Bereavement literature: periodical articles, their frequency and location

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Bereavement literature: periodical articles, their frequency and location.

1989
by
L.D. Bland

A masters dissertation, submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Master of Arts degree of the Loughborough University of Technology.

September 1989

Supervisor: Professor A.J. Meadows

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I would like to thank my supervisor, Professor A.J. Meadows, for his excellent help and guidance with this project. Also, Dr. R. Houlton and Dr. J. Hill at Stanford Hall Co-operative College for their initiative and support. Equally, my colleagues in this project, Kathy Mortimer and Sally Hodges for their moral support and ideas. However, most of all, I must thank my parents and my husband, Eddie, without whom this would not have been possible.
1. Introduction

1.1 This project was undertaken in conjunction with the Co-operative College at Stanford Hall near Loughborough and it was their initiative and support that made this project possible. Their aim is to create and maintain a Bereavement Trust which would in turn be responsible for overseeing a Bereavement Centre. This would be a national organisation located in the grounds of Stanford Hall but functioning quite independently. Hence, in order to clarify the quantity of bereavement literature that is available, and the information sources used by different organisations, this project was undertaken. The aim of the bibliographic research was to scan the relevant literature and to discover the amount that has been written on this subject through the use of a number of different sources.

1.2 The history of the development of this proposal began with the successful launch of the PICKUP Discovery Learning Programme called "Bereavement in the community". This was funded by the former Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Education and Science in 1987. This led to a seminar being held at the House of Lords on May 25th, 1988 which was chaired by Lord "Ted" Graham. The seminar was attended by a variety of people,
sixty in total, who gave overwhelming support for the proposal of a Bereavement Trust.

The seminar also defined the aims of the proposed Trust as follows:

"A charity to promote education and training of people engaged in the process of bereavement in the caring professions, the legal and medical professions and other areas of social service; to promote the welfare and care of the bereaved; and to support the dissemination of knowledge of the bereavement process in Society through a learning materials, archival and library service. (1)"

Hence, the different support groups involved in this proposal are the Church, Insurance and Friendly Societies, Charities for the Aged, Department of Social Security, Armed Forces, Solicitors, Local Authorities, Voluntary Organisations and, it must be said, of most significance to the college, the Funeral Service Associations who, as the primary course members on the PICKUP course, were probably the main instigators of this proposal.

The Board of Trustees is proposed to consist of a President; five members from the funeral service; four representatives from the Church, medical and legal professions; three from voluntary organisations and two representing public bodies, such as education and the Department of Social Security.

The National Centre will, it is hoped, cover courses and seminars, support for training, research and development, special studies and public education and
welfare. These activities are to be supervised by two sub-committees; one for training and one for education. The courses are aimed to provide both "specialist" and "generalist" perspectives plus a "common core" unit. The course components will include role education, conceptual awareness, personal insight, case studies and technical skills.

It is also hoped that the Centre will provide information, archival and research services, consultancy and validation of courses, as well as conference and seminar facilities. Publicising the proposed Centre, however, will be made easier by the fact that Stanford Hall has already been described as the national "centre of excellence" for funeral management and related services. The Centre would, however, operate totally independently from the college.

It should also be pointed out that the funding has to be raised in order that this proposal can take place. The aim is to raise £3 million over five years; half of which will go to the National Centre and half will be invested. It is hoped that 30-50% of the annual income will come from endowments and that the initial funding could come from the supporting organisations in the form of covenants.

In November 1988, the first Bereavement Conference took place at Stanford Hall. Again, a variety of people attended with several different contributors representing many different organisations, such as the Funeral Services, the Church, the media and voluntary
organisations. The overwhelming view was again that this proposal should go ahead. It was recognised that the need for a National Centre to unite and act as an umbrella organisation for all working in the area of bereavement was both necessary and crucial. Hence, it was decided at this conference that bibliographic research should be undertaken to determine the availability, quantity and location of the bereavement literature.

1.3 The aim of this project is to look at the coverage of bereavement in periodicals only. Miss. Kathryn Mortimer, in a parallel project, has covered monographs, audio-visual materials and grey literature.

Firstly, however, one needs to consider a definition of bereavement and the literature it generates. Bereavement, itself, is the loss by death of a relative or friend and so to be deprived of something or someone valued, especially through death, to be bereft, distressed, sorrowing and grief-stricken. When looking at the literature though, several different search terms were considered, a list of which can be found in Appendix 1.

The search terms varied occasionally according to the abstracting journal being considered. Many related terms and topic areas were also considered, such as attitudes to death and care of dying people. Although this is the period before bereavement has occurred, it was considered that these articles would be useful as
preparation and knowledge for those involved in the care of bereaved relatives and friends.

As the searching progressed, one becomes aware of the types of bereavement there are or, at least, the different situations and circumstances there are in which death occurs. As a consequence, there are a number of relevant organisations, often functioning quite independently and serving the needs of each group. The statutory bodies have been looking after people for quite some time, are quite well established, and have, more often than not, more resources available to them.

It is the voluntary organisations, however, who would probably benefit the most from this proposal, as their resources are often extremely limited, depending on the size of their organisation and the funding they have at their disposal. There is an enormous number of these charitable groups, possibly more than for any other subject, and definitely more appearing all the time as new diseases, disasters and social problems occur. It is especially apparent in recent years with the growth of the AIDS virus and what seems to be an increase in natural disasters; with each new disaster, a support group is usually formed. Articles are often written at the time of an event, but it is unlikely that groups who are only indirectly involved will come across that article.

Presumably, if many of these organisations were aware of each others existence and resources, this would be beneficial. The National Centre could act as a liaison
point for all organisations, whether large or small, statutory or voluntary. Articles have been written on every aspect of bereavement and death-related topics and yet it is likely that specialist journals are only read by a minority of the relevant audience. Hence, a greater exchange of information could also stimulate new material.

It was also noticed whilst scanning the abstracting journals and other sources that certain authors are more prolific than others. The main one is Dr. Colin Murray Parkes who has contributed to many of the psychiatric journals, as well as to more mainstream periodicals. He has been writing and researching the subject of bereavement for a number of years now, and must be one of this country's leading authorities on the subject, at least from a medical point of view. There are, of course, many other writers who have published more than one article, often in different periodicals. These vary enormously from media and social affairs correspondents to practising social workers and from educationalists to practising clergymen.

It would appear that everyone has something to offer this enormously varied topic which affects everyone at some time, whether death is prolonged and painful, or sudden and unexpected. It also seems that there is a general concensus that one is much better able to comment if one has experienced bereavement at first hand. Many of the voluntary groups have, in fact, been started by individuals who have been directly affected by incidents.
The variety of experience and material is great, as the types of bereavement are all different.

