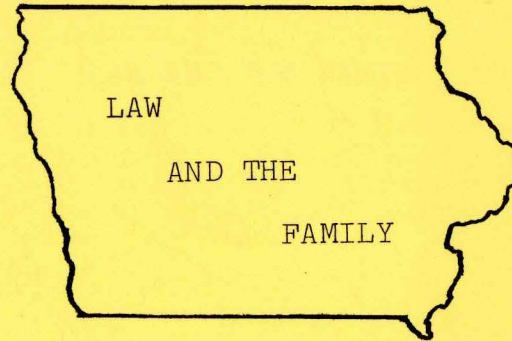


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*"The Family, Its Heritage and Future:
Perspectives Of Changing Public Policy
Affecting The Family"*

Iowa Commission on the Status of Women
Valley Bank Building
300 Fourth Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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Des Moines, Iowa

LAW AND THE FAMILY

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This booklet attempts to focus upon some of the laws pertaining to the family. It is not meant to be a definitive study because the laws are continually under review and subject to change.

Material compiled and published for

The four sections contain material compiled

"The Family, Its Heritage and Future:
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LAW AND THE FAMILY .

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GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO THE FAMILY

1. WHAT DO THE TERMS "HOMESTEAD" AND "HOMESTEAD RIGHTS" MEAN?

The homestead is the house used as a home by the owner. If it is within a city or town it must not exceed one-half acre in size, otherwise it must not contain more than 40 acres.

Some of the rights of homestead owners are as follows:

- a) No change of the place or size of the entire homestead made without the consent of the husband or wife, shall affect his or her rights or those of the children.
- b) Upon the death of either husband or wife, the survivor may elect to retain the homestead for life; and if no spouse survives, it may be held as a homestead by the children.
- c) No conveyance or incumbrance of the homestead is valid unless the husband and wife both join in the execution of the document.
- d) Neither husband nor wife can remove the other nor the children from the homestead without the consent of the other.

e) With few exceptions, the homestead of every family is exempt from a forced sale to pay debts; such rights shall continue in favor of the individual who receives it in the event of a dissolution of marriage; and a widow or widower, though without children, shall be deemed a family while continuing to occupy the real estate used as a homestead at the death of the husband or wife.

2. IF A PERSON IS NEEDY OR UNABLE TO SUPPORT HIMSELF OR HERSELF BY LABOR, IS ANY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR THAT PERSON?

Yes, the father, mother and children of any such person are jointly or severally responsible to relieve or maintain such person. The liability for support also extends to grandparents and to grandchildren; but upon failure of relatives to relieve or maintain a person in need, society as a whole assumes the burden through its various state and county agencies.

3. DO DISTANT RELATIVES OR STATE AND COUNTY AGENCIES PROVIDING FUNDS FOR SUPPORT HAVE ANY RECOURSE FOR RECOVERY FROM THE MORE IMMEDIATE RELATIVES WHO HAVE ILLEGALLY AVOIDED OR DESERTED THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPORT?

Yes, the law provides remedies for this, but it is up to the person or agency that provided the support to initiate action for recovery.

4. WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REASONABLE AND NECESSARY EXPENSES OF THE FAMILY AND THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN?

The reasonable and necessary expenses are chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife or either of them.

5. AM I LIABLE AS A PARENT FOR THE ACTIONS OF MY CHILDREN?

The parent or parents of a minor child under the age of 18 years is liable for actual damages to person or property caused by unlawful acts of the child.

However, a parent who is not entitled to legal custody of the minor child at the time of the unlawful acts is not liable for damages.

The legal obligation is, however, limited to:

- a) Not more than \$1,000 for any one act.
- b) Not more than \$2,000 payable to the same claimant, for two or more acts.

The term "person" includes firm, association, partnership or corporation.

6. CAN A WIFE EVER BE ORDERED IN A DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE TO PAY HER HUSBAND ALIMONY UNDER PRESENT IOWA LAW?

Yes, under present Iowa law the court may require either the husband or the wife to pay alimony, maintenance or any other term used to describe such obligations.

Laws Governing Welfare of Children

7. IN THE EVENT OF A DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE WHICH PARENT IS LIABLE FOR CHILD SUPPORT UNDER PRESENT IOWA LAW?

