Marriage and Family Therapy Program Receives Renewed Accreditation

Good news for the Marital and Family Therapy Program (MFT) from AAMFT; the program has been re-accredited for another five years—until 1996. We are one of only 10 doctoral level programs approved by AAMFT nationally. While Family Social Science has had an MFT Program since 1970 (before that it was a post-doctoral program directed by Gerry Neubeck and Richard Hey), only since 1986 has the program been officially approved by AAMFT. Before 1984 AAMFT did not have official guidelines for approving MFT training programs.

The MFT Program’s mission is to train PhD students in family therapy technique, theory, and research with an emphasis on a systems and contextual approach. Graduates of the program are to provide leadership in the field by their work as clinicians, teachers, researchers, and writers. It aims to train trainers, those who will eventually teach and supervise others in marriage and family therapy. The program involves about three years of study at the doctoral level which includes didactic course work, seminars, and supervised clinical internships. Many of the MFT courses are also open to graduate students not officially in the program.

David Olson, who began as the program’s director last quarter, says that the direction of the program here parallels the field of marriage and family therapy in general. Olson took over the directorship from William Doherty who is now the department’s Director of Graduate Studies. The MFT position rotates among the senior clinical instructors in the department who include Pauline Boss, William Doherty, James Maddock, and Olson.

Constance Fabunmi, William Goodman, and Philip Colgan also contribute to the MFT effort in the department.

One dilemma facing marriage and family therapy nationally deals with issues of insurance reimbursement and licensure. “The whole field is dealing with these issues,” says Olson. “Does treatment/therapy have to be linked to individual DSM-III diagnoses?” Olson is involved in two task forces dealing with the issue of family assessment: Coalition on Family Diagnosis and the American Psychological Association. Both have taken up the development of couple and family assessments which may be integrated into a new version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV). “If marriage and family therapy is going to grow as a profession,” says Olson, “it needs to have an assessment schema and be able to have family therapists reimbursed directly, without sole reliance on an individual assessment.”

Assessment has not only become a reimbursement issue, but it also is putting marital and family therapists in ethical and therapeutic dilemmas. While they have maintained that it is important to treat the couple or family system, they have been required by the insurance companies to make an individual assessment in order to get reimbursed. The ethical issue is that the assessment and treatment focus is supposedly on the “individual patient,” while the treatment has been with the couple and/or family.

This has many implications for students. Because insurance reimbursement is linked to licensure requirements in each state, students must be savvy to these fast changing concerns. Olson says that most doctoral students from FSOS in the past have received their MFT license and become licensed

MFT continued on page 4
The MFT Program: Student Perspectives

Bill Allen

William Allen, who is originally from New York, started as a graduate student in September of 1990. He has a BA in psychology from Brown University, but “took a detour in business and sales before coming back to school.” Allen says that many experiences during those years including his own family ties and therapy experiences, as well as active involvement in volunteer work in the community and at his church led him toward the MFT Program. Allen adds, “Recognizing the differences in families based on ethnicity also pushed me into wanting to get an advanced degree. I knew people who suggested that Minnesota had a good program.”

“Here in the department (FSoS), we sometimes take it for granted that things should be seen from a family perspective. A lot of the rest of the world, especially the mental health world, doesn’t see it that way. It’s a very important philosophy,” notes Allen. This department, he believes, is also sensitive to and willing to learn about feminism, ethnicity, and other issues of diversity, elements important to Allen.

However, being in graduate school is not an option for many. “Money, financial support,” says Allen, “is the biggest obstacle. There is a relationship to why there are so few students of color in graduate schools. Academics isn’t the biggest issue.” He believes that many people of color won’t apply because they can’t afford to. “It’s shocking how few students, researchers, teachers, and practitioners of family therapy there are who are people of color. We need to think about how to change that. But, that is of a scope beyond this department alone,” he adds.