1.4 Hence, the bibliographic research was undertaken with the aim of covering as many different abstracting journals and other relevant sources in the time as possible. Also, whilst searching I aimed to bear in mind the various aspects of bereavement and death that occur in everyday life. Articles selected were mainly concerned with the effect on those left behind and were mainly of a descriptive nature: as it became apparent that the number of articles was going to be large, then items of statistical content, such as mortality rates, were not included. Finally, the aim was also to contact some of the many organisations involved in this area, to establish their current position with regard to information sources and to find out if they had any material not already found whilst scanning.

REFERENCES

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The research part of this project took place over a four-month period in several different locations. During this time, the scanning of the sources and the contacting of the different organisations took place. The operation of scanning and searching is rather time-consuming and can only proceed at a slow pace. It is necessary to read the abstracts in order to check their relevance, to make notes and to design a recording method that will eliminate duplicates. Also, contacting organisations, which was mainly done by correspondence, involves a time delay. When replies are received, the information again needs reading, analysing and collating.

2.2 Periodicals exist in extremely large numbers; hence, deciding how to begin a task of this nature is probably the most difficult part. The aim is to assist the person involved in the setting up of the information and library service by recommending which journals should be bought, which scanned and which ignored. Therefore, in the time allowed, I tried to consider as many titles and sources as possible.

I began by searching through "Current British Journals" (1) in an attempt to establish the journals that may be worth looking at individually. This
publication supplies a brief description of each, so that I was able to ascertain which may be worth considering. However, as the title suggests this covers only British journals; American and European journals have to be sought elsewhere. From this source, I found ninety-seven possible titles; some were indexes and abstracting journals, the rest were mainly academic periodicals. Each one could contain articles on bereavement at some time.

I also looked at "Serials in the British Library" (2) in exactly the same way, with a view to being able to use Inter-Library Loans or to someone actually being able to visit British Library and work through a complete run if necessary (2). This produced another twenty titles, some of which are American as, obviously, the British Library holds titles from many countries. I have not produced a separate list of the one hundred and seventeen titles: they are contained in the main body of this work, divided into categories of usefulness. Those journal titles which did not produce any useful articles can be found on a separate list in chapter 3.

My method of recording details was to use a card box with loose cards arranged alphabetically by journal title. I gave each of these titles an individual card, so that any relevant article titles could be written on the back. As time and searching progressed, more and more cards were added: articles were counted on the front right hand corner by using a five bar gate method, marking it off with each new one that was added. It was soon easy to see which titles were producing the most
articles. At the end of the time, I pulled out the titles which had produced no articles: these are listed as mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Hence, after collecting the possible titles, I went on to search some actual publications. At Nottingham University Library, I discovered a bibliography of death publications(3). The only possible disadvantages of this publication were that it was published in 1977, so many of the articles are much older than that. Also, it was produced by two American writers, so much of the material is American. This, however, helps to counterbalance some of the British sources. This book produced three hundred and three titles; they divided their titles into different categories and the Social Sciences and Medical subjects produced the majority of the total. In fact, this has proved to be the pattern all along.

This bibliography is the only older source I used; all the abstracting journals searched were current. Hence, there may be some problems with obtaining articles from this book as the journals found may have ceased and therefore be out of print, or difficult to obtain. Also, because of the age of some of the items, I chose to be selective; for example, there were quite a number of articles written during the 1960's concerning the use of psychodelic drugs to treat bereavement. I omitted these, as I presumed these methods no longer to be in use. All these article titles can be found in Appendix 2: any titles supplied that are pre-1977 are from this publication.
The next step was to begin working through the major abstracting journals. I began by looking at the Clover Index; this is an index mainly to popular magazines and did not produce any articles. I then worked through the British Humanities Index, Social Service Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Social Sciences Index, Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts, Psychological Abstracts briefly, Criminology and Penology Abstracts and Library and Information Science Abstracts. The latter two were less successful because of their content, but the rest all proved fruitful in varying degrees.

A more detailed description of each, with results, can be found in the third section. It becomes more difficult to give actual totals from each source, because they eventually begin producing duplicates; obviously this depends on which journals the abstracting service has scanned. Some titles appeared in two or three different abstracting journals. Some produced many more new titles in spite of many duplications. By recording the titles in the card index, it is ensured that no duplicates are recorded. I worked in a notebook when copying down relevant articles from the source, so when they were transferred to the card, it could be seen if the title had already been found elsewhere.

As the bibliography mentioned earlier was an older source, I made the abstract searching much more current. With each title, I began with the most recent volume. In most cases this was 1988, as these publications take quite a while to produce; they have to wait for all the
journals they are scanning to come out and these are often behind the stated date. From the current volume, I worked backwards through the volumes to approximately 1980. This only varied with, for example, the Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (A.S.S.I.A.) which only began in 1987, or the Criminology and Penology Abstracts when it could be seen from looking at just one year that it was not worth searching any further.

Hence, the searching proceeded until the time elapsed, which is why Psychological Abstracts was only looked at briefly; however, it could be seen that this, too, would have produced many titles. The searching could have continued for a lot longer looking at quite a few more sources; however, I suspect that once the duplications are becoming more and more frequent, then it becomes less and less useful. However, if further searching was thought necessary this could be done by someone in the future.

2.3 The remainder of the project entailed making contact with the many organisations who have, at some time, dealings with the bereaved. This was done mainly towards the end of the project with a few visits made earlier on. The majority of contacts were made by letter, the details of which can be found in Appendix 3 along with a list of the organisations. I wrote to thirty-one different bodies in all, the remainder were contacted by Miss. K. Mortimer. The material received from these organisations
will be forwarded to Stanford Hall for use in their information centre.

The original list was drawn up then checked by Dr. Hill at Stanford Hall, who also gave us several contact names to use when writing. Other organisations were also added to the list as time went on, either as they were discovered through searching, or as replies were received, suggestions were made of other organisations to contact. As might be expected, many organisations have not responded; this may be due to pressure of their own workload and a lack of time and resources. This does not necessarily mean that they would not be enthusiastic supporters of the proposed National Centre.

Of the organisations who have replied, a few could not supply any information at all, as they have no resources of their own or are reliant on other larger organisations. The rest supplied as much information as they possibly could, sending material on their own organisation and recommending sources and other bodies who may be helpful. Many, of course, mentioned CRUSE, which is probably the largest voluntary organisation in this area, with branches nationwide. They produce a lot of worthwhile material and run courses on bereavement counselling and other related matters for their own and other organisations. They are viewed as the most established experts in their area and their involvement would be greatly valued.

