THREE GENERATION OF RUSSIAN FAMILY: BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIPS INTER-GENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION

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Abstract
The article discusses the issues of inter-generational connection, family inheritance and the effects of inter-generational trauma on personality development. The results of the research on inter-generational transmission of behavior and relationship patterns are provided. The study involved three generations of women within one family. The researchers have revealed the relevance of the intensity of interpersonal interaction positions (relating to active and helpless orientations) and the attachment strategies in women of different generations within a single family, which indicates that the women of the older generation influence their descendants.

Key words: *attachment, intergeneration trauma, generations, continuity, inter-generation transmission*

1. INTRODUCTION

The researchers have been concerned about the problem of intergenerational relations for several centuries. The role of the generation in the development of human civilization, the society and the state are examined in the context of the general historical approach. This approach allows us to carry out the comparative analysis of the age structure of participants of different social groups, to analyze the historical role of the generation, the inter-generational communication specificity in different historical periods.

The demographers are focused on the study of socio-aging processes and the age structure, the quantitative regularities of population reproduction. For example, they leave aside the qualitative aspects of the generational processes, and mutual exchange of activities of the representatives of different age strata in society, problems of succession and the change of generations.

Ethnographic studies estimate the composition, the origin (the genesis), and cultural-historical relations of the peoples of the world, their material and spiritual culture, and their everyday life peculiarities. Interaction between generations is seen as an ethnogenesis process and as a way to develop the stereotypical behavior.

Traditionally in the Humanities the interaction between generations is considered as a factor that ensures the dynamics of historical development (Mannheim 1994), and it is characterized in the aspect of the “the generation gap” (Ortega y Gasset 1994), the eternal conflict in parent-child relationships (S. Freud). The modern researchers state the aggravation of the conflict between generations and the maximum inter-generational gap. The bases for this approach are objectively existing contradictions between generations as an important ground of human history. However, the aspect of real connection, and the continuity of generations is ignored.

The interest in the psychological research of the families in the vertical (inter-generational) cut that links livelihoods of families with a family history and with the children's experience of spouses occurred in the 50-ies of the last century in psychology and psychotherapy family. The phenomena of family history and inter-generational transmission of information in the family are in the focus of attention (Bowen 1978; Schutzenberger 1998; Boszormenyi-Nagy & Spark 1984; and others), interpersonal interaction and the transfer of these patterns through the generations (Dolto 2013; Boszormenyi-Nagy & Spark 1984; and others), protective mechanisms in the family (myths, beliefs, legends, and so on). In the framework of practical psychology and psychotherapy there exist some methods for the analysis of family history such as genogram (Bowen 1978) and genosociogram (Schutzenberger 1998). At present the development of the world psychology studies actively the

problem of "the release of children to an independent living", problems of the education of grandchildren, the relations of the middle generation and their aging parents, the structure of social relations in old age. In Russian psychology, the problem of relationships between the generations in the family reveals mostly the problems of the generation gap (Kon 2003; Krasnova, Liders 2002), pathologic reproduction of experience, values, scripts from generation to generation (Eidemiller, Justickis 2002), the resource role of inter-generational relations in difficult life situations (Baker, Gippenreiter 1995), the impact of parental family on marriage and mental health of its members, the importance of the role of grandparents in education of grandsons (Krasnova 2002), the inter-generational processes in the modern family (Postnikova 2008).

The broadcast processes in generations of the family including the inter-generational transmission patterns of the relationship of the individual to himself/herself and others and its replay in the context of the family are not still well understood in contemporary studies of inter-generational relations.

2. GENERATION: INTEGRATION AND / OR ALIENATION?

Talking about the generation we usually think of the relatives of one degree of kinship to a common ancestor, that are united by the general conditions of life in the certain historical period of the development of the society.

Postnikova M.I. (2008) has outlined the main provisions and criteria of differentiation of generations: age / age period; historical epoch (the birth of the person and the period of the formation of its identity); the social role in the family (children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, parents, grandparents).