Allen knows that to get through graduate school he must dedicate himself to this full-time. Sometimes he feels that the sequencing of courses and requirements is unclear. It helps to have someone, like an advisor, who can help you visualize a way to get through.

When finished with his doctorate, Allen wants to work as a therapist and a teacher, while also doing some research. He says, “It is important for people of color themselves to look at certain family issues within their communities.” In the thesis research which he is conducting currently, he is investigating the perception of fatherhood among African-American adolescent fathers. “We need to understand what “being a dad” means to them.” Allen hopes that his findings will have implications for early family life education and intervention.

Judy Tiesel

Two years before Allen, Judy Tiesel began her quest for a Ph.D. with an emphasis in marriage and family therapy. She did her undergraduate work in psychology and human services, and completed an internship with Lutheran Social Services in Wilmar, Minnesota during that time. LSS hired her after that. “The MFT Program itself was one of the main reasons why I came here,” she says. Tiesel says that in addition to the academics and internships, her life experiences bolstered her interest in the MFT field. A non-traditional student, Tiesel returned to school after a “fourteen year sabbatical,” during which time she and her husband raised a family of three children. Initially, she says, she didn’t even know one could “major in family.”

She investigated many programs before coming here and sees the major advantage of the Family Social Science MFT Program being its strong emphasis on bridging research, theory, and practice, something she supports. “I believe we have some of the best marriage and family therapists in the country on the faculty here,” Tiesel noted. “I only wish we had more opportunities to observe them in action. They are a wealth of expertise.” She notes that it’s hard to reconcile what she sees as the gap between theoretical learning and the hands-on application.

One of the greatest difficulties Tiesel has encountered is that she entered at a time when AAMFT accreditation process was going through major transitions. The department and the MFT program were trying to meet the new requirements, which meant that things have gone through many changes during her time in the program. “The good part,” says Tiesel, “is that I know the department would back me in defense of my program should it ever come to that.”

Finding internship sites and dealing with insurance and licensing changes have also impacted her. On the licensure debate, Tiesel feels that is perplexing for someone just entering the market. “Do I get the LP or the LMFT? Do I get both? Do I wait? Which will be the best for me?” They are all questions she has had to ask. “It’s surprising to me what a low priority MFT is given in the mental health industry at large. Insurance companies are not so willing to pay as they do for a standard DSM-III diagnosis,” explains Tiesel.

Tiesel plans to begin work on her dissertation very soon (She completed her MA thesis in the department just last year). She will also be doing an internship next fall at Minneapolis Family and Children’s Service, to work toward her clinical hours for licensure. “Ideally,” says Tiesel, “I really would like to do all three: research, teach and do therapy.”

Student continued on page 4
Russian Academy Scholar Visits

Dr. Igor Kon, professor and head of the Institute of Child Ethnography at the Russian Academy of Science, visited the Department for a few days in February. A world-renowned sociologist and sexologist and currently a fellow at Harvard University, Kon delivered an enlightening address about the current and future situation of sexuality issues, child socialization, and marriage and family life in the tumultuous “Commonwealth,” the former Soviet Union. Dr. Kon also visited a number of classes to talk about his work and his observations. His visit was sponsored by Family Social Science and the College of Human Ecology's International Program's unit.

Dr. Kon is very well read in social sciences, history, politics, and philosophy. He explained that the issues around family and sexuality are fundamentally the same in “Russia” as in many other countries including the United States. These issues, he believes, are all connected to the basic social process of individuation. Paralleling individual development with the development of a new nation state, he noted that “with new freedoms, come new responsibilities.” Meeting these new responsibilities presents a challenge both to the individual and the society.

Kon outlined four basic approaches to sexuality education that fit the Russian situation as well as others. They are: 1) denial, oppression, suppression, and repression; 2) regulation, education, and medicalization; 3) liberation and permisiveness; and 4) commercialization. He outlined the approaches discussing the various advantages and liabilities of each, concluding that none has been particularly successful either in his country or in the United States.

