



My CARELETTER™

Guiding *Me* through life's passages.

My Careletter™ is designed and published to provide informative material of importance to our readers. This careletter is a compilation of articles, poems, impressions and suggestions by grief and recovery professionals, and by lay persons who have experienced the loss of a loved one. Publication of their materials and the listing of books, Web sites, counseling organizations and other similar recovery resources does not constitute professional advice, an endorsement of the authors, or a recommendation of the organizations by the funeral home or the publisher. ©2008 GW Publishing – My Careletter™ – P.O. Box 3428 • Ogden, UT 84409-1428. 03-08

STEWARDING A CHILD'S GRIEF

We adjust our approach to their pain based on their level of development and our assessment of their needs. But stewarding grief is a tough task for parents who are actively grieving. It is often a time when our “parent” energy to teach, help and engage our kids is at an all-time low. We, too, are in need of healing. The saving grace, however, is that by stewarding our children's grief, we ourselves heal. Each time I have a burst of a conversation with my son, Luke, about my father or each time my daughter, Julia, asks me for “special time,” I get in touch with my grief and loss related to my father's death. By stewarding I am also healing. Sometimes parents want to hide their feelings of grief and loss from their kids. Occasionally this can be appropriate, but usually if the parent holds back, it stops the healing for both parent and child. The kids sense that there is

something not being said and will pick up that this “holding back” must be the adult way to do things.

We need to be open with our kids about our grief in a way that helps them to see that we are grieving. When we allow our kids to see our grief, we give them the best teaching we could give: a role model. This can be helpful to both parents and children.

This article was taken from Swallowed by a Snake: The Gift of the Masculine Side of Healing and A Man You Know is Grieving: 12 Ideas for Helping Him Heal From Loss, by Tom Golden. Tom Golden LCSW is an internationally known psychotherapist, author and speaker on the topic of healing from loss. Any questions or comments, visit www.webbhealing.com or e-mail Tom at golden@webbhealing.com.



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WHAT CAN I SAY?

by Fern Ingalls

There are many ways in which families, friends and professionals in the field of bereavement can be supportive of those who are grieving. Several suggestions are listed below.

In assessing the needs of a grieving person, it helps to understand the circumstances. Don't assume that the death of a ninety-year-old grandmother will be mourned in the same way as the death of a five-year-old child. There are enormous differences in the grief process that depend upon the age of the person who died, how he or she died (for example, was it a sudden death, or did it follow a long illness?) and the gender of the survivor (in our society, it is usually more difficult for men than women to express their grief openly).

Please consider the following guidelines as suggestions only.

Don't Try To Lessen The Loss With Easy Answers

“She isn't hurting any more,” “It must have been his time,” and “Things always work out for the best,” are remarks that are seldom helpful. It's more important for the bereaved to feel your presence than to hear anything you might say. Remember, there are no ready phrases which will take away the pain of the loss.

Phrases That Don't Help

“It was God's will.” (First find out what the survivor's religious belief is.)

“Be thankful you have another child.” (This lessens the importance of the child who died.)

“I know how you feel.” (None of us knows exactly how someone else feels.)

“Time will heal.” (Time alone does not heal, though it helps. People need time as well as the grief process.)

“There must have been a reason.” (Perhaps not; life is not always fair or reasonable.)

Phrases That Do Help

I call these phrases “door-openers.” They invite the bereaved to talk, sharing their pain and memories with the listener. Your greatest gift is your invitation to talk, while you listen – offering no advice or judgements, please.

“This must be very painful for you.” (Then, the griever feels free to describe the pain.)

“You must have been very close to her.” (The survivor can then talk about the relationship.)

“I have no idea what it must be like for you; I've never had a (spouse/child or parent) die. Can you tell me what it's like?” (Then listen.)

“It must be hard to accept.” (Listen to the difficulties.)

“I really miss (name of deceased). He was a special person. But that can't compare to how much you must miss him. Tell me what it's like.” (Then listen.)

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Don't Feel That You Must Have "Something To Say"

Your presence is enough. Especially with fresh grief, your embrace, your touch and your sincere sorrow are all the mourner may need. Be sure to call or visit the survivor, no matter how much time has passed since the death. The griever still appreciates knowing you care.

Take The Initiative

Don't merely say, "If there's anything I can do, give me a call." Make suggestions and specific offers of help. For example, you might say, "I'd like to mow your lawn next Saturday morning at ten. Would that be okay with you?" or "I'd like to plant the five azalea shrubs that were given at Bill's funeral. Would you like them in your yard, and could I do it next Wednesday after two o'clock?" or "May I go grocery shopping with you the first time out?" Each thoughtful gesture gives something of yourself and keeps the survivor from having to continually reach out for assistance. It also lets the survivor know you think he or she is important. Our self-esteem is often low during the early months of grief, and knowing someone cares enough to help does wonders for our morale.

Help With Everyday Concerns

You might run errands, answer the phone, prepare meals or do the laundry. These seemingly minor tasks loom large to the survivor, for grief drastically depletes physical energy. An offer to spend an evening just watching television together can be very comforting, especially to someone now living alone.