Differentiation of generations allows us to speak about the age of a generation, which corresponds to the stages of ontogenesis, that is determined by the historical development of the society, that influences the development of self-consciousness, its value-semantic sphere. The age of a generation is the period when certain socio-cultural conditions of people (generation) are distinguished with psychological characteristics that are distinctive from previous and subsequent generations that perform a social role in the family and society. The age of a generation may change in different historical periods, respectively the number of simultaneously functioning generations in the society changes as well. As the man evolves, the social development fastens, the life expectancy increases, thus the number of simultaneously living generations increases - children, parents, grandparents, etc. Dynamics and the speed of social changes reduce the age of generations.

The analysis of the literature on the subject of the research allows us to conclude that the emphasis of the studies devoted to the problem of generations is on the study of the relationships between the older generation and the younger one, and the impact of parental generation to the younger generation.

The older generation that turns to be the least susceptible to transformation of external conditions continues to stick to the traditional way of life. It supports the traditional social consciousness and manifests social inertia.

The middle generation that is the parental generation of the relatively young generation that has certain social status in the family and the professional sphere, has a fairly stable system of values. It is not adaptive to the transformation of external conditions, but it does not keep the common tradition.

The younger generation is a special community of people under the age of 25. It is in a stage of the formation of the system of values, the choice of professional and personal life, it does not have a real position on the social ladder, as it can either "inherit" the social status of the family, or it can be characterized by the "future" social status. The younger generation is sensitive to the effects of social conditions, in particular, to the contemporary mass culture.

The relations between generations that depend on the different age form a dynamic system with its own forces of attraction and alienation, convergence and disagreement that make up the reality of life.

Talking about modern Russia, it's worth saying that there are three or even four generations (children, parents, grandparents, great-grandparents). By inertia based on their communication with previous generations the older generation seeks to transfer its experience to the younger ones. But the dramatic changes that have occurred in the world (globalization, computerization, the informatization of the society and so on), bring to an almost complete lack of the demand for this experience and a considerable alienation of the young generation from the generation of our fathers and grandfathers.

The specificity of the conflict of generations in the Russian society is also expressed in the following facts in the opinion of some sociologists (Glotov 2004). Post-socialist reforms in Russia and the destabilization of the country bring to the formation of a certain opinion of the younger generation with the respect to the older generation of dependents. Young people who do not have a clear idea about the life of the older generation, often dramatizes their social position. In the mass consciousness the older generation is often described in a hidden and an explicit form as the useless category of the population. In fact, the state has been implementing a strategy of exclusion of elderly people from the sphere of access to prestigious values, power, and other resources, as well as peripheral position of their problems. Public attention is concentrated on the problems of youth much more than on the problems of persons of the retirement age. There is a transformation of attitude of young people to the older generation in the direction from a traditional respect to a non-traditional, not typical for the Russian mentality, condemnation, censure, reject. Older people have turned out to be a forgotten generation they often lack sympathy, empathy and support from their own children and grandchildren (Krasnova, Leaders, 2002).

Younger generations often lack the clear idea of the life of the older generation that gives rise to prejudice and creates stereotypes, which are projected on inter-generational relationships. The individual may not have enough information about the object and, nevertheless, make judgments, reinforced with feelings and actions. That is the way how stereotypes may appear, when probabilistic information about the reality is transformed into a definitive judgment of the deterministic nature.

The modern relations between younger and older generations are characterized as the ageism. R. Butler (1969), the author of this term describes it as a reflection of the deep anxiety of some young people and middle-aged people, their personal aversion and a feeling of hostility to ageing individuals, diseases, disabilities and the fear of powerlessness, uselessness, and death. A number of researchers underline the special role of the older generation in the preservation of life orientation, stability and internal equilibrium of young family members. Older people are involved in the problems of the close people, they often correlate their own goals and plans with life events of the younger generation.

In a study conducted by the author, there were two questions: how the resource obtained from grandparents is used by the representatives of different age groups; what are the differences in the choice of style of coping strategies between the subjects using the resource of their ancestors, and the others who do not use it.

The study involved 23 students of humanitarian specialties of the Kostroma State University of N.A. Nekrasov, aged from 18 to 19, and 20 of adults aged from 35 to 45 years (sample was matched by sex; groups were mixed).