His book Introduction to Sexology was not published for ten years after it was written; it finally became available in 1988. At about the same time some schools in the then USSR began teaching marriage and family courses in schools, but, Kon noted, the teachers were poorly prepared. Lack of resources has made the educational approach a difficult one. Various voluntary organizations have tried to take up these issues, since there was little assistance from the government. He mentioned that some change has come about due to the efforts of certain activist groups such as feminists, youth, and the gay and lesbian movements. However, he noted, traditionalism and conservatism are still strong and any change is slow to come about in Russia. Kon’s remarks gave those at the colloquium yet another perspective from which to view the quickly changing social and political environment in the former Soviet Union.

What Does "Sex" Mean?

Dr. James Maddock, Associate Professor and LMFT, has been investigating sexual meaning through his research, clinical practice, and development of the Sexual Meanings Scale (SMS). The SMS is "an instrument combining semantic differential ratings and rank orderings that are designed to elicit general clusters of connotative sexual meanings." Respondents are asked to rate the meaning of "sex" on 50 adjective scales; after, they rank the importance of "reasons for sex."

Maddock has worked to develop this scale because he recognizes that though sexual behavior has been researched, the meaning of sex has remained relatively uninvestigated. His experience as a therapist of sexually troubled couples and families, as well as his reading of the literature and discussions with other therapists, seems to point toward a common problem. The two members of the couple often have "highly divergent views of what sex means to them and the role it plays in their relationship."

Maddock says that the common characteristics among these couples are "rather rigid sexual values, gender-stereotyped attitudes about sex, and notably high expectations for self-fulfillment in relationships."

At this writing, about 3,000 individuals (mean age is 30), from the U.S. and other countries, have taken the SMS. Maddock and his research assistants have been analyzing their data and formulating sub-scales. The goal of their work is to develop an assessment instrument useful in clinical settings to help formulate treatment plans for individuals and couples. Preliminary results from the research have yielded some interesting items. For example, across the study population, affection and communication were ranked as the top two "purposes for sex." Bargaining and duty were ranked ninth and tenth, respectively.

Further research continues using the SMS. One longitudinal study being conducted by doctoral student Kate Lally is examining how the shared sexual meanings of engaged couples change after their marriage and at their transition to parenthood. Lally's original data of 526 couples show that the couples were less discrepant in

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FSoS Civil Service Staff Honored

Lorraine Halky, Ooi Le, and Susan Payette received "Outstanding Professional Development" cash awards and certificates at the College of Human Ecology 1991-92 Civil Service Awards Recognition Ceremony held in April.

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Jim Maddock
psychologists as well. As the rules now stand, only those with a psychology license can be directly reimbursed in Minnesota. It is still possible for a family therapist to work within a Rule 29 clinic (one approved for clinical practice by the State of Minnesota) but reimbursement is a more difficult problem for those wishing to do private practice in family therapy.

This forces students to develop competencies in both areas, family and individual. Trained as a clinical psychologist himself, Olson believes that having individual psychological training is helpful in terms of assessment of personality and individual pathology. Also, marriage and family therapists need to integrate “the individual” into their work, and not only focus on the couple/family system.

As Olson says, “We can’t deny the importance of the individual, their personality and their individual traits.” An example is a family with two children; one child is an excellent student, while the other seems to be “the rebel.” Is it only because of the system, or do we also need to look at individual characteristics?

Students of marriage and family therapy need to be able to do both couple and family assessment and individual assessment. This means planning one’s program to attain those skills by taking additional courses in psychology. This is even more true if the student wants also to be licensed as a psychologist.

Whatever the outcome of the current reimbursement dilemma, the questions of how to best prepare to be a marriage and family therapist likely won’t change. They will include classroom and practicum training, and an awareness of the balance and interplay between the family system and the individual.

