

## **OUER VERVREEMDING VAN KINDERS DEUR DIE ANDER OUER – YOLINDA THOMAS**

Hoe kan kinders emosioneel mishandel word deur 'n ouer? Die woord Emosie word beskryf in die Pharos Verklarende Woordeboek as “wat op dié gevoel 'n beroep doen asook die innerlike lewe en denke”. Dus elke mens ervaar emosies soos: liefde, vreugde, vrees, hartseer en woede.

Wanneer twee ouers besluit om te skei, word die kinders in die gesin die meeste geraak. Kinders wil nie hoor dat hulle nie meer as gesin gesien gaan word nie en dat een van die ouers uit die huis gaan trek nie. Kinders wil by albei ouers wees, ongeag hoe die ouers teenoor hulle optree. Dus wanneer een ouer die kinders begin vervreem van die ander ouer, begin ons praat van *Parental Alienation (PA)*, in Afrikaans: Ouer Vervreemding (OV). Hiermee saam kom dan *Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS)*, in Afrikaans Ouer Vervreemding Sindroom (OVS) en nog verder *Parental Alienation Disorder (PAD)*, in Afrikaans Ouer Vervreemding Siektetoestand (OVST)

Die ontstaan en definisie volgens Wikipedia werp meer lig hierop: In 1976 is dit eers 'n “patologiese riglyn” genoem en het die term verwys na die situasie waarin 'n kind sonder rede die ouer wat nie as voog aangestel is nie, begin verwerp en verstoot.

Die terms OV en OVS is deur wyle Dr Richard A. Gardner in 1985 deur hom voorgestel gebaseer op sy patologiese riglyne en sy ondervindinge met kinders van geskeide ouers vanaf 1980. Gardiner beskryf OVS as die beskermingsmeganisme van die kind deur een ouer te kritiseer en af te breek om die ander ouer tevrede te stel wat skuldig is aan OV tydens voogdyskapbepalings van die kinders in egskeiding.

Gardner lig die volgende agt simptome uit wat in 'n kind te voorskyn kom teen die verwerpte ouer:

- 1) Veldtog van vernedering en haat teen die geteikende ouer;
- 2) Swak, belaglike, kinderagtige/ligsinnige bewyse van haat en verkleinering van die een ouer;
- 3) Gebrek aan die gemis van die ouer wat onder verdenking is;
- 4) Streng oortuiging dat die besluit om die een ouer te verwerp hul eie besluit is;
- 5) Beywering van kind om gunsteling ouer te ondersteun (juis die ouer wat vervreemding aanhits);
- 6) Die gebrek aan skuldgevoelens oor die behandeling van die ouer wat vervreemding veroorsaak;
- 7) Gebruik van die ouer se woordeskat en toekoms visie juis van die ouer wat vervreemding toepas;
- 8) Die afkraak/slegmaak van grootouers en vriende van die vervreemde ouer.

Gardner verdeel die OVS in drie kategorieë naamlik: ligte-, gematigde- en ernstige vlak.

Die siektetoestand kan behandel word deur die kind te verwyder van die ouer wat die vervreemding toepas en in die sorg van die ouer te plaas wat vervreemd was van die kind. Behandeling moet ook dadelik begin word met die kind en ouers.

Om meer te wete te kom, lees die opvolgartikels in die volgende uitgawes van Eastern Times. Kommentaar op hierdie artikel kan gestuur word na [info1@easterntimes.co.za](mailto:info1@easterntimes.co.za).

### **KINDERWET 38 VAN 2005 SEKSIE 35 – WEIERING VAN TOEGANG OF ONTSEGGING OM OUERLIKE REGTE EN VERANTWOORDELIKHEDEN UIT TE OEFEN. –**

35.(1) “Enige persoon wat sorg of bewaring van 'n kind het en wat in stryd met 'n bevel van enige hof of met 'n ouerlike regte en verantwoordelikhede ooreenkoms wat in werking getree het soos in artikel 22(4) bedoel, 'n ander persoon wat toegang tot daardie kind of ouerlike regte en verantwoordelikhede ten opsigte van daardie kind ingevolge daardie bevel of ooreenkoms het, ontsê om sodanige toegang of sodanige regte en verantwoordelikhede uit te oefen of wat daardie persoon verhoed om sodanige toegang of sodanige regte en verantwoordelikhede uit te oefen is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by strafbevinding strafbaar met 'm boete of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar.”