After hearing all of the evidence that both parties wish to submit the court makes this decision; and may require either the husband or the wife to pay child support which may include the cost of a college education for a child between the ages of 18 and 22 years.

8. IF BOTH THE HUSBAND AND THE WIFE ARE GOOD PARENTS AND WANT CUSTODY OF THE CHILD, HOW DOES THE COURT DECIDE?

The court hears all of the evidence and witnesses of both parties before making a decision and may appoint an attorney to make independent investigations and represent the interests of a minor child of the parties. What is best for the child is the prime concern of the court.

9. ONCE THE COURT MAKES ITS DECISION ON THE QUESTIONS OF ALIMONY, CHILD SUPPORT AND CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN, IS IT EVER CHANGED?

The court retains jurisdiction to hear applications for modification of its decree and can modify it if a change in time and circumstances so warrant.

10. ARE ADOPTED CHILDREN TREATED THE SAME UNDER THE LAW REGARDING THEIR SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS TO THEIR ADOPTIVE PARENTS AND THEIR ADOPTIVE PARENTS' OBLIGATIONS TO THEM?

An adopted child has the same responsibilities and rights as that of a natural born child.

11. CAN THE STATE EVER TAKE A CHILD AWAY FROM ITS PARENTS?

No, but it does initiate proceedings to bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court if it believes him or her to be delinquent, dependent or abused and the court has the power to sever the child-parent relationship.

12. ARE THE PARENTS NOTIFIED AND GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD BEFORE ANY ACTION IS TAKEN?

Yes, after a hearing, the court may take the child away from his parents or leave him or her in the custody of his or her parents whichever inures to the best interest of the child.

13. WHAT SPECIFICALLY IS THE PUBLIC POLICY OF IOWA REGARDING THE CARE, PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF CHILDREN?

The policy with regard to dependent and delinquent children is stated in Section 232.1 of the Code of Iowa:

"...each child coming within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall receive, preferably in his home, the care, guidance, and control that will conduce to his welfare and the best interests of the state, and that when he is removed from the control of his parents, the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which he should have been given."

The policy on abused children as set forth in

Section 235A.1 is:

"Children in this state are in urgent need of protection from physical abuse...to provide the greatest possible protection to victims or potential victims of abuse through encouraging the increased reporting of suspected cases of such abuse, insuring the thorough and prompt investigation of these reports, and providing rehabilitative services, where appropriate and whenever possible to abused children and their families which will stabilize the home environment so that the family can remain intact without further danger to the child."

Tax, Marriage and Property Settlement

14. HOW DOES A CHANGE IN MARITAL STATUS AFFECT THE FILING OF TAX RETURNS?

The determination of whether an individual is married shall be made as of the close of her/his tax year unless her/his spouse dies during the tax year, in which case such determination shall be made as of the date of such death. An individual legally separated from her/his spouse under a decree of divorce or separated maintenance shall not be considered as married.

15. WHAT ARE THE GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE (DISSOLUTION) IN IOWA?

A marriage may be dissolved when the court finds that there has been a breakdown of the marriage relationship to the extent that the legitimate objects of matrimony have been destroyed and there remains no reasonable likelihood that the marriage can be preserved. What constitutes such a breakdown is subject to the interpretation of the court. At least one witness, besides the person bringing the action, must testify concerning the relationship of the parties.

15. WHO GETS THE HOME AND OTHER PROPERTY?

The court decides how all real estate and personal property will be divided.

The following general formula is used as a guideline by the court in arriving at a fair determination of financial or property rights and obligations of the parties in a dissolution action:

A. PREMARITAL CRITERIA:

1. Social position and living standards of each party.
2. Their respective ages.
3. Their respective mental or physical condition.

4. What each sacrificed or contributed, financially or otherwise, to the marriage.
5. The training, education and abilities of each party.

