FILED
AUG 26 1982
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF BROCKSHUS

UPON THE PETITION OF)
BETTY JEAN BROCKSHUS,)
Petitioner-Appellant,)
AND CONCERNING)
LLOYD ALFRED BROCKSHUS,)
Respondent-Appellee.)

Filed August 26, 1982
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Appeal from Polk District Court, Gene L. Needles, Judge.

Petitioner-appellant mother appeals the trial court decree of dissolution that granted custody of the parties' daughter, aged seven, to the father. She also objects to the economic provisions of the decree. AFFIRMED.

Jerry R. Foxhoven, Des Moines, for petitioner-appellant.

Robert Burnett, Jr. Des Moines, for respondent-appellee.

Considered en banc.

PER CURIAM

Petitioner-appellant mother appeals the trial court decree of dissolution that granted custody of the parties' daughter, aged seven, to the father. She also objects to the economic provisions of the decree. We affirm.

The trial court concluded that while both parties could properly care for their child, the father would provide a better environment for her on a long-range basis. The trial court said:

> She admits that for her her job and family are a 50/50 proposition, whereas her husband puts the family first.
>
> Further, Betty's response to several questions indicated that she would indulge the child by buying her whatever she desired.
>
> In addition, Betty's responses indicate that the child would decide what was best for her. Petitioner's attitude appeared to be that "anything was all right as long as it did not interfere with the rights of others," regardless of what effect it might have on the child. Not once did this Court hear from the Petitioner that self-restraint was taught to this child—indeed the opposite seemed to be true. A day-to-day exposure to this would, in the Court's opinion, be harmful for this child.

We agree with the trial court's conclusion that both parents could properly care for their child. In our de novo review of the record based on the criteria set forth in In re Marriage of Winter, 223 N.W.2d 165 (Iowa 1974), there we find no reason to reverse the trial court's judgment.

Under the applicable criteria in Iowa Code § 598.21 (1981), we conclude that the trial court was correct in its division of property and in its orders on the matter of child support.

AFFIRMED.