Help With The Children

If children are involved, send them special cards and invite them on outings with your family. Children should not be shielded from grief, but occasionally they need a break from the sadness at home, while their parents may welcome a day for grieving without them. Show your love and support and invite them to discuss their thoughts and feelings. They need good listeners, too. Don't assume that a child who seems calm is not in pain.

Listen

A bereaved person desperately needs a listener who is accepting and supportive and willing to listen patiently to often repetitive stories. The need to "tell the story" decreases as healing progresses. And each time the story is told, the finality of the death sinks in a little more. When feelings of anger, frustration, disappointment, fear and sadness are expressed, accept those feelings. If the survivor keeps them bottled inside, they will slow the healing process. Sharing thoughts and feelings lessens the stress. The increased stress experienced during early grief can lead to health problems for some people. Help your friend stay healthy by listening.

Allow The Expression Of Guilt Feelings

A natural reaction to hearing someone express grief is to respond with, "You mustn't feel guilty. I'm sure you did everything you could." Don't try to rescue people from their guilt feelings, which are natural and normal during the grief process. (What most people actually feel is regret. Guilt implies a purposeful act that intends injury; we feel regret when we wish we had somehow been able to change things.)

Allow The Survivor To Grieve In His/Her Own Way

Don't push the mourner to "get over" the loss. If he needs to rake leaves or chop wood to release energy and tension, let him. If he wants to pore over old pictures or read every book on grief he can find, let him. We all grieve in our own way; avoid being judgmental.

Accept Mood Swings

Expect good days and bad days for some time. The highs and lows are part of the process. These feelings have been described as waves that sweep in uncontrollably. Gradually the good days become more frequent, but bad ones will occur even a year or more after the death of a loved one.

Remember Special Days And Times

Double your efforts to be sensitive to the mourner's needs during difficult times of the day or on days with special meaning, like holidays, the loved one's birthday or wedding anniversary, or the anniversary of the death. Mark your calendar so you'll remember to reach out to the person on or before those special days.

Know That Recovery Takes Time

Don't expect the grieving person to be "over it" within a few weeks. Great waves of emotion may sweep in for many months and then, slowly, gradually, the intensity subsides. It doesn't happen a day after the funeral or even two months after it, as many people believe. Sometimes the real grieving is just beginning by then. It may be more than a year before you see the results of your caring and support—but when your friend smiles again and feels less pain, the reward is there.

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If the mourner doesn't seem to be recovering at all, despite your best efforts and the passage of time, suggest professional help to assist in learning new ways of coping. (Find out which professionals in your region are experienced in working with the bereaved. Don't assume that all counselors and clergy are trained in this area.)

Share Your Memories

During the first few months after a death, there's a tendency to focus on the survivors, while the survivors are focusing on the one who died. By relating your memories of the deceased, you are offering a precious memento to the grieving person. Your love and concern are shown not only in what you share, but in the fact that you took the time to do so.

Know That Your Friend Will Always Remember

For the rest of his/her life, a tear may be shed when a special memory is recalled. Your friend is who he/she is today because of having loved that person. Denying the deceased's past existence denies a part of your friend. Love his/her past as well as his/her present, and you and your friend will be richer for it.

Don't Rush The Survivor

Keep in mind that a grieving person is under extreme stress; don't press him to participate in outside activities until he's ready. Trust him to know what is best.

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Impact of Loss

The Grieving Process

When a loved one is dying or dies, there is a grieving process. Recovery is a slow and emotionally painful one. The grieving process can be less painful if you try to understand that loss and grief is a natural part of life. Learn to accept your loss and believe in yourself. Believe that you can cope with tragic happenings. Let your experience be a psychological growth process that will help you to deal with future stressful events. The grieving process usually consists of the following stages. Note that not everyone goes through all these stages.

Denial and Shock

At first, it may be difficult for you to accept your own dying or the death of a loved one. As a result you will deny the reality of death. However, this denial will gradually diminish as you begin to express and share your feelings about death and dying with other family members or friends.

Anger

During this stage the most common question asked is, "Why me?" You are angry at what you perceive to be the unfairness of death and you may project

and displace your anger unto others. When given some social support and respect, you will eventually become less angry and able to move into the next stage of grieving.

Bargaining

Many individuals try to bargain with some sort of deity. They probably try to bargain and offer to give up an enjoyable part of their lives in exchange for the return of health or the lost person.

Guilt

You may find yourself feeling guilty for things you did or didn't do prior to the loss. Forgive yourself. Accept your humanness.

Depression

You may at first experience a sense of great loss. Mood fluctuations and feelings of isolation and withdrawal may follow. It takes time for you to gradually return to your old self and become socially involved in what's going on around you. Please note that encouragement and reassurance to the bereaved individual will not be helpful in this stage.

Loneliness

As you go through changes in your social life because of the loss, you may feel lonely and afraid. The more you are able to reach out to others and make new friends, the more this feeling lessens.

Acceptance

Acceptance does not mean happiness. Instead you accept and deal with the reality of the situation.

Hope

Eventually you will reach a point where remembering will be less painful and you can begin to look ahead to the future and more good times.

For more information, please visit the Counseling Services Web site of SUNY Buffalo, at ub-counseling.buffalo.edu.