B. POSTMARITAL CRITERIA:

1. Duration of the marriage.
2. Number of children, their respective ages, physical or mental conditions, and relative parental as opposed to financial needs.
3. Net worth of property acquired, contributions of each party thereto by labor or otherwise, net worth and present income of each party.
4. Present physical and mental health of each party.
5. Earning capacity of each party.
6. Life expectancy of each party.
7. Any extraordinary sacrifice, devotion or care by either spouse in furtherance of a happy marriage or in preservation of the marital relationship.
8. Present standards of living and ability of one party to pay balanced against relative needs of the other.
9. Any other relevant factors which will aid in reaching a fair and equitable determination as to respective rights and obligations of the parties.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF POLK COUNTY

Most people seeking a divorce, or as we call it in Iowa, a dissolution of marriage, have questions which they ask of their attorney. What follows are the most common questions asked and the answers to those questions. This does not mean that there will not be other questions, and one should always be free to ask questions so they can better understand the process of dissolution and its affect on their lives and that of their family. You should also remember that the dissolution of your marriage is only one aspect of the process of terminating that marriage. There are a number of other issues that also have to be resolved at that time and many of these questions highlight the understanding of those additional problems by people who seek dissolution of their marriage.

1. HOW LONG IS IT GOING TO TAKE TO GET A DISSOLUTION OF MY MARRIAGE?

The time period for dissolution of marriages varies from marriage to marriage. The law requires certain time sequences: There is a ninety day waiting period after the papers have been served on the respondent. (The respondent is the party who is being sued for dissolution; the petitioner is the party bringing the action.) If we do not have any problems in serving the court papers on the respondent, and there is no contest between the parties in regard to the issues such as child custody, the amount of support, and who will pay the bills, the dissolution case will generally take approximately 120 days. However, if there are delays in serving the papers, there are hearings that are held on temporary matters such as child custody and support, and the parties cannot agree as to the disposition of the children, then generally cases like

that can run six months to even a year before the case is finally decided.

2. HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

The only costs that are involved to a client of the Legal Aid Society are the charges that are made by the clerk of the court in filing the papers which is \$5, the Sheriff in serving the papers which generally averages \$5, and then the cost of additional filing of papers, the final hearing and the payment to the court reporter for transcribing the testimony at that final hearing. Altogether the cost averages out at somewhere between \$30 and \$40. Again, if there are a series of hearings and a contest between the parties the costs can be fairly high -- \$100 to \$200.

It is always our practice to discuss in advance with the client what the cost of the various steps that we might take will be so the client understands that and is prepared to pay those costs when they are due. Each client is asked to pay approximately \$20 at the time the papers are prepared for filing and the balance of the costs at the time of the final hearing.

In the event the papers that are to be served on the respondent need to be published because we cannot locate the respondent, then there is an additional charge for publishing notice in the newspaper. That cost, at the present time, is approximately \$32.

3. IF MY HUSBAND IS ORDERED TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT AND FAILS TO PAY DO I HAVE TO PERMIT HIM TO SEE THE CHILDREN?

The obligation to pay child support is a separate obligation and is not tied to the equal obligation to permit visitation. Non-payment of child support is cause for a person to be found in contempt of court, and in some circumstances is a crime with punishment in jail. A person who does not pay child support is still entitled to visit with his children, and the person denying that visitation privilege may also be found to be in contempt of court. We have found that a parent who visits his children will almost always want to provide some type of financial support for those children. Therefore, we encourage our clients to make certain that visitation is made available to maintain the other parent's interest. Being a parent is not simply providing money, and children generally need the attention of both parents whether those parents live together or not.

4. MY HUSBAND HAS BEATEN ME AND/OR THE CHILDREN IN THE PAST -- CAN I GET A RESTRAINING ORDER THAT PREVENTS HIM FROM COMING ON THE PROPERTY? CAN I GET A PERMANENT RESTRAINING ORDER?

It is possible to get restraining orders of a temporary nature where there have been acts of violence committed and the present threat of violence exists. Most judges will not grant restraining orders based upon speculation that violence will occur. It is also

unlikely that a judge will enter a permanent restraining order, particularly if there are children involved. It is necessary to have a restraining order to secure the cooperation of the police department or sheriff's office in preventing violence from occurring. To secure a restraining order requires a hearing before the judge, and notice to be given to the respondent concerning the hearing. These hearings usually last approximately one hour, but if they are combined with an application for child support and temporary custody, can last as long as one to two days.

