family Process 46 (2): S. 139-141

Imber-Black, Evan (2007): Celebrating Peggy Papp and Olga Silverstein. In: Family Process 46 (3): S. 271-277.

Imber-Black, Evan (2007): Making Family Process Truly International. In: Family Process 46 (4): S. 419-420

Imber-Black, Evan (2008): Mining the Treasures in Qualitative Research. In: Family Process 47 (2): S. 137-138

Imber-Black, Evan (2008): Editorial: Incarceration and Family Relationships: A Call for Systemic Responses. In: Family Process 47 (3): S. 277-279

Imber-Black, Evan (2008): Editorial: Families After Death, Families After Birth. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 421-423

Imber-Black, Evan (2009): Journal Reading: A Menu of Keywords or a Surprising Feast. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 1-3

Imber-Black, Evan (2009): Editorial: 'Every Rung a Generation, Every New One, Higher, Higher'. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 311-314

Imber-Black, Evan (2009): Editorial: Snuggles, My Cotherapist, and Other Animal Tales in Life and Therapy. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 459-461

Ivey, David C., Elizabeth Wieling & Steven M. Harris (2000): Save the Young – the Elderly Have Lived Their Lives: Ageism in Marriage and Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 163-175.

abstract: The paucity of literature addressing mental health issues concerning geriatric populations represents the perpetuation of ageist practices and beliefs in the field of marriage and family therapy. The purpose of this study was to assess whether client age and clinical training relate to the evaluation of couples who present for conjoint therapy. Written vignettes describing two couples, one older and one younger, who report issues involving the absence of sexual intimacy, increased frequency of arguments, and increased use of alcohol were evaluated by practicing marriage and family therapists, therapists-in-training, and individuals with no clinical background. It was hypothesized that respondents' views would vary in connection with the age of the couple and with the three levels of participant training. Results indicate that client age and participant training are associated with perceptions of individual and couple functioning. Our findings suggest that the relational and mental health concerns experienced by elder couples are not perceived as seriously as are identical concerns experienced by younger couples. Contrary to our expectations the observed differences between views of the two age conditions did not significantly differ between levels of participant training. Training and experience in marriage and family therapy may not significantly mitigate vulnerability to age-discrepant views.

Javo, Cecilie, Richard Alapack, Sonja Heyerdahl & John A. Rosnning (2003): Parental Values and Ethnic Identity in Indigenous Sami Families: A Qualitative Study. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 151-164.

abstract: The qualitative study reported in this article is part of a larger multimethod investigation of child-rearing practices and child-behavior problems in indigenous Sami and majority Norwegian populations in the Sami core area in Northern Norway. In the primary quantitative study we found signifi-

cant ethnic differences between Sami and Norwegian parents in various areas of child rearing and family structure. Seeking the deeper cultural meaning underlying the parental practices and attitudes that had emerged in the indigenous Sami group, we performed additional in depth interviews. Four parents, selected from the sample of 134 Sami parents, served as subjects. Giorgi's descriptive phenomenological method was used. Data analysis of the interviews identified seven key constituents of Sami child rearing, which in their interrelationships formed a common structure that constitutes the results of this study. These constituents were: (1) Independence, (2) Hardiness, (3) Autonomy, (4) Closeness/Love, (5) Sami Language, (6) Sami Traditions, and (7) Extended Family. The first four constituents are constituents pertaining to child-rearing values, while the latter three are contextual constituents, related to the promotion of ethnic identity. The study discusses the contemporary dilemmas and challenges that face Sami families in raising their children. It highlights the phenomenon of cultural transition in minority families as an important topic in family research.

Johnson, Vanessa K. (2001): Marital Interaction, Family Organization, and Differences in Parenting Behavior: Explaining Variations Across Family Interaction Contexts. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 333-342.

abstract: Family systems theories remind us that, in two-parent families, children encounter their parents in multiple family configurations, including parent-child dyads and mother-father-child triads, or whole families. There are, however, relatively few empirical investigations of differences in parenting behavior which tend to emerge when a dyad is transformed into a whole family unit. Using a sample of 82 families with a kindergarten-age child, the present study offers support to earlier studies reporting that mothers' and fathers' parenting behavior differs when observed in dyadic and whole family interaction sessions. The present study then turns to examining explanations for these differences in parenting behavior. Limited support was found for the hypothesis that observations of marital interaction are associated with differences in parenting behavior across family interaction contexts. Family level assessment of adaptive organization was found to explain differences in fathers' parenting in the dyad and when the entire family is together, but not differences in mothers' parenting behavior. The clinical and methodological implications of these findings are discussed.

Kaplan, Laurie & Sippio Small (2005): Multiracial Recruitment in the Field of Family Therapy: An Innovative Training Program for People of Color. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 249-265.

abstract: This article describes the creation of a training program designed to increase the number of family therapists of color in the family therapy field. In 1992, a partnership between New York City schools of social work, community agencies, and the Ackerman Institute for the Family created the Diversity and Social Work Training Program. Elements critical to the program's success were recruitment strategies, mentorships, partnerships with outside organizations, provision of a long-term institutional

commitment, biracial collaborations, and institutional change. This article describes the design, structure, and process of this program's evolution and its impact 12 years later.

Kaslow, Nadine J., Marianne P. Celano & Mark Stanton (2005): Training in Family Psychology: A Competencies-Based Approach. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 337-353.

abstract: After providing an overview of the family psychology landscape and the competencies-based movement in professional psychology, attention is paid to eight family-specific competencies in the following areas: the application of scientific knowledge to practice, psychological assessment, psychological intervention, consultation and interprofessional collaboration, supervision, professional development, ethics and legal issues, and individual and cultural diversity. Effective strategies for providing family-focused education and training to psychology trainees at the doctoral, internship, and postdoctoral levels and to psychologists through continuing professional education in these core competency domains are provided.

Katz, Elana (2007): A Family Therapy Perspective on Mediation. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 93-107.

abstract: Many times, family therapists are both the first to learn that a couple may separate and the last to see them in the same consultation room, still relating to each other and the same professional before the adversarial system takes over. Mediation offers a viable alternative to that system because clients are helped to speak directly and craft the decisions that will delineate their move toward separate lives. Mediation is defined and the divorce process demystified, and the similarities and differences between mediation and therapy are discussed. Brief examples and a longer case discussion are provided to illustrate the mediation process. A familiarity with this process will enable therapists to hold more informed discussions about mediation with their clients and invite them to consider a process that is congruent with many of the values of family therapy.

Keiley, Margaret K. (2002): Attachment and Affect Regulation: A Framework for Family Treatment of Conduct Disorder. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 477-493.

abstract: Conduct disorder (CD), a pervasive adolescent disorder with clinically significant antisocial behaviors, has been a difficult syndrome to treat successfully. Recently, research on affect regulation and attachment has suggested that attachment and affect regulation strategies may underlie the development of conduct disorder in adolescents, implying that attention to these factors might improve family treatment for CD. In this review of the research literature, I discuss the role of attachment and affect regulation in the development and treatment of CD. In addition, I present information about the framework, intervention protocol, and preliminary evidence of effectiveness of an attachment- and affect regulati-

on-based intervention that has been developed and implemented with multiple-family groups of parents and incarcerated adolescents.

Kelly, Joan B. (2007): Children's Living Arrangements Following Separation and Divorce: Insights From Empirical and Clinical Research. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 35-52.

abstract: When parents separate, children typically enter into new living arrangements with each parent in a pattern determined most often by one or both parents or, failing private agreement, as a result of recommendations and decisions by lawyers, therapists, custody evaluators, or family courts. Most of these decisions have been based on cultural traditions and beliefs regarding postseparation parenting plans, visitation guidelines adopted within jurisdictions, unsubstantiated theory, and strongly held personal values and professional opinions, and have resulted since the 1960s in children spending most of their time with one residential parent and limited time with nonresident, or "visiting," parents. A large body of social science and child development research generated over the past three decades has identified factors associated with risk and resiliency of children after divorce. Such research remains largely unknown and untapped by parents and professionals making these crucial decisions about children's living arrangements. This article highlights empirical and clinical research that is relevant to the shape of children's living arrangements after separation, focusing first on what is known about living arrangements following divorce, what factors influence living arrangements for separated and divorced children, children's views about their living arrangements, and living arrangements associated with children's adjustment following divorce. Based on this research, it is argued that traditional visiting patterns and guidelines are, for the majority of children, outdated, unnecessarily rigid, and restrictive, and fail in both the short and long term to address their best interests. Research-based parenting plan models offering multiple options for living arrangements following separation and divorce more appropriately serve children's diverse developmental and psychological needs.

Killian, Kyle D. (2002): Dominant and Marginalized Discourses in Interracial Couples' Narratives: Implications for Family Therapists. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 603-618.

abstract: This study explores interracial couples' family histories, their experiences of their life together, and the dominant and subordinate discourses employed in negotiating racial and ethnic differences. Ten black-white couples were interviewed individually and conjointly. Dominant discourses that emerged from the couples' narratives included those of homogamy, hypersensitivity of persons of color, and the insignificance of familial and societal history. Interracial partners also simultaneously subverted these prevailing ideologies by voicing experiences associated with life at the margins of the society. Dominant and subordinate discourses used by therapists and interracial couples in the therapy room are examined to integrate marginalized "truths" crucial to effective work with interracial couples and persons of color.

King, Deborah A. & Lyman C. Wynne (2004): The Emergence of "Family Integrity" in Later Life. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 7-21.

abstract: In contrast to the rich and abundant literature on the early stages of the family life cycle, there are relatively few theoretical accounts of family developmental processes in the second half of life. In an effort to address this imbalance, we introduce the concept of "family integrity" to refer to the ultimate, positive outcome of an older adult's developmental striving toward meaning, connection, and continuity within his or her multigenerational family. Subjectively, for the older adult, family integrity may be experienced as a deep and abiding sense of peace and/or satisfaction with his or her multigenerational family relationships, past, present, and future. It is the result of a growing concern for relational closure that typically begins to emerge in mid-life and gains ascendance in later-life. Objectively, at the level of observable relational processes, it is manifest in three interrelated competencies of the family as a system: (a) the transformation of relationships over time in a manner that is dynamic and responsive to the changing life cycle needs of individual family members, (b) the resolution or acceptance of past losses or family conflicts, with the dead as well as the living, and (c) the shared creation of meaning by passing on individual and family legacies within and across generations. As a construct, family integrity involves processes at multiple levels of social organization. At the individual level, it refers to an older adult's inner experience of satisfaction or "completeness" in the context of his or her family relationships. At the family level, it refers to observable relational competencies and transactions that contribute directly to an elder's sense of meaning, purpose, and connection with others. Simultaneously, at the level of culture and society, there are values and rituals that influence whether individuals experience meaning and purpose within the multigenerational family.

Kinsman, Anne M. & Beth G. Wildman (2001): Mother and Child Perceptions of Child Functioning: Relationship to Maternal Distress. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 163-172.

abstract: The relationship between maternal distress and mother's reports of psychosocial problems in their children has been well-documented. However, relatively little research has investigated the relationship between maternal and family distress and young children's perception of their own functioning. Using a brief questionnaire designed for use with children, data were collected from 166 mothers and their children aged 5-12 years. Children provided information about their own daily functioning, and mothers provided information about their own, their child's, and their family's psychosocial functioning. Findings indicated that while children generally agreed with the reports of their mothers, children of distressed mothers self-reported better daily functioning than their mothers did. Distressed mothers tended globally to report negatively about themselves, their child, and their family. The present findings suggest that when assessing mothers or children, the reports of children should be considered as well as the reports of mothers.

Kline Rhoades, Galena & Clare M. Stocker (2006): Can Spouses Provide Knowledge of Each Other's Communication Patterns? A Study of Self-Reports, Spouses' Reports, and Observational Coding. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 499-511.

abstract: The purposes of this study were (1) to assess individuals' self-reports of communication and their reports about their spouses' communication in order to examine the congruence of spousal views and (2) to investigate whether each report provided unique information about observed marital interactions. These associations were evaluated in a sample of 119 longtime married couples. The Verbal Aggression and Cooperation subscales from the Conflicts and Problem-Solving Scales were used as measures of negative and positive aspects of communication. The findings indicated that self-reports of both verbal aggression and cooperation were strongly associated with the same individual's report of his or her spouse's verbal aggression and cooperation. Conversely, self-reports were only moderately associated with reports made by spouses (e.g., the husband's report of his wife's communication). Hence, within-reporter agreement was higher than between-reporter agreement about marital communication. When entered into regression models, reports made by spouses, but not self-reports, explained unique variance in observations of marital hostility and affection. There was one exception: Wife self-report of verbal aggression explained unique variance in coders' ratings of wife hostility, controlling for husband report of wife verbal aggression. Findings indicate the importance of assessing partners' views of one another's communication for the most accurate portrayal of marital interactions. Implications for research and clinical work are discussed.

Klennert, Mary D., Astrida S. Kaugars, Matthew Strand & Lori Silveira (2008): Family Psychological Factors in Relation to Children's Asthma Status and Behavioral Adjustment at Age 4. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 41-61.

abstract: The objectives of this study were to determine whether family psychosocial factors influenced asthma development by age 4, and whether family factors and early wheezing illness were associated with behavioral adjustment at age 4. Participants were 98 children enrolled in an intervention study at 9-24 months and followed to age 4. Baseline evaluations assessed infants' respiratory illness severity, family psychosocial characteristics, and parental risk factors for asthma development. Active asthma categorization at age 4 utilized both parent report and objective data. Parents completed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Caregiver single-parent status, a composite of baseline family stresses, and early wheezing illness severity were associated with active asthma at age 4. The contribution of prenatal smoke exposure and early hospitalization to active asthma varied with racial/ethnic group membership. Maternal mental health and family stresses predicted CBCL scores at age 4, whereas early illness severity and hospitalization were unrelated to CBCL scores. CBCL scores were not elevated for children with active asthma at age 4. Family factors consistent with a negative emotional environment were associated

with both active asthma and adjustment problems at age 4, suggesting that both outcomes may be influenced by a common factor.

Knobloch-Fedders, Lynne M., William M. Pinsof & Barton J. Mann (2004): The Formation of the Therapeutic Alliance in Couple Therapy. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 425-442.

abstract: This study examines the predictive validity of several clinical variables-including marital distress, individual symptomatology, and family-of-origin experiences-on the formation of the alliance in couple therapy. Eighty people who were treated with a naturalistic course of integrative conjoint psychotherapy at a large midwestern outpatient clinic were assessed on the clinical variables before session 1. They also completed ratings of the therapeutic alliance after sessions 1 and 8. Individual symptomatology did not predict alliance formation at either treatment stage. Higher levels of marital distress predicted poorer alliances to treatment between partners at session 1. Marital distress also predicted therapeutic alliance quality for men and women at session 8. Family-of-origin distress predicted alliance quality for men at session 1, and for women at session 8. Family-of-origin distress for men and women predicted split alliances early in treatment, and marital distress predicted split alliances for women at session 8. Clinical implications for the assessment and treatment of couples are discussed.

Knudson Martin, Carmen & Anne Rankin Mahoney (2009): Introduction to the Special Section-Gendered Power in Cultural Contexts: Capturing the Lived Experience of Couples. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 5-8.

abstract: The three articles that follow on immigrant, African American, and Iranian couples are part of a larger study, *Couples, Gender, and Power: Creating Change in Intimate Relationships* (Knudson-Martin & Mahoney, 2009), that details the workings of gendered power across a wide range of life stages and cultures. Gender equality is a salient issue in each of these contexts. The articles illustrate the subtle processes through which social forces and couple relationships intersect.

Kozłowska, Kasia & Lesley Hanney (2002): The Network Perspective: An Integration of Attachment and Family Systems Theories. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 285-312.

abstract: In this article we discuss the network paradigm as a useful base from which to integrate attachment and family systems theories. The network perspective refers to the application of general systems theory to living systems, and provides a framework that conceptualizes the dyadic and family systems as simultaneously distinct and interconnected. Network thinking requires that the clinician holds multiple perspectives in mind, considers each system level as both a part and a whole, and shifts the focus of attention between levels as required. Key epistemological issues that have hindered the integration of the theories are discussed. These include inconsistencies within attachment theory itself and confusion sur-

rounding the theoretical conceptualizations of the relationship between attachment and family systems theories. Detailed information about attachment categories is provided using the Dynamic Maturational model. Case vignettes illustrating work with young children and their families explore the clinical implications of integrating attachment data into family therapy practice.

Kretchmar, Molly D. & Deborah B. Jacobvitz (2002): Observing Mother-Child Relationships Across Generations: Boundary Patterns, Attachment, and the Transmission of Caregiving. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 351-374.

abstract: Grounded in both attachment and family systems theories, this study is one of the first to examine how relationship patterns observed in mothers' current relationships with their own mothers are recreated in their relationships with their infants. Mostly white, middle-class families (N = 55), including maternal grandmothers, mothers, and infants, were observed when infants were 6, 9, and 18 months old. At 6 months, mothers and grandmothers completed self-report assessments and worked together on discussion tasks. These interactions were coded using the Boundary Assessment Coding System, developed for the present study, which assessed three relational patterns: disengagement, balance, and entanglement. At 9 months, mothers were rated on sensitivity and intrusiveness while playing with and feeding their infants; and, at 18 months, infant-mother attachment was assessed using the Strange Situation. Multiple regression analyses revealed, as predicted, that mothers who remembered being accepted by their mothers as children and who were in highly balanced relationships with their own mothers currently were more sensitive and less intrusive with their 9-month-old infants. Further, discriminant function analyses indicated that memories of acceptance, high levels of balance, and low levels of disengagement differentiated secure from insecure attachment, whereas memories of overprotection and high levels of entanglement distinguished resistant from secure and avoidant attachment. Discussion focuses on the theoretical hypothesis that mothers internalize relationship strategies experienced with their own caregivers and recreate these patterns with their infants.

Kung, Winnie W. (2000): Rating Scale of Therapists' Systemic Responses in an Individual Treatment Context. In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 207-217.

abstract: This study involves the development of a process study instrument that measures therapists' systemic responses in an individual treatment context. The scale captures the quintessential elements of the family systems approach, namely, interventions that address interactional sequences of behaviors and contextual concerns. Two hundred and thirty sessions from 15 clients were rated using this scale. An interrater reliability of .62 was attained at the session level; at the client level, reliability reached an average of .89. Analyses with the 15 cases did not reveal a significant relationship between process variables and outcome measures. However, exploratory analysis of 11 clients, excluding cases that might

have other overriding factors that impact treatment outcome, revealed significant findings confirming the predictive validity of the scale.

Landau, Judith (2002): The Loss of Innocence. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 27-30

Landau, Judith (2007): Enhancing Resilience: Families and Communities as Agents for Change. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 351-365.

abstract: In this article, the Linking Human Systems (LINC) Community Resilience model, a theoretical framework for initiating and sustaining change in communities that have undergone rapid and untimely transition or loss, is presented. The model assumes that individuals, families, and communities are inherently competent and resilient, and that with appropriate support and encouragement, they can access individual and collective strengths that will allow them to transcend their loss. This competence can be nurtured by helping people regain a sense of connectedness with one another; with those who came before them; with their daily patterns, rituals, and stories that impart spiritual meaning; and with tangible resources within their community. Rather than imposing artificial support infrastructures, LINC interventions engage respected community members to act as natural agents for change. These "community links" provide a bridge between outside professionals, families, and communities, particularly in circumstances in which outside intervention may not be welcomed. The article illustrates how LINC interventions successfully have been used in communities around the world.

Landau, Judith, Robert Cole, Jane Tuttle, Colleen D. Clements & M. Duncan Stanton (2000): Family Connectedness and Women's Sexual Risk Behaviors: Implications for the Prevention/Intervention of STD/HIV Infection. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 461-475.

abstract: The present study explores the relationship between connectedness with the intergenerational family and women's sexual risk-taking as a guide to the development of family-focused prevention and intervention. Cross-sectional interview data from a pilot study were analyzed for correlations between a number of self-reported, risky sexual practices, the range of extended family members with whom the respondent was in contact, and awareness of stories pertaining to intergenerational family history. Structured interviews were administered by female interviewers to 56 women from two contexts: a STD (sexually transmitted disease) Clinic (N = 26) and an inner-city, Hispanic Community Organization (N = 30). Knowledge of stories about grandparents or great-grandparents was a robust predictor of lower sexual risk-taking in the STD Clinic sample. This relationship persisted, but only at the trend level in the Community Organization sample. In both the total sample and the STD subsample, the number of categories of extended family members with whom a respondent was in at least monthly contact was correlated with less sexual risk-taking. Given the fundamental importance of the family sys-

tem as the primary social unit, these findings argue for further family theory-based research and for its potential application in the development of health prevention and intervention. Implications for practice and future research are discussed.

Lange, Alfred, Anouk Evers, Hedi Jansen & Conor Dolan (2002): PACHIQ-R: The Parent-Child Interaction Questionnaire—Revised. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 709-722.

abstract: The PACHIQ (Parent-Child Interaction Questionnaire) is designed to help clinicians and researchers assess how parents view relationship with their children (PACHIQ-Parent version), and how children evaluate their relationship with their parents (PACHIQ-Child version). The items in this questionnaire refer to both interpersonal behavior and feelings. Conceptually, the PACHIQ is based on learning theory and structural systems theory. The development of the PACHIQ was described by Lange, Blonk and Wiers (1998). The present article reports additional psychometric data obtained in the development and validation of a revised, shorter version of the questionnaire (PACHIQ-R). We present norm tables for families with children who are referred for psychological treatment, and norm tables for families in the normal Dutch population. The PACHIQ-R displays a two factor structure with factors interpreted as Conflict Resolution and Acceptance. The parent version of the PACHIQ-R contains 21 items, the child version 25 items.

LaSala, Michael C. (2000): Lesbians, Gay Men, and Their Parents: Family Therapy for the Coming-Out Crisis. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 67-81.

abstract: It is considered psychologically healthy for lesbians and gay men to come out and live outside of the closet. However, parents tend to react with shock, disappointment, and shame when they learn of a son's or daughter's gay sexual orientation. Disclosure often precipitates a painful family crisis, which can lead to cutoffs between members. This article describes family therapy theories and interventions that can aid therapists in shepherding families through the initial stages of the coming-out crisis. Family therapists are advised to acknowledge and address the distinct emotional needs of coming-out individuals and their parents. Parents must grieve and obtain accurate information about gay lifestyles. Lesbians and gay men need support as they struggle to cope with their parents' negative reactions. Family members should be coached to maintain noncombative communication following the disclosure, even if contacts are initially brief and superficial. Case examples, drawn from the author's clinical work, will demonstrate how to address the separate needs of lesbians, gay men, and their parents while maintaining (or rebuilding) family relationships and ultimately guiding families toward successful resolution of this crisis.

Laszloffy, Tracey A. & Kenneth V. Hardy (2000): Uncommon Strategies for a Common Problem: Addressing Racism in Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 35-50.

abstract: Race and racism have a profound effect on our daily lives and the practice of family therapy. Whether individual or institutional level, overt or covert, intentional or unintentional, there are a variety of ways in which racism can infiltrate the therapeutic process. Before therapists can take steps to address racism effectively within the context of family therapy, it is important to attend to the development of their racial awareness and racial sensitivity. These provide the critical foundation upon which specific skills and strategies associated with effectively identifying and responding to racism in therapy are based. This article defines racial awareness and sensitivity and provides suggestions for enhancing both. In the section that follows, three major ways in which racism can infiltrate the therapeutic process are described. Skills and strategies for addressing each of these in family therapy are presented.