There are many more organisations who are very well established and equally competent in their respective
special areas. Mention should be made of the Samaritans, another national organisation who produce material and provide training. Also, the Compassionate Friends have groups all over the country dealing with different topics, such as murder and suicide. There are so many of these voluntary organisations that it is impossible to describe them all here. However, all are dedicated and served, on the whole, by voluntary staff who, I am sure, would benefit from contact with each other and the sharing of resources.

The main object of the exercise in writing to these organisations was to discover what information sources they used, where they found material and what they already had themselves. It would appear that, on the whole, they operate quite independently, producing and using their own material or simply existing without any backup information. As voluntary organisations, they are obviously limited in their ability to collect material by the size of their organisation, their membership and funding. This is again a good reason for a National Centre which could provide them with material never seen before or obtain articles so varied and specialised that every need could be covered.

Contact was also made with several statutory bodies and professionals who have to deal with death and bereavement at some point in their careers. This proved to be generally less successful than the letters to the voluntary organisations. Correspondence allows respondents more time to plan their answers and look for
any material; hence, these informal interviews produced rather less useful information. Also, bereavement is often only a very minor part of their daily routine.

The general consensus of this group appeared to be that the best way to deal with a bereaved person was learnt through experience and generally required commonsense and personal experience. A number of different people were spoken to including a solicitor, a local newspaper editor, a geriatric nurse, a Department of Social Security counter assistant, a secondary school teacher in Liverpool, staff at a hospice and more than one funeral service staff member. Each has their own work guidelines and procedures, but nothing really definite regarding bereavement. Often it seems that people are so busy in their chosen careers that there is not time to have training on what might be a rare occurrence or least a minor part of the job. However, perhaps time needs to be made available.

Obviously, for funeral staff, meeting bereaved people is a frequent happening so they are prime candidates for training and the use of resources. The funeral director is often the first line of contact when a death occurs and could be most supportive at this time, as I am sure many already are. From scanning the material it would appear that in recent years, due to the breakdown of the family by separation and divorce and by family members moving away, there is a loss of social support networks. Grief used to be shared with the whole extended family openly. Now people tend to hide their
emotions and not to grieve in the healthiest way. This is
where, with training, those involved in the bereavement
process could be of most help.

I am not sure about the statistics relating to death
rates at the present time. If anything mortality should
be lower these days with improved health care. So people
are coming into contact with death less and less. Also,
the pace of life is so much quicker that people do not
have time to grieve properly. They appear to put it to
one side, but the evidence seems to be that recovery
takes much longer. If more professionals and volunteers
could be trained in bereavement counselling, then the
danger signs could be observed and acted upon. There
certainly seems to be a need for a National Centre to
look in much more depth at training needs and to co-
ordinate these activities.

Another factor that has brought the subject of
bereavement to the public attention has been what seems
to be an ever increasing amount of natural and man-made
tragedies. This often serves to highlight the lack of
expertise in the field of bereavement counselling, or
even any form of training for those in the front line.
When a tragedy occurs, especially on a large scale,
rescue services, such as fire, ambulance and police and
voluntary services, such as St. John's Ambulance and the
Red Cross, are suddenly confronted by death in great
numbers. It may be their first experience of death, but
even if it is not, it is still very traumatic. They may
be dealing with walking wounded who are aware that they
have lost friends and relatives. These victims need care and comfort at the time and often for quite a while afterwards. The service personnel, however, have the trauma of the event, but are often expected to continue with work as normal: little counselling or comfort is available for them, although it is known that many suffer post-traumatic shock.

2.4 Hence, the work progressed in stages, varying between working through the previously mentioned information sources and the contacts made with different interested parties. The searching proved very satisfying and produced much more extremely relevant material than can have been expected and provided a very broad base of information on the subject. The letters and visits, some of which were prompted and arranged by Stanford Hall, provided variation, information and interest. Writing on a subject of which one has little prior knowledge is difficult, so meeting those directly involved is obviously of great benefit both as background information and to ask directly relevant questions.

References

1. BRITISH LIBRARY. Current British Journals, 1986.
3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 When the searching was completed and the results of the correspondence were added, the total amount was studied and analysed. It should be noted here perhaps that the material gained from the different organisations produced very few new articles. Many were duplicates of articles I had already found. It would appear that of the material received, the majority is lists of books, audio-visual material and pamphlets of their own production. Hence, it seems that no-one has produced a fairly comprehensive list of periodical articles on bereavement as yet, making my task both all the more important and original.

3.2 I will begin with the information sources and divide them into three main categories: those which are worth purchasing, those which are worth scanning and those which probably could be ignored as they do not seem worth considering. This is hopefully to help the person involved in the setting up of the National Bereavement Information Centre. However, it should also be pointed out that the amount purchased will vary according to the budget available, so these recommendations are only suggestions. In other words, if the budget available is small, then more scanning could be done; if the budget is
larger than expected, then maybe some of those that I have only suggested scanning, could be purchased.

The idea of scanning is a cost saving exercise, as I have indicated which are available in the University Libraries of Loughborough and Nottingham. A visit would not need to be made very often as these volumes are not very frequent. In fact, a monthly visit would probably suffice allowing time to check also new book sources; half a day may be enough time. A prior telephone call could also ensure that volumes have been received and perhaps prevent a wasted journey. It may also be possible through forming relationships with other libraries to obtain any copies they may discard when cumulations are received.

1. British Humanities Index

This is available at both Loughborough and Nottingham University Libraries. The period scanned was 1980-88. The frequency of articles in each year was as follows:

1980 - 4
1981 - 4
1982 - 5
1983 - 7
1984 - 5
1985 - 9
1986 - 17
1987 - 13
1988 - 14

It can be seen quite easily that in recent years, the number of articles has increased quite considerably. However, it should also be noted that these totals represent a very small proportion of each volume.

This index is slightly different from the others as it is the only one I have covered which includes the quality newspapers and some of the popular quality weekly publications. This results in topical journalistic articles on, for example, human interest stories following a tragedy. Over half of the overall total from this index are articles from newspapers, including the Sunday editions and colour supplements. The rest are divided between the weeklies and academic journals. Hence, the overall content is not academic and weighty, but topical and often extremely relevant in its coverage of bereavement in contemporary society. Unless the papers are going to be scanned daily, newspaper articles could be missed and, although often quite short pieces, all appear extremely useful.

Also, this is a very easy index to use. Although it is primarily an index, it does also give brief summaries in brackets. This is particularly useful, as the majority of articles in more popular publications tend to have short, catchy titles which do not always indicate the content: a few words of definition can put the whole article in context. Searching was done alphabetically
using keywords; the number of which grew as this index always provides many related headings. Often this is a guide not only to related terms and synonyms, but also to headings one would not look up without prompting. In other words, the heading may be a person’s name, but the content is still predominantly bereavement.