5. MY HUSBAND AND I HAVE SEVERAL DEBTS -- WHO PAYS THOSE DEBTS?

Usually the court will consider the payment of outstanding debts at the same time that the court considers child support and other financial obligations. If both of the parties are employed making approximately the same amount of money it is not unusual then for the court to order the payment by both parties of the bills, usually on a 50-50 basis. However, if there are children at home requiring the care of the mother, the obligation to pay the bills may be directed to the husband as part of the child support obligation. In other words, the amount of child support that the husband will be ordered to pay will reflect the court's order that the husband pay the bills.

An ongoing problem usually occurs where the husband is ordered to pay the mortgage payments and other bills in which there is a security interest in the household furnishings which are given to the wife and children. If the husband does not pay those bills it means that the house could be foreclosed, and the household goods repossessed. One of the possible solutions to that particular problem is to increase the amount of child support adequately enough to cover the payments of these bills by the mother who has the custody of the children. Of course, debts that are incurred of a personal nature usually will be ordered paid by that person.

All too many times the debts of the parties have been a contributing factor to the breakup of the marriage and usually because the family simply does not have enough money to meet the demands of their debts and living expenses. It makes it extremely difficult for the attorney and the judge to divide responsibility when there is not sufficient money to begin with.

6. MY HUSBAND HAS TOLD ME THAT IF I DON'T AGREE TO SETTLING THE CASE AS HE DIRECTS THAT HE WILL TAKE THE CHILDREN FROM ME, OR HE CLAIMS THAT THE DISSOLUTION OF OUR MARRIAGE IS MY FAULT AND THAT HE CAN TAKE THE CHILDREN FROM ME FOR THAT REASON.

Custody of the children is determined by the court on the basis of what is in the best interest of

those children, and not the fault of either of the parents. Although many years ago a father was always entitled to his children the law changed and shifted the rights more to the mother than to the father. Most recently the Iowa court has held that neither parent has a presumption in their favor when it comes to the custody of their children. This means that the court must weigh each circumstance differently and then determine which parent is most likely to provide the best environment for the children.

Generally speaking courts have given custody of the children if they are five years or younger to the mother. After that age the courts are usually divided as to which parent will receive the children. Courts rarely will divide children among parents. Because judges realize the traumatic affect a dissolution of marriage has on children, the court will most likely award the children to that parent whose plan for the care of the children is the least disruptive of their normal life, friends, and school. Iowa does not recognize "fault" as a factor in dissolution of marriage, and consequently such evidence has little or no bearing on the custody of children.

7. I MAY WANT TO LEAVE THE STATE OF IOWA AND TAKE MY CHILDREN WITH ME; MUST I GET COURT APPROVAL?

Yes, the court will require that it be consulted prior to removing children from the state of Iowa. As

long as there are minor children involved the court has continuing jurisdiction over the parties and the children. For that reason courts do not like to have children removed from the state without their knowledge and approval. Removal of the children from the state may be significant grounds for a change of custody. Taking the children from the state without the court's approval or the approval of the other parent could result in a change of custody being granted by the court which would be enforced in the state where the children are taken.

8. I HAVE RECEIVED AN ORDER REQUIRING ME TO ATTEND AN INTERVIEW BY A SOCIAL WORKER AS A PART OF THE DIS-SOLUTION PROCESS. DO I HAVE TO ATTEND THAT COUNSELING SESSION, AND DO I HAVE TO ATTEND SESSIONS IN REGARD TO RECONCILIATION?

The court has the power to order both parties to attend counseling to determine whether or not there is a possibility that the marriage might be saved. Both parties are required to obey the court's orders, and if that includes attending counseling sessions, they must attend. If the marriage cannot be saved that will come out very clearly in those counseling sessions and could be very good evidence to be used at the time of the hearing. Also, the counseling sessions are designed to prepare the person for their future life so that they might not make the same mistakes as they did in the past. We always encourage our clients to

undergo counseling even when there is no question that a dissolution of their marriage will be granted and desired. Problems relating to the children as well as their own self image can be discussed and handled at these counseling sessions.

9. WHAT CAN I DO NOW THAT THE PAPERS ARE FILED?

While the case is pending final hearing both parties can live a basically normal life as they will in the future. They can "date" and of course they can also attempt reconciliation which could involve living together as husband and wife. Neither one of these factors in and of themselves will disqualify them for a dissolution of their marriage. However, their conduct during this period of time will be under observation as it relates to the custody of the children. Having the responsibility of the care of the children does limit the freedom of the individuals and the type of lifestyle they can follow. Their first responsibility is to their children.