The analysis of the data showed that the grandparent family as a resource of the coping behavior acts in a different way in different age groups. In the younger age group: the resource was presented in the form of the direct assistance of grandparents to their grandchildren. In the older age group – the resource was generalized experience of the ancestors.

It has been established that all examinees use the resource of the grandparent family (they resort to direct assistance of their grandparents or use their experience) in the following situations: the solution of personal problems (analysis of their own mistakes, overcoming the negative traits and so on), to establish relations with other people. Representatives of the younger age group pointed out the real support of grandparents in such significant personal situations as examinations or diseases of the beloved. Representatives of the older age group indicated the use of the life experience of the ancestors at the decision of household problems, and also in the important choices of life.

On the basis of the data obtained with the usage of the methodology "My letter about grandmother / grandfather" in both age groups conditionally allocated two subgroups in each age group: using the resource of the grandparent family and not using it. At the basis of division into groups there were the following parameters: the search of the direct assistance of the ancestors or their life experience in a difficult life situation; the awareness of respondents that ancestors influenced their development; peculiarities of communication of respondents with grandparents; the presented psychological portraits of the ancestors.

The first group (that used the resource) combined the persons who use the experience of the ancestors in difficult life situations or ask directly their grandparents for help. They note the influence of grandparents, indicate that the ancestors have taught them a lot (to make independent decisions, to be friendly to people, to do household duties etc), they helped to acknowledge the important laws of life, and form vital values and orientations. The representatives of this group have a trust and friendly relationship with the grandparents. In general, they have good enough ideas about their ancestors.

The group of persons that do not use the resource of the grandparent family combined those who do not ask for help from their ancestors and do not copy their life experience in a difficult life situation. They do not notice any significant impact of their grandparents on their own life. The relationship of this group of subjects with their ancestors can be described as superficial, and in some cases even tense. Describing their grandparents, they either gave some general characteristics like "nice", "good people" or had no answers at all.

The analysis of differences in choosing the style of coping strategies between the subjects using the resource of the grandparent family, and those who do not use it showed that persons that do not use the resource of their grandparent families in difficult life situations often choose *avoidance* ($p = 0.033$) and have a higher score on a scale of *diversion* ($p = 0.026$); persons using the resource of the grandparent family ,when they get into difficult life situations, often use productive coping actions: "*immediately take steps to correct the situation"* ($p = 0.007$), "*do what I think is appropriate in this situation"* ($p = 0.043$); those that do not use the resource of the grandparent family, when falling in a difficult life situation, often choose the following coping actions: "*I hope for a miracle"* ($p = 0.007$), "*ask for a piece of advice from a relative or a friend"* ($p = 0.02$), "*watch TV"* ($p = 0.006$).

The analysis of the selection of styles/coping strategies in different age groups proves the age dynamics of the choice of some coping strategies. Young people who do not use the resource of the grandparent family use such strategies as *seeking social support* and *avoidance*. Little experience in solving their problems and immature personality lead to the search of the support of others, or the denial of the existence of the problem.

A slightly different picture in the choice of coping strategies can be seen among adults that do not use the resource. In addition to such strategies as *seeking social support* and *avoidance* that help them in overcoming the life difficulties, they also use *introspective self-blame*.

So, we can say that the grandparent subsystem is a resource for coping behavior. Direct assistance of grandparents, their generalized experience, some family values carried through the years of life, moral norms and patterns of behavior contribute to the fact that modern people are more adaptive to survive in more difficult situations. As a matter of fact people who do not use the resource of the grandparent family, who have lost the connection with the generations of ancestors because of different reasons (moving to a new place, wars, repressions that occurred during the last century, and so on) are not-coping in stressful situations. Since they are deprived of roots, they can rely only on themselves and their close people like friends or the spouses in a difficult life situation. When they face stress, they do not have enough resources for coping with it, thus they have a negative emotional and behavioral reaction.

So, the link between generations and continuity of experience is important, but it is not always recognized by family members.