Lawson, David M. & Daniel F. Brossart (2001): Intergenerational Transmission: Individuation and Intimacy Across Three Generations. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 429-442.

abstract: This study examined the transmission of intergenerational family processes across three generations, employing Williamson's construct of Personal Authority in the Family System (PAFS) as a theoretical backdrop. From a PAFS perspective, psychological health is viewed as directly related to the degree of individuation and intimacy (PAFS) experienced within the family of origin. Overall, the results provided a degree of support for the intergenerational transmission hypothesis. The strongest predictor of the transmission process was from the participant/parent relationship to the participant/spouse relationship (spousal fusion/individuation). Separate male and female analyses of the Spousal Fusion/Individuation model found a moderate effect for females and a large effect for males. A small effect was found in predicting nuclear family triangulation from parent and spouse variables, although there was no gender effect. The findings suggest that degree of individuation and its related constructs are more critical in the transmission process than is intimacy.

Lawson, David M. & Daniel F. Brossart (2004): The Developmental Course of Personal Authority in the Family System. In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 391-409.

abstract: The present study examined the differences in participants' intergenerational family relationships across the following three age/stage groups based on Williamson's (1991) theory of Personal Authority in the Family System (PAFS) and adult developmental theory (Levinson, 1986): ages 18-23, 24-29, and 30-45. The most noteworthy variables were intergenerational intimacy and intimidation with mothers and fathers, with significant but less contribution by intergenerational triangulation with fathers. Results indicated that each successively older group reported significantly less intimacy and less intimidation with each parent, and less triangulation with fathers than the previous younger group. Small gender differences were also present, but without an interaction with age/stage groups. Females

reported slightly healthier intergenerational relationships with parents than did males. Finally, implications for clinical practice are presented.

Lebow, Jay & Kathleen Newcomb Rekart (2007): Integrative Family Therapy for High-Conflict Divorce With Disputes Over Child Custody and Visitation. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 79-91.

abstract: A growing number of divorcing families become locked in intractable disputes over child custody and visitation. This article describes an integrative family therapy approach targeted toward such families. Aspects of this treatment include negotiating a clear therapy contract, creating a multipartial alliance with all parties, assessing through the lens of specific understandings about these cases, incorporating multiple therapy session formats, holding both systemic and individual focused perspectives, incorporating a solution-oriented focus, and drawing upon a wide range of intervention techniques. The treatment aims to create a good-enough postdivorce climate in which a new family structure can be constituted in which parents maintain distance from one another, and conflict and triangulation can be minimized.

Lee, Mo Yee, Gilbert J. Greene, Kai Shyang Hsu, Andy Solovey, David Grove, Scott Fraser, Phil Washburn & Barbara Teater (2009): Utilizing Family Strengths and Resilience: Integrative Family and Systems Treatment with Children and Adolescents with Severe Emotional and Behavioral Problems. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 395-416.

abstract: Community mental health agencies are consistently challenged to provide realistic and effective home-based family-centered treatment that meets local needs and can realistically fit within available budget and resource capabilities. Integrated Family and Systems Treatment (I-FAST) is developed based on existing evidence-based approaches for working with at-risk children, adolescents, and families and a strengths perspective. I-FAST identified 3 evidence-based, core treatment components and integrated them into a coherent treatment protocol; this is done in a way that builds on and is integrated with mental health agencies' existing expertise in home-based treatment. This is an intervention development study in which we conducted an initial feasibility trial of I-FAST for treating families with children at risk of out-of-home placement. The outcomes of the study provide initial empirical evidence that supports the effectiveness of I-FAST. Findings indicate that there were significant improvements in child behavior, significant increases in parental competency, and significant increases in the level of cohesion and adaptability in these families. All observed changes were significant from pre- to posttreatment with the families able to maintain these positive changes at 6-month follow-up. A more rigorous and robust research design, however, will be needed to establish definitive evidence of the effectiveness of I-FAST.

Leon, Kim & Deborah B. Jacobvitz (2003): Relationships Between Adult Attachment Representations and Family Ritual Quality: A Prospective, Longitudinal Study. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 419-432.

abstract: Meaningful family rituals have been associated with positive outcomes for families and children. No studies, however, have investigated predictors of family ritual quality, the identification of which would be important for understanding why some families create and enact meaningful family rituals while others lack rituals or have problematic rituals. We propose that adult attachment security may be an important predictor of family ritual quality because family rituals may provide a sense of stability and cohesiveness for the family. The purpose of this study was to examine relationships between adult attachment representations and the quality of family rituals, using a prospective, longitudinal design. Prior to the birth of their first child, 125 couples completed the Adult Attachment Interview, and a subsample of 70 mothers and 62 fathers completed the Family Rituals Questionnaire when their first child was 7 years old. Different patterns of relationships between attachment representations and family rituals were found for mothers and fathers. Maternal Insecure Attachment was associated with higher routinization of family rituals. Being in a couple with mixed attachment classifications (e.g., one Secure partner and one Insecure partner) was related to a pattern of low routinization and low meaning for family rituals. The results of this study are interpreted in terms of two patterns of rituals that have been described by clinicians-rigid ritualization and underritualization, and suggestions for working with these ritual patterns in families with Insecure attachment are provided.

Leung, Cynthia, Matthew R. Sanders, Shirley Leung, Rose Mak & Joseph Lau (2003): An Outcome Evaluation of the Implementation of the Triple P-Positive Parenting Program in Hong Kong. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 531-544.

abstract: The present study evaluated the effectiveness of the Positive Parenting Program (Triple P) with a sample of Chinese parents of children with early onset conduct-related problems in Hong Kong. The participants consisted of 91 parents whose children attended maternal and child health centers and child assessment centers for service, and were between three to seven years old. Participants were randomly assigned to the intervention (TP) and a waitlist control group (WL). There was no significant difference in pre-intervention measures between the two groups. However, at post intervention, participants in the TP group reported significantly lower levels of child behavior problems, lower dysfunctional parenting styles, and higher parent sense of competence, compared to the WL group. Implications of these findings for the use of Triple P with families of Chinese descent are discussed.

Lev-Wiesel, Rachel & Marianne Amir (2000): Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms, Psychological Distress, Personal Resources, and Quality of Life in Four Groups of Holocaust Child Survivors. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 445-459.

abstract: The objective of the present study was to inquire into the long-term effects of child survivors' Holocaust experience. To this end, 170 Holocaust survivors who were born after 1926 completed questionnaires with regard to psychological distress, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Quality of Life (QoL), Self-identity, and Potency. The survivors were divided into four groups based on the setting of their experience during the Holocaust: Catholic Institutions, Christian foster families, concentration camps, and hiding in the woods and/or with partisans. Results showed that survivors who had been with foster families scored significantly higher on several of the measures of distress, whereas survivors who had been in the woods and/or with partisans scored significantly higher on several of the positive measures, QoL, potency, and self-identity. The discussion focuses on understanding the different experiences according to developmental theory and sense of control. It was concluded that there are group differences between child survivors according to their Holocaust experience.

Levy, Joshua (2006): Using a Metaperspective to Clarify the Structural-Narrative Debate in Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 55-73.

abstract: The debate in family therapy between structural and narrative therapists often seems irreconcilable. Drawing from work in theoretical sociology that identifies the basic structure of existing social theory, a metaperspective is introduced to clarify a discussion between leading figures in the debate. Disparate views of family interactions are examined in terms of more fundamental disagreements about the center of attention in therapy. Narrative and structural modes of presentation are examined as separate traditions that could not be further apart conceptually. Efforts to identify common ground are discussed in terms of more significant differences that are minimized by drawing out similarities. This analysis provides a framework for standing outside entrenched arguments to see more clearly the unique contributions of each approach.

Liddle, Howard A. & Seth J. Schwartz (2002): Attachment and Family Therapy: Clinical Utility of Adolescent-Family Attachment Research. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 455-476.

abstract: The divide separating research and clinical work is narrowing. New therapies have been informed by research from specialties such as developmental psychology and developmental psychopathology. In this article, we attempt to illustrate the usefulness of research on attachment relations for family-based therapy with adolescents. We examine the clinical utility of adolescent attachment research within the context of multidimensional family therapy, an empirically supported treatment model that has incorporated developmental research, including basic research on attachment, in its assessment and intervention framework.

Linares, Juan Luis (2001): Does History End with Postmodernism? Toward an Ultramodern Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 401-412.

abstract: Although the end of history has often been announced, human thought continues to renew itself, always incorporating, in each of its stages, important aspects of what has come before. In this sense, neither family therapy in general, nor its more particular postmodern orientations, have led to a radical break with the past. Neither can they claim to have reached a comfortable, definitive position. The subjectivist turn that introduced postmodernism into the systemic model has enriched it with important theoretical and practical elements, such as the critique of a therapist's supposed objectivity, circular and reflexive questioning, or the technique of externalization. This article proposes to take the renewal of systemic family therapy farther by addressing still unresolved issues, such as the role of the individual in relational systems, the place of emotions, or the construction of a relational psychopathology. The term "ultramodern family therapy" is proposed until such time as there is agreement upon a better one.

Linares, Juan Luis (2006): Complex Love as Relational Nurturing: An Integrating Ultramodern Concept. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 101-115.

abstract: This article is based on the description of therapy with a family in which three members had been given a serious psychiatric diagnosis: a schizophrenic disorder, a borderline personality disorder, and an antisocial personality disorder. The underlying hypothesis was that these disorders were related to the specific ways in which the obstruction of relational nurturing had influenced the turbulent history of the family. The therapy aimed to reopen channels of nurturing behavior, promoting a reparative attitude on the part of the father that could be extended and developed throughout the relational network. This entailed working with concepts such as "reconfirmation" and the "relational incubator." The idea that the relational roots of psychopathology (which do not deny the importance of biological bases) are to be found in the obstruction of love by power is proposed as an ultramodern premise capable of integrating both modernist and postmodern concepts and sensibilities.

Litvak-Hirsch, Tal & Dan Bar-On (2006): To Rebuild Lives: A Longitudinal Study of the Influences of the Holocaust on Relationships Among Three Generations of Women in One Family. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 465-483.

abstract: The current article presents an analysis of the life stories of three generations of women within a family headed by a Holocaust survivor. Its uniqueness lies in its double analysis of the stories told by these women, with an interval of 12 years between telling. The first series of interviews were conducted in the early 1990s within the framework of a pioneering study in which, for the first time, three generations in each of 20 families were interviewed and their narratives analyzed. The current analyses are based on the perspective that, through life narratives, it is possible to view the transformations of relation-

ships over time and that these transformations in relationships are central to personal development. We will examine the relationships of the women in these three generations, both with significant others and with each other. We will trace processes of development and changes in these relationships over the 12 years. Finally, we will discuss the social and methodological implications of our study.

López, Steven R., Jorge I. Ramírez García, Jodie B. Ullman, Alex Kopelowicz, Janis Jenkins, Nicholas J.K. Breitborde & Perla Placencia (2009): Cultural Variability in the Manifestation of Expressed Emotion. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 179-194.

abstract: We examined the distribution of expressed emotion (EE) and its indices in a sample of 224 family caregivers of individuals with schizophrenia pooled from 5 studies, 3 reflecting a contemporary sample of Mexican Americans (MA 2000, N=126), 1 of an earlier study of Mexican Americans (MA 1980, N=44), and the other of an earlier study of Anglo Americans (AA, N=54). Chi-square and path analyses revealed no significant differences between the 2 MA samples in rates of high EE, critical comments, hostility, and emotional over-involvement (EOI). Only caregiver warmth differed for the 2 MA samples; MA 1980 had higher warmth than MA 2000. Significant differences were consistently found between the combined MA samples and the AA sample; AAs had higher rates of high EE, more critical comments, less warmth, less EOI, and a high EE profile comprised more of criticism/hostility. We also examined the relationship of proxy measures of acculturation among the MA 2000 sample. The findings support and extend Jenkins' earlier observations regarding the cultural variability of EE for Mexican Americans. Implications are discussed regarding the cross-cultural measurement of EE and the focus of family interventions.

Lowe, Roger (2005): Structured Methods and Striking Moments: Using Question Sequences in "Living" Ways. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 65-75.

abstract: This article draws together two seemingly incompatible practices in social constructionist therapies: the use of structured questioning methods (associated with solution-focused and narrative therapies) and the poetic elaboration of "striking moments" (associated with conversational therapies). To what extent can we value and use both styles of practice? Beginning with practitioners' concerns about the use of structured question sequences, I explore possibilities for resituating these methods in different conceptual and metaphorical frames, selectively drawing on ideas from the philosophy of striking moments. The aim is not to reduce one therapeutic style to another, but to encourage the teaching and practice of structured methods in more creative, improvisational, and "living" ways.

Lynch, Michael & Dante Cicchetti (2002): Links between Community Violence and the Family System: Evidence from Children's Feelings of Relatedness and Perceptions of Parent Behavior. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 519-532.

abstract: In this study, we examined some of the ways in which broader ecological systems may influence the organization of behavior within the family system. Specifically, links between exposure to community violence and children's relationships with maternal caregivers were investigated in a sample of 127 urban children between the ages of 7 and 13 years. Children were asked to indicate whether they had been exposed to a wide variety of violent events. In addition, their feelings of relatedness and separation anxiety, and their perceptions of maternal behavior were assessed. It was expected that exposure to community violence would be associated with feeling less secure with caregivers. Consistent with predictions from ecological-transactional theory, data supported this hypothesis. Children who reported that they had been exposed to high levels of community violence also indicated that they felt less positive affect when with their caregiver, were dissatisfied with how close they felt to her, felt more separation anxiety, and reported more negative maternal behavior than children exposed to less violence. Findings are discussed in terms of how violence may affect the family system and the protective function of human attachment.

Maciel, Jose A., Zanetta van Putten & Carmen Knudson-Martin (2009): Gendered Power in Cultural Contexts: Part I. Immigrant Couples. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 9-23.

abstract: Immigration is a world-wide phenomenon and practitioners are increasingly called on to work with issues related to it. The authors examine the experience of couples who are immigrants to the United States in regard to gender and power issues. Although the study limited participation to one religious group in order to hold that aspect of culture and gender attitudes constant, the experiences of these couples help to make visible the link between microlevel couple interaction and larger social processes. The results show how the couples manage a delicate balance between the push for gender change and avoiding too much conflict as male power is challenged.

Madsen, William C. (2009): Collaborative Helping: A Practice Framework for Family-Centered Services. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 103-116.

abstract: This article offers a framework for collaborative family-centered practice that can reinvigorate our work with families who have not responded to more traditional approaches. Collaborative Helping is grounded in family-centered principles that include: striving for cultural curiosity, believing in resourcefulness, working in partnership, and making our work more accountable to the clients we serve. The article introduces collaborative inquiry as an organizing metaphor for clinical practice and offers a five-step practice framework with clinical illustrations and sample questions. The framework draws

from appreciative inquiry, motivational interviewing, the signs of safety approach to child protection work, and solution-focused and narrative therapies.

Markman, Howard J. & W. Kim Halford (2005): International Perspectives on Couple Relationship Education. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 139-146.

abstract: This article introduces the special section on international perspectives on couple relationship education. We first describe the theory and research underlying the increased interest in relationship education, with a strong emphasis on social policy issues. We include a discussion of both the benefits and controversies resulting from governments being involved in promoting healthy relationships. We then provide an overview of the four articles included in the special section and show how they illustrate trends occurring in a diverse set of cultural and national contexts. We conclude by highlighting issues and future directions for the relationship education field.

Marks, Loren (2004): Sacred Practices in Highly Religious Families: Christian, Jewish, Mormon, and Muslim Perspectives. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 217-231.

abstract: Quantitative research examining linkages between family relationships and religious experience has increased substantially in recent years. However, related qualitative research, including research that examines the processes and meanings behind recurring religion-family correlations, remains scant. To address this paucity, a racially diverse sample (N=24) of married, highly religious Christian, Jewish, Mormon, and Muslim parents of school-aged children were interviewed regarding the importance of religious family interactions, rituals, and practices in their families. Mothers and fathers discussed several religious practices that were meaningful to them and explained why these practices were meaningful. Parents also identified costs and challenges associated with these practices. Interview data are presented in connection with three themes: (1) "practicing [and parenting] what you preach," (2) religious practices, family connection, and family communion, and (3) costs of family religious practices. The importance of family clinicians and researchers attending to the influence of religious practice in the lives of highly religious individuals and families is discussed.

Marsh, Robert & Rudi Dallos (2001): Roman Catholic Couples: Wrath and Religion. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 343-360.

abstract: Qualitative methods were used to research the effects of the religious beliefs and practices of ten Roman Catholic couples on the ways in which they managed anger and conflict in their marital relationship. The couples were interviewed separately, twice each, using Grounded Theory techniques in the first, semi-structured interview, and Repertory Grids in the second. Religious beliefs supported a broad range of positions on anger management from self-control through to the thoughtful expression

of anger. It is suggested that religious beliefs and practices can be thought of as expanding or restricting "space" by reducing the intensity of anger experienced and by providing an opportunity for reflection which enabled participants to take greater responsibility for their part in conflicts. The relationship with God affected the "space" in the couple relationship by meeting some of the unmet needs of individuals and by detouring anger away from the spouse to God where it was felt to be safely contained. This procedure was used more by wives; their husbands seemed more often to fear and avoid conflicts and the expression of anger. Links were made between the marital relationship and the relationship with God. It was proposed that these systems are both evolving interactively with changes in one resulting in changes in the other. However, there can be a delay before changes in one system can be integrated with conflicting beliefs or practices in the reciprocal system, which may result in ambivalent attitudes toward anger and conflict. Clinical implications and directions for future research were suggested.

Marshall, Tina & Phyllis Solomon (2004): Provider Contact with Families of Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Taking a Closer Look. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 209-216.

abstract: This exploratory study examined the frequency and nature of providers' contact with families of persons with severe mental illness. Fifty-nine providers in six community mental health programs completed a self-administered survey. A subsample of 8 providers also completed two in-depth interviews. Although most providers had some family contact, the contact was restricted to a small percent of their caseloads. The nature of contact that providers have with families is generally limited by their professional role. Best practice guidelines for the treatment of mental illness and agency administrators responsible for instituting these guidelines will need to clarify the types of providers who are expected to implement various aspects of family involvement.

Marvel, Francoise, Cynthia L. Rowe, Lissette Colon-Perez, Ralph J. Diclemente & Howard A. Liddle (2009): Multidimensional Family Therapy HIV/STD Risk-Reduction Intervention: An Integrative Family-Based Model for Drug-Involved Juvenile Offenders. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 69-84.

abstract: Drug and juvenile justice involved youths show remarkably high rates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/sexually transmitted disease (STD) risk behaviors. However, existing interventions aimed at reducing adolescent HIV risk behavior have rarely targeted these vulnerable young adolescents, and many approaches focus on individual-level change without attention to family or contextual influences. We describe a new, family-based HIV/ STD prevention model that embeds HIV/STD focused multifamily groups within an adolescent drug abuse and delinquency evidence-based treatment, Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT). The approach has been evaluated in a multisite randomized clinical trial with juvenile justice involved youths in the National Institute on Drug Abuse Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (www.cjdat.org). Preliminary baseline to 6-month outcomes are promising. We describe research on family risk and protective factors for adolescent problem beha-

vivors, and offer a rationale for family-based approaches to reduce HIV/STD risk in this population. We describe the development and implementation of the Multidimensional Family Therapy HIV/STD risk-reduction intervention (MDFT-HIV/STD) in terms of using multifamily groups and their integration in standard MDFT and also offers a clinical vignette. The potential significance of this empirically based intervention development work is high; MDFT-HIV/STD is the first model to address largely unmet HIV/STD prevention and sexual health needs of substance abusing juvenile offenders within the context of a family-oriented evidence-based intervention.

Matos, Maribel, José J. Bauermeister & Guillermo Bernal (2009): Parent-Child Interaction Therapy for Puerto Rican Preschool Children with ADHD and Behavior Problems: A Pilot Efficacy Study. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 232-252.

abstract: This study evaluates the initial efficacy of the Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for Puerto Rican preschool children aged 4–6 years with a diagnosis of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), combined or predominantly hyperactive type, and significant behavior problems. Thirty-two families were randomly assigned to PCIT (n=20) or a 3.5-month waiting-list condition (WL; n=12). Participants from both groups completed pretreatment and posttreatment assessments. Outcome measures included child's ADHD symptoms and behavior problems, parent or family functioning, and parents' satisfaction with treatment. ANCOVAs with pretreatment measures entered as covariates were significant for all posttreatment outcomes, except mother's depression, and in the expected direction ($p < .01$). Mothers reported a highly significant reduction in pretreatment hyperactivity and inattention and less aggressive and oppositional-defiant behaviors, conduct problems assessed as problematic, parenting stress associated with their child's behavior, and an increase in the use of adequate parenting practices. For the WL group, there were no clinically significant changes in any measure. Treatment gains obtained after treatment were maintained at a 3.5-month follow-up assessment. PCIT seems to be an efficacious intervention for Puerto Rican families who have young children with significant behavior problems.

Matos, Maribel, Rosalie Torres, Rocheli Santiago, Michelle Jurado & Ixa Rodriguez (2006): Adaptation of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy for Puerto Rican Families: A Preliminary Study. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 205-222.

abstract: This study examines how parent-child interaction therapy (PCIT) was adapted for Puerto Rican parents of children aged 4-6 with hyperactivity and other significant behavior problems. Four steps were followed: (1) translation and preliminary adaptation of the treatment manual, (2) application of the treatment to 9 families as part of an exploratory study using repeated measures, (3) treatment revision and refinement, and (4) in-depth interviews with parents (n=15) and clinical psychologists (n=5) from Puerto Rico who provided feedback on treatment process and components. Throughout this pro-

cess, cultural elements and modifications were recommended to be incorporated into the treatment protocol. Both quantitative and qualitative results suggest that PCIT seems to be an acceptable intervention for this population, with some minor changes. Parents reported a high level of satisfaction, a significant reduction in children's externalizing behavior problems, and reduction of parenting stress and improvement in their parenting practices. Psychologists also evaluated positively the treatment protocol and recommended its use. Results from this study may inform clinicians and researchers who work with Latino families about relevant issues to be considered to promote their participation in behavioral family interventions and to enhance their acceptability and effectiveness.

McDaniel, Susan H. (2005): The Psychotherapy of Genetics. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 25-44.

abstract: The evolution of genomic science and its effect on medicine and health care offer opportunities for family therapists to participate in the comprehensive care of patients and families with genetic disorders. This article provides an overview of what we now know about the psychological and interpersonal experience of patients and families facing some of these illnesses. Case examples illustrate the process of decision-making about testing and treatment, and the importance of understanding developmental issues and transgenerational family dynamics in any related psychotherapy. Challenging emotional issues include managing anger, ambivalence, and guilt; challenging interpersonal issues include dealing with differing coping and communication styles, decisions about disclosure and secrets, and conflict resolution. Family-oriented interventions include individual, couple, and family therapy, and psychoeducational groups. Recommendations are made for family therapists to participate as part of the genetic healthcare team.

McDaniel, Susan H. (2007): Lyman C. Wynne M.D. Ph.D.: Master Mentor, Family Therapy Pioneer, and Scholar. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 151-153

McDonell, Michael G., Robert A. Short, Nicholas A. Hazel, Christopher M. Berry & Dennis G. Dyck (2006): Multiple-Family Group Treatment of Outpatients With Schizophrenia: Impact on Service Utilization. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 359-373.

abstract: The impact of multiple-family group treatment (MFGT) on outpatient and inpatient mental health service utilization of 97 persons with schizophrenia was investigated. Participants were randomly assigned to standard care (n=44) or standard care plus MFGT (n=53). Service use for a year prior to randomization, the 2-year study period, and a 1-year follow-up were examined. Relative to standard care participants, the MFGT group had reduced community hospitalization during year 1 of the intervention and reduced state hospitalization at follow-up. During the intervention period, MFGT participants demonstrated a significant increase in outpatient utilization as a direct consequence of the inter-

vention. However, when service use was summed across 3 years post-randomization, no group differences were observed. Results suggest that implementation of MFGT in a community mental health setting reduces inpatient service at specific time periods, without significantly increasing outpatient service utilization. These findings add to other outcomes from this study that demonstrate decreased psychiatric symptoms and caregiver distress.