10. WHAT HAPPENS IF HE GETS AN ATTORNEY?

We would hope that both parties might be represented by an attorney. Many times this prevents disputes from occurring, and generally means that the case will move along more smoothly. The mere securing of an attorney cannot change the results. Since Iowa has changed its system to a no fault system the

responsibility of decision is almost entirely that of the judge and very little between the parties and their attorneys. If a contest does develop, the judge may order a third attorney to be available to represent the children's interests and require outside investigation by court officials to aid the court in arriving in its decision. However, a thorough attorney will create confidence in the client and will aid in securing the most advantageous settlement of whatever disputes occur. If you do not have confidence in your attorney you should discuss that lack of confidence with the attorney and the possibility of securing a new attorney.

11. BECAUSE I HAVE NOT RECEIVED ADEQUATE SUPPORT, I HAVE HAD TO APPLY FOR ADC. WHY HAVEN'T I RECEIVED IT?

A person should apply for ADC as early as they think there is a possibility they may have to depend on that form of financial assistance. Most recipients of ADC are temporary. It is a program under the social security system designed to provide continuing support for children. Once an application has been made a person should receive their first check within 60 days. An attorney can help in that process to make certain that the local welfare office does its job and on time. There are also county relief funds available during the interim period of time. Applications need to be made for those funds and again your attorney

should be able to help. Never hesitate to apply for ADC funds. Such funds can provide stability during the interim period of time as well as providing job training, medical services and other benefits that will aid you and your children.

12. BOTH OF US ARE EMPLOYED, AND NOW THAT I HAVE CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN, WHO GETS TO CLAIM THE CHILDREN FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES?

The federal income tax law generally requires that exemptions are to be given only to those individuals who contribute 50 percent or more of their income toward the support of the individual claimed. Many times neither parent can justify the 50 percent requirement and consequently it is a good practice to reach some agreement as to which parent will claim what children. Usually the person who has the greatest tax liability or the person who has the need for the most money will claim the children.

The court will make a decision on that matter if it is presented as an issue to the court. The internal revenue service does not have to follow the decree, but can require the parties to prove that they have contributed 50 percent or more toward the support of any child claimed by them. This is why an agreement between the parties is preferred.

SUMMARIZATION OF CURRENT LAWS
AFFECTING CHILD SUPPORT.

The enforcement of child support obligations is a complex matter, affected by a number of interrelated laws. An attempt is being made here to summarize the most important laws involved. It should be noted at the outset that this simplistic approach could result in a misunderstanding of the full effect of such laws unless reviewed under the guidance of an attorney with a domestic relations background.

Statutory Provisions Relating To Responsibility
Of Absent Parents.

General Provisions

The law provides that both parents are jointly, and severally, responsible for the support of their minor, dependent children. The duty of support extends also to the putative (supposed) father of an illegitimate child. This joint, and several, responsibility of both parents is inherent in the common law duty of support as well.

(Sections 252.2 and 252.3, Code of Iowa, 1975.)

It is unlawful for a parent willfully to fail to support his child under 18 years of age, whom he has a legal obligation to support. This statute makes failure to pay support a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or both. (Section 233.1(5)).

Every person who shall, without good cause, willfully neglect or refuse to maintain or provide for his legitimate, or legally adopted, child or children shall be guilty of "desertion." Desertion is a felony under the statute punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than one year, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months. (Section 731.1)

Provisions For Initiation Of Proceedings For Establishing A Court Order For Support.

The criminal sanctions stated above are available and can be imposed with or without a previous court order setting out the specific obligations of support. However, the most common process for enforcement of support is the use of civil contempt of court, which requires a previous court order setting a specific periodic obligation for support. The procedure brings a contempt action for failure to comply with the court order. There are three methods available for securing such an order for support: Dissolution of Marriage, Paternity Action and the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act.