3. GENERATION AND MENTAL TRAUMATIZATION

The generation as a group of people united by borders of age, has close conditions of socialization and life, typical needs, values and dangers. The personality is being formed in early childhood, absorbs myths, legends, traditions and culture which forms psychological identification, which invariably has a national-historical color. The transfer of information, messages, stories, and values to the descendants are the means of survival for generations and kinds as a whole (Bowen 1978; Schutzenberger 1998; Kuftyak 2011).

In the history of every nation there are examples of humiliation, mass expulsion (deportation) and violence up to mass destruction. People who have survived such events are more likely to suffer from mental disorders, i.e. post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression. According to foreign researchers, victims who have suffered massive injuries and accidents often feel themselves powerless, helpless, and humiliated, isolated; they have deep sense of dehumanization, the destruction of the world and of their own identity (Heptinstall, Sethna & Taylor 2004; Yehuda, Schmeidler, Wainberg & al. 1998). It is known that children show signs of anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the postwar period and they should be considered as the most vulnerable category (Heptinstall, Sethna & Taylor 2004). In addition to the traumatic experiences observed among the civilians, difficult post-war living conditions increase the risk of developing physiological symptoms. The generation of people who have experienced such disasters and conflicts, is mentally traumatized. People who have survived the traumatic events different in type and severity, have a wide range of psychopathology, which do not necessarily reach the level of the corresponding mental disorder. A traumatic experience increases the level of anxiety in the family system and violates the level of functioning in subsequent generations (Baker, Gippenreiter 1995). Traumatic experience causes severe violations of affection, which increases the likelihood of traumatization of every individual member of the system for life. Adults with trauma are unable to build stable and reliable relations with their own children, due to traumatic experiences of their parents. Despite the genetic conditioning of the development of affection, its qualities (reliable, safe - unreliable) mainly depend on the relationship with the mother. Some researchers point to the inter-generational transmission of the types of attachment from generation to generation, i.e. from mothers to infants (Main, Cassidy 1988).

The traumatized generation rises up children on the traumatic models, which ultimately creates a cumulative effect, which determines psychic content of the identity of a large group (Volkan 1991). U. Kestenberg (1983) describes the transgenerational transportation that is related to the “attachment” of the traumatic images in a child. The child, emotionally linked with parents, is involved in the experience of this injury, and later in his own relations the learnt strategies of behavior will be updated. As noted by K. Jaspers, “nothing is forgotten in hereditary links”.

V. Volcan (1991), the author of the theory of “attachment”, believes that adults use children, mostly unconsciously, as a reservoir for certain I - object and images that belong to the adult. In the “attachments” process adults pass some troubling images and feelings to another person, in order to free ourselves from them and to cope with mental conflicts and anxiety associated with similar images.

Thus, the study of various phenomena in family history, inter-generation relations and the transfer is important in connection to the effects of traumatic events in the history of Russia (war, famine, forced migration, Stalin's repressions, terrorist acts) for the descendants as well as for the family system. This article gives the results of the research of inter-generational transmission patterns of the relationship of the individual to himself/herself and others. The main results are discussed in the context of the phenomenon of the intergenerational trauma.

4. METHODOLOGY

Participants of the study.

The sample is formed with the following conditions. First of all, for the “purity” of experimental work, we have chosen the representatives of the generations of the same family where there aren’t big differences related to socioeconomic status and religious views between groups of different age.

Secondly, in accordance with the Statute, common in psychogenetic, about the influence of the mother at the phenotype of the offspring ("maternal effect") that is associated with genetic factors as well as with psychological, postnatal factors (identification of the child with his mother, peculiarities of their interaction), and biological, prenatal factors (the condition of the mother's body during pregnancy, cytoplasmic inheritance), the study involved three generations of women of the same family (grandmother - mother - granddaughter).

Currently, the study involved 23 families, 69 people. The sample consisted of women of the older generation (grandmother), year of birth - 1936 - 1951 (average age M = 68,6), retired, unemployed; the middle generation (mother) - 1964 - 1974 (average age M = 42,9) working. Representatives of the younger generation (daughter) - 1988 - 1996 years (average age M = 19,7), mainly students.