**Student continued from page 2**

Like Tiesel, Janice Nadeau entered the MFT Program after she had a family of her own (She had 4 children and 3 grandchildren before coming into the program). Nadeau began as a student in the department in 1985, a year before the MFT Program received its first accreditation from AAMFT. She holds an MS in nursing as a grief clinical specialist, and has taught in Vermont and at the College of St. Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota. Coming into the department, Nadeau had a grant from the National Institute for Health to research family grief. She knew of Dr. Paul Rosenblatt’s work on grief and came to study with him.

Nadeau says she became interested in doing her doctorate in Family Social Science with an emphasis on family therapy “because I saw that working with grieving people must be done in the family context.” She describes grief as “a family affair.” “The loss is the wound, and grief is the healing process.” She felt she had some limits in her training as a therapist and believed the family focus would enhance her work.

“The level of teaching” is one of the greatest benefits Nadeau sees in the program. She also says that her internship experiences have been invaluable. In addition she feels that she has had very good support and supervision. Nadeau, who just this past year received her formal licensure from the State of Minnesota Board of Marriage and Family Therapy, says that the biggest challenge she has faced while working on her doctorate has been to remain balanced. She says, “It has been a challenge for me to keep my clinical practice limited enough. I’ve had to work to find a balance between working to support myself and maintaining creative energy for academic work and research. (When you’re a graduate student) you don’t stop living. All the while life goes on.” With a bit of laughter and a lift to her voice, she adds “...that’s very complex at midlife.”

Nadeau says she has not been disappointed in any part of the program, even though she began just as the department was first trying to meet the AAMFT accreditation standards. She says, however, there was one thing she didn’t anticipate as much. “I wasn’t expecting as much personal growth as has occurred. You can not confront yourself. You meet yourself coming and going,” she says. Which, in the end, she says was a good thing.

Now practicing at Northwest Youth and Family Services in New Brighton, Nadeau is conducting her doctoral dissertation research. The title of the research is “Discovering Patterns of Meaning in Families Who Have Lost a Member through Death.” The research is a qualitative study in which she plans to develop a typology of meanings of grief and to describe the process by which families make meaning.

Nadeau’s goal is to continue to be involved in both clinical practice and research.

**SMS continued from page 3**

sexual meaning than randomly paired men and women. Several variables were found to be related to discrepancy in sexual meanings. Currently, she is conducting a follow-up study with 174 couples to see how sexual meanings change and whether couples become more or less congruent in their shared sexual meaning systems over time.

The SMS is also being used in research in conjunction with a variety of instruments that assess family interaction, gender attitudes, and communication processes in families experiencing a variety of sex-related problems. In conclusion, Maddock says, “By understanding the linkages between sex-related meanings, attitudes, and behaviors within family systems, we may be able to help prevent these problems by promoting healthy patterns of family sexual functioning.”

(This story was adapted from “What Sex Means,” by James W. Maddock, which appeared in Family Therapy News, February, 1992.)
Divorce Outcome Research Makes State Take Note

Dr. Kathryn Rettig, Professor in Family Social Science, has been taking a lot of trips to the house recently, the Minnesota State House of Representatives to be precise. Rettig has been involved in research about child support in post-divorce families. In fact, four of her last six refereed journal articles deal with the issue, and that says little about the total amount of time she has committed to this research. One thing is certain, the Representatives have heard and are taking notice of her findings and her ideas about changing the Minnesota child support situation. A House Bill put forth by Representatives Wagenius and Vallenga outlines the use of a new income equivalence worksheet. The worksheet was developed by Rettig, drawing on her research expertise, and Judge Mary Louise Klaus, Second District Court of Minnesota.

The worksheet being considered is a tool originally developed for research which measures income adequacy in divorcing families where support of dependent children is of concern. It is based on the assumption that everyone is entitled to at least a poverty level income. This level of income acts as a common denominator for the income equivalence calculations and is considered an objective national policy standard on which many family policy decisions are based. Awarded for its scientific and practical merit by the American Council on Consumer Interests, the measure applies this methodology to a practical problem faced by families and family courts today. It asks the question: Do the two households involved have equivalent income? If not, then how much money needs to be transferred to attain equivalence? Minnesota "requires either or both parents to pay child support in an amount determined to be in the best interests of the child." Best interests means "enjoying a similar standard of living in each parent's household (House Research Department Bill Summary, February 28, 1992)."