McDonell, Michael G., Robert A. Short, Christopher M. Berry & Dennis G. Dyck (2003): Burden in Schizophrenia Caregivers: Impact of Family Psychoeducation and Awareness of Patient Suicidality. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 91-103.

abstract: Family caregivers of persons with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders experience high levels of burden. Although a number of patient and caregiver predictors of burden have been identified, little research has investigated the contributions of patient depression, suicidal ideation, and substance abuse. In addition, family psychoeducation interventions have reduced patient symptoms, as well as inpatient treatment utilization; however, it is not known whether or not these interventions reduce family burden. This study- investigated predictors of family burden and tested to what degree multiple family group treatment (MFGT), relative to a standard-care condition, was associated with reduced family burden. Participants were 90 outpatients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders, and their caregivers who were enrolled in a 2 year psychoeducation intervention. The best set of predictors of burden, identified by stepwise linear regression, was young patient age, awareness of patient's suicidal ideation, and family resources. These variables accounted for 32% of the total variance in burden. Findings suggest that caregiver's awareness of patient's suicidal ideation; not patient's report of suicidal ideation; and that patient age not duration of the illness, were significant, independent predictors of burden. When compared to a standard-care condition over 2 years, MFGT did not reduce family caregiver burden. Discussions focus on the relationship between burden and its predictors, and possible reasons why MFGT did not decrease burden. Modifications are proposed that may increase the impact of MFGT.

McFarlane, William R. & William L. Cook (2007): Family Expressed Emotion Prior to Onset of Psychosis. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 185-197.

abstract: This study compared components of expressed emotion (EE; rejection, warmth, protectiveness, and fusion) across three samples: two in which the subjects had an established schizophrenic or mood disorder, and a third in which the subjects were at high risk for an initial psychosis. Methods: Family members rated themselves on the Social Adjustment Scale-III and, in the prodromal sample, estimated the duration of the prodrome. Results: Scores were all but identical in the two established-disorder samples but were markedly higher than scores in the prodromal sample on all four factors. In mothers, warmth (decreasing), rejection, protectiveness, and fusion (increasing) were significantly corre-

lated with duration of prodrome, whereas for fathers, warmth and protectiveness were similarly correlated. Conclusion: These data suggest that expressed emotion is largely reactive to deterioration manifested by the young person developing a psychotic disorder, rather than a trait of family members.

McGoldrick, Monica (2008): Thoughts on the Importance of Wills in Family Relationships: A Clinical Response to Elizabeth Stone. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 441-444.

abstract: Elizabeth Stone's paper brings to the fore an important issue that has been much neglected clinically - the messages that we leave in our wills for those who outlive us. This is indeed a major issue in family relationships and can ripple down the generations leading to cutoffs and conflicts for those who were not even alive at the time of the original will. In the examples Stone gives there are, of course, numerous questions we would want to ask about the families involved in order to make sense of what went wrong. We would, for example, want to know the details of Henry James Sr.'s having been disinherited and fighting it in order to hypothesize about what factors may have influenced him to disinherit one of his sons and not to make the oldest and closest his executor. Similarly, we would wonder if George Eliot's character Edward Casaubon, who left his money to his wife only if she does not marry their friend and his cousin might be playing out some drama, not only from their marriage, but also from earlier hidden aspects of his own family history. We look to understand how wills that disinherit or distort family process are reflecting deep-rooted family patterns.

McHale, James P., Elisabeth Fivaz-Depeursinge, Susan Dickstein, Janet Robertson & Matthew Daley (2008): New Evidence for the Social Embeddedness of Infants' Early Triangular Capacities. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 445-463.

abstract: Infants appear to be active participants in complex interactional sequences with their parents far earlier than previously theorized. In this report, we document the capacity of 3-month-old infants to share attention with two partners (mothers and fathers) simultaneously, and trace links between this capacity and early family group-level dynamics. During comprehensive evaluations of the family's emergent coparenting alliance completed in 113 homes, we charted infants' eye gaze patterns during two different mother-father-infant assessment paradigms. Triangular capacities (operationalized as the frequency of rapid multishift gaze transitions between parents during interactions) were stable across interaction context. Infants exhibiting more advanced triangular capacities belonged to families showing evidence of better coparental adjustment. Theoretical and practice implications of these findings are discussed.

McKernan McKay, Mary, Kelly Taber Chasse, Roberta Paikoff, La Dora McKinney, Donna Baptiste, Doris Coleman, Sybil Madison & Carl C. Bell (2004): Family-Level Impact of the CHAMP Family

Program: A Community Collaborative Effort to Support Urban Families and Reduce Youth HIV Risk Exposure. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 79-93.

abstract: This article presents family-level results from an ongoing study examining the impact of the CHAMP (Chicago HIV prevention and Adolescent Mental health Project) Family Program, a family-based HIV preventative intervention meant to reduce the amount of time spent in situations of sexual possibility and delay initiation of sexual activity for urban youth in the 4th and 5th grades living in neighborhoods with high rates of HIV infection. The CHAMP Family Program has been developed, delivered, and overseen by a collaborative partnership, consisting of community parents, school staff, community-based agency representatives, and university-based researchers. Design of the program was informed by input from this collaborative partnership, child developmental theory of sexual risk, and empirical data gathered from the targeted community. This article presents findings that suggest CHAMP Family Program impact on family communication, family decision-making, and family-level influences hypothesized to be related to later adolescent HIV risk. Implications for future family-based HIV prevention research are discussed here.

Mikulincer, Mario, Victor Florian, Philip A. Cowan & Carolyn Pape Cowan (2002): Attachment Security in Couple Relationships: A Systemic Model and Its Implications for Family Dynamics. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 405-434.

abstract: Theory and research on adult attachment style emphasize the crucial role that the sense of attachment security plays in the formation and maintenance of couple relationships. In the present article, we review studies that have examined the contribution of adult attachment style to relational cognitions, emotions, and behaviors as well as to the formation, quality, and stability of dating and marital relationships. We discuss some of the measurement and design issues raised by this research. Based on the reviewed findings, we provide an integrative, systemic theoretical model delineating how the links between partners' attachment security and the quality of their couple relationship occurs. Finally, we discuss the implications of this model for the understanding of how attachment style and couple relationships combine to affect the family system in general, and parent-child relationships and children's developmental outcomes, in particular.

Miller, Gale & Steve de Shazer (2000): Emotions in Solution-Focused Therapy: A Re-examination. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 5-23.

abstract: This article re-examines whether and how emotions are an aspect of solution-focused therapy. A major theme in the article focuses on the usual ways that therapists define and discuss emotions in solution-focused and other therapies. We argue that these discussions are a source of much confusion about emotions and about solution-focused therapy, including the confusing idea that emotions are neglected in solution-focused therapy. The second major theme describes an alternative approach to these

issues, one that we believe better fits with the assumptions and concerns of solution-focused therapy. The approach is based on Wittgenstein's writings about language games, private experience, and how emotions are rule-following activities. Viewed from this perspective, solution-focused therapists take account of their clients' emotions by helping clients to create new emotion rules to follow.

Miller, Ivan W., Christine E. Ryan, Gabor I. Keitner, Duane S. Bishop & Nathan B. Epstein (2000): "Factor Analyses of the Family Assessment Device," by Ridenour, Daley, & Reich. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 141-144.

abstract: Ridenour, Daley, and Reich conducted a series of factor analyses using the correlational matrix of the subscale scores of the Family Assessment Device (FAD), published in *Family Process*, December, 1999. They conclude that "the FAD subscales be reorganized from their current seven-subscale format" (p. 507). We propose that this suggestion for reorganization is premature and based on the inappropriate application of an "internal consistency" model of scale construction to the FAD. We further suggest that the most important criteria regarding an assessment instrument are those of reliability, validity, and clinical utility. In the absence of this kind of data regarding alternative organizations of the FAD, we believe that the original subscales remain the best choice.

Miller, Ivan W., Christine E. Ryan, Gabor I. Keitner, Duane S. Bishop & Nathan B. Epstein (2000): "Why Fix What Isn't Broken? A Rejoinder to Ridenour, Daley, & Reich." In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 381-384.

abstract: Ridenour, Daley, & Reich (2000) suggest that the Family Assessment Device should be reorganized. We disagree and provide further reasons why such a reorganization is unwise.

Minuchin, Patricia (2002): "Commentary: Cross-Cultural Perspectives: Implications for Attachment Theory and Family Therapy." In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 546-550.

abstract: Cross-cultural perspectives have always been useful for understanding behavior. They clarify the distinction between aspects that are essentially part of the human condition and those that are the most responsive to variation. The interesting article by Rothbaum and his colleagues is in that tradition, contrasting the cultural values and family patterns in Japanese society with those of Western cultures, including our own, and suggesting that these differences shape the nature and course of attachment. It stimulates questions about what we have taken for granted in our theories and in our evaluations of dysfunctional behavior.

Minuchin, Salvador (2007): "Jay Haley: My Teacher." In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 413-414

Mitrani, Victoria B., Guillermo Prado, Daniel J. Feaster, Carleen Robinson-Batista & Jose Szapocznik (2003): Relational Factors and Family Treatment Engagement among Low-Income, HIV-Positive African American Mothers. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 31-45.

abstract: Clinically derived hypotheses regarding treatment engagement of families of low-income, HIV-positive, African American mothers are tested using univariate and multivariate logistic regression models. Predictors are baseline family relational factors (family support, mother's desire for involvement with family, and family hassles) and mother's history of substance dependence. The study examines a subsample of 49 mothers enrolled in a clinical trial testing the efficacy of Structural Ecosystems Therapy (SET). SET is a family-based intervention intended to relieve and prevent psychosocial distress associated with HIV/AIDS. Participants in the subsample were randomly assigned to SET and attended at least two therapy sessions. Findings reveal that family relational factors predicted family treatment engagement (family support, $p < .004$; mother's desire for involvement with family, $p < .008$; family hassles, $p < .027$). Family support predicted family treatment engagement beyond the prediction provided by the other relational factors and the mother's own treatment engagement ($p < .016$). History of substance dependence was neither associated with family treatment engagement nor family support. Post hoc analyses revealed that family hassles ($p < .003$) and mother's desire for involvement with family ($p < .018$) were differentially related to family treatment engagement in low-versus high-support families. Implications for clinical practice and future research are discussed.

Moghadam, Seddigheh (Sandy), Carmen Knudson-Martin & Anne Rankin Mahoney (2009): Gendered Power in Cultural Contexts: Part III. Couple Relationships in Iran. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 41-54.

abstract: Sometimes therapists assume that gender equality is not relevant when working with couples from traditional cultures. This study of couples in Iran suggests more complexity. The authors identify a variety of views and practices regarding equality between men and women in relationships. Some aspired to traditional roles; others attempted to create mutually supportive relationships. Yet others were somewhere in-between. This study helps identify important dimensions that may be overlooked when we define couple equality only by American standards or understand it only through a Western lens. The study provides insight into the dilemmas couples face when ideals of equality intersect with societal structures that maintain gendered power and offers suggestions for addressing gender when working with couples with traditional cultural backgrounds.

Monk, Gerald & Diane R. Gehart (2003): Sociopolitical Activist or Conversational Partner? Distinguishing the Position of the Therapist in Narrative and Collaborative Therapies. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 19-30.

abstract: In this article, we explore the similarities and differences of two contemporary family therapy approaches: narrative and collaborative therapies. These therapies are contrasted by describing positioning of the narrative practitioner as sociopolitical activist and the collaborative practitioner as conversational partner. The article begins with a brief overview of the two therapies. Subsequently, we outline their epistemological genealogies and the practice similarities that arise from the theoretical assumptions underpinning these therapies. The remainder of the article addresses the theoretical and therapeutic differences in narrative and collaborative approaches reflected in the positioning of therapist as either sociopolitical activist or conversational partner. While narrative and collaborative approaches share more similarities than differences in relation to their emphasis on the constitutive characteristics of language, focus on sociorelational contexts, and critique of singular objective truths, prominence is given to the starker contrasts in narrative and collaborative understandings of politics, power, dialogue, and discourse. It is proposed that by outlining some provocative contrasts between narrative and collaborative approaches, new conversations and generative practices will emerge in the therapy room.

Montgomery, Edith (2004): Tortured Families: A Coordinated Management of Meaning Analysis. In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 349-371.

abstract: Torture is known to affect both the individual and the family. The aim of the present study was to reach a better understanding of the significance of communication and information about parental exposure to violence in torture-surviving families. The theoretical background is Social Constructionism and Coordinated Management of Meaning (CMM). In-depth interviews were carried out with 14 members of 3 Middle Eastern refugee families living in Denmark in which the father had been exposed to torture. The 3 families experienced their life stories and situations as refugees in very different ways, ranging from meaninglessness, discontinuance, and alienation to a sense of community, solidarity, and openness. Communications about past events were related to such meaning-providing contexts. The way in which parents talk with their children about torture and organized violence can be understood in terms of "stories told" and "stories lived." When stories told (e.g., the experience of torture and organized violence) are in contradiction to stories lived, a situation of ambiguity and uncertainty is created. The meaning-providing contexts for making sense of the family history of violence and exile can be more or less coherent or contradictory, and might result in a strengthened relationship or confusion, powerlessness, and action paralysis. Clinicians can help traumatized families deal with their past histories of violence by paying attention to such ambiguities and contradictions.

Morrison, Marie & Susan James (2009): Portuguese Immigrant Families: The Impact of Acculturation. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 151-166.

abstract: Portuguese immigrants to North America represent a large ethnic group with unique family therapy needs. The present study investigates acculturation and the family lives of Portuguese (Azorean)

immigrants in Canada. Methods of analytic induction and constant comparison from grounded theory were used to examine transcripts of interviews with 21 Azorean immigrant women and 28 Azorean immigrant men. A model emerged wherein (a) immigration and acculturation act as stressors on the family unit, as described by the categories Process of Change and Family Relationships; (b) family members adopt generation- and gender-specific acculturative strategies, as illustrated by the categories *Duas Culturas* (Two Cultures) and *Falando Portugues* (Speaking Portuguese); and (c) as family members acculturate, discords arise and are resolved according to the cultural traits different members have adopted. The categories *Discord Resolution* and *Preocupacao* (Preoccupations) illustrate this last dynamic. Implications for family therapy with immigrant families include an indication for community-level interventions, emphasis on confidentiality, awareness of acculturation stress and different acculturative strategies within the family, and aiding the family in the negotiation and integration of a new bicultural reality.

Muntigl, Peter (2004): *Ontogenesis in Narrative Therapy: A Linguistic-Semiotic Examination of Client Change*. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 109-131.

abstract: In this article I investigate how the narrative therapy process facilitates client change. The kind of change that I focus on is linguistic-semiotic; that is, how clients develop their meaning potential through language. What I will demonstrate is how an examination of the linguistic-semiotic level provides new insights into narrative therapy's role in endowing clients with the semiotic materials to make new meanings. An examination of six conjoint sessions involving a narrative therapist with one couple revealed that client change or ontogenesis is composed of three semiotic phases. In the first phase of ontogenesis clients display a beginning semiotic repertoire by formulating "extreme case" descriptions of self and other's behaviors. In the second phase clients are scaffolded by therapist's questions and reformulations into construing events as problems and problems as the agents of negative behaviors. In the final phase clients display a development in their semiotic potential. Clients are able to eliminate problems and construe themselves as agents without prior therapist scaffolding. Therefore, in the latter stages of the narrative process clients are able to deploy meanings that have been generated throughout therapy, in order to produce narratives of self agency and self control.

Navara, Geoffrey S. & Susan Lollis (2009): *How Adolescent Children of African Jamaican Immigrants Living in Canada Perceive and Negotiate their Roles within a Matrifocal Family*. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 441-458.

abstract: This research project examined the adolescent/young adult-parent relationships of African Jamaican immigrants currently living in Canada. Specifically, we focused on the transmission of cultural values and beliefs within these relationships and how the adolescents navigated and negotiated potential changes in these values because of their acculturative experiences. An examination of various mundane

family/cultural practices provided insight into perceived transmission attempts by parents and the adolescent/young adult interpretation of these attempts. Twenty in-depth interviews were conducted with adolescent/young adult members of African Jamaican immigrant families living in Canada. Using Grounded Theory methodology (Glaser & Strauss, 1967), several themes emerged during the analysis of the interviews—the most significant being the issue of matrifocality within the African Jamaican family. Issues of respect and adolescent agency are also discussed as they related to the manner in which the adolescent/young adult attempted to negotiate various roles within the family.

Nelson, Thorana S. & Sara A. Smock (2005): Challenges of an Outcome-Based Perspective for Marriage and Family Therapy Education. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 355-362.

abstract: Marriage and family therapy (MFT) and marriage and family therapy education (MFTE) have undergone many changes during the short history of MFT. This article describes the current trends and controversies in MFTE, including shifts toward outcome-based education (OBE). We present recommendations for MFTE, including the move toward OBE, the development of core competencies of MFT, attention to interdisciplinary issues, and recognition of the need for both foundational education and encouragement of trainees' unique styles and approaches.

Newfield, Susan A., Neal A. Newfield, Jeannie A. Sperry & Thomas Edward Smith (2000): Ethical Decision Making among Family Therapists and Individual Therapists. In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 177-188.

abstract: In this study, we investigated the ethical decision making of 30 individual and 30 family therapists in order to detect the types of decision making used by practicing therapists. Informants responded to three ethical dilemmas. Two of the situations were hypothetical. The third dilemma was a situation the informant had experienced in practice. Each interview was assessed for decision-making style, using content analysis. Kohlberg's justice reasoning and Gilligan's care reasoning provided the conceptual foundations for this analysis. The results suggest that both family and individual therapists prefer care reasoning on all dilemma types. There was significantly more care reasoning demonstrated on the personal dilemma than on the hypothetical dilemmas. Characteristics of informants did not provide clear explanations for the differences found in reasoning.

Ng, S.M., Albert M. Li, Vivian W.Q. Lou, Ivy F. Tso, Pauline Y.P. Wan & Dorothy F.Y. Chan (2008): Incorporating Family Therapy into Asthma Group Intervention: A Randomized Waitlist-Controlled Trial. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 115-130.

abstract: Asthma psychoeducational programs have been found to be effective in terms of symptom-related outcome. They are mostly illness-focused, and pay minimal attention to systemic/familial factors.

This study evaluated a novel asthma psychoeducation program that adopted a parallel group design and incorporated family therapy. A randomized waitlist-controlled crossover clinical trial design was adopted. Children with stable asthma and their parents were recruited from a pediatric chest clinic. Outcome measures included, for the patients: exhaled nitric oxide (eNO), spirometry, and adjustment to asthma; and for the parents: perceived efficacy in asthma management, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale anxiety subscale, Body Mind Spirit Well-being Inventory emotion subscale, and Short Form 12 health-related quality of life scale. Forty-six patients participated in the study. Attrition rates were 13.0% and 26.0% for the active and control groups, respectively. Repeated-measures ANOVA revealed a significant decrease in airway inflammation, as indicated by eNO levels, and an increase in patient's adjustment to asthma and parents' perceived efficacy in asthma management. Serial trend analysis revealed that most psychosocial measures continued to progress steadily after intervention. Significant improvements in both symptom-related measures and mental health and relationship measures were observed. The findings supported the value of incorporating family therapy into asthma psychoeducation programs.

Nicolas, Guerda, Angela Desilva, Kimberly Prater & Elizabeth Bronkoski (2009): Empathic Family Stress as a Sign of Family Connectedness in Haitian Immigrants. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 135-150.
abstract: Research on familial experiences has documented the important role of receiving family support, but has not examined the effects of providing such support. Empathic family stress refers to the stress that individuals experience in response to difficult life circumstances of family members. The current study took a first step in examining the empathic family stress of 134 Haitian immigrants. Results from hierarchical regressions indicate that empathic family stress is a significant predictor of depressive symptoms, but not acculturative stress, for Haitian immigrants. Findings from the study are examined from a strengths-based perspective, where empathic family stress is viewed as a sign of strong family connections among Haitian immigrants. Recommendations are provided for clinicians working with Haitian immigrants to help them experience empathic family stress in a healthy manner.

Omer, Haim (2001): Helping Parents Deal With Children's Acute Disciplinary Problems Without Escalation: The Principle of Nonviolent Resistance. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 53-66.

abstract: There are two kinds of escalation between parents and children with acute discipline problems: (a) complementary escalation, in which parental giving-in leads to a progressive increase in the child's demands, and (b) reciprocal escalation, in which hostility begets hostility. Extant programs for helping parents deal with children with such problems focus mainly on one kind of escalation to the neglect of the other. The systematic use of Gandhi's principle of "nonviolent resistance" allows for a parental attitude that counters both kinds of escalation. An intervention is described, which allows parents to put this principle into practice.

Ostroff, Jamie, Stephanie Ross, Peter Steinglass, Victor Ronis-Tobin & Bhuvanesh Singh (2004): Interest in and Barriers to Participation in Multiple Family Groups Among Head and Neck Cancer Survivors and Their Primary Family Caregivers. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 195-208.

abstract: This study examined interest in and barriers to participation in a multiple family group intervention (MFG) for adult cancer survivors and their family caregivers. The intervention was developed to assist families in coping with the persistent challenges of cancer diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. Eighty eligible families having a member diagnosed and treated for cancers of the head and neck region completed a baseline quality of life survey consisting of standardized psychosocial measures, and then all patients and their families were invited to participate in a day-long multiple family group program. However, despite extensive recruitment efforts and accommodations to address anticipated barriers for nonparticipation, only 15 of the 80 (19%) eligible families agreed to attend the MFG workshop. Post-MFG, participating families reported high levels of program satisfaction and usefulness. These findings are discussed in the context of increasing the use of family-focused interventions in cancer care settings.

Ozerdem, Aysegul, Meral Oguz, David J. Miklowitz & Can Cimilli (2009): Family Focused Treatment for Patients with Bipolar Disorder in Turkey: A Case Series. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 417-428.

abstract: Family-focused therapy (FFT) is a 9-month, 21-session structured psychoeducational treatment for bipolar disorder. Several US-based studies have documented its efficacy as adjunctive to medication for depression stabilization and relapse prevention. However, FFT has never been applied outside of the United States. The objective of this case series is to explore the applicability of FFT in a non-Western culture. Ten patients with bipolar disorder and their family members attended the 9-month FFT as adjunctive to pharmacotherapy in an outpatient specialty clinic in Izmir, Turkey. Patients improved in Global Assessment of Functioning Scores and Clinical Global Impression Scores from pre- to posttreatment. Case studies are given, which illustrate the differences between Western and non-Western families coping with bipolar disorder. FFT was easily applied to a Turkish sample with few changes in format or focus. Adaptations included substitution of oral for written therapeutic tasks or homework assignments. Randomized controlled trials are needed to test the clinical effectiveness of FFT and other psychosocial interventions in non-Western cultures.

Pakman, Marcelo (2004): The Epistemology of Witnessing: Memory, Testimony, and Ethics in Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 265-274

Pakman, Marcelo (2004): On Imagination: Reconciling Knowledge and Life, or What Does "Gregory Bateson" Stand for? In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 413-423.

abstract: This article presents a reading of Gregory Bateson's oeuvre, focusing on his interest in the representational gap between map and territory, and its importance in the development of his redefinition of the concept of "mind," his new discipline called "ecology of ideas," and a methodology congruent to it based on the logics of metaphor. Inquiries on three initial stories from different domains allow the use of homologies between form and content in the article. This reading of Bateson's oeuvre stresses his questioning (like Derrida's) of the metaphysics of presence on which Western philosophy has been mostly based, and of the central role of imagination as a balancing factor for a family therapy that he both contributed to and saw with reservations.

Pape Cowan, Carolyn, Philip A. Cowan, Marsha Kline Pruett & Kyle Pruett (2007): An Approach to Preventing Coparenting Conflict and Divorce in Low-Income Families: Strengthening Couple Relationships and Fostering Fathers' Involvement. In: *Family Process* 46 (1): S. 109-121.

abstract: In the context of current concern about levels of marital distress, family violence, and divorce, the SFI study is evaluating the effectiveness of an intervention to facilitate the positive involvement of low-income Mexican American and European American fathers with their children, in part by strengthening the men's relationships with their children's mothers. The study design involves a randomized clinical trial that includes assignment to a 16-week couples group, a 16-week fathers group, or a single-session control group. Couples in both group interventions and the control condition include partners who are married, cohabiting, and living separately but raising a young child together. This article presents the rationale, design, and intervention approach to father involvement for families whose relationships are at risk because of the hardships of their lives, many of whom are manifesting some degree of individual or relationship distress. We present preliminary impressions and qualitative findings based on our experience with 257 families who completed the pretest, and the first 160 who completed one postintervention assessment 9 months after entering the study. Discussion centers on what we have learned and questions that remain to be answered in mounting a multisite preventive intervention to strengthen relationships in low-income families.

Papp, Peggy (2006): In Loving Memory of Marianne Walters. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 139-142

Parra Cardona, José, Kendal Holtrop, David Córdova, Ana Rocio Escobar-Chew, Sheena Horsford, Lisa Tams, Francisco A. Villarruel, Graciela Villalobos, Brian Dates, James C. Anthony & Hiram E. Fitzgerald (2009): "Queremos Aprender": Latino Immigrants' Call to Integrate Cultural Adaptation with Best Practice Knowledge in a Parenting Intervention. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 211-231.

abstract: Despite the unique and challenging circumstances confronting Latino immigrant families, debate still exists as to the need to culturally adapt evidence-based interventions for dissemination with this population. Following the grounded theory approach, the current qualitative investigation utilized focus group interviews with 83 Latino immigrant parents to explore the relevance of culturally adapting an evidence-based parenting intervention to be disseminated within this population. Findings from this study indicate that Latino immigrant parents want to participate in a culturally adapted parenting intervention as long as it is culturally relevant, respectful, and responsive to their life experiences. Research results also suggest that the parenting skills participants seek to enhance are among those commonly targeted by evidence-based parenting interventions. This study contributes to the cultural adaptation/fidelity balance debate by highlighting the necessity of exploring ways to develop culturally adapted interventions characterized by high cultural relevance, as well as high fidelity to the core components that have established efficacy for evidence-based parenting interventions.

Parra Cardona, Jose Ruben, Emily Meyer, Lawrence Schiamberg & Lori Post (2007): Elder Abuse and Neglect in Latino Families: An Ecological and Culturally Relevant Theoretical Framework for Clinical Practice. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 451-470.

abstract: There is a scarcity of theoretical frameworks capable of describing precursors and dynamics associated with elder abuse and neglect in Latino families. The present manuscript seeks to address this gap in the literature by presenting an integrative theoretical framework that fosters an ecological and cultural understanding of elder abuse and neglect among Latinos. The proposed model rests on the premise that Latino families caring for elder adults have the ability to adapt to the demands of aging only if they are supported by nurturing environments. The usefulness of the model is threefold. First, the proposed model describes elder abuse and neglect as multifactorial phenomena and identifies specific risk factors associated with the etiology and maintenance of elder abuse and neglect in Latino families. Second, the model provides clinical applications, including reflections about the therapists' need to extend their scope of practice beyond traditional family therapy interventions. A brief case study is presented that illustrates the clinical application of the model with a Latino family. Implications for future research are discussed.

Parra-Cardona, Jose Ruben, David Cordova, Kendal Holtrop, Francisco A. Villarruel & Elizabeth Wiegling (2008): Shared Ancestry, Evolving Stories: Similar and Contrasting Life Experiences Described by Foreign Born and U.S. Born Latino Parents. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 157-172.

abstract: As the Latino population in the United States continues to increase, so does the necessity for in-depth knowledge about their life experiences. This qualitative study sought to privilege the voices of Latino parents by utilizing focus group discussions. Specifically, participants described the life experiences that have the greatest influence on their parenting efforts. Similar and contrasting themes were

identified based on participant country of origin (i.e., foreign born vs. U.S. born). Findings described the participants' commitment to being good parents, as well as the ways in which their parenting efforts are influenced by experiences of adversity and discrimination, Latino cultural values, gender roles, and resilience. The results of this investigation can inform researchers and mental health professionals working with Latino families. RESUMEN Un mismo origen, varias historias: similitudes y diferencias en la descripción de vivencias personales por padres latinos nacidos en el extranjero y padres latinos nacidos en Estados Unidos Puesto que la población latina en Estados Unidos continúa creciendo, se hace cada vez más necesario conocer en profundidad sus vivencias personales. El objetivo de este estudio cualitativo era dar a los padres latinos la ocasión de expresarse en grupos de discusión. Concretamente, los participantes describieron las vivencias personales que más influyeron en sus valores como padres, y se pudieron identificar similitudes y diferencias basadas en el país de procedencia de cada participante (es decir, según hubiesen nacido en el extranjero o en Estados Unidos). Los resultados demostraron el compromiso de los participantes de ser buenos padres, así como los modos en que sus valores están influidos por experiencias negativas y discriminación, por valores culturales latinos, roles de género y capacidad de recuperación. Los resultados de la investigación pueden ser útiles para investigadores y profesionales de la salud mental que trabajen con familias latinas. Palabras clave: latinos/as; padres latinos; valores culturales latinos.

Pasch, Lauri A., Julianna Dearthoff, Jeanne M. Tschann, Elena Flores, Carlos Penilla & Philip Pantoja (2006): Acculturation, Parent-Adolescent Conflict, and Adolescent Adjustment in Mexican American Families. In: *Family Process* 45 (1): S. 75-86.

abstract: We tested an acculturation model in a community sample of Mexican American families (146 mothers, 137 fathers, and 146 adolescents) that proposed that differences between parents and adolescents in acculturation would be associated with parent-adolescent conflict and adolescent adjustment problems. Contrary to hypotheses, we found that families who exhibited an acculturation gap were not more likely to report parent-adolescent conflict or adolescent adjustment problems. In fact, familial conflict and adolescent sexual experience were associated with high levels of acculturation among adolescents and their parents. Pending replication, these findings suggest that both parent and children acculturation may independently predict familial processes and youth outcomes, irrespective of an acculturation gap. Future research should consider other factors aside from acculturation differences that might account for parent-adolescent conflict and adolescent adjustment in Mexican American families.

Penn, Peggy (2001): Chronic Illness: Trauma, Language, and Writing: Breaking the Silence. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 33-52.

abstract: In our work with families that struggle with a chronic illness, we have relied on three ideas. First, we regard illness as a relationally traumatizing experience, not just for the person with the illness,

but for other members of the family as well. We use the phrase "relational trauma" because of its effects on members of a wider system who also show signs of physical stress, isolation, and helplessness (Sheinberg & Fraenkel, 2000). Our second concern is how the conversation that leads to new stories is expanded through the development of voice and the use of writing. Looking at language, we are particularly attentive to the social prevalence of negative metaphors that surround and engulf the ill person and her family: dependence, poor genes, repressed personalities, weak constitutions, et cetera (Sontag, 1984). These negative metaphors, or outside voices, join with the inner voices of the ill person and result in a silence that disconnects people at a time when connections must be relied on and above question. Our third emphasis is on the use of writing as the means to create new voices, metaphors, and multiple descriptions that can reinvigorate the conversations silenced by the illness. Once the family's voices are reconstituted through writing, the emotions that have been displaced by the illness are restored to their conversation. I have included new research from JAMA detailing the treatment of patients with chronic illness through their use of writing. I was 43 years old, a practicing, licensed psychologist for over 25 years, and happily married to the man with whom I was raising a 14-year-old son and an 11-year-old daughter. I had just finished one year of treatment for cancer, a treatment the noted surgeon, Dr. Susan Love [citation omitted] refers to as "slash, cut, and burn." My life was bleak and lonely because I lived in silence: certain that no one could bear to hear the feelings and thoughts I had following my year of treatment; unwilling to find out if I was right; certain that I needed to protect people from my experiences; and failing in those few times that I tried to put into words the chaos of my emotions and the terror that lived in my flesh. -Kaethe Weingarten (2000, p. 390)

Penn, Peggy (2001): Correction. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 162-162

Perren, Sonja, Agnes Wyl, Dieter Bürgin, Heidi Simoni & Kai Klitzing (2005): Intergenerational Transmission of Marital Quality Across the Transition to Parenthood. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 441-459.

abstract: One of the most frequently reported changes across the transition to parenthood is a decline in marital quality after the birth of a first baby. Experiences in the family of origin may influence the trajectory of marital quality. Our study aimed to investigate the impact of recollections of family-of-origin marriage on marital quality (self-reports and clinical evaluation) from pregnancy to 1 year after the birth of a first child. A total of 62 first-time parents completed questionnaires (self-reported marital satisfaction) and clinical interviews (clinical evaluation of couples' dialogue quality). Although self-reported marital satisfaction and observed dialogue quality were highly associated, only self-reported marital satisfaction declined from pregnancy to 1 year after birth. This decrease was partly due to very high marital satisfaction during pregnancy. Different trajectories for self-reported marital satisfaction and observed dialogue quality were found for participants with recollections of low-, average-, and high-quality

ty family-of-origin marriage. A structural equation model showed that participants who recollected a negative quality in their parents' relationship reported more negative changes in the quality of their own marriages. There seems to be an intergenerational transmission of marital quality that comes to light when couples are challenged by the birth and rearing of a baby.

Peterson, Brennan D., Christopher R. Newton & Karen H. Rosen (2003): Examining Congruence Between Partners' Perceived Infertility-Related Stress and Its Relationship to Marital Adjustment and Depression in Infertile Couples. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 59-70.

abstract: Because studies examining the emotional impact of infertility-related stress generally focus on individuals, there has been little research examining how relationship and individual variables are linked. The purpose of this study was to explore the impact of congruence (e.g., agreement) between partner's perceived infertility-related stress and its effects on depression and marital adjustment in infertile men and women. Couples referred for infertility treatments at a University-affiliated teaching hospital completed the Fertility Problem Inventory (FPI), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) 3 months prior to their first treatment cycle. Study findings show that men and women in couples who perceived equal levels of social infertility stress reported higher levels of marital adjustment when compared to men and women in couples who perceived the stress differently. In addition, women in couples who felt a similar need for parenthood reported significantly higher levels of marital satisfaction when compared to women in couples where the males reported a greater need for parenthood. While couple incongruence was unrelated to depression in males, incongruence over relationship concerns and the need for parenthood was related to female depression. These findings provide initial support for the theory that high levels of agreement between partners related to the stresses they experience help them successfully manage the impact of these stressful life events. Possibilities for future research examining the construct of couple congruence are discussed.

Piercy, Fred P., Eve Lipchik & Dave Kiser (2000): Miller and de Shazer's Article on "Emotions in Solution-Focused Therapy". In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 25-28

Piercy, Fred P., Lenore M. McWey, Susan Tice, Ebony Joy James, Matt Morris & Kristin Arthur (2005): It Was the Best of Times, It Was the Worst of Times: Doctoral Students' Experiences of Family Therapy Research Training Through Alternative Forms of Data Representation. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 363-378.

abstract: In this study, we interviewed 14 doctoral students from 10 COAMFTE-accredited doctoral programs to learn more about how they experienced their research training and what they might suggest to strengthen the research culture in their training programs. We solicited somewhat unconventio-

nal data-metaphors, poetry, free associations, critical experiences-to (a) tap into our participants' underlying thought processes, (b) capture the multifaceted nature of their doctoral research training, and (c) represent the richness of our participants' subjective experiences. The themes we identified reflect both positive and negative research training experiences and suggest several ways that family therapy program faculty might improve their programs' research training and culture.

Pinderhughes, Elaine B. (2002): Why Do They Hate Us? In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 30-32

Pinderhughes, Elaine B. (2002): African American Marriage in the 20th Century. In: *Family Process* 41 (2): S. 269-282.

abstract: It is not possible to understand African American marriages fully without attention to the social, economic, racial, and historical factors that have stressed male-female relationships beyond those stresses experienced by majority couples. I propose that the societal projection process (Bowen, 1978) has entrapped African Americans in ways that have continually and severely strained their marital and couple relationships. These experiences, and the ways in which African Americans have responded to them, have created a vulnerability that is compounded by societal shifts and changes, and is manifest in the precipitous decline of marriages at a rate higher than that found in all other racial groups in the U.S. I will examine the state of African American marriages in this cultural context, with specific attention to the effects of the unequal sex ratio, socioeconomic conditions, and overstressed male-female relationships. I will then discuss implications and offer suggestions for therapists who work with this population.

Pinsof, William M. (2002): Introduction to the Special Issue on Marriage in the 20th Century in Western Civilization: Trends, Research, Therapy, and Perspectives. In: *Family Process* 41 (2): S. 133-134

Pinsof, William M. (2002): The Death of "Till Death Us Do Part": The Transformation of Pair-Bonding in the 20th Century. In: *Family Process* 41 (2): S. 135-157.

abstract: During the last half of the 20th century within Western civilization, for the first time in human history, divorce replaced death as the most common endpoint of marriage. In this article I explore the history of this death-to-divorce transition, the forces associated with the transition, and what the transition may have revealed about the human capacity for monogamous, lifelong pair-bonding. The impact and consequences of the transition for the generations that came of age during it and immediately afterwards are examined, with particular attention to the emergence of new, alternative pair-bonding structures such as cohabitation and nonmarital co-parenting. The article highlights the inability of the dichotomous marriage-versus-being-single paradigm to encompass the new pair-bonding structures

and the normalizing of divorce. Precepts for a new, more encompassing, veridical and humane pair-bonding paradigm are presented, and some of their implications for social policy, family law, social science, and couple and family therapy are elaborated.

Pinsof, William M., Richard Zinbarg & Lynne M. Knobloch-Fedders (2008): Factorial and Construct Validity of the Revised Short Form Integrative Psychotherapy Alliance Scales for Family, Couple, and Individual Therapy. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 281-301.

abstract: The Integrative Psychotherapy Alliance model brought an interpersonal and systemic perspective to bear on theory, research, and practice on the psychotherapeutic alliance. Questions have been raised about the independence of the theoretical factors in the model and their operationalization in the Individual, Couple, and Family Therapy Alliance Scales. This paper presents results of a confirmatory factor analysis of the scales that delineated at least three distinct interpersonal factors as well as shorter versions of the three scales to facilitate their use in research and practice. The paper also presents the results of a study testing each factor's association with client retention and progress over the first eight sessions in individual and couple therapy. At least two of the interpersonal factors were uniquely associated with progress in individual and couple functioning. Implications of the results for theory, research, practice, and training in individual, couple, and family therapy are elaborated.

Pollio, David E., Carol S. North, Victoria Osborne, Natasha Kap & Douglas A. Foster (2001): The Impact of Psychiatric Diagnosis and Family System Relationship on Problems Identified by Families Coping with a Mentally Ill Member. In: *Family Process* 40 (2): S. 199-209.

abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore how psychiatric diagnosis and family relationships relate to problems identified by participants in three one-day public family psychoeducation workshops for families with a member with a serious mental illness. Workshop participants generated lists of problems they had faced, which were coded into eleven categories. Logistic regression models predicting listing of categories were developed based on ill member (diagnosis, sex, treatment compliance) and family member (sex, age, relationship to the ill member) characteristics. For models predicting content category from ill member characteristics, only denial/noncompliance and interpersonal/social categories were significantly predictive as dependent variables. For models predicting content categories from family member characteristics, only the resources/benefits model was predictive. The significant findings, in conjunction with the important negative results, suggest implications for further development of family intervention models. Building on previous research, groups composed of families coping with more than a single diagnosis and including a variety of family member relationships have the potential to reach consensus on curriculum topics.

Pulleyblank Coffey, Ellen (2004): *The Heart of the Matter 2: Integration of Ecosystemic Family Therapy Practices with Systems of Care Mental Health Services for Children and Families*. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 161-173.

abstract: Many children in this country do not receive the mental health care they need. At the same time, a nationwide movement known as systems of care is providing innovative services for families and children. This article links the ideas inherent in systems of care with ecosystemic family therapy principles and practices. Based on a study of nine innovative systems of care pilot projects in Massachusetts, it describes how these innovative programs, and others like them, have been most successful in increasing access to services and providing for coordinated services. They have been less successful in accomplishing positive clinical and functional outcomes. Change in these systems is often described in terms of how services are provided. Not enough attention is given to the conversations that take place between families and case coordinators and how these conversations lead to long-term change. This article contends that the ways in which services are delivered in these systems of care fit well with ecosystemic family therapy principles and practices. We, as family therapists, have an opportunity to link these two sets of ideas, which share common assumptions and values and increase the likelihood of positive clinical outcomes for children and families.

Pulleyblank Coffey, Ellen, Mary E. Olson & Phebe Sessions (2001): *The Heart of the Matter: An Essay about the Effects of Managed Care on Family Therapy with Children*. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 385-399.

abstract: This essay is based on a pilot study that examined the effects of managed care on the treatment of children and families, with special attention to community mental health. We embarked on the pilot study to test the accuracy and generalizability of our impression that family therapy and other systemic practices have been marginalized in ordinary clinics and agencies, and to understand the reasons why. We interviewed managed care providers, researchers, family therapy trainers, and clinicians in the Northeast. Our findings led to seven themes that support our impression that, even though there is a consensus about the need for coordinated family-based services, there is a disconnection between state policies, contractual requirements and what is actually occurring at the implementation level. This study suggests that our knowledge of human systems may be in danger of being disqualified and lost, with damaging consequences for the care of children. Yet, as systemic thinkers and practitioners, it is our belief that ethical and effective treatment need not be at odds with care that is cost-efficient. The direction of our future research will be to study whether the involvement of all stakeholders at all levels of planning and training leads to systemic family-based practices that consistently save costs and provide high-quality care.

Rampage, Cheryl (2002): Marriage in the 20th Century: A Feminist Perspective. In: Family Process 41 (2): S. 261-268.

abstract: A defining feature of the 20th century in Western civilization was a profound change in the roles women play in both private and public life. The field of couple therapy was influenced by that change and, to a limited extent, participated in it. I will argue that the field has avoided fully embracing the principles of feminism that generated the social changes in gender and marital roles, settling instead for a more token acknowledgment that gender means something, without wanting to specify what that something is. In responding to the other articles in this issue, I make the case that the connection between gender and power in marriage needs to be more fully integrated, in the theory, research, and treatment of couples.

Ray, Wendel A. (2007): In Homage to Paul Watzlawick. In: Family Process 46 (3): S. 415-417

Reiss, David, Marianne Cederblad, Nancy L. Pedersen, Paul Lichtenstein, Olof Elthammar, Jenae M. Neiderhiser & Kjell Hansson (2001): Genetic Probes of Three Theories of Maternal Adjustment: II. Genetic and Environmental Influences. In: Family Process 40 (3): S. 261-272.

abstract: This is the first report of the Twin Mom Study, an investigation of three hypotheses concerning influences on maternal adjustment. These hypotheses concern the role of the marital and parent-child relationships in mediating genetic influences on maternal adjustment and on the importance of the mothers' marital partners as a specifiable source of influences on their adjustment not shared with their sisters. The study's sample of 150 monozygotic (MZ) twins and 176 dizygotic (DZ) twins was drawn randomly from the Swedish Twin Registry and is, with some small exceptions, likely to be representative of women in the Swedish population. The sample included the marital partners of these twins and their adolescent children. Self-report and coded videotapes were a source of information about family process. Results reported in this first report focus on comparability of American and Swedish samples on scales measuring psychiatric symptoms, and on an analysis of genetic and environmental influences on nine measures of mothers' adjustment. Results suggest comparability between the US and Sweden. Genetic influences were found for all measures of adjustment, particularly in the psychological manifestations of anxiety and for smoking. The pattern of findings also underscored the importance of influences unique to each sibling within the twin pair, thus focusing attention on the potential role of marital partners in maternal adjustment. Results also suggested that experiences shared by the twin sisters, experiences unrelated to their genetic similarity, may influence their fearfulness and alcohol consumption. Our model did not include these influences and thus must be amended.

Reiss, David, Nancy L. Pedersen, Marianne Cederblad, Paul Lichtenstein, Kjell Hansson, Jenae M. Neiderhiser & Olof Elthammar (2001): Genetic Probes of Three Theories of Maternal Adjustment: I. Recent Evidence and a Model. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 247-259.

abstract: Studies focusing on genetic and social influences on maternal adjustment will illumine mother's marriage, parenting, and the development of psychopathology in her children. Recent behavioral genetic research suggests mechanisms by which genetic and social influences determine psychological development and adjustment. First, heritable, personal attributes may influence individuals' relationships with their family members. These genetically influenced family patterns may amplify the effects of adverse, heritable personal attributes on adjustment. Second, influences unique to siblings may be the most important environmental determinants of adjustment. We derive three hypotheses on maternal adjustment from integrating these findings from genetic studies with other contemporary research on maternal adjustment. First, mother's marriage mediates the influence of her heritable, personal attributes on her adjustment. Second, mother's recall of how she was parented is partially genetically influenced, and both her relationships with her spouse and her child mediate the impact of these genetically influenced representations on her current adjustment. Third, characteristics of mother's spouse are important influences on difference between her adjustment and that of her sister's. These sibling-specific influences are unrelated to mother's heritable attributes. The current article develops this model, and the companion article describes the Twin Mom Study that was designed to test it as well, as its first findings. Data from this study can illumine the role of family process in the expression of genetic influence and lead to specific family interventions designed to offset adverse genetic influences.

Ridenour, Ty A., James G. Daley & Wendy Reich (2000): Further Evidence That the Family Assessment Device Should Be Reorganized: Response to Miller and Colleagues. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 375-380.

abstract: Ridenour, Daley, and Reich's (1999) factor analyses of the Family Assessment Device (FAD) indicated that the FAD be reorganized. Miller and colleagues (2000) contend that the FAD be used in its original format based on the FAD's theoretical foundation; however, this does not preclude the importance of scientific scrutiny of an instrument's construct validity to determine how well an instrument represents its theoretical base. Subscale factor analyses (exploratory and confirmatory), item-level factor analysis, and the clinical and psychometric studies cited by Miller and colleagues suggest a more parsimonious FAD configuration and were consistent with Ridenour and colleague's factor analyses.

Riehl-Emde, Astrid, Volker Thomas & Jürg Willi (2003): Love: An Important Dimension in Marital Research and Therapy. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 253-267.

abstract: How do men and women describe and assess their relationship? What themes are decisive for its quality and stability? To answer such questions, we investigated a random sample of 204 married

couples (reference sample), and 31 married couples undergoing psychotherapy (clinical sample) using a newly developed questionnaire. The participating couples were asked to evaluate a total of 19 themes with respect to their importance for the couple's connectedness. Although only rarely directly addressed in couple therapy and investigated in couple research, the theme "Love" proved to be the decisive factor for quality and stability. The results of the present study, therefore, indicate that "Love" should be investigated more thoroughly in couple research and included more actively in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

Rivett, Mark & Eddy Street (2001): Connections and Themes of Spirituality in Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 459-467.

abstract: In this article, we provide an overview of current considerations of spirituality in family therapy literature and practice. We suggest that whatever practice of therapy is undertaken, implicitly or explicitly it will reflect views on the connection between spirituality and family therapy-connections involving clients' and therapists' beliefs. A thematic framework based on dimensions of the instrumental and metaphysical is outlined. Clinical approaches and practices within these connections are discussed.

Rober, Peter (2005): The Therapist's Self in Dialogical Family Therapy: Some Ideas About Not-Knowing and the Therapist's Inner Conversation. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 477-495.

abstract: In this article, the focus is on the therapist's self, which will be in line with Bakhtin's thinking, viewed as a dialogical self. First, the dialogical view of the self is situated in the context of psychology's traditional focus on the individual self. Then, leaning on Bakhtin and Volosinov, the self is described as a dialogue of multiple inner voices. Some of the implications of this concept for family therapy practice are examined, focusing especially on the therapist's participation in the therapeutic process and on the therapist's inner conversation. The author argues that not-knowing does not only refer to the therapist's receptivity and respect but also implies that the therapist is aware of his or her experience and reflects on how his or her inner conversation might inform and enrich the therapeutic conversation. Finally, these ideas are illustrated with a brief clinical vignette.

Rober, Peter (2009): Relational Drawings in Couple Therapy. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 117-133.

abstract: In couple therapy sessions, partners often get into long and drawn-out discussions, heavy with pain, resentment, and blame. It is vital for the therapist to avoid becoming entangled in these escalating interactions. In this article, as one way of avoiding these interactions, a protocol is proposed of using relational drawings in couple therapy for opening space for new stories. This approach is strongly rooted in extensive therapeutic experience, as well as in dialogical ideas. Not the content of the partners' imagery is central, but rather the dialogical exchange about the drawings. In particular, the focus of the

therapist is on the partners' interactions, their hesitations and their surprises. Working in this way opens space for the partners to reflect on what they experience as crucial in their bond. The protocol is illustrated with two detailed case examples.

Roberts, Janine (2005): Transparency and Self-Disclosure in Family Therapy: Dangers and Possibilities. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 45-63.

abstract: Therapy is a paid intimate relationship that thrusts clients and therapists into navigating personal and professional boundaries. When, where, why, and how is it appropriate and ethical for family therapists to be transparent, and when is it damaging? Theorists take varied stances from Haley's position of tight boundaries around therapist disclosure-whether in treatment or training-to the narrative viewpoint that therapists should be transparent about models of therapy, personal values, and life experiences that inform their practice and beliefs. However, these positions are not research based, and theorists who support disclosure offer few guidelines other than general statements. This article examines the history of ideas about disclosure in six major family therapy models, and the dangers and possibilities of transparency. It looks at the research on self-disclosure in individual therapy and whether and how it could apply to family therapy. Guidelines are proposed that take into account the multiple social identities of therapists and clients, and issues of safety and transparency.

Roberts, Janine (2005): Migrating Across Literature, Stories, and Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 407-411

Rohrbaugh, Michael J., Varda Shoham, Emily A. Butler, Brant P. Hasler & Jeffrey S. Berman (2009): Affective Synchrony in Dual-and Single-Smoker Couples: Further Evidence of "Symptom-System Fit"? In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 55-67.

abstract: Couples in which one or both partners smoked despite one of them having a heart or lung problem discussed a health-related disagreement before and during a period of laboratory smoking. Immediately afterwards, the partners in these 25 couples used independent joysticks to recall their continuous emotional experience during the interaction while watching themselves on video. A couple-level index of affective synchrony, reflecting correlated moment-to-moment change in the two partners' joystick ratings, tended to increase from baseline to smoking for 9 dual-smoker couples but decrease for 16 single-smoker couples. Results suggest that coregulation of shared emotional experience could be a factor in smoking persistence, particularly when both partners in a couple smoke. Relationship-focused interventions addressing this fit between symptom and system may help smokers achieve stable cessation.

Rohrbaugh, Michael J., Varda Shoham, Sarah Trost, Myra Muramoto, Rodney M. Cate & Scott Leischow (2001): Couple Dynamics of Change-Resistant Smoking: Toward a Family Consultation Model. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 15-31.

abstract: Smoking is North America's leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality. Although effective cessation treatments exist, their overall effect is modest, and they rarely reach the high-risk, health-compromised smokers who need them most. Surprisingly, despite evidence that marital relationship variables predict the success of cessation efforts, family systems ideas have had little impact on current intervention research. We review and critique the cessation literature from a systemic viewpoint, illustrate two couple-interaction patterns relevant to the maintenance of high-risk smoking, and outline a family-consultation (FAMCON) intervention for couples in which at least one partner continues to smoke despite having heart or lung disease. Taking into account ironic processes and symptom-system fit, FAMCON focuses on the immediate social context of smoking, aiming to interrupt well-intentioned "solutions" that ironically feed back to keep smoking going, and to help clients realign important relationships in ways not organized around tobacco usage. Currently in its pilot-testing phase, FAMCON is an adjunctive, complementary approach designed to include collaboration with primary-care physicians and to make smokers more amenable to other, evidence-based cessation strategies.

Rojano, Ramon (2004): The Practice of Community Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 59-77.

abstract: Special Section: Family Centered Community Building Section Editors' Note: We are pleased to bring to *Family Process* the work of a pioneering family therapist who is doing important and sophisticated work with families and communities. Ramon Rojano's Community Family Therapy breaks new ground by seeing families in poor communities not only as resilient but also as change agents, not only as clients but as citizens.-William J. Doherty and Jason S. Carroll. This paper presents a summary of the basic theories and methods of Community Family Therapy (CFT), a relatively new therapeutic approach developed in response to the need for effective intervention in treating low-income, urban families. CFT operates outside of the traditional therapeutic box, successfully combining family therapy techniques with developmental and motivational theories, community mental health, social work, economic development, and community mobilization strategies. CFT utilizes a dualistic approach in which both client and therapist become involved with the same three levels of engagement. Specifically, the client strives for: (a) personal and family change and growth-level 1, (b) accessing community resources-level 2, and (c) leadership development and civic action-level 3. Also, CFT calls upon therapists to strive for: (a) personal growth and maturation-level 1, (b) collaboration with community resources for professional support-level 2, and (c) operation as a "citizen therapist," through civic action and volunteer services-level 3.

Rolland, John S. & Froma Walsh (2005): Systemic Training for Healthcare Professionals: The Chicago Center for Family Health Approach. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 283-301.

abstract: There has been increasing interest in family-centered, collaborative, biopsychosocial models of care by health and mental health professionals and consumers. This trend has led to growing demand and development of specialized training in family systems approaches to health care. This article describes the Families, Illness, and Collaborative Healthcare programs developed at the University of Chicago affiliate, the Chicago Center for Family Health. The program philosophy is guided by the following principles: a systems orientation focused on the family, a Family Systems Illness Model, a family resilience framework, a family-centered collaborative model of health care, and a social justice and advocacy orientation. Specific training components that implement these principles are described, including intensive certificate and fellowships; workshops, conferences, and institutes; and consultation and training services for community-based organizations. Discussion includes professional networking opportunities, funding challenges, and policy recommendations.

Rolland, John S. & Janet K. Williams (2005): Toward a Biopsychosocial Model for 21st-Century Genetics. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 3-24.

abstract: Advances in genomic research are increasingly identifying genetic components in major health and mental health disorders. This article presents a Family System Genetic Illness model to address the psychosocial challenges of genomic conditions for patients and their families, and to help organize this complex biopsychosocial landscape for clinical practice and research. This model clusters genomic disorders based on key characteristics that define types of disorders with similar patterns of psychosocial demands over time. Key disease variables include the likelihood of developing a disorder based on specific genetic mutations, overall clinical severity, timing of clinical onset in the life cycle, and whether effective treatment interventions exist to alter disease onset and/or progression. For disorders in which carrier, predictive, or presymptomatic testing is available, core nonsymptomatic time phases with salient developmental challenges are described pre- and post-testing, including a long-term adaptation phase. The FSGI model builds on Rolland's Family System Illness model, which identifies psychosocial types and phases of chronic disorders after clinical onset. The FSGI model is designed to be flexible and responsive to future discoveries in genomic research. Its utility is discussed for research, preventive screening, family assessment, treatment planning, and service delivery in a wide range of healthcare settings.

Rosenfarb, Irwin S., David J. Miklowitz, Michael J. Goldstein, Lisa Harmon, Keith H. Nuechterlein & Margaret M. Rea (2001): Family Transactions and Relapse in Bipolar Disorder. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 5-14.

abstract: This study examined whether patient symptoms and relatives' affective behavior, when expressed during directly observed family interactions, are associated with the short-term course of bipolar

disorder. Twenty-seven bipolar patients and their relatives participated in two 10-minute family interactions when patients were discharged after a manic episode. Results indicated that patients who showed high levels of odd and grandiose thinking during the interactions were more likely to relapse during a 9-month followup period than patients who did not show these symptoms during the family discussions. Relapse was also associated with high rates of harshly critical and directly supportive statements by relatives. Patients' odd thinking and relatives' harsh criticism were significantly more likely to be correlated when patients relapsed ($r = .53$) than when they did not relapse ($r = .12$). Results suggest that bipolar patients who show increased signs of residual symptomatology during family transactions during the post-hospital period are at increased relapse risk. The data also suggest that relatives of relapsing patients cope with these symptoms by increasing both positive and negative affective behaviors. Moreover, a bidirectional, interactional relationship between patients' symptoms and relatives' coping style seems to capture best the role of the family in predicting relapse in bipolar disorder.

Rothbaum, Fred, Karen Rosen, Tatsuo Ujiie & Nobuko Uchida (2002): Family Systems Theory, Attachment Theory, and Culture. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 328-350.

abstract: Family systems theory and attachment theory have important similarities and complementarities. Here we consider two areas in which the theories converge: (a) in family system theorists' description of an overly close, or "enmeshed," mother-child dyad, which attachment theorists conceptualize as the interaction of children's ambivalent attachment and mothers' preoccupied attachment; (b) in family system theorists' description of the "pursuer-distance cycle" of marital conflict, which attachment theorists conceptualize as the interaction of preoccupied and dismissive partners. We briefly review family systems theory evidence, and more extensively review attachment theory evidence, pertaining to these points of convergence. We also review cross-cultural research, which leads us to conclude that the dynamics described in both theories reflect, in part, Western ways of thinking and Western patterns of relatedness. Evidence from Japan suggests that extremely close ties between mother and child are perceived as adaptive, and are more common, and that children experience less adverse Effects from such relationships than do children in the West. Moreover, in Japan there is less emphasis on the importance of the exclusive spousal relationship, and less need for the mother and father to find time alone to rekindle romantic, intimate feelings and to resolve conflicts by openly communicating their differences. Thus, the "maladaptive" pattern frequently cited by Western theorists of an extremely close mother-child relationship, an unromantic, conflictual marriage characterized by little verbal communication and a peripheral, distant father, may function very differently in other cultures. While we believe that both theories will be greatly enriched by their integration, we caution against the application of either theory outside the cultures in which they were developed.

Ryan, Dermot & Alan Carr (2001): A Study of the Differential Effects of Tomm's Questioning Styles on Therapeutic Alliance. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 67-77.

abstract: To replicate and extend Dozier's (1992) test of Tomm's hypothesis about the differential effects of questioning styles on therapeutic alliance, an analogue study was conducted. Twenty-eight family triads, each including a son and his parents, viewed four videotaped, simulated family therapy scenarios in which Tomm's four questioning styles were separately portrayed. Participants were asked to identify with the client whose role corresponded to theirs (that is, father, mother, or son) and, on the basis of this, to rate the client's alliance with the therapist. They were also asked to rate the overall alliance between the family and the therapist. Finally, having viewed all four scenarios, they were invited to rate comparatively the quality of the therapeutic alliance across the four questioning styles. Compared with strategic and lineal questioning styles, circular and reflexive questions led to higher ratings of therapeutic alliance on all three measures. The results of this study support Tomm's hypothesis that questioning styles based on circular assumptions lead to a better therapeutic alliance at an individual and systemic level than do questions based on lineal assumptions.

Ryder, Robert G. (2000): The End of an Era: Lyman Wynne Leaves the Family Process Board of Directors. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 3-4

Santisteban, Daniel A. & Maite P. Mena (2009): Culturally Informed and Flexible Family-Based Treatment for Adolescents: A Tailored and Integrative Treatment for Hispanic Youth. In: *Family Process* 48 (2): S. 253-268.

abstract: The increasing utilization of evidence-based treatments has highlighted the need for treatment development efforts that can craft interventions that are effective with Hispanic substance abusing youth and their families. The list of evidence-based treatments is extremely limited in its inclusion of interventions that are explicitly responsive to the unique characteristics and treatment needs of young Hispanics and that have been rigorously tested with this population. Some treatments that have been tested with Hispanics do not articulate the manner in which cultural characteristics and therapy processes interact. Other treatments have emphasized the important role of culture but have not been tested rigorously. The value of well designed interventions built upon an appreciation for unique patient characteristics was highlighted by Beutler et al. (1996) when they argued that "psychotherapy is comprised of a set of complex tasks, and practitioners need comprehensive knowledge of how different processes used in psychotherapy interact with patient characteristics in order to make treatment decisions that will maximize and optimize therapeutic power" (p. 30). A focus on how treatment processes interact with patient characteristics is particularly relevant in the Hispanic population because of the considerable heterogeneity beneath the Hispanic umbrella. Our new program of clinical research focuses on articulating how the varied profiles with regard to immigration stressors, acculturation processes, values

clashes, sense of belonging to the community, discrimination, and knowledge about issues important to adolescent health can be more effectively addressed by a culturally informed treatment.

Santisteban, Daniel A., Lourdes Suarez-Morales, Michael S. Robbins & Jose Szapocznik (2006): Brief Strategic Family Therapy: Lessons Learned in Efficacy Research and Challenges to Blending Research and Practice. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 259-271.

abstract: In this article, we present key lessons that we have learned from (1) a long program of research on an empirically supported treatment, brief strategic family therapy (BSFT), and (2) our ongoing research and training efforts related to transporting BSFT to the front lines of practice. After briefly presenting the rationale for working with the family when addressing behavior problems and substance abuse in adolescent populations, particularly among Hispanic adolescents, we summarize key findings from our 30-year program of research. The article closes by identifying barriers to the widespread adoption of empirically supported treatments and by presenting current work within the National Institute on Drug Abuse's Clinical Trials Network that attempts to address these barriers and obstacles.

Savvidou, Ionna, Vasilis P. Bozikas, Sophia Hatzigeleki & Athanasios Karavatos (2003): Narratives About Their Children by Mothers Hospitalized on a Psychiatric Unit. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 391-402.

abstract: The diagnosis of "mental illness" is accompanied by negative implications regarding a person's competence. Self-and other-descriptions about the "patient" are embedded within broader cultural and societal discourses, influencing his/her relationships. The parental role seems to be one of the most sensitive, especially for women. Mothers hospitalized in psychiatric units often have to separate themselves from their children either temporarily, during hospitalization, or permanently, after a loss of custody. However, many studies have shown that mothering remains important for them. We interviewed 20 women, inpatients on a psychiatric unit and mothers of 3.5-18-year-old children, recording their narratives about their children and exploring their thoughts and understanding of the concepts of motherhood and mental illness. We also explored the way in which the mother-child dyad interacted with the family and its social context. Most mothers had a consistent and coherent narrative about their children and they had certain expectations of them. The mother-child bond was strong, even when the children had been removed from their mother's custody. However, mothers were facing great difficulties with their partner and with the broader family context. Also, the social discourses regarding mental illness, (e.g., violence and incapability for mothering), were extremely oppressive for these women. They felt that they were the victims of societal attitudes even before they became pregnant. These findings suggest the importance of listening to the voices of these women; acknowledging their competence in the therapeutic context; involving them with their families, and in legal and social contexts; and in planning supportive programs for them.

Scales Rostosky, Sharon, Bethe A. Korfhage, Julie M. Duhigg, Amanda J. Stern, Laura Bennett & Ellen D.B. Riggle (2004): Same-Sex Couple Perceptions of Family Support: A Consensual Qualitative Study. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 43-57.

abstract: Few studies have examined the family context in which same-sex couples negotiate their lives and relationships. Consensual qualitative research methods (Hill, Thompson, & Williams, 1997) were used to analyze 14 same-sex couples' conversations about family support. Couples perceived that their families are positively supportive, non-supportive, or ambivalent in their support. These perceptions led to positive or negative emotional reactions in the couple members and to specific coping. The majority of couples perceived that family support (or lack of support) had an effect on the quality of their couple relationship. No general or typical response strategies to lack of family of origin support emerged, suggesting a lack of models or norms for same-sex couples. The implications for psychotherapeutic interventions with same-sex couples are discussed.

Scales Rostosky, Sharon, Ellen D.B. Riggle, Carolyn Brodnicki & Amber Olson (2008): An Exploration of Lived Religion in Same-Sex Couples from Judeo-Christian Traditions. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 389-403.

abstract: Religious involvement has been found to be associated with higher levels of commitment and relationship satisfaction among heterosexually married individuals (Mahoney et al., 1999). Little is known, however, about the religiosity of gay, lesbian, bisexual (GLB) individuals, and virtually nothing is known about religious involvement in same-sex couples. The purpose of this qualitative interview study was to examine couples' experiences of incorporating religious involvement into their committed relationships. In a sample of 14 same-sex couples, we found that couples used their spiritual/religious values to understand and undergird their relationships. In this process, they negotiated intra-couple differences in religious practices, involved themselves in activities that have religious or spiritual meaning to them, created religious social support for their relationships, and experienced some non-supportive or rejecting interpersonal interactions with religious family members, congregants, and strangers. These findings are instructive to therapists who work with same-sex couples and the family members of GLB individuals. We conclude with specific suggestions for practitioners.

Scheinkman, Michele (2005): Beyond the Trauma of Betrayal: Reconsidering Affairs in Couples Therapy. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 227-244

Scheinkman, Michele (2008): The Multi-level Approach: A Road Map for Couples Therapy. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 197-213.

abstract: This paper presents a multi-level framework and road map to guide the therapeutic process. Starting with the couple's reactive pattern, the multi-level approach first orients the therapist on how to create a "holding environment." It then suggests how the therapist, in collaboration with the couple, can proceed to explore interactional, sociocultural/organizational, intrapsychic, and intergenerational processes that might be fueling the couple's dynamics. Central to this approach is the construct of the vulnerability cycle, a nexus of integration that helps the therapist stay anchored while moving through the many layers of therapeutic work. The overall goal is to help the partners move from reactivity to responsibility for their own feelings and behavior; from impasse to a greater ability to reflect, express feelings, listen, negotiate, and make choices about how to be in the relationship. This paper describes a range of concepts and interventions from basic to complex; it is intended as an organizational tool for practice and clinical training.

Scheinkman, Michele & Mona DeKoven Fishbane (2004): The Vulnerability Cycle: Working With Impasses in Couple Therapy. In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 279-299.

abstract: In this article, we propose the vulnerability cycle as a construct for understanding and working with couples' impasses. We expand the interactional concept of couples' reciprocal patterns to include behavioral and subjective dimensions, and articulate specific processes that trigger and maintain couples' entanglements. We consider the vulnerability cycle as a nexus of integration in which "vulnerabilities" and "survival positions" are key ideas that bring together interactional, sociocultural, intrapsychic, and intergenerational levels of meaning and process. The vulnerability cycle diagram is presented as a tool for organizing information. We suggest a therapeutic approach for deconstructing couples' impasses and facilitating new patterns through deliberate modes of questioning, a freeze-frame technique, stimulation of calmness and reflection, separating present from past, and elicitation of alternative meanings, behaviors, empathy, and choice. This approach encourages the therapist and couple to work collaboratively in promoting change and resilience.

Schiff, Miriam & Mary Mckernan Mckay (2003): Urban Youth Disruptive Behavioral Difficulties: Exploring Association with Parenting and Gender. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 517-529.

abstract: The current study will examine behavioral difficulties among a sample of African American urban youth who were exposed to violence. Possible gender differences in disruptive behavioral difficulties, as well as possible associations between parental practices, family relationships, and youth disruptive behavioral difficulties are examined. A secondary data analysis from baseline data for 125 African American urban mothers and their children collected as part of a large-scale, urban, family-based, HIV prevention research study was analyzed. Findings reveal that externalizing behavioral problems in youth are associated with exposure to violence. Girls displayed significantly higher levels of externalizing behavioral difficulties than boys. Mothers' parenting practices and family relationships were associated with

youths' externalizing behavior problems. Implications for interventions to reduce youths' exposure to violence and to develop gender sensitive interventions for youth and supportive interventions for their parents are discussed.

Schoenwald, Sonja K., Colleen A. Halliday-Boykins & Scott W. Henggeler (2003): Client-level Predictors of Adherence to MST in Community Service Settings. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 345-359.

abstract: This study examined the association of youth and family characteristics with therapist fidelity to an evidence-based treatment provided in real world practice settings. Participants were 233 families that reported on the 66 therapists organized into 16 teams in nine organizations providing multisystemic therapy (MST). Therapist adherence ratings were lower for youths referred for both criminal offenses and substance abuse than for youths referred either for substance abuse or status offenses, and was negatively associated with pretreatment arrests and school suspensions. Adherence ratings were positively associated with educational disadvantage and caregiver-therapist ethnic match and marginally positively associated with economic disadvantage. The findings suggest directions for future research on the implementation of evidence-based treatments in community settings.

Schoenwald, Sonja K., Scott W. Henggeler, Michael J. Brondino & Melisa D. Rowland (2000): Multisystemic Therapy: Monitoring Treatment Fidelity. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 83-103.

abstract: The challenges of specifying a complex and individualized treatment model and measuring fidelity thereto are described, using multisystemic therapy (MST) as an example. Relations between therapist adherence to MST principles and instrumental and ultimate outcome variables are examined, as are relations between clinical supervision and therapist adherence. The findings provide modest support for the associations between MST adherence measures and instrumental and ultimate outcomes. Results also show that adherence can be altered when clinical supervision and adherence monitoring procedures are fortified. The modest associations between adherence measures and youth outcomes argue for further refinement and validation of the MST adherence measure, especially in light of the well-established effectiveness of MST with challenging clinical populations and the increasing dissemination of MST programs.

Schwartz, Richard C. (2002): Hard Times for the Forces of Compassion. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 32-34

Schwartz, Richard C. & Susan M. Johnson (2000): Does Couple and Family Therapy Have Emotional Intelligence? In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 29-33

Seaburn, David B. & Giuseppe Erba (2003): The Family Experience of "Sudden Health": The Case of Intractable Epilepsy. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 453-467.

abstract: This article reports the experience of "sudden health" among six families who participated in an exploratory qualitative study of families with a member who elects to have corrective surgery for intractable epilepsy. Families were interviewed pre- and post surgery (6-8months) and the interviews were analyzed using a constant comparative methodology. Findings indicated that (1) families were organized in two primary ways (nesting and crisis) to deal with epilepsy and the aftermath of surgery and (2) "sudden health" had differing effects on these families depending on their organizational style, emotional communication process, and developmental dynamics.

Seikkula, Jaakko, Tom Erik Arnkil & Esa Erikson (2003): Postmodern Society and Social Networks: Open and Anticipation Dialogues in Network Meetings. In: *Family Process* 42 (2): S. 185-203.

abstract: Network therapy flourished in the U.S. during the 1970s, but has since dwindled there and begun to find new applications in Europe, especially in the Nordic countries. State social and healthcare systems, in developing deep vertical expertise, seems to build up a need for complementary horizontal expertise. The latest theories of sociology are used to analyze the need for networking, with the focus on language and dialogue as specific form. Two approaches developed in crisis service for psychotic patients (Open Dialogue) and in consultation for stuck cases in social care (Anticipation Dialogues), are dealt with. What becomes essential seems no longer to be the therapeutic method itself but the ability to see the polyphonic nature of clients' reality. In this respect, language-and dialogue as a specific form of being in language-as the focus of treatment, makes the practical forms of different approaches secondary.

Seikkula, Jaakko & Mary E. Olson (2003): The Open Dialogue Approach to Acute Psychosis: Its Poetics and Micropolitics. In: *Family Process* 42 (3): S. 403-418.

abstract: In Finland, a network-based, language approach to psychiatric care has emerged, called "Open Dialogue." It draws on Bakhtin's dialogical principles (Bakhtin, 1984) and is rooted in a Batesonian tradition. Two levels of analysis, the poetics and the micropolitics, are presented. The poetics include three principles: "tolerance of uncertainty," "dialogism," and "polyphony in social networks." A treatment meeting shows how these poetics operate to generate a therapeutic dialogue. The micropolitics are the larger institutional practices that support this way of working and are part of Finnish Need-Adapted Treatment. Recent research suggests that Open Dialogue has improved outcomes for young people in a variety of acute, severe psychiatric crises, such as psychosis, as compared to treatment as-usual settings. In a nonrandomized, 2-year follow up of first-episode schizophrenia, hospitaliza-

tion decreased to approximately 19 days; neuroleptic medication was needed in 35% of cases; 82% had no, or only mild psychotic symptoms remaining; and only 23% were on disability allowance.