In the process of conducting of a semi-structured interview in the group of the older generation we have found that more than half of the women (60,9 %) survived the war in the childhood, a third of women faced hunger, dispossession, repression in their life.

The used methodology.

For the study of family interactions we have used a projective situational picture "Bubbles". A picture of family members is highly informative means of knowledge of family relations, perception of themselves and other family members. Participants were given a picture to take into consideration that depicted the situation involving family members of different generations, and they were asked to paint images of the representatives of the generation of the family, to describe a situation in which family members interact and to fill in the missing words in "bubbles". They had to write in a "bubble" what people depicted in the drawings think, feel and do. Using this technique it is possible to allocate the prevailing patterns of interaction between generations in the family.

Diagnosis of representatives of different generations was conducted using the following techniques: "Relationship Quality" (RQ; Bartholomew, Horowitz 1998; adaptation Kazantseva 2011), studying the types of generalized attachment; Questionnaire "Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised" (ECR-R; Fraley, Waller & Brennan 2000; adaptation Kazantseva 2008), aimed at studying anxiety and avoidance of intimacy in the relationship of affection; Questionnaire "The Personal Views Survey" (Maddi 2003; adaptation Leontiev 2006).

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Let's proceed to the description of the results obtained in the analysis of pictures of family members. The analysis of the drawings has allowed us to distinguish four types of inter-generational interaction: active, helpless, caring, ignoring. Active type of interaction includes such behavioral patterns as independence, ability to have its own, activity, and energy. People of such type clearly state their position in dealing with a family member ("Tomorrow it's necessary to ...", "We need to buy a country house") and triggers the partner's activity in the situation ("What would you like me to cook for dinner?", "At first it is necessary to do..."). As a rule, the family member is concentrated on work, family affairs (housekeeping) and the decision of the extended family issues (the purchase of a house, country house and others).

Caring type is focused on a constant support of the other ("I would like to give you a piece of advice"), the family member is always interested in the partner's deals ("How are you?", "Has she already called?", "I'm worried"). Caring for the beloved is an important part of life of such people.

Talking about the ignoring type of interaction the person or the situational partner is left without attention, there dominates the concentration on solving their own issues. A family member demonstrates neglect and often refuses to help others. In the communication such people do not support the interlocutor, or deny his/her point of view ("I'm not going to do that", "Yah! Later!"), seek to justify their own problems ("I have already decided", "It's fashionable, you don't understand it"), demean the importance of the partner ("You're too small yet").

Helpless type of interaction is associated with the passive behavior and the inability to control the situation. A family member that demonstrates this type asks for help and support from others ("Please, help me", "I keep going and begging").

Let's consider the features of the interaction of family members as it is shown on a picture (belonging to different generations) (table 1).

Table 1: Types of interpersonal interaction of generations within the family (based on self-assessment indicators), %

Types of intergenerational interaction	Older generation, grandmother (n = 18)	Middle generation, mother (n = 18)	Younger generation, daughter (n = 18)
Active	27,8	44,4	11,1
Helpless	22,2	22,2	11,1
Caring	38,9	33,3	55,5
Ignoring	11,1	-	22,2

The obtained data testify that in most drawings caring type of interaction dominates between generations: it occurs in about 1/3 of women of the older and middle generations (38,9 and 33,3%, respectively), and slightly more than half of the representatives of the younger generation (55,5 %). Comparing differences in the prevalence of the type of interaction between the generations of women we can come to the conclusion that caring type tends to dominate among women, and it even increases its dominance in the interaction from the older generation to the younger one. It should be noted that active type of interaction is most often depicted on the drawings of 2 out of 5 women of the middle generation. Helpless and ignoring types seldom occur in all generations.

In general, we can note the change in the occurrence of types of inter-generational interaction from the older to the younger generation (Fig. 1): caring and ignoring types grow from senior via secondary to the younger generation, and active and helpless, on the contrary, decrease.