The worksheet offers a way to calculate whether the two households have a similar level of living and how to adjust the household incomes to make the levels equivalent.

Rettig says this project, now in its sixth year, has been a joint effort since its inception. Its design and execution has been deliberately policy relevant. In addition to Rettig and her team of researchers from Family Social Science, involved have been the Ramsey County Board of Commissioners, District Court, the Minnesota Supreme Court Task Force for Gender Fairness in the Courts, and a number of community focus groups.

The goal of the project has been to evaluate the economic consequences of divorce for men, women, and children in Minnesota. Her research team has compiled and analyzed data on 153 divorce cases occurring in 1986, and has done follow-ups with a subsample of cases two and four years afterward. The research has many policy and educational implications as well as the scientific ones. Whereas it began as policy analysis research, it is also part of the process of policy development and implementation, and has educational components.

The income equivalence worksheet is already being used in Ramsey County Family Courts as a decision tool for divorce decrees. Celvia (Dobbins) Dixon, a PhD student, has been working with Rettig and Jean Bauer on a related project for some time. She is helping to develop a series of educational tools to be published by the Minnesota Extension Service. The publication is designed to help people calculate and better understand the expenditures they must account for when raising a child. The midwest regional publication will be used by Extension Agents throughout 12 midwestern states.

Through her various dealings with legislators, judges, lawyers, and divorcing parents, Rettig has learned a great deal about how Minnesotans think and feel about the issue. "Everyone," she says, "judges, attorneys, even parents, greatly underestimates or doesn't understand, the real cost of raising a child. So many of the costs are hidden or taken for granted in 'intact families.' There are people, particularly fathers who owe a lot of money, testifying against this legislation, lots of non-custodial parents who have no intention of paying or being supportive." Rettig also notes that her research indicates that people at the higher economic levels are just as likely not to meet their child-support obligations as those at the lower levels.

Rettig’s research and its policy and educational implications may change child support awards in Minnesota. It is her hope that taking a new look at these issues will help us understand the ways in which divorce is related to economic instability and the conditions underlying poverty in post-divorce families.

Long Term Care Research Continues

Dr. Marlene Stum, Assistant Professor in Family Social Science and Extension Specialist with the Minnesota Extension Service, returned from a productive single quarter leave during which she focused her energy on a collaborative research project entitled: "Economic Well-being and Long Term Care." Co-investigator on the project is Associate Professor Jean Bauer. The investigators are utilizing the 1982, 1984, and 1989 National Long Term Care Surveys, nationally representative data sets, to help understand the relationships between chronic disabilities and

*Stum continued on page 7*
Conflict and Change Center Grants Research Funds to FSos

Family Social Science faculty and students have been the recent recipients of grants from the Conflict and Change Center, part of the Humphrey Institute at the University of Minnesota. The Center "uses an interdisciplinary approach to build knowledge about the origin, process, and management of conflict, and its relation to change" (Editor's Note, PROCESS, Conflict and Change Center, Fall 1991).

Power and Control in the Divorce Mediation Process

Karen Irvin

Karen Irvin, a PhD student, and Associate Professor Jim Maddock recently received a $3,000 grant which will assist Karen in the pursuit of her PhD dissertation. The proposal submitted is for research "designed to identify patterns of interaction in the divorce mediation process." They are particularly interested in issues of power, control, and gender influence. Irvin, who works for the Hennepin County Court's family mediation program, is gathering data this spring for the research. The project relates to Maddock's continuing program of research. Dr. Maddock is developing a theory of power and control as a dialectic. He is focussing on the relationship of gender to this dialectic in social systems and continues research on families where incest has occurred. Additionally, he is exploring patterns of power and control in other cross-gender and cross-generational relationships.

