## Family still helps make life meaningful

This is the first in a series of articles exploring "American Families in Transition." In this article, psychologist Elizabeth Downan arques that while the traditional family may be changing, some form of family is indispensable in giving meaning to our lives.

o 1980, 1982 by the Regents of the University of Califor-

By Elizabeth Douvan special writer

N ALL CULTURES, families perform two cru-cial functions: the nurturance and socializa-tion of children, and the regulation of sexual

expression. today's American families faltering on both

counts?

Many people think so. They point to the acceleration of divorce rates, increased number of runaway wives and children, and simply the fact that neighberhoods are depopulated during the day as both mothers and fathers go off to jobs. bs.
Everyone agrees that the American family today shows signs of strain. But people disagree about where the strain has come from, what it means for the future, and what, if anything, should be done about it. Three main reachens are common:

Flizaheth Douvan is academic coordina-tor of "Families In Transition."

Transition."

She is a psychology professor at the University of Michigan and the Institute for Social Research survey center's director of the family and sex roles program.

of the family and sox roles program. She co-authored "The Adolescent Ex-perience," "Femi-nine Personality and Conflict" and "Inside America."

it. Three main reac-tions are common:

1. The family as'
we know it is dying
and we must work to
recapture the
strengths and and
authority that families had in the 19th
contury.

conflict" and "inside America."

2. The traditional family is dying and it's a good thing. While it served well as a basic organization of life in agrarian societies, modern industrial life will be served better by some new form of human association.

3. The nuclear family will survive the current crisis and the changes in knowledge and technology brought by our 'post-industrial' society. While the family will probably change in serves important weather the face intimacy, meaning, and self-affirmation in addition to its traditional functions of socialisation by oung and regulating sex.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the family is stressed. Changes in our society have increased pressure on families and have created forces that can pull families apart. A century ago industrialization and urbanization brought distruptive change on the farm, family members — including very young children—worked as a cohesive unit to produce what they needed for survival.

worked as a concern of the form the home to shops and factories, this easy, assumed, continuous family interaction and interdependence suffered a major

interaction and interdependence suitered a major. In our own times, other changes have increased the disruptive pressure. The sexual "revolution" reduced the control of family and church over sexual principles and practices.

Some observers altege that other institutions have stripped the family of many of its traditional functions, such as educating the young and nursing the old and infirm, and so have weakened the family. Children raised by permissive parents grew up, these critics say, to be soff-centered and francisslatic," caring only for their own immediate pleasure. Such narcissists might not have families at all, since modern birth control made the pleasure of sex available to them without marriage and certainly without risk of prepanancy.

able to them without marriage and certainly without risk of pregnancy.

OTHER ODSERVERS disagree—"in these allegations: the family may have been attripped of some concey professions, the gandly may have been attripped of some concey, rule in people's lives in other ways.

The separation between family life and community life, which began with industrialization, was pushed too far after the second World War, when the move to the suburbs isolated families from each other and from diverse community activities. Child

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raising became the focus of women's full-time com-mitment and work — and the test of mothers' worth. This emphasis, it is argued, put too much pressure on the parent and the child, and the family became a hothouse. No wonder, then, that some young people might reject the idea of creating families of their

According to this view, the family survived the inAccording to this view, the family survived the industrial revolution and it will survive the information explosion and changes in sex roles and sexual
morality, in fact, these observers assert, some of the
changes may actually strengthen the family.
Women moving into the labor force — even when
their children are young — will provide a more reasonable perspective for child raising. It will again be
seen as part, but not all, of life. Survly such a change
will relieve the child, who has plenty of work to do
becoming an adult without carrying the whole responsibility for parents' lives, meaning, and self-esterm.

CHANGES IN rules and knowledge can also strengthen family ties.

If young people walt longer to marry because they have accest to see before marriage, they may be more realistic about marriage and their choice of partners when they do marry.

IN A COMPLICATED world, the family affirms our whole, most authentic selves. We find affirma-

tion of abilities at work and in our worldly dealings, but the family accepts us for what we ore, not merely for what we do.

Robert Frest would have to go there — they have to see you in. 'Knowing that there is such a place is a great comfort to human beings. Some few hardy individuals may prefer to find all their satisfactions in the market — buying the services which families traditionally provided.

But most people will prefer to form families and look to them for the things that makes the rest of life meaningful.

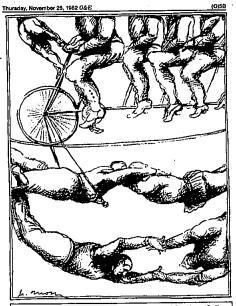
In a recent national study of family, work, and quality of life, my colleagues and I found that Americans recognize that marriage and parenthood are not easy solutions to life's problems.

They say — much more often than people did in similar study in the 1950s — that they have had problems in marriage, somethures requiring professional counseling. But they value marriage and parenthood very highly — more than their Jobs, lesure a solution, or other aspects of their lives. And the their marriages very happy more often than people did with the some have used professional services, the overwheining majority of American adults turn to family members for comfort and advice when they face crises. The family is still the first line of defense in trouble and the central source of meaning and joy for most people.

A 1800 Gailup poll showed the family was the most important element in most Americans' lives by a

In trouble and the central source of meaning and joy for most people. A 1980 Gallup poll showed the family was important element in most Americans' lives by a margin of 9-1.

If we didn't have families, we would probably invent them. And that's apparently what we do. Even if we find that our own particular family won't do—if it has become too oppressive or destructive—we go out and form new ones.



NEXT WEEK: Barbara Laslett of the University of Southern Cali-fornia outlines how markedly our knowledge about the history of the family has changed within the past 15 years.

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