Seikkula, Jaakko & David Trimble (2005): *Healing Elements of Therapeutic Conversation: Dialogue as an Embodiment of Love*. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 461-475.

abstract: From our Bakhtinian perspective, understanding requires an active process of talking and listening. Dialogue is a precondition for positive change in any form of therapy. Using the perspectives of dialogism and neurobiological development, we analyze the basic elements of dialogue, seeking to understand why dialogue becomes a healing experience in a network meeting. From the perspective of therapist as dialogical partner, we examine actions that support dialogue in conversation, shared emotional experience, creation of community, and creation of new shared language. We describe how feelings of love, manifesting powerful mutual emotional attunement in the conversation, signal moments of therapeutic change.

Seltzer, Michael R., Wencke J. Seltzer, Nils Homb, Per Midtstigen & Geir Vik (2000): *Tales Full of Sound and Fury: A Cultural Approach to Family Therapeutic Work and Research in Rural Scandinavia*. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 285-306.

abstract: The concept of "culture" figured prominently in the development of family therapy. Recent conceptualizations, however, have tended to focus primarily on the ideational dimensions of culture. While not disputing that meanings and other ideas constitute significant features of group lifeways, this article proposes a return to earlier anthropological framings that incorporate material and ideational dimensions of cultures. To illustrate how his expanded concept may serve as a guide for therapeutic work, the article describes therapy with one family at a clinic in rural Scandinavia. We especially focus on the place of key symbols as historical links between the ideational and material dimensions of cultures. The perspective developed here is one of seeing cultures as sets of interpenetrating actions and ideas shaped by as well as shaping their practitioners.

Semans, Maureen P. & Linda Stone Fish (2000): *Dissecting Life with a Jewish Scalpel: A Qualitative Analysis of Jewish-Centered Family Life*. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 121-139.

abstract: This article highlights findings from a qualitative analysis of the ways in which Jewish families identify how Judaism influences their lives. A theoretical sample of two religious and two cultural families were chosen from a larger sample of 48 Jewish families in Central New York. The qualitative part of this study, which was part of a larger multimethod investigation, was done in order to gather inductively any data that would allow the researchers to build a theory about a particular type of ethnic identity-Jewish identity-and how it affects family dynamics. Eleven categories emerged from this study, which

suggest that this particular type of ethnic identity influences many family dynamics, for example, styles of communicating, parenting, values, and family rituals. The participants seem to dissect the world with a "Jewish scalpel." This "scalpel" informs their daily interactions, their parenting styles, and their childrens' self-perceptions.

Shamai, Michal (2005): *Personal Experience in Professional Narratives: The Role of Helpers' Families in Their Work With Terror Victims*. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 203-215.

abstract: This article describes research on the narratives of social workers who help terror victims, focusing on the relationship between the helpers' families and their work. Qualitative analysis of three training groups of social workers who are responsible for helping in the event of terror attacks in different parts of Israel, and of three debriefing groups for social workers after terror attacks, reveals that the helpers' families play a role in the narratives constructed by the helpers. Two main themes were identified. The first centers on the interaction between work and the family, and shows that in the situation of a terror attack, the conflict between the two disappears and the family often serves as a support system for the helpers. The second theme refers to the family dimension alone, and focuses on the dichotomy between vitality and loss. The way that family life events affect helpers' professional intervention is described. The findings are discussed in light of Conservation of Resources Theory, the fight-flight response to threat, and the concept of the family as a source of safety and risk taking.

Shamai, Michal & Rinat-Billy Kochal (2008): "Motherhood Starts in Prison": *The Experience of Motherhood Among Women in Prison*. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 323-340.

abstract: This study aims to explore the way in which women prisoners in Israel experience motherhood in prison and construct their motherhood after being released. In-depth interviews were conducted with 9 women, and the data were analyzed according to the phenomenological approach. The qualitative methodology generated 5 main themes: (a) motherhood in prison as a motive for survival; (b) the sense of failure experienced by mothers in prison; (c) coping versus avoidance in the mother-child relationship during imprisonment; (d) motherhood in prison as a motive for change; and (e) the transition from questioning the right to be a mother to redeeming motherhood. The 5 themes were organized into a model that depicts the process of becoming a mother in prison and the move toward mending the experience of motherhood. The findings indicate that side by side with the traumatic experiences of prison are other aspects that allow for growth and rehabilitation. The discussion focuses on 2 main issues that evolved from the findings: the reasons for the change in motherhood that occurs during imprisonment and the aspects of prison that enable this change.

Shapiro, Margaret (2007): Money: A Therapeutic Tool for Couples Therapy. In: Family Process 46 (3): S. 279-291.

abstract: This article addresses the therapeutic importance of discussing money at every stage of a couple's relationship, both as a concrete reality and as a metaphor for security, adequacy, competence, commitment, acceptance, and acknowledgment in a relationship. I will present a developmental schema looking at financial issues that couples confront at various stages in the adult life cycle and how these affect and reflect relationship problems. The article also presents a money questionnaire as a useful tool for exploring family-of-origin financial history, affect, and behavior.

Shawn Matta, Dana & Carmen Knudson-Martin (2006): Father Responsivity: Couple Processes and the Coconstruction of Fatherhood. In: Family Process 45 (1): S. 19-37.

abstract: Forty in-depth interviews of heterosexual parents of children 5 five years of age and younger are analyzed using a qualitative grounded theory approach to understand how couples coproduce fatherhood within their day-to-day relationships and in social, cultural, and economic contexts. The analysis identifies the construct "responsivity" as a central process through which, to varying degrees, fathers are aware of the needs of their wives and children and able to take an active part in meeting them. Three groups of fathers are examined according to their level of responsivity: low, moderate, and high. Factors influencing degree of father responsivity include gender constructions, power and the wife's influence, attunement, work schedules, and emotional tradeoffs. Implications for practice are suggested.

Sheinberg, Marcia & Fiona True (2008): Treating Family Relational Trauma: A Recursive Process Using a Decision Dialogue. In: Family Process 47 (2): S. 173-195.

abstract: This article describes a therapeutic process that combines individual and family sessions to maximize therapeutic opportunities to bring forward, understand, validate, and empower children's experience as equal participants in family therapy. The aim is to strengthen relational bonds within the family. Drawing from earlier work with families where incest had occurred, the authors present a recursive process that utilizes a "decision dialogue" to link individual and family sessions. Clinical examples are provided. RESUMEN El tratamiento del trauma relacional familiar: un proceso recursivo que utiliza el dialogo en la toma de decisiones En este articulo se describe un proceso terapeutico que combina sesiones individuales y en familia para maximizar las oportunidades terapeuticas de incluir, comprender, validar y dar autoridad a la experiencia de los ninos como participantes de igual a igual en la terapia familiar. El objetivo es reforzar los lazos de relacion dentro de la familia. Partiendo de trabajos previos con familias en que hubo incesto, los autores presentan un proceso recursivo que utiliza el "dialogo en la toma de decisiones" para conectar las sesiones individuales con las sesiones en familia. Se

aportan ejemplos clínicos. Palabras clave: niños y familias; trauma relacional; diálogo en la toma de decisiones.

Shernoff, Michael (2006): Negotiated Nonmonogamy and Male Couples. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 407-418.

abstract: One issue that has the potential to confound family or couples therapists working with male couples is the issue of nonmonogamy. For many therapists, sexual nonexclusivity challenges fundamental clinical assumptions that "affairs," or extra-relationship sex or romantic involvements, are symptoms of troubled relationships and are always a form of "sexual acting out." This article explores the issue of sexual exclusivity and nonexclusivity within male couples. In order to achieve both clinical and cultural competency in work with male couples, therapists need to challenge their cultural biases regarding monogamy.

Shields, Clevel G. & Sally J. Rousseau (2004): A Pilot Study of an Intervention for Breast Cancer Survivors and Their Spouses. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 95-107.

abstract: Recent studies have shown that interventions that increase breast cancer patients' communication with family members lead to reduced patient distress. In this article, we report on a treatment development and pilot study of an intervention for couples coping with breast cancer. In phase 1 of this study, 10 couples participated in two focus groups that generated ideas and themes for the intervention. In phase 2, we developed and pilot tested our intervention with 48 couples: 12 in a 2-session format, 21 in a 1-session format, and 15 in a non-experimental control group. Our response rate shows that breast cancer patients and spouses were willing to participate and that treatment providers were willing to refer patients and their spouses. The 2-session format showed the most promise for producing positive change in mental health functioning and cancer-related stress.

Silverstein, Rachele, Linda Buxbaum Bass, Amy Tuttle, Carmen Knudson-Martin & Douglas Huenergard (2006): What Does It Mean to Be Relational? A Framework for Assessment and Practice. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 391-405.

abstract: The authors begin with a question regarding how to better draw upon relational thinking in making case assessments and treatment plans. They first address issues regarding the cultural construction of self and relationships, integrating women's psychology, family systems, and collectivist culture literatures within a discussion of power. Then they present a heuristic framework for how individuals orient themselves within relationships that includes two dimensions—focus and power—and evolves out of the social context. From these two dimensions, a typology of four basic relational orientations is

presented: position directed, rule directed, independence directed, and relationship directed. Case examples from couple's therapy and suggestions for practice are provided.

Sim, Timothy & Chiyi Hu (2009): Family Therapy in the Forbidden City: A Review of Chinese Journals From 1978 to 2006. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 559-583.

abstract: This article provides a glimpse into the development of family therapy in China, by reviewing family therapy articles written in Chinese and published in journals in China that are not, therefore, readily accessible to the international community. A content analysis of journals published between 1978 and 2006 revealed 199 family therapy articles in 109 Chinese journals. Most of the studies were conducted by psychiatry or medical professionals, and were based on general systems theory or a systemic family therapy model. The articles focused on the promotion of family therapy theories and interventions in China, but did not specify the application of theory to specific clientele or symptoms. After the year 2000, a threefold increase in the number of family therapy publications was noted. These papers included the introduction of additional theories, but did not include critical assessment of the applicability of Western family therapy models to Chinese families. The researchers noted an absence of articles that identified Chinese approaches to family therapy, and a paucity of papers on gender, professional reflection, and the therapy process. The article concludes that there is room for improvement in the quality of family therapy publications in China, and that gains may be made by interdisciplinary collaboration among academics and practitioners.

Simmons, Rachel A., Dianne L. Chambless & Peter C. Gordon (2008): How do Hostile and Emotionally Overinvolved Relatives View Relationships?: What Relatives' Pronoun Use Tells Us. In: *Family Process* 47 (3): S. 405-419.

abstract: Expressed emotion (EE) has been linked to negative outcomes for a variety of psychiatric illnesses. Despite development of effective interventions to reduce EE, relatively little is known about EE's antecedents or maintaining factors. The present study uses a novel methodology (measurement of pronouns used by relatives during the Camberwell Family Interview [CFI] or a problem-solving interaction with the patient) to explore possible cognitive correlates of EE. Participants were 98 outpatients with obsessive-compulsive disorder or panic disorder with agoraphobia and their primary relative. Results showed that relatives' pronoun use was stable across situations. Relatives' hostility and criticism, as measured by objective coding of relatives' behavior during the CFI and interactions, respectively, were related to relatives' decreased we-focus and increased me-focus in the 2 situations. In contrast to expectations, relatives' emotional overinvolvement was related to their decreased we-focus during CFIs and interactions. Results support the value of using pronouns as a means to explore important aspects of relationship functioning.

Simon, George M. (2006): *The Heart of the Matter: A Proposal for Placing the Self of the Therapist at the Center of Family Therapy Research and Training*. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 331-344.

abstract: As it faces the transition marked by the death or retirement of most of its first-generation founders, the field of family therapy finds itself still unable to answer the critical question of what it is that makes family therapy work. The two dominant approaches to answering this question, the common-factors perspective and the model-specific factors perspective, remain divided at this juncture by a fundamental difference of emphasis between the two. This article proposes a way of integrating the two perspectives via the hypothesis that therapists achieve maximum effectiveness by committing themselves to a family therapy model of proven efficacy whose underlying worldview closely matches their own personal worldview. The implications of this hypothesis for the training of family therapists are examined.

Sloman, Leon, Leslie Atkinson, Karen Milligan & Giovanni Liotti (2002): *Attachment, Social Rank, and Affect Regulation: Speculations on an Ethological Approach to Family Interaction*. In: *Family Process* 41 (3): S. 313-327.

abstract: The attachment and social rank systems are biological-evolutionary systems that can serve as models for conceptualizing family interaction. By exploring both their unique and interrelated impact on affect regulation, we can differentiate between processes that foster healthy growth and those leading to individual psychopathology. This perspective facilitates the integration of biological and psychological models, and has therapeutic implications. It also integrates well with other family therapy models.

Slonim-Nevo, Vered & Alean Al-Krenawie (2006): *Success and Failure Among Polygamous Families: The Experience of Wives, Husbands, and Children*. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 311-330.

abstract: In this study, we interviewed 10 polygamous families, all residing in a Bedouin Arab town in the south of Israel and consisting of 1 husband, 2 wives, and children. Five members were interviewed in each family: first wife, second wife, the oldest child of the first wife, the oldest child of the second wife, and the husband. Five families were considered well-functioning families and five as poorly functioning. Findings suggest that polygamy in both well-functioning and poorly functioning families is painful, particularly for wives. Yet, there are many ways and techniques that enable members of the family to function well. Among them are acceptance of polygamy as God's wish or destiny, equal allocation of resources among both families by the husband, separation between the two households, avoidance of "minor" conflicts and disagreements, maintaining an attitude of respect toward the other wife, and allowing open communication among all siblings, and among children and the other mother. We dis-

cuss the need to develop, implement, and evaluate family intervention programs for polygamous families among different communities in the world.

Sluzki, Carlos E. (2000): Social Networks and the Elderly: Conceptual and Clinical Issues, and a Family Consultation. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 271-284.

abstract: After a general introduction to the construct "social networks," this article discusses the progressive transformation of the personal social network-family, friends and acquaintances, work and leisure relationships, et cetera-as individuals reach an advanced age. This is followed by a summary and discussion of a clinical consultation, with an emphasis on the reciprocal influence between individual and social network.

Sluzki, Carlos E. (2001): Abstracts and Notes of Interest. In: *Family Process* 40 (3): S. 365-367

Sluzki, Carlos E. (2004): Perhaps not Unexpected, Perhaps not Death: A Eulogy for Gianfranco Cecchin (1932-2004). In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 143-145

Sluzki, Carlos E. (2007): Lyman C. Wynne and Transformation of the Field of Family-and-Schizophrenia. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 143-149

Sluzki, Carlos E. (2007): Interfaces: Toward a New Generation of Systemic Models in Family Research and Practice. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 173-184.

abstract: After reviewing Engel's bio-psycho-social proposal and Kandel's "principles for an integration between mind and brain," the author introduces a set of akin propositions that aim at integrating neurosciences, genetics, the mind, and the social world into a succinct set of systemic formulations focusing on interlevel interfaces, with profound implications for the training, practice, and research in the field of family processes and therapy.

Sluzki, Carlos E. & Ferid N. Agani (2003): Small Steps and Big Leaps in an Era of Cultural Transition: A Crisis in a Traditional Kosovar Albanian Family. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 479-484.

abstract: This ethnographic vignette details the way a difficult crisis in an extended Kosovar family was managed by its own members within the mandates of that overtly patriarchal culture while creating important avenues for change. The cultural and historic context for these events is provided, and the nu-

ances of this solution-oriented, culturally congruent, "natural" (i.e., not in a therapeutic context) process are discussed.

Smithbattle, Lee (2008): *Gaining Ground from a Family and Cultural Legacy: A Teen Mother's Story of Repairing the World*. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 521-535.

abstract: A multigenerational longitudinal study of teen mothering provided prospective data on the intergenerational continuities and discontinuities in parenting traditions and caregiving legacies. Families that included a teen mother were first interviewed intensively in 1988–1989 and were reinterviewed in 1993, 1997, 2001, and 2005. All studies in the series were based on the phenomenology of everyday practices and the assumption that the self is constituted by practical, historical, and embodied understandings. Data were analyzed using the hermeneutic approach.

Snider, Blake J., Andrea Clements & Alexander T. Vazsonyi (2004): *Late Adolescent Perceptions of Parent Religiosity and Parenting Processes*. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 489-502.

abstract: The current investigation examined the relations between adolescent reports of parent religiosity and parenting processes, using both a dimensional and a typological conceptualization of parenting. Self-report data were collected from 357 late adolescents. Partial correlations indicated that parent religiosity was associated with both parenting dimensions and parenting styles in conceptually expected directions. Regression analyses provided evidence that the dimensional conceptualization of parenting explained additional variability in perceived parental religiosity above and beyond parenting style effects. Findings suggest that a dimensional conceptualization of parenting processes extends the literature on parent religiosity because it yields more nuanced information about how parental religiosity may be related to differentiated parenting behaviors. Potential therapeutic implications of the findings are discussed.

Sobel, Susan & C. Brookes Cowan (2003): *Ambiguous Loss and Disenfranchised Grief: The Impact of DNA Predictive Testing on the Family as a System*. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 47-57.

abstract: DNA predictive testing to diagnose the presence of hereditary disease in asymptomatic individuals has become increasingly available. Information provided by these tests has implications for all relatives. In an exploratory study we examined the impact, from the family's perspective, of predictive DNA testing for Huntington disease on the family as a system. Central to their stories was a sense of loss and grief that was perhaps unique to the testing situation. The description of these losses is presented in the context of ambiguous loss as defined by Boss, disenfranchised grief as presented by Doka, and anticipatory grief as addressed by Rolland. These theories suggest clinical interventions that can be

used by healthcare professionals to help families adjust to the psychosocial consequences of testing.
Death too is in the egg. -Anne Sexton, *All My Pretty Ones* (1962, p.13)

Solomon, Zahava & Rachel Dekel (2008): The Contribution of Loneliness and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder to Marital Adjustment Following War Captivity: A Longitudinal Study. In: *Family Process* 47 (2): S. 261-275.

abstract: This prospective study examined the relative contribution of loneliness and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) to marital adjustment among Israeli veterans of the 1973 Yom Kippur war. Specifically, we examined the mediating role of loneliness as measured in 1991 in the association between PTSD as measured in 1991 and marital adjustment as measured in 2003. Our sample consisted of 225 participants divided into 2 groups: ex-prisoners of war (ex-POWs) (N=122) and a comparison group comprised of veterans who fought in the same war but who had not experienced captivity (N=103). The findings demonstrate that ex-POWs display lower levels of marital adjustment and higher levels of PTSD than controls. Loneliness was found to mediate the relationship between PTSD as measured in 1991 and marital adjustment as measured in 2003 for both ex-POWs and controls. Further, for ex-POWs, loneliness contributes to marital adjustment above and beyond the contribution of PTSD as measured in 2003. The theoretical implications of loneliness for the marital relationships of traumatized ex-POWs are discussed. RESUMEN Estudio longitudinal de la influencia del sentimiento de soledad y el TEPT en la adaptacion marital de los ex-prisioneros de guerra En este estudio prospectivo se examino la influencia relativa del sentimiento de soledad y el Trastorno por Estres Postraumatico (TEPT) en la adaptacion marital entre veteranos israelies de la guerra de Yom Kippur de 1973. Concretamente, examinamos el papel mediador del sentimiento de soledad (segun fue medido en 1991) en la asociacion entre el ETPT (medido en 1991) y la adaptacion matrimonial (medida en 2003). Nuestra muestra estaba compuesta por 225 participantes divididos en dos grupos: ex-PDG (N=122) y un grupo de comparacion de veteranos que lucharon en la misma guerra pero que no fueron prisioneros (N=103). Las averiguaciones demostraron que los ex-PDG manifiestan niveles mas bajos de adaptacion marital y niveles mas altos de TEPT que los miembros del grupo de control. El sentimiento de soledad resulto ser mediador de la relacion entre el TEPT (segun se midio en 1991) y la adaptacion marital (medida en 2003), tanto en los ex-PDG como en el grupo de control. Ademias, en el caso de los ex-PDG, el sentimiento de soledad influye en la adaptacion marital mucho mas que el TEPT, segun se midio en 2003. Las implicaciones teoricas del sentimiento de soledad en las relaciones matrimoniales de ex-PDG traumatizados se discuten en este articulo. Palabras clave: sentimiento de soledad; TEPT; prisioneros de guerra (PDG); adaptacion marital.

Solomon, Zahava, Rachel Dekel & Gadi Zerach (2009): Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Marital Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Forgiveness. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 546-558.

abstract: The study assessed the effects of war captivity on posttraumatic stress symptoms and marital adjustment among Prisoners of War (POWs) from the Yom Kippur War. It was hypothesized that men's perception of level of forgiveness mediates the relation between posttraumatic symptoms and marital adjustment. The sample consisted of 157 Israeli veterans divided into 3 groups: 21 POWs with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), 58 former POWs without PTSD, and 70 control veterans. The findings indicated that former POWs with PTSD reported lower levels of marital satisfaction and forgiveness than veterans in the other 2 groups. In addition, men's perception of level of forgiveness mediated the relationship between their posttraumatic symptoms and their marital adjustment. The theoretical and clinical implications of these results are discussed.

Sparks, Jacqueline A. (2000): *The Deconstruction of Magic: Rereading, Rethinking Erickson*. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 307-318.

abstract: This article examines the case history writings of Milton Erickson as literary texts. A deconstructive analysis reveals that the modernist assumption of therapist as magical healer disguises the role clients play in their own change. Hypothetically constructed case transcripts contrasted with excerpts from Erickson (see Rossi, 1980) illustrate how the inclusion of client voice enriches understanding of therapeutic change.

Spencer, Bernadette & Jac Brown (2007): *Fusion or Internalized Homophobia? A Pilot Study of Bowen's Differentiation of Self Hypothesis With Lesbian Couples*. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 257-268.

abstract: Bowen, using the concept of differentiation, hypothesized that the way individuals learn to deal with their relationships with families of origin will influence the way they manage their relationships with their partners. This study surveyed a group of 53 lesbian couples on differentiation of self, internalized homophobia, and relationship satisfaction. We found that lesbian couples were not significantly different in their level of differentiation than random pairs. We also found that there was a positive relationship between differentiation of self and relationship satisfaction and that when considered together, internalized homophobia had the more significant connection to relationship satisfaction than did differentiation of self. Implications for therapy are drawn from these findings.

Stammer, Heike, Tewes Wischmann & Rolf Verres (2002): *Counseling and Couple Therapy for Infertile Couples*. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 111-122.

abstract: The article describes a two-tier, interdisciplinary design for the psychological counseling and therapy of childless couples. It is solution- and resource-oriented and avoids psychopathological ascriptions. Couples are supported in coming to terms with the crisis of a physical disorder and its emotional consequences; they are also aided in developing prospects and options for a future without a biological

child. The procedure is explained in detail and provides a model suitable for application at reproduction medicine centers and gynecological and andrological practices. Sample interventions illustrate the therapeutic attitude advocated.

Stanley, Scott M., Elizabeth S. Allen, Howard J. Markman, Christopher C. Saiz, Glen Bloomstrom, Ronald Thomas, Walter R. Schumm & Albert E. Bailey (2005): Dissemination and Evaluation of Marriage Education in the Army. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 187-201.

abstract: The effectiveness of marriage education was evaluated in two separate samples of primarily married couples in which at least one member of the couple was on active duty in the U.S. Army. The intervention was delivered by Army chaplains. Effects replicated well in the two samples, and demonstrated that marriage education was well received by this population and resulted in improvements in relationship functioning. Changes in relationship quality were examined separately for males and females, and also for couples in which both members of the couple were Caucasian as compared with all other couples. There were no significant differences in changes over time (i.e., from pre- to postmarriage education) among males and females or among couples with different ethnic makeup. These results have important implications for the generalizability of marriage education to diverse samples in nontraditional contexts.