Family Conflict in Nicaragua

Constance Fabunmi, ADCEP faculty, whose perspectives on the aftermath of war were featured in last Spring's issue of Interactions, received a grant through the same program. Her award will go toward her continued work on family conflict in post-revolutionary Nicaragua. The project is entitled "Family Conflict, an Aftermath of Civil War: Signs and Strategies for Community Response." In her grant proposal, she writes, "Although the Nicaraguan people would prefer to 'forget' the war, to bury the past, to put it out of mind, and focus on the immediate problems of how to feed and educate their children, the conflicts underlying the war do not so easily disappear." Fabunmi plans to return to north central Nicaragua to interview families who had members fighting on both sides of the war. While there she will document the conditions of conflict occurring in these families and the ways they are currently dealing with these conflicts. Fabunmi will also develop materials about conflict resolution appropriate for community-based education projects in areas of Nicaragua where access to professional help, if it exists at all, is extremely limited.

Farm Credit Mediation

Kathy Mangum

Kathy Mangum, a PhD student in FSosS who recently passed her written prelim exams, also works on a project related to the goals of the Conflict and Change Center. She works with the Minnesota Extension Service, part of the national Cooperative Extension Program, as the project director for the Farm Credit Mediation Program. The program is aimed at helping farmers and lenders mediate issues around farming debt allowing for more options that may be mutually beneficial for parties involved. The farmer-lender mediation program administered by the Minnesota Extension Service was the first of its kind in the country. Recently Mangum and the Program were featured in the Center's newsletter, Conflict and Change PROCESS, in which they focussed on mediation's connection with conflict management, social change, and social justice.

Family Social Science Alumni Honored

At the annual meeting of Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family in Washington, DC, two Family Social Science alumni were recognized. Dr. Jan Greenberg on faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, who as the 1991 recipient of the Marvin Sussman Family Scholars Award, presented the Sussman Award Lecture on his research about parents of people with schizophrenia. Additionally, it was announced that the 1992 winner of the Harold Feldman Award is Dr. Catherine Solheim, now on the faculty of Auburn University.

Congratulations are extended to these two FSosS doctoral program graduates!
Other Faculty News

Pauline Boss has been busy presenting papers and workshops for mental health professionals. Sites have included the Ackerman Institute in New York where she gave a workshop on her research with families experiencing ambiguous loss, Family and Children's Service in Minneapolis, where she did a workshop on ways to support families giving care to persons suffering from Alzheimers, the National 4-H Center in Maryland, the Family Networker Conference, and the Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family. She also attended conferences in Europe.

Jean Bauer was recently accepted as a participant in the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Leadership Development Course.

In January, Sharon Danes received a Futures Award given by Minnesota Rural Futures, an organization interested in encouraging participation by rural and farm women in public policy issues of concern to rural Minnesotans.

William Doherty was elected Program Vice-President for the NCFR Annual Meeting next year in Maryland; Moral Discourse on Families will be the theme of the conference. He was also given an award for "Significant Contributions to the Field of Marriage and Family Therapy, presented by AAMFT.

William Goodman has been named an Approved Supervisor by AAMFT.

For two weeks in February, Hal Grotevant traveled to New Zealand where he presented the keynote address at a conference on adolescence sponsored by the Mental Health Foundation of New Zealand. He also participated and presented papers at two conferences about adolescence at Victoria University in Wellington.

At the annual meeting of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Paul Rosenblatt presented a paper co-authored by Terri Karis and Richard Powell entitled "Black-White Interracial Couples: Cross-Cultural Bridge or Monocultural Relationship in a Racist Context."

Shirley Zimmerman was involved in a number of panels on family policy at NCFR and in addition is awaiting the May publication of "The Role of the State in Promoting Individual and Family Well-Being: A Measure of Social Integration." The paper, presented at the Werner and Bernice Boehm Lectureship in Social Work at Rutgers.