Hence, in conclusion, I would suggest definitely scanning this publication. Even though the total number of articles was fairly low, it may be worth purchasing as it gives access to titles not found elsewhere and is a useful source for any library and information centre.

2. Sociological Abstracts

This is available at both Loughborough and Nottingham University Libraries. The period scanned was 1980-88. The frequency of articles in each year was as follows:

1980 – 12
1981 – 13
1982 – 9
1983 – 11
1984 – 12
1985 – 10
1986 – 17
1987 – 10
1988 – 27
The number of articles in this source were fairly consistent averaged over the years except for the current volume which increased enormously. However, these annual totals are a small proportion of the total in each volume. This publication is American and as its title suggests, is quite specialised in some ways. Articles are fairly academic and many are of a research nature. However, the variety of journal titles is great and so, too, are the subjects covered. Sociology covers a broad range of subjects, such as education and the family, but there are also other branches of a more multidisciplinary nature, such as medical sociology. There are also several periodical titles which are directly concerned with death and all that it involves: these are all covered by this publication.

As regards its ease of use, I did not find it as convenient as the previous title. The two methods of searching depend, on the whole, on whether it is an index or an abstracting journal. With the former, as previously mentioned, one starts at the beginning and works through to the end using the search terms. With the latter there is often a separate index, here a subject index at the back of the volume, which is worked through in the same way. This provides a reference number to be looked up in the main publication. The disadvantage that I found here was that there were so many reference numbers, it was impossible to memorise them, so it soon became apparent I was looking up the same article two or three times. In
other words, the same article would be indexed under "bereavement" and "grief". This slows the searching procedure down somewhat.

Hence, I think this was the most difficult publication to decide what to recommend. It did provide a substantial number of very worthwhile articles and, if it was only being scanned five times a year, it would not be too bad. I would suggest, therefore, that it should definitely be scanned and only purchased if affordable and thought worthwhile. Once a publication has been scanned fairly exhaustively, it may not be worth keeping back copies. It does, however, also contain a section on research and conference papers which is useful.

3. Social Service Abstracts

This is available at Nottingham University Library but only 1977-79 at Loughborough.
The period scanned was 1981-89.
The frequency of articles in each year was as follows:

1981-82 - 4
1982-83 - 6
1983-84 - 6
1984-85 - 11
1985-86 - 10
1986-87 - 16
1987-88 - 11
The number of articles have again, on the whole, been increasing and yet are still a small proportion of the total for each year. Whether the increase, however, is due to a growing interest in bereavement or, as previously mentioned, an increase in major disasters is uncertain.

This is a British publication produced by the D.H.S.S.. The journals covered are less academic and more often than not professional weekly periodicals, such as Social Work Today. Obviously each abstracting service overlaps another to a certain extent, but they all produce a great many different titles. This publication scanned many of the journals I was expecting to produce material, but which had not appeared in the previous two services. Like the British Humanities Index, the articles are topical.

As an abstracting service, it has a separate index, but in this instance it was much easier to use. Each reference is different and duplicates did not occur. This must be due to better indexing and cross-referencing. It also contains conference and research papers. As a source, therefore, it was very satisfying to use. I would recommend that it is definitely scanned, but also that it could be purchased as it provides a lot of useful and current articles. It is easy to use and provides the kind of articles from which the voluntary sector would greatly benefit: day to day accounts of coping with different aspects of grief and caring. I would not imagine they
would have as much time for longitudinal studies of psychiatric problems. However, it is not only the voluntary sector who need information.

4. Criminology and Penology Abstracts

This is available at Nottingham University Library. The period scanned was 1988 only and this produced two articles. I would not suggest purchasing or scanning this publication. Even though only one year was considered, it was fairly obvious that it was not worth looking any further. It is arranged in subject divisions which are fairly specialised in the legal and crime field. The majority of my search terms did not even occur in the index. In fact, the two items found had more of a medical leaning: it was hoped that perhaps some police journals may have covered coping with bereaved families, for example.

5. Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts

This is available at both Loughborough and Nottingham University Libraries. The period scanned was 1987-88. The frequency of articles for the period was as follows:-

1987 - 44
This total, although high compared with the previous sources, is inaccurate as it should actually be higher and has, in fact, the highest yearly totals in proportion to the total number of items in each volume. In other words, if this abstracting journal had been scanned first, it would have had a much higher total: the 1988 volume alone had twenty-five duplicates already found in the earlier sources.

The contents of this publication are extremely varied, producing many different titles and a great range of articles. In fact, the range in this publication is possibly the greatest found so far. Articles varied from academic research pieces to more descriptive items in the popular journals. The subjects ranged enormously, too, from the effects of spousal bereavement on the elderly to group therapy for the friends of an adolescent suicide. A great number of the titles fall in the medical field, but it would appear that, along with the social sciences field, this area has dealt with bereavement quite regularly, especially in the nursing periodicals as nursing personnel are often in the front line when dealing with death and bereavement.

It is also an extremely easy publication to use. It is produced by the Library Association and as one would expect is very well indexed and cross-referenced. Its layout is clear and easy to use with heavy print headings preceding an actual article and lighter print headings
preceding "see" references and related headings. In other words, under "death" there are no specific articles, but one is then guided to see "babies:death", whereas under related headings it is suggested that one looks at "infanticide". Items are not repeated within the volume due to the excellent guiding through the index; abstracts vary in length, but all are sufficient to make a decision on selection.

I would suggest therefore that this publication is most definitely scanned and, if possible, purchased. As it only began in 1987, it may even be worth taking it from the beginning: the abstracts are extremely useful and can help to decide further whether it would be worth trying to obtain the whole article. I have supplied all the article titles found in Appendix 2, but that is not always enough to decide its worth. However, it is from reading the abstracts that I decided on their selection.

6. Humanities Index

This is available at both Loughborough and Nottingham University Libraries.
The period scanned was 1981-89.
The frequency of articles in each year was as follows:-

1981-82 - 10
1983-84 - 3
1984-85 - 5
1985-86 - 5
1986-87 - 4
1988-89 - 5

As can be seen from the total this source was less successful and produced an almost negligible total in proportion to the items in each volume. It is an American publication with, consequently, American terminology and this fact alone can make the searching more difficult. Also, as an index it is concerned predominantly with the Arts and History: search terms such as "death" and "dying" produced material on poems, literature and art with these themes.