Stanley, Scott M. & Lindsey A. Einhorn (2007): Hitting Pay Dirt: Comment on "Money: A Therapeutic Tool for Couples Therapy. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 293-299

Stanley, Scott M., Howard J. Markman & Sarah W. Whitton (2002): Communication, Conflict, and Commitment: Insights on the Foundations of Relationship Success from a National Survey. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 659-675.

abstract: The key relationship dynamics of communication, conflict, and commitment were investigated using data from a randomly sampled, nationwide phone survey of adults in married, engaged, and cohabiting relationships. Findings on communication and conflict generally replicated those of studies using more in depth or objective measurement strategies. Negative interaction between partners was negatively associated with numerous measures of relationship quality and positively correlated with divorce potential (thinking or talking about divorce). Withdrawal during conflict by either or both partners, thought quite common, was associated with more negativity and less positive connection in relationships. The most frequently reported issue that couples argue about in first marriages was money, and in re-marriages it was conflict about children. Overall, how couples argue was more related to divorce potential than was what they argue about, although couples who argue most about money tended to have higher levels of negative communication and conflict than other couples. Further, while the male divor-

ce potential was more strongly linked to levels of negative interaction, the female was more strongly linked to lower positive connection in the relationship. Consistent with the commitment literature, higher reported commitment was associated with less alternative monitoring, less feeling trapped in the relationship, and greater relationship satisfaction.

Stanley, Scott M., Sarah W. Whitton, Sabina Low Sadberry, Mari L. Clements & Howard J. Markman (2006): Sacrifice as a Predictor of Marital Outcomes. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 289-303.

abstract: We investigated the prospective associations between attitudes about sacrifice and marital outcomes in 38 married couples. Specifically, a measure of satisfaction with sacrifice was proposed to be a potent longitudinal predictor of marital adjustment and distress based on existing cross-sectional studies and also to mediate the association between commitment and marital adjustment. Results demonstrated that attitudes about sacrifice discriminated between couples who would become distressed versus nondistressed over time. Sacrifice attitudes also predicted the maintenance of relationship adjustment over time even better than earlier relationship adjustment. Finally, sacrifice attitudes mediated the link between commitment and relationship adjustment for husbands, but not wives. Implications for intervention are discussed.

Stein, Judith A., Mary Jane Rotheram-Borus & Patricia Lester (2007): Impact of Parentification on Long-Term Outcomes Among Children of Parents With HIV/AIDS. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 317-333.

abstract: Stein, Riedel, and Rotheram-Borus reported in 1999 that early parentification predicted maladaptive outcomes of more emotional distress, substance use, and conduct problems among adolescents of parents with HIV/AIDS (PWH) 6 months later. The current study assessed the adolescents (N=213) 6 years later to assess whether there were continuing negative effects of parentification, or, rather, if there were some positive outcomes. Although the premature assumption of parental roles had negative effects in the short term, we hypothesized that such skills may have been adaptive in the long run, especially in the case of adolescents with major stressors in their lives, including dying or ill parents, impoverished environments, and family instability. We found that early parentification predicted better adaptive coping skills and less alcohol and tobacco use 6 years later. In addition, early parentification was not associated with later emotional distress and dysfunctional parenting attitudes, including expecting role reversals in their own children.

Stevenson-Hinde, Joan, Curley Patrick, James, Rebecca Chicot & Cessie Johannsson (2007): Anxiety Within Families: Interrelations, Consistency, and Change. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 543-556.

abstract: In a community sample of mothers (N=763), each with a focal child aged 4.5 years, anxiety levels were high. Only 54% of mothers had anxiety scores within the "normal" Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) range, compared with 85% for depression. A subsample (N=116) was selected for two-parent families, one to three children, and mothers spread over low, medium, and high anxiety levels. Mothers' anxiety was not significantly related to age, education, or work status, but rather to mothers' and fathers' independent ratings of marital satisfaction and family functioning, and to fathers' own anxiety and depression. Fathers' anxiety was related not to their own views of marital satisfaction and family functioning, but rather to mothers' views and to maternal anxiety. Assessments 8 years later of anxiety, depression, and family functioning showed high consistency over time, particularly maternal anxiety ($r=.70$) and paternal depression ($r=.81$). Although means did not change significantly over time for fathers, mothers' anxiety, depression, and perceptions of family functioning all improved ($p<.001$). For parents who were later to separate (compared with the others), initial family functioning, dyadic adjustment, and maternal anxiety were significantly "worse." The strongest predictor of later break-up was fathers' dyadic adjustment.

Stone, Elizabeth (2008): *The Last Will and Testament in Literature: Rupture, Rivalry, and Sometimes Rapprochement from Middlemarch to Lemony Snicket*. In: *Family Process* 47 (4): S. 425-439.

abstract: Although the psychological literature on the last will and testament is sparse, authors of fiction and memoir have filled the gap, writing in rich detail about the impact of wills on families. Henry James, George Eliot, J. R. Ackerley, and others reveal that a will is not only a legal document but a microcosm of family life: a coded and nonnegotiable message from the will's writer to its intended readers, the heirs, delivered at a stressful time and driving home the truth that options for discussion between testator and heirs are now gone, all factors which may intensify the ambivalence of grief and stall its resolution. Among the problems the authors chronicle: reinvigorated sibling rivalries, vindictive testators, and the revelation of traumatic family secrets. Writers also demonstrate how contemporary social factors, such as divorce, second families, and geographic distance between family members, may complicate wills and ensuing family relations. Exemplary wills, or will-like documents, appear in fiction by Maria Katzenbach and Marilynne Robinson, allowing the living to make rapprochements with the dead, and pointing to testamentary strategies clinicians might develop to lead to a resolution of grief. The depth of these writers' accounts allows clinicians to imagine points at which they might productively intervene in matters pertaining to a will.

Stone, Elizabeth, Erica Gomez, Despina Hotzoglou & Jane Y. Lipnitsky (2005): *Transnationalism as a Motif in Family Stories*. In: *Family Process* 44 (4): S. 381-398.

abstract: Family stories have long been recognized as a vehicle for assessing components of a family's emotional and social life, including the degree to which an immigrant family has been willing to assimilate.

late. Transnationalism, defined as living in one or more cultures and maintaining connections to both, is now increasingly common. A qualitative study of family stories in the family of those who appear completely "American" suggests that an affiliation with one's home country is nevertheless detectable in the stories via motifs such as (1) positively connotated home remedies, (2) continuing denigration of home country "enemies," (3) extensive knowledge of the home country history and politics, (4) praise of endogamy and negative assessment of exogamy, (5) superiority of home country to America, and (6) beauty of home country. Furthermore, an awareness of which model-assimilationist or transnational-governs a family's experience may help clarify a clinician's understanding of a family's strengths, vulnerabilities, and mode of framing their cultural experiences.

Suarez-Orozco, Cerola, Irina L.G. Todorova & Josephine Louie (2002): Making Up For Lost Time: The Experience of Separation and Reunification Among Immigrant Families. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 625-643.

abstract: In the United States today, one-fifth of the nation's children are growing up in immigrant homes. In the process of migration, families undergo profound transformations that are often complicated by extended periods of separation between loved ones-not only from extended family members, but also from the nuclear family. Though many families are involved in these transnational formulations, there has heretofore been little sense of the prevalence of these forms of family separations, nor of the effects on family relations. Further, such research has generally been conducted with clinical populations using Western theoretical frameworks and perspectives of families, limiting its applicability to immigrant families. The data presented in this article are derived from a bicoastal, interdisciplinary study of 385 early adolescents originating from China, Central America, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico. Findings from this study indicate that fully 85% of the participants had been separated from one or both parents for extended periods. While family separations are common to all country-of-origin groups, there are clear differences between groups in lengths of separations as well as people from whom the youth are separated. Descriptive statistics of country-of-origin prevalence, patterns, and outcomes are presented. Results of analyses of variance indicate that children who were separated from their parents were more likely to report depressive symptoms than children who had not been separated. Further, qualitative data from youth, parent, and teacher perspectives of the experience of separation and reunification provide evidence that the circumstances and contexts of the separations lead to a variety of outcomes. We conclude with a discussion of attenuating and complicating factors family therapists should consider in the assessment and treatment of immigrant families.

Sullivan, Kieran T., Lauri A. Pasch, Tara Cornelius & Ellen Cirigliano (2004): Predicting Participation in Premarital Prevention Programs: The Health Belief Model and Social Norms. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 175-193.

abstract: The development of effective programs to prevent marital dysfunction has been a recent focus for marital researchers, but the effective dissemination of these programs to engaged couples has received relatively little attention. The purpose of this study is to determine which factors predict couples' participation in premarital counseling. Predictive factors were derived from the health prevention literature, with a particular focus on the health belief model (HBM). Couples' beliefs and attitudes about premarital counseling were assessed at least six months before their wedding, and participation was assessed after their wedding. Results indicate that the strongest predictors of couples' participation were couples' perceptions of barriers to counseling and whether they had counseling recommended to them. These variables predicted participation even after controlling for important demographic variables. Recommendations for recruiting engaged couples for premarital counseling are made based on the findings.

Sveaass, Nora & Sissel Reichelt (2001): Engaging Refugee Families in Therapy: Exploring the Benefits of Including Referring Professionals in First Family Interviews. In: *Family Process* 40 (1): S. 95-114.

abstract: The possible benefits of including referring professionals in the first family interviews are being explored as a way to engage refugee families in therapy. Families in exile confront a number of problems related both to premigration traumatic exposures and to present adaptation processes. Refugee clients and the referring professionals in the larger system frequently see the problems and their solutions quite differently. This situation may often result in unclear working alliances in a context of therapy. We will describe first family interviews in which referring professionals are interviewed about their reasons for referrals, and where the families are invited to discuss these considerations. The conversations permit families, referrers, and therapists to reflect upon differences in positions and perspectives. Their experiences suggest that agreements or contracts based on these joint interviews are less ambiguous and more clearly formulated than contracts based on interviews with families alone. Finally, these experiences are discussed as a potentially valuable approach in a cross-cultural context.

Symonds, Dianne & Adam O. Horvath (2004): Optimizing the Alliance in Couple Therapy. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 443-455.

abstract: The complexity of the relation between alliance and outcome in couple therapy was investigated in a study of 47 couples in brief therapy. Self-rated alliance was measured after the first and third sessions using the couple version of the Working Alliance Inventory. The results indicated that the correlation between alliance and outcome was significantly stronger when the partners agreed about the strength of the alliance, when the male partner's alliance was stronger than the female's, and when the strength of both partners' alliance increased as therapy progressed. The authors suggest that a unique feature of couple therapy is that the partners have both a preexisting relationship with each other (alliance) and an alliance with the therapist to balance.

Taanila, Anja, Elina Laitinen, Irma Moilanen & Marjo-Ritta Jarvelin (2002): Effects of Family Interaction on the Child's Behavior In Single-Parent or Reconstructed Families. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 693-708.

abstract: The effects of the family interaction on children's behavior were studied in singleparent or reconstructed families (N=63) in a white population in Finland. The focus was on the spousal and the parent-child interaction. Teachers assessed children's behavior and parents were interviewed. The interviews were analyzed qualitatively using the grounded-theory method. The boundary ambiguity theory developed by Pauline Boss was used to examine the interaction in the families. About two fifths of the parents reported that their spousal interaction was good, family boundaries were clear, and the children were taken care of together. Another two fifths interacted only because of the child and family boundaries were ambiguous. In 14 families the involvement of the noncustodial parent was both physically and psychologically low. The physically close but psychologically distant parent-child interaction seemed to affect the child's behavior detrimentally, whereas children with physically and psychologically close interaction with their parents showed less behavioral problems. The children with behavioral problems were more likely to have problems with both parents. They were also more likely to have a stepparent with whom they had conflicts. In conclusion, a good interaction between the parents and clarified family boundaries protect children's mental health after their parents' divorce or separation.

Thuen, Frode & Kristin Taffjord Laerum (2005): A Public/Private Partnership in Offering Relationship Education to the Norwegian Population. In: *Family Process* 44 (2): S. 175-185.

abstract: This article is an overview of the relationship education field in Norway. We explain the roles of the national authorities and private organizations in education, and analyze achievements and challenges in the field. Involvement and economic support from the national authorities have made relationship education available to large groups of the population, though the characteristics of those who choose to attend are largely unknown. To ensure recruitment of those most in need of education, new strategies based on systematic information on barriers among different groups of the population must be developed. A variety of relationship education programs are offered by public and private organizations, with the U.S.-developed Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program (PREP) being the most widespread. We present preliminary data of an effectiveness evaluation of PREP workshops in Norway. In general, participants evaluate the workshops positively. It is important to tailor relationship education to fit the various customs, beliefs, and challenges of couples attending programs.

Tompson, Martha C., Margaret M. Rea, Michael J. Goldstein, David J. Miklowitz & Amy G. Weisman (2000): Difficulty in Implementing a Family Intervention for Bipolar Disorder: The Predictive Role of Patient and Family Attributes. In: *Family Process* 39 (1): S. 105-120.

abstract: Family affect was examined as a predictor of difficulty implementing a 9-month, manual-based, psychoeducational family therapy for recently manic bipolar patients. Prior to therapy, family members were administered measures to assess both their expressed emotion and affective behavior during a family interaction task. Following family treatment, both therapists and independent observers rated the overall difficulty of treating the family, and therapists also rated each participant's problem behaviors during treatment, in the areas of affect, communication, and resistance. Therapists regarded affective problems among relatives and resistance among patients as central in determining the overall difficulty of treating the family. Relatives' critical behavior toward patients during the pretreatment interaction task predicted both independent observers' ratings of overall treatment difficulty and therapists' perceptions of relatives' affective problems during treatment. Moreover, patients' residual symptoms predicted independent observers' ratings of overall difficulty and therapists' perceptions of patients' resistance to the family intervention. Results suggest that difficulties in conducting a manual-based family intervention can be predicted from systematic, pretreatment family and clinical assessment.

Trierweiler, Steven J., Donna K. Nagata & Josette V. Banks (2000): The Structure of Interpretations in Family Therapy: A Video-Enhanced Exploration. In: *Family Process* 39 (2): S. 189-205.

abstract: A method for assessing the structure of interpretations of family therapy events is described. Family sessions were videotaped; each participant then independently reviewed the tape, stopping it to indicate any significant events and describing the importance of each identified sequence. Qualitative approaches to analyzing the stop points are described, using data from six families and their therapist. This combination of direct session experience and reflective interpretation provides a much-needed perspective on the meaning of sessions and psychotherapeutic interaction. Research and clinical implications for scientifically examining the structure of shared interpretations in family therapy are discussed.

Tseliou, Eleftheria & Ivan Eisler (2007): You" and "I," "Us" and "Them": A Systemic-Discursive Approach to the Study of Ethnic Stereotypes in the Context of British-Greek Heterosexual Couple Relationships. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 515-522.

abstract: Systemic family therapy accounts of ethnic stereotypes in the context of ethnically mixed couple relationships have tended to focus on the interpersonal-psychological realm of the couple relationship. Discourse analytic research, on the other hand, has highlighted the role of such stereotypes in the construction of national identity and has stressed the importance of a historical and ideological approach. In this article, we will present our attempt to develop a systemic-discursive approach to the study

of stereotypes in the particular context of British-Greek heterosexual couple relationships by building on both fields.

Tubbs, Carolyn Y., Kevin M. Roy & Linda M. Burton (2005): Family Ties: Constructing Family Time in Low-Income Families. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 77-91.

abstract: Family time" is reflected in the process of building and fortifying family relationships. Whereas such time, free of obligatory work, school, and family maintenance activities, is purchased by many families using discretionary income, we explore how low-income mothers make time for and give meaning to focused engagement and relationship development with their children within time constraints idiosyncratic to being poor and relying on welfare. Longitudinal ethnographic data from 61 low-income African American, European American, and Latina American mothers were analyzed to understand how mothers construct family time during daily activities such as talking, play, and meals. We also identify unique cultural factors that shape family time for low-income families, such as changing temporal orientations, centrality of television time, and emotional burdens due to poverty. Implications for family therapy are also discussed.

Tuttle, Amy Rose, Carmen Knudson-Martin, Susan Levin, Brent Taylor & Jennifer Andrews (2007): Parents' Experiences in Child Protective Services: Analysis of a Dialogical Group Process. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 367-380.

abstract: The authors qualitatively examine parent experiences in groups for persons seeking parental rights through Child Protective Services (CPS). The study focuses on 16 custody-seeking parent figures who participated in dialogical groups designed from a Collaborative Language Systems perspective. The grounded-theory analysis shows that parents initially described overwhelming emotions and conflictual relationships with CPS. It also identifies five therapeutic group processes that appeared to influence perceptions of hope and personal power and contribute to how parents position themselves relative to CPS: validation, sharing practical information and networking, highlighting strengths and resources, supportive confrontation, and sharing stories of change. The analysis provides insight into CPS parents' experiences, suggests that dialogical approaches may have potential to assist in reshaping experiences in CPS, and draws attention to the need for interventions at the structural and administrative levels.

Uebelacker, Lisa A., Jacki Hecht & Ivan W. Miller (2006): The Family Check-Up: A Pilot Study of a Brief Intervention to Improve Family Functioning in Adults. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 223-236.

abstract: Many barriers exist for families seeking appropriate treatment for family problems. In an effort to minimize some of these barriers, we developed the Family Check-Up, a brief two-session family intervention. The Family Check-Up is based on the Drinker's Check-Up and consists of assessment,

feedback, discussion, and goal setting. The purpose of the intervention is to help families identify and become motivated to make needed changes in any aspect of their family functioning. We conducted an open pilot trial of the Family Check-Up with 32 families. Our data suggest that the Family Check-Up (1) is sought out by the target audience, namely those with family problems; (2) is sought out by people with elevated depression symptoms or a history of treatment for depression or anxiety; (3) is feasible to conduct; (4) is acceptable to families; and (5) may be associated with changes in family functioning and depression symptoms over time. These results suggest that further research, particularly a randomized clinical trial, is warranted.

Ungar, Michael (2004): The Importance of Parents and Other Caregivers to the Resilience of High-risk Adolescents. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 23-41.

abstract: Relationships between 43 high-risk adolescents and their caregivers were examined qualitatively. Parents and other formal and informal caregivers such as youth workers and foster parents were found to exert a large influence on the behaviors that bolster mental health among high-risk youth marginalized by poverty, social stigma, personal and physical characteristics, ethnicity, and poor social or academic performance. Participants' accounts of their intergenerational relationships with caregivers showed that teenagers seek close relationships with adults in order to negotiate for powerful self-constructions as resilient. High-risk teens say they want the adults in their lives to serve as an audience in front of whom they can perform the identities they construct both inside and outside their homes. This pattern was evident even among youth who presented as being more peer-than family-oriented. The implications of these findings to interventions with caregivers and teens is discussed.

Wachtel, Ellen F. (2001): The Language of Becoming: Helping Children Change How They Think about Themselves. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 369-384.

abstract: In this article, I describe the language of becoming, which is a way of speaking to children that enables them to see themselves as continually evolving and changing. By noticing and reflecting back the specific ways the child is becoming, the parent gives a meta-message that one's personality is not set in stone but, rather, evolves and changes over time. In order for parents to use the language of becoming, the child must actually act differently. I will describe a three-pronged approach to helping children try new behaviors. The language of becoming helps parents and children see the child's personality, not just his or her behavior, as fluid rather than static. This helps parents and children break the vicious circles and self-fulfilling prophecies of rigid definitions of self. An understanding of stages of cognitive development in the construction of beliefs about the self and the implications of these stages for using the language of becoming is also discussed.

Waldegrave, Charles (2009): Cultural, Gender, and Socioeconomic Contexts in Therapeutic and Social Policy Work. In: *Family Process* 48 (1): S. 85-101.

abstract: The contention of this paper is that the context of social and therapeutic problems is critical to their resolution, and that many of them stem from historical and structural injustice. It focuses on the contextual issues of cultural, gender, and socioeconomic equity as providing important insights into authentic notions of social inclusion and well-being, and encourages therapists, service providers, researchers, and policy makers to take responsibility to ensure that these injustices are addressed, and become part of the public discourse about the sources and solutions of endemic social problems. Critique and deconstruction of institutional power in our public, private, and voluntary services is encouraged in a manner that honors diversity and enables sensitive therapy, other forms of service delivery and policy making that genuinely reflect the range of cultural, gender, and socioeconomic experiences of citizens.

Walsh, Froma (2002): Bouncing Forward: Resilience in the Aftermath of September 11. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 34-36

Walsh, Froma (2003): Family Resilience: A Framework for Clinical Practice. In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 1-18.

abstract: This article presents an overview of a family resilience framework developed for clinical practice, and describes its advantages. Drawing together findings from studies of individual resilience and research on effective family functioning, key processes in family resilience are outlined in three domains: family belief systems, organizational patterns, and communication/problem-solving. Clinical practice applications are described briefly to suggest the broad utility of this conceptual framework for intervention and prevention efforts to strengthen families facing serious life challenges.

Walsh, Froma (2007): Traumatic Loss and Major Disasters: Strengthening Family and Community Resilience. In: *Family Process* 46 (2): S. 207-227.

abstract: This article presents the core principles and value of a family and community resilience-oriented approach to recovery from traumatic loss when catastrophic events occur. In contrast to individually based, symptom-focused approaches to trauma recovery, this multisystemic practice approach contextualizes the distress in the traumatic experience and taps strengths and resources in relational networks to foster healing and posttraumatic growth. The intertwining of trauma and traumatic losses is discussed. Key family and social processes in risk and resilience in traumatic loss situations are outlined. Case illustrations, model programs, and intervention guidelines are described in situations of community violence and major disasters to suggest ways to foster family and community resilience.

Walsh, Froma (2009): Human-Animal Bonds I: The Relational Significance of Companion Animals. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 462-480.

abstract: The importance of human-animal bonds has been documented throughout history, across cultures, and in recent research. However, attachments with companion animals have been undervalued and even pathologized in the field of mental health. This article briefly surveys the evolution of human-animal bonds, reviews research on their health and mental health benefits, and examines their profound relational significance across the life course. Finally, the emerging field of animal-assisted interventions is described, noting applications in hospital and eldercare settings, and in innovative school, prison, farm, and community programs. The aim of this overview paper is to stimulate more attention to these vital bonds in systems-oriented theory, practice, and research. A companion paper in this issue focuses on the role of pets and relational dynamics in family systems and family therapy.

Walsh, Froma (2009): Human-Animal Bonds II: The Role of Pets in Family Systems and Family Therapy. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 481-499.

abstract: The vast majority of pet owners regard their companion animals as family members, yet the role of pets in family systems and family therapy has received little attention in research, training, and practice. This article first notes the benefits of family pets and their importance for resilience. It then examines their role in couple and family processes and their involvement in relational dynamics and tensions. Next, it addresses bereavement in the loss of a cherished pet, influences complicating grief, and facilitation of mourning and adaptation. Finally, it explores the ways that clients' pets and the use of therapists' companion animals in animal-assisted therapy can inform and enrich couple and family therapy as valuable resources in healing.