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well-being of the elderly. Most recently Stum has examined the economic well-being of disabled elderly in general, the well-being of Black disabled elderly, their resource capacity to insure against long term care costs, and home care use and expenditures for non-institutionalized disabled elderly. She has found that expenditures for home care appear to be similar to other types of health care in that a small percentage of individuals account for the greatest proportion of the total expenditures. Need, specifically functional ability, was the most important predictor variable of out-of-pocket home care expenditures when compared to economic or social support variables or demographic characteristics. Basically, this means that as the level of physical disability increases, so do expenditures. This research has important implications for prevention education among the growing aging population, long term care policy, and program development. In addition the research adds theoretical grounding to research dealing with issues of aging and long term care.

In addition to her work on the above project, Dr. Stum presented during three sessions at the American Council on Consumer Interests Annual Conference in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Two of the papers focused on care for the elderly. The first focused on levels and predictors of home care expenditures for disabled elderly, the other on ensuring autonomy and self-determination in life and death health care decisions. The third paper focused on the influence of values and lifestyles on environmentally related consumer decision making.

Stum has also been instrumental in heading up a statewide community-based education program to help Minnesota counties manage the growing needs of their aging populations. As part of this program, Dr. Stum assisted counties to gather research data about their aging citizens' thoughts on growing older and services they might need. Community forums held around the state have generated community-based coalitions and task forces to bring people together to address concerns, needs, and problems of the aging in each area (This project was featured in the March 1992 issue of Extentions, a newsletter of the Minnesota Extension Service).

What Are You Up To?

We would like to keep in touch with your current address and activities. Please drop us a line and fill us in! If you know the address of other alumni and friends who have moved, let us know that as well.

Name:____________________________________

Address:__________________________________

_________________________________________

Degree and year:__________________________

Current activities, achievement, comments:______________________________________________
Summer Courses on Cultural Diversity

"Interracial Family Life" will be team-taught July 6-10 by Dr. Charles V. Willie, Professor at Harvard University, and Vivian Jenkins Nelsen, President and CEO of INTER-RACE based at Augsburg College. To register call CEE at 625-3333.

"Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Families" will be taught July 23 - August 6 by Dr. Rose M. Brewer, Assoc. Professor in Afro-American and African Studies, and adjunct faculty in Family Social Science. To register call Summer Session at 624-3555.

Faculty continued from page 7
University will be featured in an upcoming monograph and was drawn from her research on the relationship of states' spending for public welfare and outcome measures like divorce and poverty rates.

Dissertations and Theses Completed

Darryl Goetz passed his dissertation final oral in January. His thesis was entitled "The Impact of Childhood Chronic Illness on Marital Quality." His advisor was Dr. Pauline Boss. Goetz has been working at the International Diabetes Association.

Also passing her final oral for the Ph.D. was Tamara Lynn Kaiser who defended her dissertation in April. "The Supervisory Relationship: A Study of the Relationship between Supervisor and Supervisee in the Clinical Supervision of Marriage and Family Therapists" was the title. Her advisor was Dr. William Doherty.

In May, Sherry Machen defended her dissertation. It was entitled "Family Structure and Family Resources: Their Influence on Children's Academic and Social Competence." Dr. Kathryn Rettig was her advisor.

Mary Seabloom, Roger Light, and Dave Pearson finished their Master's Theses this year also.

And so, the stork ....

Further congratulations are in order for the newest babies "related" to Family Social Science. Since our last issue went to press three more babies were added to our "baby boomlet!"

Ooi and Felix Le had a baby girl, Carissa Ooi Le, on January 18. Ooi is a member of the department's civil service staff. Graduate student Debbie Simmons and her husband had a baby boy on January 21. He is named Benjamin Simmons Lehman. And, recent PhD recipient Darryl Goetz and his wife are the proud parents of Greta Louise Goetz, born February 14.

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED