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“If shared parenting no parental alienation?”

PA (parental alienation) is a question of a double instrumentalisation (of the own children in charge, of a family Court to decide). And it is a question of power (one parent influences their children against the other one in order for them to express rejection of the targeted parent at court). This power position should as a result correlate with the opportunity of the alienating parent to have direct and undisturbed contact with those children.

Therefore, we can conclude: The more chances alienating parents have to influence those children the most probable they achieve their goal.

Or else: No alienating purpose will work out without a direct and undisturbed contact to the children.

Consequently, an equal parenting time (Shared Parenting or SP) should at first sight prevent PA.

The problem is: we do not know for sure, and at this moment we cannot even know:

- The available information on SP is scarce as this relatively modern parental model is not the rule in many legal systems - and in those since (very) recently.

- There are no systematic (official) register (worldwide) on PA cases.

This implies that in order to find out if there were a connexion at all between SP and PA and if this connexion were that the first one would correlate negatively with the second one (the more SP the less PA) as hypothesized, we would have to use to other approaches.

I propose to see how SP could affect the chain to PA (parental conflict, parental separation, hearing of the child, court decision, cut of the bond). The rationale behind is that we can presume that the PA-result should not happen if SP would affect negatively its different links, to understand more about then – and to find out if there are other perhaps more effective ways to prevent PA.