**KONTAK YOLINDA THOMAS OM BY ORGANISASIE AAN TE SLUIT OM ONS KINDERS TE RED**

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## **PARENTAL ALIENATION OF CHILDREN BY THE OTHER PARENT – YOLINDA THOMAS**

How can children be emotional abused by one parent? The word Emotional according to the Pharos Explanatory Dictionary explain it as to appeal on the emotional feeling as well as the inner life and thoughts. Thus every person experience feelings such as : love, joy, fear, grief and rage.

When two people decide to get divorced, the children is usually in the middle and are effected the most. Children do not want to hear that they are not going to be a family anymore and that the one parent are going to move out of the home. Children want s to be with both parents, and does not care how the parents react to them as long as they feel loved by both parents. Therefore when one parent start to alienate the children from the other parent we called it *Parental Alienation (PA)* and furthermore *Parental Alienation Syndrome (PAS)* together with *Parental Alienation Disorder (PAD)*.

This term is coined by Dr Richard A. Gardner in the early 1980's. According to Wikipedia this syndrome was seen as a "pathology guideline in 1976 and refer to the situation where a child , on an ongoing basis, belittles and insults one parent without justification who was not granted custody, due to a combination of factors, including indoctrination by the other parent. The concept of one parent attempting to separate the children from the other parent as punishment of part of a divorce have been defined by Gardner as a syndrome and disorder. This Alienation has nothing to do with gender and is totally a custody dispute when one parent will do anything to belittle and insult the other parent through the children.

Dr Richard A.Gardner described PAS as a preoccupation by the child with criticism and deprecation of a parent and state the following eight symptoms, children will do to the targeted parent:

- 1) These include a campaign of denigration and hatred against the targeted parent;
- 2) Weak, absurd or frivolous rationalizations for this deprecation and hatred for the other parent;
- 3) The lack of the usual ambivalence about the targeted parent;
- 4) The strong assertions that the decision to reject the parent is theirs alone;
- 5) The reflexive support of the favoured parent in the conflict;
- 6) The lack of guilt over the treatment of the alienated parent;
- 7) The use of borrowed scenarios and phrases from the alienated parent;
- 8) The denigration not just of the targeted parent but also the parent's extend family and friends.

Therefore Gardner have devided PAS in mild, moderate and severe levels.

### **CHILDRENS ACT 38 OF 2005, SECTION 35 – REFUSAL OF ACCESS OF REFUSAL TO EXERCISE PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITES AND RIGHTS**

35.(1) "Any person having care of custody of a child who, contrary to an order of any court or to a parental responsibilities and rights agreement that has taken effect as contemplated in section 22(4), refuses another person who has access to that child or who holds parental responsibilities and rights in respect of that child in terms of that order or agreement to exercise such access or such responsibilities and rights or who prevents that person from exercising such access or such responsibilities and rights is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

**CONTACT YOLINDA THOMAS TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION TO SAVE OUR CHILDREN**

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***PARENTAL ALIENATION  
AWARENESS ORGANIZATION  
PAAO***



***PARENTAL ALIENATION OF  
CHILDREN***

***HELP SAVE OUR CHILDREN***

***AND TARGETED PARENTS***

***SOUTH AFRICA, PRETORIA***

***25 APRIL 2013***

**OUERVERVREEMDING**  
**BEWUSTHEID ORGANISASIE**  
**OVBO**



**OUERVERVREEMDING VAN**  
**KINDERS**  
**HELP OM ONS KINDERS**  
**EN GETEIKENDE OUERS TE**  
**RED**  
**SUID-AFRIKA, PRETORIA**  
**25 APRIL 2013**