As it is purely an index, there is not always an indication as to the content of the article. In other words, as previously mentioned, if an article in a more popular journal has been given a short eye-catching title, it is not always obvious what it contains. Articles may have been ignored because the content is not apparent. The more academic research journals appear to prefer titles which are longer and often more literal and self-explanatory.

It only produced two or three duplications from other sources and the articles found were all quite relevant, being more from the literature and media fields than those found previously. However, I do not recommend purchasing and even wonder if it is worth scanning with such a low result. Perhaps if a visit is being made to another library to scan some other titles then this could
be done at the same time, as it is a quarterly publication and would not take long to do.

Also, another disadvantage with this publication is its layout. It is not as easy to use as some of the other publications. Although there are "see also" references, articles are repeated under different headings and the majority, when checked, were not at all relevant. The whole layout is less clear than the other indexes and, as appears to happen with every publication, the citations appear in a different format: each new source consulted needs a little time to become familiar with its own particular layout.

7. Social Sciences Index

This is available at both Loughborough and Nottingham University Libraries.
The period scanned was 1980-89.
The frequency of articles in each year was as follows:-

1980-81 - 6
1981-82 - 8
1982-83 - 7
1983-84 - 18
1984-85 - 12
1985-86 - 18
1986-87 - 22
1987-88 - 22
This appears to follow a similar trend in as much as the second half of this decade has produced a greater number of articles on bereavement for whatever reasons. Overall, this publication produced more articles than any other, especially as it was searched towards the end and was also turning up many articles already found in the other sources, so the total could have, in fact, been a lot higher.

The articles themselves are extremely varied, covering a very wide range of periodicals and subject areas. The articles are probably more on the descriptive side than academic research work, but there is definitely a good mixture of both, and it would be impossible to gauge the depth of study in each piece without reading them all. However, this index produces more variety and quantity than nearly all the others: A.S.S.I.A. and Sociological Abstracts being the main exceptions.

The layout of this publication is the same as the previous source, since both are produced by H.W.Wilson. This is the main disadvantage to its use, as the appearance is unclear and items are repeated. Again, the use of American terms may mean articles could be missed if the terminology is not known. However, terms such as "death" are divided into categories such as "causes", "psychological aspects" and "social aspects", which does make searching a little easier.
Overall though, I would definitely recommend this publication for scanning and would suggest purchasing if possible. The variety of material covered would make it well worth having on the library shelves.

8. Psychological Abstracts

This is available at Loughborough University Library.

The period looked at was some of the volume for 1989 as it was right at the end of my searching period. It is difficult, therefore, to describe it in much detail, except to say that eight new articles were found under just one or two search terms. As would be expected, the items are quite specific in their subject content with a bias towards medical and psychiatric subjects. I would suggest, just on this brief glance, that it is possibly scanned at least for a year to see how many and how useful are the items found. Also, perhaps it is worth considering how many psychiatric articles are needed for the Centre, as there have already been a large number of psychiatric items found in the other sources.

9. Library and Information Science Abstracts on CD-ROM

This is available at Loughborough University Library in hard copy and, if a relationship was developed, it may
be possible to have the benefit of the CD-ROM which is in the Library and Information Studies Department. However, as only one article was found it probably is not worth pursuing. The area of study that it covers is not really relevant or likely to overlap with our area of interest here.

Summary of recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Buy</th>
<th>Scan</th>
<th>Ignore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Humanities Index</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociological Abstracts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Service Abstracts</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The next section is concerned with the results of the searching: the journal titles that were found and the number of articles in each. When the searching was complete, the titles were divided into different subject classification and then within that group into the three previous recommendations of purchase, scan and ignore.
Several titles have been marked with an asterisk; this indicates that they can also be found on another subject list. In other words, they are considered to be multi-disciplinary. The majority of these particular titles cover just two fields; a few cover three.

The first subject area is Medicine, as this was the largest group of titles; the rest follow in descending order. Also, when dividing them up into the three recommendations, the following precedent was used. A journal title that has between one and five articles on bereavement for the period scanned, should be ignored; a journal title that produced between six and ten articles should be scanned; a journal title that has more than eleven articles on the topic should be bought. Again, however, these are only suggestions and will depend on the budget available. Also, the titles that I have suggested scanning, could be done at Loughborough University, or through the use of an index.

Hence, the list that follows begins with the titles where purchase is not recommended, as this is the largest group in every case. I suspect that many periodical titles will produce an article on bereavement at some time, but to publish articles on the subject regularly means a definite interest or connection with the topic. The number following the title is the number of articles found.

A. Medical Journals
Purchase not recommended

1. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica - 1
2. Adolescent Psychiatry - 1
3. Alabama Journal of Medical Science - 1
4. Alberta Association of Registered Nurses - 1
5. American Journal of Community Psychology - 1 *
6. American Journal of Diseases of Childhood - 1
7. American Journal of Occupational Therapy - 1 *
8. American Journal of Psychotherapy - 5 *
10. American Nurses Association Clinical Sessions - 1
11. American Practitioner and Digest of Treatment - 1
12. American Psychologist - 1 *
13. Archives of General Psychiatry - 1
15. Aviation, Space and Environmental Medicine - 1
16. Bedside Nurse - 1
17. British Journal of Medical Psychology - 5 *
18. British Journal of Medicine - 1
20. British Journal of Social Psychology - 1 *
22. Canadian Journal of Psychiatry - 1
23. Canadian Medical Association Journal - 2
25. Clinical Pediatrics - 3
26. Clinical Social Work Journal - 3 *
27. Community Mental Health Journal - 3 *
29. Consultant - 1
30. Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry - 3 *
31. Dimensions in Health Service - 1
32. Diseases of the Nervous System - 4
33. District Nursing - 2
34. Emergency Medicine - 1
35. Family Health - 1
36. Free Associations - 1
37. General Practitioner - 1
38. Health and Social Service Journal - 1 *
40. Health Promotion - 1
41. Health Service Journal - 1
42. Health Visitor - 1
43. Hospice Journal - 3
44. Hospital Care - 1
45. Hospital Topics - 3
46. Hospitals - 1
47. Infant Mental Health Journal - 1
48. International Journal of Health Services - 1
49. International Journal of Psychiatry - 1
50. International Journal of Social Psychiatry - 1
51. International Nursing Review - 1
52. International Psychiatry Clinics - 2
53. Israel Journal of Psychiatry and Related Sciences - 1
54. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology - 5 *
55. Journal of Abnormal Psychology - 2 *
56. Journal of Advanced Nursing - 1
57. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry - 3 *
58. Journal of Clinical Psychology - 3 *
59. Journal of Clinical Psychopathology - 1
60. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology - 1 *
61. Journal of Counseling Psychology - 2 *
62. Journal of Genetic Psychology - 1 *
63. Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry - 1
64. Journal of Health and Social Behavior - 2 *
65. Journal of Humanistic Psychology - 1 *
66. Journal of Medical Education - 1 *
67. Journal of Mental Science - 1
68. Journal of Occupational Psychology - 1 *
69. Journal of Palliative Care - 1
70. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology - 3 *
71. Journal of Practical Nursing - 1
72. The Journal of Psychology - 1 *
73. Journal of Religion and Health - 5 *
74. Journal of School Psychology - 1 **
75. Journal of Social Psychology - 1 *
76. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry - 1
77. Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry - 1
78. Journal of the American Dental Association - 1
79. Journal of the American Medical Association - 4
80. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association - 4 *
81. Journal of the Royal College of General
Practitioners - 1
82. Lancet - 5
83. Maryland Medical Journal - 1
84. Medical Economics - 1 *
85. Medical Education - 1 *
86. Medical Insight - 1
87. Medical Journal of Australia - 1
88. Medical Times - 3
89. Medicine, Science and the Law - 1 **
90. Menninger Perspectives - 1
91. Mental Health - 1
92. Midwife, Health Visitor and Community Nurse - 2
93. Midwives Chronicle - 5
94. Nebraska State Medical Journal - 2
95. New England Journal of Medicine - 3
96. Northwest Medicine - 1
97. Nursing - 1
98. Nursing Clinics of North America - 3
99. Nursing Forum - 2
100. Nursing Life - 1
101. Nursing Mirror - 1 (merged with Nursing Times)
102. Nursing Outlook - 5
103. Nursing Practice - 1
104. Nursing Research - 3
105. Nursing Science - 1
106. Ohio Medical Journal - 1
107. Patient Care Magazine - 1
108. Pediatric Clinics of North America - 1
109. Pediatric Currents - 1
110. Pediatrics - 4
111. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine - 1
112. Physical Therapy - 2
113. Postgraduate Medical Journal - 2
114. Practical Nursing - 1
115. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine - 3
116. Psychiatric Quarterly - 3
117. Psychiatry - 5
118. Psychoanalytic Quarterly - 2 *
119. Psychoanalytic Study of the Child - 5 *
120. Psychological Reports - 5 *
121. Psychology of Women Quarterly - 2 *
122. Psychology Today - 2 *
123. Psychosomatic Medicine - 5
124. Psychosomatics - 1
125. Psychotherapy - 1 *
126. Registered Nurse - 3
127. Research in Nursing and Health - 1
128. Rhode Island Medical Science - 1
129. Roche Report: Frontiers of Clinical Psychiatry - 1
130. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology - 2 *
131. Senior Nurse - 1
132. Social Biology - 2 *
133. Social Psychiatry - 3
134. Social Psychology Quarterly - 1 *
135. Social Service and Medicine - 1 *
136. Stress Medicine - 1
137. Texas Medicine - 1
138. Texas Reports on Biology and Medicine - 1
Scanning recommended

1. International Journal of Psychoanalysis - 9 *
2. Journal of Psychosomatic Research - 6
3. Mental Hygiene - 7
4. Social Science and Medicine - 8 *

Purchase recommended

1. American Journal of Nursing - 16
2. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry - 15
3. American Journal of Psychiatry - 24
4. British Journal of Psychiatry - 18
5. British Medical Journal - 13
6. Nursing Times - 25 (merged with Nursing Mirror)

As can be seen from the three divisions there is a wide range of titles within the medical field. In the first recommendation, that is, not to purchase, it is clear that the vast majority contain just one title. At the other end of the scale though, there are those with
five articles: it may seem unfair when one more article would have put them on the list for scanning. However, this device for deciding on recommendation could always be altered by whoever is responsible for the library. As was suggested with Psychological Abstracts, it may be worth scanning one or two extra titles for a short while, such as The Lancet and Midwives Chronicle, to see if they produced any more.

Also, they are mainly fairly academic journals, the remainder being professional publications. Of the latter two divisions, those recommended for scanning are a varied group of four, covering different aspects of the medical profession, whilst those for purchasing have a leaning towards psychiatry, but are also periodicals which I imagine to be widely read by the medical profession and those with an interest from the outside. The two titles with particularly high totals, that is the Nursing Times and the American Journal of Psychiatry, are quite different publications for a reasonably different audience with correspondingly different types of articles. As mentioned previously, all the article titles can be seen in Appendix 2 under their appropriate journal title.

B. Social Science Journals

Purchase not recommended
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adolescence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adoption and Fostering</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aging</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The American Behavioral Scientist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>American Demographics</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>American Journal of Community Psychology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>American Journal of Psychotherapy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>American Journal of Sociology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>American Psychologist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>American Sociological Review</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Anthropological Quarterly</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Australian Journal of Psychology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>British Journal of Guidance and Counselling</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>British Journal of Medical Psychology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>British Journal of Preventive Social Medicine</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>British Journal of Social Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>British Journal of Social Work</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bulletin of the Society for Social Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Caring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Charity</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Child Care Quarterly</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Child-Family Digest</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Child Study Journal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Child Welfare</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Journal Title</td>
<td>Volume</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Clinical Social Work Journal</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Community Mental Health Journal</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Contemporary Family Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Counselling News</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry</td>
<td>3 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Curare</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Deviant Behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Early Child Development and Care</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>The Family</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Family Co-ordinator</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Family Digest</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Family History</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Family Process</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Family Relations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Geriatrics</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Gerontologist</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Health and Social Service Journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>The Humanist</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Human Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Human Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology</td>
<td>5 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</td>
<td>3 *</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Journal of Clinical Psychology</td>
<td>3 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Journal of Comparative Family Studies</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Journal of Contemporary Ethnography</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Journal of Counseling and Development</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Journal of Counseling Psychology</td>
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57. Journal of Cross-Cultural Gerontology - 1
58. Journal of Family Issues - 1
59. Journal of Genetic Psychology - 1 *
60. Journal of Gerontological Social Work - 1
61. Journal of Health and Social Behavior - 2 *
62. Journal of Humanistic Psychology - 1 *
63. Journal of Human Relations - 1
64. Journal of Human Stress - 1
65. Journal of Marriage and Family Counseling - 1
66. Journal of Marriage and Living - 1
67. Journal of Occupational Psychology - 1 *
68. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology - 3 *
69. The Journal of Psychology - 1 *
70. Journal of School Psychology - 1 ** *
71. Journal of Social Psychology - 1 *
72. Journal of Social Work Practice - 1
73. Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare - 1
74. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association - 4 *
75. Journal of Youth and Adolescence - 1
76. Law and Human Behavior - 1 *
77. London Voluntary News - 2
78. Loss, Grief and Care - 2 *
79. Marriage and Family Living - 1
    (continued as Journal of Marriage and the Family)
80. Mid-American Review of Sociology - 3
81. New Age - 2
82. New Humanist - 2
83. Pacific Philosophical Quarterly - 1
84. Personnel and Guidance Journal - 1
85. Philosophy - 1
86. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1 *
87. Phylon - 1
88. Psychoanalytic Quarterly - 2 *
89. Psychoanalytic Study of the Child - 5 *
90. Psychological Reports - 5 *
91. Psychology of Women Quarterly - 2 *
92. Psychology Today - 2 *
93. Psychotherapy - 1 *
94. Research in the Interweave of Social Roles - 1
95. Research on Aging - 2
96. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology - 2 *
97. School Counselor - 1 *
98. Smith College Studies in Social Work - 1
99. Social Behavior and Personality - 1
100. Social Biology - 2 *
101. Social Forces - 2
102. Social Policy - 1
103. Social Problems - 1
104. Social Psychology Quarterly - 1 *
105. Social Service and Medicine - 1 *
106. Social Service Review - 1
107. Social Services Insight - 1
108. Sociological Focus - 1
109. Sociological Perspectives - 1
110. Sociological Symposium - 2
111. Sociology and Social Research - 2
112. Soziologische Revue - 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>Volume</th>
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<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Spare Rib</td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>Studies</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior</td>
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<td>Symbolic Interaction</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>Urban Life</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>Welfare and Social Services Journal</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>Women's Studies International Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Working Papers in Community Mental Health</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Zeitschrift fur Sozialisationsforshung und Erziehungssoziologie</td>
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</table>