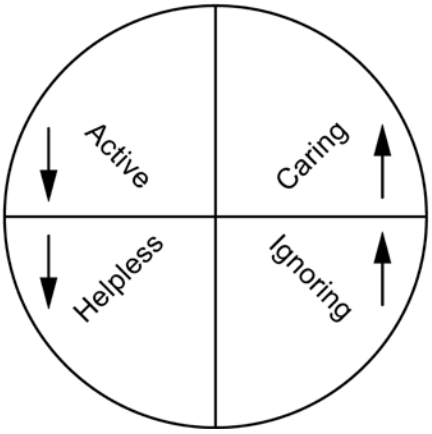


Figure 1. Changes in the occurrence of types of inter-generational interaction from the older to the younger generation (increase / decrease)

Thus, there was revealed the similarity of types of interaction (caring) that allows us to talk about inter-generational broadcast of interpersonal interaction manifestation in this direction. Conscious or unconscious repetition and playback of actions, manifestations, situations, the "elections" can be regarded as a demonstration of communication with the preceding generations, a communication transmitting through generations, necessary for forming and structuring of the individual.

Let's consider the results of the research components of hardiness of women of different generations. The average values of the components of hardiness in the group of the older and middle generations have a low level that indicates a low level of hardiness. Values of the components of hardiness of younger generation have an average level. Using Mann-Whitney criterion there were found significant differences in terms of "control" in groups of middle and younger generations of the family, older and younger generations of the family. The value of "control" is significantly higher in the group of younger generation.

Control as a conviction that the fight can influence the result of what is happening with the person is more typical of young representatives of the family. "Control" is the most important variable that determines the viability specifying its general level. According to our observations, control as a leading way in their activity is most common to the youth. The more this component is expressed, the more people believe in the effectiveness of their active position.

At high perceived control level, i.e. the conviction of a man that he/she can affect the important results, people concentrated on the task that are not only within their capabilities, but also on the verge of their opportunities. They initiate the behavior, make efforts, do their best to succeed, and are not afraid of new, complex and unfamiliar situations (which generally corresponds to the behavior of an individual personality). At low perceived control level the person avoids difficulties, prefers to set achievable goals, remains passive, does not believe in the efficacy of his/her own actions (which generally corresponds to the person with the personal helplessness).

Next, we have found significant differences in terms of "challenge" in groups of older and middle generations of the family, older and younger generations of the family. This component allows the individual to remain open to the surrounding world, to take the events as a challenge and test, which gives a person the opportunity to gain new experience, to learn certain lessons. The indicator "challenge" is significantly higher in the group of middle and younger generations of the family, compared to the older generation. Challenge as a belief that every life situation brings new experience that stimulates the activity of a person, despite the existing risk, is peculiar to young girls according to our data.

Thus, the significance of the acquisition of life experience by taking active interaction in both successful and unfavorable situations with a negative outcome increases from the older to the younger generation.

According to the European social survey conducted in Russia and other European countries, older Russians, compared to their foreign peers tend to be closer to the value "conformity – tradition" and farther to the value "readiness to changes" (that include such indicators as "independence" and "risk – novelty"). The researchers believe that an intergenerational change values within different countries (whether ontogenetic changes or influences on a life style) are almost similar, and therefore the differences in the values of their peers from different countries reflect mainly the differences in the initial social development impulses received in his youth.

Compared with the older and middle generation, the younger generation of women have a statistically significantly expressed indicator "hardiness". Women of elder and middle generations that have certain life experience, and an internally experienced repertoire of methods of handling with stress usually have a low level of viability. Maybe it is likely that the complexity of public-collective reality, collective catastrophe that occurred during the twentieth century in Russia, influenced the formation and development of hardiness in these groups of women.

Our data indicate that women of older generation are focused on the guaranteed result, they tend to simple comfort and safety, and believe less that their actions have sence, they "anticipate" the futility of their own attempts to influence the course of events that contribute to the evaluation of the event as traumatic and non-constructive coping with stress. The vitality of young women gives them more power and motivation for self-realization, leadership, healthy thoughts and behavior. It gives them the opportunity to feel important and valuable, to solve life problems in an active way, despite the presence of stress factors.

Let us now focus on the results, demonstrating the stability of generalized strategies of affection and their playback in interpersonal relations between generations of women. Generalized (global) type of attachment is considered as an interpersonal orientation in general.

Table 2: The prevalence of types of attachment in three groups of generations, %

Types of attachment	Older generation, grandmother (n = 23)	Middle generation, mother (n = 23)	Younger generation, daughter (n = 23)
Type A (secure)	43,5	34,8	65,2
Type B (preoccupie)	26,1	43,5	21,7
Type C (dismissing)	26,1	21,7	13,0
Тип D (fearful)	4,3	0	0

Analysis of the prevalence of generalized types of attachment allowed to establish (table 2) that although the sample as a whole corresponds to the principle of representativeness, the quality of the attachment has shifted to type A (reliable / secure): it is most noted in the group of the older generation (43,5 %) and younger generation(62,5 %). Type B is most common in the group of women belonging to the middle generation.

Next, we have analyzed the continuity types of attachment in three generations of women (table 3).

Table 3: Combinations of types of attachment in three generations

Combination	*f*	%
B/B/A	5	22
A/A/A	3	13
A/C/A or C/A/C	3	13
A/B/B	3	13
C/A/A	3	13
Others	6	26
Total	23	100

The most common combination of types of attachment in three generations of women (grandmother - mother - granddaughter) was A/A/A, indicating its continuity (stable broadcast of this type), and A/C/A and C/A/C having the opposite effect (type C). The A/C/A combination was more frequent than C/A/C. The frequency of other combinations was low (0–3). It was also found that six out of ten mothers with type B evolved from grandmothers with type B, and four mothers from grandmothers of type A. Because of secure matches and insecure meshes, the maternal mother's attachment pattern more often corresponded to that of her daughter than did the grandmother's.

We have considered intercorrelations of the generalized and specific types of attachment of the total sample (N = 69). Types that are opposite to each other (secure – fearful, preoccupie – dismissing) have an inverse correlation (r=-0,29, p=0.015 g; r=-0,60, p=0.000) that, in general, demonstrates a consistent character in views about themselves and others. It has also been found that the types that have a negative model of the other (types C and D) are directly related with the avoidance of intimacy (installation on the dependence). So, when there is a negative view of the other the degree of discomfort installed in the psychological converge with the other increases that lead to the formation of dependence on him.

6. CONCLUSIONS

1. Transgenerational transmission occurs unconsciously through the "attachment" of certain (often corrupted) images and information by the older generation (parent) in the younger generation (baby). The following relationships are broadcasted: safe - unsafe attachment, activity in inter-generational communication.

2. Differences in the patterns of interaction and the components of hardiness, types of attachment are determined by the generations, the activity of the latter is connected with life experience, obtained in particular historical and social reality conditions.

3. The caring type of interaction prevails in the generation of women of the same family. From the point of view of psychoanalysis one of indices of the human existence is caring. Taking care of someone is important for the human survival in difficult conditions, because in this case life makes sense. Probably, caring is a survival strategy of the older generation, a method with the help of which the generation finds sense, overcomes their own abandonment, reduces anxiety and traumatized images (associated with the Second World War), that probably creates conditions for the formation of the sense of security for the descendants.

4. The continuity through three generations of women of the same family has been identified for the reliable type (type A) and the anxious-unsafe type of attachment (type B). A lot of grandmothers, who have survived the Second World War in the childhood, were likely to form unsafe types of attachment in the post-war time, in order to protect themselves and survive in difficult conditions. Their ways to take care of their own children may endanger the latter to create their own strategies of attachment around this threat. It is possible that the manifestation of activity in interaction of women of the middle generation and the prevalence of anxious-unsafe type of attachment is the "response" on the caring state of their mother. Thus, children develop strategies that meet the expectations of the mother, as if adding some "missing" information to them.

In conclusion we should point out that the research of the strategies of attachment and the models of attitude to themselves and others is one of the main issues in understanding transgenerational outcomes of the trauma. The results let us make the following suggestion that women developed certain optimal strategies of interaction (self-strategy) under the influence of the existing circumstances, which provided the greatest flexibility and the avoidance of danger. Although research in this area requires further confirmation and supplement data, the present study provides some antecedents for the researchers interested in a deeper understanding of the transmission of trauma through generations.

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