Dissolution Of Marriage

The entry of both temporary orders for child support during the pending of the dissolution action and permanent orders for child support are required to be set forth in the final decree. In such matters, the attorney representing the party retaining custody of the children secures the court order for permanent support in the final decree where

the court has personal jurisdiction of the absent parent, who has been personally served within the state with notice of the proceedings. (Chapter 598, Code of Iowa, 1975)

Paternity Action

Chapter 675, Code of Iowa, 1975, provides for proceedings to establish paternity and for the order of a regular periodic payment of child support. Section 675.8 allows for the initiation of proceedings.

"The proceedings may be brought by the mother, or other interested person, or if the child is, or likely to be a public charge, by the authorities charged with its support."

There is a provision in the law for a lump sum agreement or compromise which, if approved by the court, bars further remedies for securing further support. The compromise is only available for the parent of an illegitimate child. Such agreements are usually for a nominal amount when compared to the normal obligation of support over a period of years.

There is a two-year statute of limitation for initiating action to establish paternity of the child, unless the putative father has acknowledged paternity either in writing or by furnishing some support for the child.

Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Of Support

The Iowa version of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act is set forth in Chapter 252.A Code of Iowa, 1975. This chapter provides the procedure for securing a court order for support where the absent parent is located in another state. The chapter can also be used for establishing a court order for support where the parties have separated.

This act is currently under attack in Iowa. It has been ruled unconstitutional by the Des Moines County District Court and a case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa. If the unconstitutional ruling is upheld by the Supreme Court, Iowa will be the only state without a Uniform Enforcement of Support Act. The District Court's ruling was based on "objectionable" language of the act contained in Section 252A.3 which sets forth the father's obligation for support of a child until age 18 and then sets forth the following obligation for the mother:

"A mother in one state is hereby declared to be liable for the support of her child or children under 18 years of age residing or found in the same state or in another state having substantially similar or reciprocal laws, whenever the father of such child or children is dead, cannot be found, or is incapable of supporting such child or children..."

The Des Moines County District Court ruled that this restriction of the liability of the mother to these limited circumstances was a denial to the father of equal protection of the laws. The restriction is, of course, likewise contrary to the joint, and several, liability of the parents under statutory and common law of Iowa.

Enforcement Of Court Orders And Legal Duty To Support.

Every attempt should be made to secure voluntary compliance with court orders and the legal duty of support. Only when this is impossible should one resort to enforcement by the contempt of court process or by filing of criminal charges. Even then it is important that the purpose for using such enforcement tools should always be to motivate and encourage future activity--to encourage payment of support rather than to punish for past conduct.

Contempt Of Court

Enforcement by contempt of court is usually preferred over that of criminal process because the payments resulting from the contempt of court action are paid through the Clerk of the District Court and are easily monitored and reviewed to determine if payments are being regularly made. Each of the statutes for initiation of support orders provide for specific contempt of court proceedings for failure to comply with said orders. The contempt of court sections under the

Code of Iowa are as follows:

Dissolution of Marriage, Sections 598.23 and 598.24

Uniform Support of Dependents Law, Section 252A.6,

sub-paragraph 13

Paternity of Children, Section 675.37

New Legislation Affecting Child Support Enforcement.

In 1972, Iowa organized, within the Department of Social Services, a Child Support Recovery Unit specifically for the purpose of enforcing the child support obligations of absent parents of children receiving Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) benefits. Over the past year, that program has been extended statewide and child support recoveries have increased from the \$1.3 million recovered annually prior to implementation to the current annual recovery rate in excess of \$4 million.

Public Law 93-647 enacted by the U. S. Congress in December, 1974, and signed into law by the President on January 4, 1975, has a tremendous impact upon that program. The legislation, to become effective July 1, 1975, requires each state to have a state plan for child support such as the one now in effect in the Iowa Department of Social Services. Among the many requirements of such a state plan are that it provide child support collection or paternity determination services to non-welfare recipients on an application and fee basis.

Other significant provisions are:

1. Effective January 1, 1975, the salaries and other means of compensation to employees of the United States Government, or instrumentalities (such as postal employees) shall be subject to attachment. This is especially important in dealing with active or retired members of the armed forces.

2. The welfare recipient shall for a period of 15 months beginning July 1, 1975, be enabled to receive 40 percent of the first \$50 of such amounts collected monthly.