**Scanning recommended**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International Journal of Aging and Human Development</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Journal of Psychoanalysis</td>
<td>9 *</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Journal of Gerontology</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Journal of Marriage and the Family</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(formerly Marriage and Family Living)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Journal of Popular Culture</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Journal of Social Issues</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pastoral Psychology</td>
<td>7 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Social Casework</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Social Science and Medicine</td>
<td>8 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purchase recommended**
1. Community Care - 26
2. New Society - 17
   (continued as New Statesman and Society)

In this category of periodicals, the same sort of conclusions can be reached about selection; one or two titles, mainly concerned with psychology and psychoanalysis, could be looked at again some time in the future as they produced five articles to date. Also, in the first division, there were three or four foreign language titles. The translated titles appeared relevant enough to be included and may provide a different perspective to the mainly British and American material.

The latter two divisions of scan and purchase are all of a fairly general nature, particularly in the latter division where the periodicals are popular, mainstream publications read by the majority of professionals in the field; students, academics and many outside the area with an interest and concern for the work involved. Also they are weekly publications with a large turnover of material which is mainly descriptive and highly readable.

C. Religious and Spiritual Journals
Purchase not recommended

1. Les Cahiers de Recherches en Science de la Religion - 1
2. Catholic Digest - 1
3. Catholic Layman - 1
4. Christ Crisis - 2
5. Christian Century - 1
6. Christopher News Notes - 1
7. Co-evolution Quarterly - 2
8. Contact - 4
9. Expository Times - 3
10. History of Religions - 1
11. Homiletic and Pastoral Review - 1
13. Journal of Pastoral Care - 1
14. Journal of Religion and Health - 5 *
15. Judaism - 1
16. Librarians' Christian Fellowship Newsletter - 1
17. Liguorian - 1
18. Literature and Theology - 1 *
19. The Lutheran - 1
20. National Catholic Reporter - 4
21. Pastoral Counselor - 1
22. Religious Education - 1 *
23. Religious Studies - 1
24. Review of Religious Research - 1
As we progress through the categories, the choice and quantity becomes less and less. Here there is quite a variety of titles, covering several different religions and aspects of spirituality. However, each subject classification has included various branches of the said topic. In this area, the results have also been surprisingly low: I would have expected more material to have been produced by those involved with the Church as they invariably have a lot of contact with the bereaved. As I have found with other professionals, who are involved with many other areas of everyday life, this aspect is dealt with through experience. That is not to say, however, that access to more material would not be useful.

It can also be seen that only one title produced enough articles to warrant its scanning and this title is already on the Social Science Journals list, so it is not purely a religious journal. It is possible that the Church has produced more in the way of leaflets and
pamphlets, or that the Clergy and their colleagues have written in non-religious publications. Bereavement is perhaps considered such a fundamental part of life, that the Church does not feel the need to continually write articles and do research on the subject.

D. Media and Literature Journals

Purchase not recommended

1. The Antioch Review - 1
2. Center Magazine - 1
3. Commentary - 1
4. Communication Quarterly - 1
5. Daily Telegraph - 1
6. Encounter - 1
7. English Journal - 1
8. Folklore - 2
9. Good Housekeeping - 2
10. Hudson Review - 1
11. Illustrated London News - 2
12. Independent - 2
13. Information - 1
14. Journalism Quarterly - 1
15. Journal of Communication - 1
16. Listener - 3
17. Literature and Theology - 1 *
18. Media Project News - 1
19. Midwest Quarterly - 1
20. Modern Fiction Studies - 1
22. Parents Magazine and Better Homemaker - 1
23. The Quill - 1
24. Southern Exposure - 1
25. Spectator - 3
26. Times Literary Supplement - 1

Scanning recommended

1. Observer and Magazine - 6
2. Sunday Times and Magazine - 8
3. Times - 9

Purchase recommended

1. Guardian - 19

Again, the majority of titles only have one article, as bereavement and related topics are not really the main concern of these publications. An article has been included as they may cover a wide variety of topics once in their publication. However, these journals provide a different perspective from the more specialised journals
covered so far. Some of these periodicals are specialised in the English field whereas the rest are more general, lighter reading.

The publications that I have suggested scanning and purchasing could be altered by combining the *Sunday Times* and *Magazine* with the *Times* to move it into the purchasing area. This could have been done right from the start, but I decided to separate them as the Sunday publication, especially the colour supplement, can have a different tone and content to the daily paper. Anyway, it may be hoped that the quality daily papers are taken by the Centre. *The Guardian*, as can be seen from the list, has produced a great many articles, and these were only found through the use of the British Humanities Index. It is possible that some articles may be missed due to search terms that were not considered. The daily papers are, however, excellent for covering tragedies that have occurred and are obviously the most up to date.