Wamboldt, Frederick S. (2008): Asthma Theory and Practice: It's Not too Simple. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 131-136

Wamboldt, Frederick S., Ronald C. Balkissoon, Allison E. Rankin, Stanley J. Szeffler, S. Katharine Hammond, Russell E. Glasgow & W. Perry Dickinson (2008): Correlates of Household Smoking Bans in Low-Income Families of Children With and Without Asthma. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 81-94.

abstract: Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) harms all children's health, especially children with asthma. Yet, children with asthma are as likely to live with smokers as healthy children. Household smoking bans are being advocated to reduce children's harm from SHS. To measure the effect of household smoking bans on child SHS exposure and to examine correlates of strict smoking bans in a low-income, diverse sample, 91 children with asthma were matched to 91 healthy children. All had at least one smoker living in their homes. Nicotine dosimeters, child cotinine assays, and maternal reports

quantified child SHS exposures. Maternal reports of household smoking rules, behaviors, and beliefs, and other family characteristics were also gathered. The presence of a strict household smoking ban vastly reduced children's SHS exposures and was associated with fewer cigarettes smoked by the mother and by other family members, the belief that SHS was a personal health risk, having children with asthma, and living in a single-family home. Many children are exposed to high levels of SHS at home. Strict household smoking bans greatly decrease, but do not eliminate children's SHS exposure. Even in disadvantaged families, mutable factors were associated with strict smoking bans. Increased dissemination and use of established public health strategies are needed to reduce children's SHS exposures.

Wampler, Karen S., Bruce Riggs & Thomas G. Kimball (2004): Observing Attachment Behavior in Couples: The Adult Attachment Behavior Q-Set (AABQ). In: *Family Process* 43 (3): S. 315-335.

abstract: Knowledge as to how attachment behavior is observable in couple interaction can be very useful to clinicians who use attachment theory or related theories to guide their work with couples. The development of the Adult Attachment Behavior Q-Set (AABQ), a 100-item Q-sort designed to be consistent with Main's Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) coding system, is described. Videotaped discussions were coded for a sample of 28 couples. The majority of the couples were married and had sought therapy for couple problems. Reliability of coding was adequate. Evidence for validity was promising, with a match of 84% between the AAI and AABQ for secure versus insecure, and 70% for the three categories of secure, dismissing, and preoccupied. Even though additional reliability and validity information are needed for the AABQ, it holds promise for providing insights into couple dynamics that could be useful in guiding interventions and in evaluating the outcome of couple therapy.

Wampler, Karen S., Lin Shi, Briana S. Nelson & Thomas G. Kimball (2003): The Adult Attachment Interview and Observed Couple Interaction: Implications for an Intergenerational Perspective on Couple Therapy. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 497-515.

abstract: One of the assumptions of intergenerational family therapy is that how a person thinks and talks about family of origin experiences has important implications for current family relationships. The Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) is a measure of attachment security based on how coherently the person can discuss attachment experiences in childhood. This study examined the relationship between attachment security. As measured by the AAI, and couple interaction, as measured by the Georgia Marriage Q-Sort (GMQ), in a sample of 28 couples in therapy for relationship problems. During a conflict resolution discussion, those individuals who were less coherent in discussing their family of origin expressed more negative affect, less respect, less openness, more avoidance, and less willingness to negotiate when interacting with their partner. No evidence of intra-couple effects or "buffering" was found. The findings support a key assumption of intergenerational approaches to family therapy and suggest

that applying attachment theory is a promising direction for refining and developing new interventions for couples.

Watts-Jones, Dee (2002): Healing Internalized Racism: The Role of a Within-Group Sanctuary Among People of African Descent. In: *Family Process* 41 (4): S. 591-601.

abstract: This article addresses the role of a "within-group" sanctuary for healing internalized racism among people of African descent. Internalized racism is distinguished from racism, juxtaposing the different experience of those who are oppressed and those who are privileged by racism. It is suggested that a context consisting exclusively of persons of African descent can provide an optically safe space for initial stages of healing from internalized racism. The anxiety that a collective of African descendants can generate among whites, and subsequently among those of African descent, is examined by raising questions as to its possible meanings. Whites are encouraged to use their privilege to support such self-determined sanctuaries, rather than to obstruct them. People of African descent are encouraged to tolerate the anxiety that can be generated without "changing back," and to examine whether internalized racism is also implicated.

Watts-Jones, Dee (2004): The Evidence of Things Seen and Not Seen: The Legacy of Race and Racism. In: *Family Process* 43 (4): S. 503-508.

abstract: Franklin, A.J. *From Brotherhood to Manhood: How Black Men Rescue Their Relationships and Dreams from the Invisibility Syndrome*. John Wiley & Sons, 2004., Gates, H.L. *America Behind the Color Line: Dialogues with African Americans*. Warner Books, 2004. Winston, A. (Ed.). *Defining Difference: Race and Racism in the History of Psychology*. American Psychological Association, 2004.

Watts-Jones, Dee, Rehana Ali, Jose Alfaro & Aquilla Frederick (2007): The Role of a Mentoring Group for Family Therapy Trainees and Therapists of Color. In: *Family Process* 46 (4): S. 437-450.

abstract: This article discusses the development, process, and impact of a mentoring group for family therapists of color. A within-group process for trainees of color in a predominantly White institution can provide a valuable resource for support, validation, empowerment, and collective action. The article examines how such mentoring promotes the effectiveness of therapists of color, as well as the practices and goals of social justice and diversity within training institutions and the field in general. Reflections and recommendations for implementing such a group are offered, as well as a personal narrative of a group member's experience of finding her voice in the group.

Weine, Stevan, Nerina Muzurovic, Yasmina Kulauzovic, Sanela Besic, Alma Lezic, Aida Mujagic, Jasmina Muzurovic, Dzemila Spahovic, Suzanne Feetham, Norma Ware, Kathleen Knafel & Ivan Pavkovic (2004): Family Consequences of Refugee Trauma. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 147-160.

abstract: Objective: To construct a model on the consequences of political violence for refugee families based upon a qualitative investigation. Methods: This study used a grounded-theory approach to analyze qualitative evidence from the CAFES multi-family support and education groups with Bosnian refugee families in Chicago. Textual coding and analysis was conducted using ATLAS/ti for Windows. Results: A grounded-theory model of Family Consequences of Refugee Trauma (FAMCORT) was constructed that describes Displaced Families of War across four realms of family life: (1) changes in family roles and obligations, (2) changes in family memories and communications, (3) changes in family relationships with other family members; and (4) changes in family connections with the ethnic community and nation state. In each realm, the model also specifies family strategies, called Families Rebuilding Lives, for managing those consequences. Conclusions: Political violence leads to changes in multiple dimensions of family life and also to strategies for managing those changes. Qualitative family research is useful in better understanding refugee families and in helping them through family-oriented mental health services.

Weingarten, Kaethe (2006): On Hating to Hate. In: *Family Process* 45 (3): S. 277-288.

abstract: Hate may be the most dangerous of all emotions for the survival of the planet. The author addresses two questions: What obscures hate when it is actually present? and What masquerades as hate but isn't? Using illustrations from a wide range of fields, the author contends that discerning hate is both essential and far trickier than we think. She concludes by asserting that overcoming hate requires imagination. We must learn to imagine a world without hate and unimagine a world with hate.

Weingarten, Kathy (2000): Witnessing, Wonder, and Hope. In: *Family Process* 39 (4): S. 389-402.

abstract: This article is based on a keynote address I gave in South Africa at the Eighth International Conference of The South African Association of Marital and Family Therapy. The phenomenon of witnessing is explored in a number of contexts, and a distinction is made between witnessing with and without awareness, and from an empowered or a disempowered position. I propose that the African philosophy of ubuntu-emphasis of which is on the self in community, in contrast to the Western emphasis on the individual-be a better fit for my view of hope, which, I propose, is not just a feeling but, rather, something people do.

Weisman, Amy, Eugenio Duarte, Vamsi Koneru & Stephanie Wasserman (2006): The Development of a Culturally Informed, Family-Focused Treatment for Schizophrenia. In: *Family Process* 45 (2): S. 171-186.

abstract: With the changing demographics in the United States, there is an increasing need for psychotherapy interventions that have been tailored for and empirically evaluated with culturally diverse groups. This article discusses the development and evaluation of a family-focused, culturally informed therapy for schizophrenia (CIT-S) that is currently being pilot tested at the University of Miami. Case examples of CIT-S with participating families are provided, along with a discussion of interesting and challenging cultural issues that we have encountered during the pilot phase of this treatment study

Weisman, Amy, Martha C. Tompson, Sumie Okazaki, Jennifer Gregory, Michael J. Goldstein, Margaret Rea & David J. Miklowitz (2002): Clinicians' Fidelity to a Manual-Based Family Treatment as a Predictor of the One-Year Course of Bipolar Disorder. In: *Family Process* 41 (1): S. 123-131.

abstract: This study assessed whether therapist adherence to the family focused treatment model¹ for patients with bipolar disorder and their relatives was associated with patient outcomes at one year after treatment entry. A total of 78 videotaped sessions of FFT consisting of 26 families with a member with bipolar disorder (3 sessions/family) were rated on fidelity using the Therapist Competence/Adherence Scale (TCAS; see Endnote 1, p. 130). Patients' outcomes (relapse status) were assessed using the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) and selected items from the Schedule of Affective Disorders and the Schizophrenia-Change (SADS-C) scale (measured at 3-month intervals for 12 months). Contrary to expectations, therapist fidelity was not related to overall outcome as assessed by the BPRS and the SADS-C. Among patients who did relapse, higher levels of cooperation among therapists predicted a later date for relapse than did lower levels of cooperation. Surprisingly, and in opposition to the study's hypotheses, patients who were hospitalized because of relapses had therapists who were rated as more competent in their ability to conduct the problem-solving module of FFT. Study implications are discussed.

Welter-Enderlin, Rosmarie (2005): The State of the Art of Training in Systemic Family Therapy in Switzerland. In: *Family Process* 44 (3): S. 303-320.

abstract: This article presents a training program in systemic therapy with families and couples. Our training institute was founded by an interdisciplinary group of psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, and social workers in 1987 in Meilen (Zurich), Switzerland, and has from the beginning been connected to the field of family therapy in Europe and the United States. The specific organization of our institute, our training program, and the theoretical base of the training concept are highlighted. Our multidimensional treatment and training model is grounded in a variety of conceptual frameworks and

inspired by the tradition of Enlightenment in European philosophy. We pay special attention to the personal and professional development of the emerging family therapist.

Wendel, Richard (2003): Lived Religion and Family Therapy: What Does Spirituality Have to Do with It? In: *Family Process* 42 (1): S. 165-179

Werner-Lin, Allison V. (2007): Danger Zones: Risk Perceptions of Young Women From Families With Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 335-349.

abstract: Genetic testing for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC) is predictive, not prophetic. Families frequently rely on multigenerational stories to make sense of the inherent ambiguity as they face medical decisions and navigate life's journeys. This study asks young women with elevated genetic risk how family histories with cancer and experiences with health professionals inform their beliefs about risk and susceptibility to HBOC. Twenty-two women aged 22-36 who carry a BRCA mutation completed illness genograms and open-ended interviews. Transcripts were analyzed using a narrative tool that emphasizes the use of voice to highlight key relationships and meaning structures. Findings reveal that beliefs about risk are more firmly grounded in family experiences with cancer than in biomedical research. Pervasive meanings included (1) the presence of "danger zones," specific ages at which cancer risk was believed to increase dramatically, and (2) the experience of "the wait and the worry," in which participants felt increased urgency to achieve family development goals (i.e., child bearing) and limited control over environmental factors influencing when these goals could be met (i.e., meeting a life partner). A clinical case example and research implications are discussed.

Westerman, Michael A. & Melinda Massoff (2001): Triadic Coordination: An Observational Method for Examining Whether Children Are "Caught in the Middle" of Interparental Discord. In: *Family Process* 40 (4): S. 479-493.

abstract: Triadic coordination refers to how a parent coordinates his or her contributions with the spouse's bids toward their child. This construct provides a basis for studying specifically triadic family interaction processes. In particular, it offers a new approach for examining whether children are "caught in the middle" of marital discord. We conducted an initial, small-scale study of mother-father-child interactions in a structured task in order to pursue the methodological goal of developing an observational procedure for measuring triadic coordination processes. The results suggest that the approach has considerable promise for making a contribution to future research on marital discord and child functioning. We found that processes of triadic coordination can be assessed reliably. Other findings included an interesting pattern of results, which merits further investigation in future studies, concerning relations between whether and how a parent disagreed with or opposed the spouse's bids toward their child, on

the one hand, and other measures of family functioning and measures of child functioning, on the other hand.

Whiffen, Valerie E., Matthew A. Kerr & Veronica Kallos-Lilly (2005): Maternal Depression, Adult Attachment, and Children's Emotional Distress. In: *Family Process* 44 (1): S. 93-103.

abstract: Introduction: Our goal was to evaluate the impact of depressed mothers' marital intimacy and attachment security in romantic relationships on children's internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Method: Forty-six clinically depressed mothers rated attachment security, marital intimacy, and symptoms shown by their children aged 8 to 12. Results: Maternal avoidance of closeness predicted increases in children's internalizing symptoms over a 6-month period. Discussion: Avoidance of closeness in depressed mothers may be implicated in the development of internalizing symptoms in their children, possibly because individuals who are avoidant of closeness are poor caregivers.

Wiggins, Tamera L., Kate Sofronoff & Matthew R. Sanders (2009): Pathways Triple P-Positive Parenting Program: Effects on Parent-Child Relationships and Child Behavior Problems. In: *Family Process* 48 (4): S. 517-530.

abstract: This study examined the effects of Pathways Triple P (PTP), an early intervention program designed to promote positive parent-child relationships. Sixty parents met the inclusion criteria of borderline to clinically significant relationship disturbance and child emotional and behavioral problems. They were randomly allocated into PTP or a wait-list (WL) control group. PTP was delivered in a group format for 9 weeks and consisted of parent skills training and cognitive behavior therapy targeting negative attributions for child behavior. Significant intervention effects were found for improving parent-child relationships and reducing behavior problems with gains maintained at 3-month follow-up. Limitations of the study and implications for future research are discussed.

Winslade, John (2009): Tracing Lines of Flight: Implications of the Work of Gilles Deleuze for Narrative. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 332-346.

abstract: The philosophical groundwork of Gilles Deleuze is examined for its relevance for narrative practice in therapy and conflict resolution. Deleuze builds particularly on Foucault's analytics of power as "actions upon actions" and represents power relations diagrammatically in terms of lines of power. He also conceptualizes lines of flight through which people become other. These concepts are explored in relation to a conversation with a couple about a crisis in their relationship. Tracing lines of power and lines of flight are promoted as fresh descriptions of professional practice that fit well with the goals of narrative practice.

Woo, Stephanie M., Michael J. Goldstein & Keith H. Nuechterlein (2004): Relatives' Affective Style and the Expression of Subclinical Psychopathology in Patients with Schizophrenia. In: *Family Process* 43 (2): S. 233-247.

abstract: High expressed emotion (EE) is a measure of hostile, critical, and emotionally overinvolved attitudes expressed by a family member about a psychiatrically ill relative during an interview conducted in the patient's absence. EE is a robust predictor of relapse in schizophrenia, yet attempts to identify clinical characteristics that differentiate patients from high versus low EE families have mostly yielded negative findings. However, in a previous study, we found that patients with schizophrenia from high EE families exhibited greater levels of subclinical psychopathology when interacting with family members than did patients from low EE families. Patients from high EE families (N=32) also demonstrated considerable heterogeneity in their expression of subclinical psychopathology. The present study extends our previous work by demonstrating that this heterogeneity in patient subclinical psychopathology was associated with the extent to which family members expressed high EE congruent behaviors-as measured by the affective style (AS) coding system-when directly interacting with their patient-relative. Elevations in anxious/agitated behaviors and hostile/unusual behaviors were observed among patients whose high EE relatives behaved in a manner consistent with their EE status. These findings support a complex, bidirectional model of the role of high EE attitudes in influencing the course of schizophrenia.

Wood, Beatrice L., Kendra B. Klebba & Bruce D. Miller (2000): Evolving the Biobehavioral Family Model: The Fit of Attachment. In: *Family Process* 39 (3): S. 319-344.

abstract: The 1993 Biobehavioral Family model (BBFM) posits that family relational patterns and biobehavioral reactivity interact so as to influence the physical and psychological health of the children. The revised 1999 BBFM incorporates parent-child attachment as a pivotal construct. The current study tests the 1999 BBFM by predicting, in asthmatic children, that child perception of parental relationship quality, triangulation of child in marital conflict, and parent-child security of relatedness will be associated with hopelessness and vagal activation (one mechanism of airway compromise in asthma). In this study, 22 children with asthma (11 males/11 females, aged 8 to 16), watched, alone, an emotionally challenging movie, then engaged in family discussion tasks (problem solving, loss, conflict, cohesion) and completed the Children's Perception of Interparental Scale, the Relatedness Questionnaire, The Multidimensional Scale of Anxiety in Children, and the Hopelessness Scale for Children. Heart rate variability, measured at baseline and throughout the movie and family tasks, was used to compute respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA)-an inferential measure of vagal activation. The child's perception of parental conflict showed trends of association with triangulation and insecure father-child relatedness. Triangulation and hopelessness also were associated with insecure father-child relatedness, all of which were associated with vagal activation. Insecure mother-child relatedness was correlated only with hope-

lessness. Anxiety was not related to any variables. These findings lend support to the 1999 BBFM, and suggest a key role for parent-child attachment.

Wood, Beatrice L., Jungha Lim, Bruce D. Miller, Poann Cheah, Tressa Zwetsch, Sujatha Ramesh & Samuel Simmens (2008): Testing the Biobehavioral Family Model in Pediatric Asthma: Pathways of Effect. In: *Family Process* 47 (1): S. 21-40.

abstract: This study uses a laboratory-based multiinformant, multimethod approach to test the hypothesis that a negative family emotional climate (NFEC) contributes to asthma disease severity by way of child depressive symptoms, and that parent-child relational insecurity mediates the effect. Children with asthma (n=199; aged 7-17; 55% male) reported parental conflict, parent-child relational security, and depressive symptoms. Parent(s) reported demographics, asthma history, and symptoms. Asthma diagnosis was confirmed by clinical evaluation and pulmonary function tests, with disease severity rated by an asthma clinician according to NHLBI guidelines. Family interactions were evoked using the Family Process Assessment Protocol, and rated using the Iowa Family Interaction Rating Scales. Path analysis indicated a good fit of data to the hypothesized model ($\chi^2[1]=.11$, $p=.74$, NFI=.99, RMSEA=.00). Observed NFEC predicted child depression ($\beta=.19$, $p<.01$), which predicted asthma disease severity ($\beta=.23$, $p<.01$). Relational security inversely predicted depressive symptoms ($\beta=-.40$, $p<.001$), and was not a mediator as predicted, but rather an independent contributor. The findings are consistent with the Biobehavioral Family Model, which suggests a psychobiologic influence of specific family relational processes on asthma disease severity by way of child depressive symptoms.

Wright, John, Stephane Sabourin, Josianne Mondor, Pierre Mcduff & Salima Mamodhousen (2007): The Clinical Representativeness of Couple Therapy Outcome Research. In: *Family Process* 46 (3): S. 301-316.

abstract: The clinical representativeness of outcome studies is defined as the generalizability of recruitment processes, assessment/diagnostic procedures, treatment protocols, and therapeutic results from research settings to naturalistic treatment settings. The main goal of the present study was to examine the clinical representativeness of couple therapy in outcome studies. The data set was formed by 50 published clinical trials, including 34 couple therapy outcome studies for marital distress (CTMD) and 16 couple therapy outcome studies for comorbid relational and mental disorders (CTMD+C). The present findings showed that, overall, the clinical representativeness of couple therapy outcome studies is only fair (i.e., the mean global score is slightly lower than the midpoint of the rating scale used to assess representativeness). CTMD+C studies fared better than CTMD studies on many dimensions of clinical relevance. Studies in which pretherapy training was less intensive (for CTMD studies only), treatment was less structured, and therapists were more experienced showed larger effect sizes than those in which such was not the case.

Wynne, Lyman C. (2004): A Loss for the Family Field: The Death of Margaret T. Singer. In: *Family Process* 43 (1): S. 5-5

Wynne, Lyman C., Pekka Tienari, Pentti Nieminen, Anneli Sorri, Ilpo Lahti, Juha Moring, Mikko Naarala, Kristian Läksi, Karl-Erik Wahlberg & Jouko Miettunen (2006): I. Genotype-Environment Interaction in the Schizophrenia Spectrum: Genetic Liability and Global Family Ratings in the Finnish Adoption Study. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 419-434.

abstract: In the Finnish Adoption Study, a national sample of adoptees with high versus low genetic liability for schizophrenia spectrum disorders was indexed by DSM-III-R diagnoses of their biological, adopting-away mothers. The rearing-family environments of the adoptees were independently evaluated from global ratings of directly observed adoptive family relationships. The interaction of high genetic liability and dysfunction of the rearing families predicted highly significantly to schizophrenia spectrum disorder of the adoptees at 21-year follow-up. Either low genetic liability or healthy rearing protected against a spectrum outcomes for the adoptees. Initial adoptive parent diagnosis, as a proxy for rearing family dysfunction, predicted to adoptee outcome only as a trend.

Wynne, Lyman C., Pekka Tienari, Anneli Sorri, Ilpo Lahti, Juha Moring & Karl-Erik Wahlberg (2006): II. Genotype-Environment Interaction in the Schizophrenia Spectrum: Qualitative Observations. In: *Family Process* 45 (4): S. 435-447.

abstract: Previous reports from the Finnish Adoptive Family Study of Schizophrenia have documented significant interplay between genetics (G) and family rearing (E), leading to adoptee outcomes of schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Quantitative evidence for this interplay is significantly enhanced when both high genetic liability and severe environmental dysfunction are present. However, when either genetic liability is low or the rearing environment is healthy, the adoptees appear to be resiliently protected against a pathologic outcome. Nevertheless, exceptions to this pattern do occur. Six qualitative vignettes, together with quantitative measures and categorical diagnoses from the same families, illustrate how multiple methods partially confirm one another and also suggest where further exploration of gene-environment interaction is needed.

Yu, Myung-Yee & Woochan Shim (2009): Couples with Schizophrenia "Becoming like Others" in South Korea: Marriage as Part of a Recovery Process. In: *Family Process* 48 (3): S. 429-440.

abstract: Very little is known about the married life of couples with schizophrenia. In this paper, authors report perceptions and experiences of 5 married couples with schizophrenia on their strategies in forming and maintaining healthy marriage. Our data reveal that participants had realistic expectations

of marriage, and recognized benefits as well as obstacles in their marriages with respect to their recovery. This paper examines the importance of extended family members, mental health professionals, and the larger society's attitudes toward marriage as a factor in the recovery process for persons with schizophrenia. The authors identify implications for mental health professionals regarding the respect of client dignity and the applicability of a strengths perspective when working with couples with schizophrenia. The authors argue that mental health professionals' decisions regarding the balance between respecting a client's self-determination and protecting a client from risks associated with cohabitation and marriage should no longer be a dilemma for those working with people with mental illness.

Zinnur Kilic, Emine, Halise Devrimci Ozguven & Iaik Sayil (2003): The Psychological Effects of Parental Mental Health on Children Experiencing Disaster: The Experience of Bolu Earthquake in Turkey. In: *Family Process* 42 (4): S. 485-495.

abstract: Disasters affect families as a whole, and symptoms displayed by a family member may lead to secondary traumatizations for other members of the family, especially the children. This study examines the effects of parental psychopathology and family functioning on children's psychological problems six months after the earthquake in Bolu, Turkey. Forty-nine children aged between 7 and 14 and their parents were randomly chosen from among 800 families living in a survivor camp in Bolu. Both the children and parents were assessed by trained psychiatrists and psychologists using self-report measures for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety symptoms six months after the earthquake. Family functioning in survivor families was also assessed using the Family Assessment Device (FAD). The results showed that the severity of PTSD in children was mainly affected by the presence of PTSD and the severity of depression in the father. State and trait anxiety scores of children were related to general family functioning. The constellation of PTSD symptomatology was different in fathers than in mothers: the most common type of symptoms was "externalizing" in fathers with PTSD. This study supports the notion that the mere presence of PTSD in parents may not be enough to explain the relational process in families experiencing trauma. Our findings with earthquake survivors suggest that when fathers become more irritable and detached because of PTSD symptoms, their symptoms may affect children more significantly.