3. As a condition of eligibility for ADC assistance the applicant for or recipient of shall be required--

a. To assign the state any rights to support both due and delinquent, from any other person at the time assignment is executed.

b. To cooperate with the State in establishing paternity and in obtaining support payments for the child or children involved.

State Conforming Legislation.

Iowa will need to adopt legislation providing the extension of the child support enforcement service to non-welfare recipients. The Department of Social Services has submitted a bill to provide conforming state legislation.

A few of the significant advantages of the bill are as follows:

1. Expands the definition of the word "state" to permit reciprocity with foreign jurisdictions, such as Canada, which have similar laws.

2. Provides specifically for payment through the Clerks of the District Court.

3. Permits a court to determine paternity under some circumstances in reciprocal proceedings.

4. Permits registration of support orders entered in other states.

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CASSETTES AND TAPES

Material recorded at the "Child of the Future" Conference held at
The University of Iowa, February 7, 1974

The Impact of Public Policy and the Child	Cathy Williams	1 hour
A Step Toward a Child Free Society: Implications for the Child	Thomas Walz	90 min.
The Child and Death	David Belgum	35 min.
Alternative Models in Education	David Hall	90 min.
The Child of the Single Parent	Stephen Wieting	90 min.
The Impact of Genetics and Medical Technology	Charles Johnson	1 hour
Peer Influence	Lowell Schoer	1 hour
Values Clarification	Carol Harder	2 hours
The Child and Economic Policies (Panel)	W. Stanley Good	90 min.
The Child of Working Parents	William Matthes	1 hour
The Child in Major Crises	William Stone	30 min.
Education's Responsibility to the Culturally Different Child	Paul Retish	90 min.
Discussion on Day Care	Betty Caldwell	90 min.
The Child of the Future	Urie Bronfenbrenner	1 hour
Child Agression and TV Violence	Leonard Eron	35 min.
Design of Environments for Children	Jerry Allan	1 hour
The Rights of Children	Brian Fraser	1 hour
The Child in China, Russia and the United States	Urie Bronfenbrenner & Betty Caldwell	2 hours
Who Are Our Children?	Benjamin Spock	2 hours
The Needs of Children in Changing Family Patterns	Betty Caldwell	90 min.
Where Do We Go From Here?	Benjamin Spock	1 hour

Recordings available from "The Adolescent" Conference
Held at the University of Iowa February 5-7, 1975

1. Keynote Address-- Dr. Gisela Konopka (In recording, speech is clearly audible but somewhat distorted due to technical problems) 90 minutes
2. "The Adolescent and Educational Options"-- Dr. Wayne Jennings 90 minutes
3. PANEL: "Alternatives in Education"-- Dr. Wayne Jennings, Helen Mullan, Judith Hampton, Lyle Reeves 90 minutes
4. "Early Adolescence"-- Dr. Marilee Scaff (substituting for Dr. Robert Coles) 60 minutes
5. "Children of Crisis- Community, Family Influence"-- Judge Lisa Richette, Mayor Robert Benedict (both substituting for Dr. Robert Coles) 120 minutes
6. Plenary Session-- Judge Lisa Richette 90 minutes
7. PANEL: "The American Adolescent in Fiction and in Fact"
Dr. James Wiebler
"The Early Adolescent" Dr. Marilee Scaff
"Giving Youth A Piece of the Action" Mayor Robert Benedict
"A Therapy Approach for Youth on Chemical Dependencies"
Dr. U. Arya and Dr. Becka Johnson
90 minutes
8. Concluding Plenary Session-- Judge Lisa Richette 30 minutes

MINI LECTURES

9. "Adolescent as Consumer/Markets, Pressure, Powers"-- Charlotte Young and Prof. Karen Hull 60 minutes
10. "The Runaway"-- Dr. Charles Johnson, et. al. 60 minutes
11. "The Adolescent and Family Support System"-- Patrick J. McDonald 60 minutes
12. "Our Forgotten Concern, The Talented Youth"-- Ruth Bloom 90 minutes
13. "Education of Adolescents for Parenthood"-- E. Dollie Wolverton 120 minutes
14. "Personal Rights of the Adolescent"-- Elizabeth Clarke 60 minutes
15. "Alternatives to Traditional Institutional Care"-- Dave Schuldt, David Berger, Morris Adams, Michael Ryan 60 minutes

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