E. **Educational Journals**

*Purchase not recommended*

1. Death Education - 4 * (continued as Death Studies)
2. Instructor - 1
3. Journal of Medical Education - 1 *
4. Journal of Nursery Education - 1
5. Journal of School Psychology - 1 **
6. Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors - 1
7. Medical Education - 1 *
8. Religious Education - 1 *
9. School Counselor - 1 *
10. Teacher - 1
11. Teaching and Training - 2
12. Today's Education - 1

This time we have even less articles being produced. Only Death Education and Teaching and Training have got beyond one item; in fact, one would have expected the former title to have produced a lot more articles than this. Since 1985 however, as can be seen from a later list, when it became Death Studies, the total increased considerably. Also, half the titles are multi-disciplinary, so again there are not many purely educational journals covering bereavement. As was suggested with the religious periodicals, bereavement is only one small part of the daily routine.

F. Death Related Journals

Purchase not recommended
1. Archives of the Foundation of Thanatology - 1
2. Bereavement Care - 3
3. Death Education - 4 * (continued as Death Studies)
4. The Director - 2
5. Journal of Thanatology - 1
6. Loss, Grief and Care - 2 *
7. Pharos International - 2

Purchase recommended

1. Death Studies - 24 (formerly Death Education)
2. Omega - 75

These titles were separated as their subject content would appear to warrant them having a list of their own. It would also be difficult to incorporate them into the other categories when these titles are so primarily concerned with death. The total here, with a lot less journals, is much higher, mainly due to those recommended for purchase. Omega has the highest result of all the titles found and has the subtitle of the Journal of Death and Dying. The articles it contains cover a wide variety of topics, every aspect of death and bereavement imaginable, at many different levels.

Of those not recommended for purchase, there are a couple of exceptions it may be worth considering. Firstly, Bereavement Care is produced by Cruse, the large
national organisation for widows and the bereaved. I would imagine every article almost to be of some relevance to the proposed National Centre. The low total can only be due to the fact that it is not indexed in the information sources I searched. So although I have it in the first division, I would suggest it could be purchased, or at least scanned to see if it is as useful as I imagine it may be. It began publication in 1982 and claims to cover terminal care, death and bereavement, needs of bereaved people and bereavement counselling.

Also, Loss, Grief and Care only began publication in 1986; hence, it, too, may produce a lot more useful articles in the future, so again it may be worth scanning or acquiring. Equally, the two titles concerned with thanatology, the study of death, may be worth looking at further from a more academic point of view. Pharos International is the publication of the Cremation Society and The Director is that of the American Funeral Directors and both may produce more items of interest. In other words, as this whole category is directly related to the function of the Centre, it may be worth looking at all journals, if only initially, that are concerned with death in any way, as all background and related material may be beneficial.

G. Politics, Economics and Public Affairs Journals
Purchase not recommended

1. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences - 2 *
2. Dissent - 1
3. Economist - 2
4. Local Government Chronicle - 1
5. Medical Economics - 1 *
6. Municipal Review - 1
7. Philosophy and Public Affairs - 1 *
8. Policy Review - 1
9. Policy Studies Review - 1

This category of titles did not produce a very notable total, especially as this category covers such a wide subject area. Obviously this group was not expected to produce a huge amount of articles as they are not really concerned with death in any way. One or two of the actual articles may be worth looking at though; the titles can be found in Appendix 2.

H. Legal Journals

Purchase not recommended
Again, this category has not produced a total of any consequence, especially as three of the titles are multi-disciplinary; so there are not many journals in the legal field producing articles on bereavement. This was slightly disappointing, as it was hoped that more articles would have been written, either from the point of view of solicitors, many of whom are increasingly involved with clients who have been victims of a major disaster, or the police, who are often present at the scene of an accident or who have the responsibility of informing the nearest of kin when death has occurred. Again, I realise that death and bereavement are only one part of the daily task, but the police, I would imagine, must be in need of guidance when confronting a bereaved family. Hopefully, training is given at the beginning of the career, but refresher courses and reading of colleagues experiences and advice would surely also be of benefit.
I. Science Journals

Purchase not recommended

1. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences - 1
2. Futurist - 1
3. International Journal of Law and Science - 1 *
4. Medicine, Science and the Law - 1 **

The final category is the smallest of all and, in fact, only produced two completely new articles. Again, science journals are covering so many different areas, one would not expect bereavement to be covered to any great extent.

Overall, therefore, it can be seen that there are quite a variety of titles in a wide range of subject areas. The Medical and Social Science fields are by far the most prolific producers of articles on bereavement. However, maybe that is to be expected, as not only are they fairly constantly in touch with the occurrence of death, but also its repercussions through dealing with families and the consequent problems that may occur. In fact, workers in the Medical and Social Work fields overlap quite regularly, whether it is hospital staff with a terminally ill patient, or a local general practitioner with an AIDS patient, Social Services will
need to be involved to counsel other family members and often friends.

Apart from the Death-related journals and the Media and Literature publications, the other categories are of very little consequence. The former two areas complement the Medical and Social Science fields with a mixture of absolutely specific titles and newspaper articles of current information and comment. The remainder and vast majority, even those areas already mentioned, are single items. As indicated previously, each article title can be found in Appendix 2, so this provides a useful guide to articles on bereavement of which there are an enormous amount; it is only that they are, on the whole, spread across nearly as many journal titles.

**Summary of recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ignore</th>
<th>Scan</th>
<th>Buy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.Medical Journals</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Social Science Journals</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.Religious Journals</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Journals</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Media &amp; Literature</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Educational Journals</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Death-related Journals</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Politics etc. Journals</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Legal Journals</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. Science Journals</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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N.B. Totals include multi-disciplinary titles: in other words, they appear in more than one category, making the total slightly higher than it actually is. Also, the preceding notes need to be read in order to clarify the figures and point out the exceptions.
3.4 The next list is of unsuccessful titles. These were found at the beginning of the searching and then did not produce any articles from the information sources I searched. Again, this does not prove conclusively that they would not include any articles relevant to the Centre: many are not indexed in the major abstracts and indexes; some are not indexed at all. There are so many titles in production that it would not be possible for them all to be covered. Also, some may be fairly obscure and produced by a small local group, never to reach national sources. Another problem with periodicals is their irregularity: they are in the habit of changing title, ceasing publication, merging with other journal titles and often arriving at irregular intervals.

Unsuccessful titles

1. Abortion Review
2. Ageing and Society *
3. AIDS *
4. Anxiety Research
5. ARVAC Bulletin
   (Association of Researchers in Voluntary Action and Community Involvement)
6. Behavior Science Research
7. Behavioral Assessment
8. Behaviour Analysis
9. Behaviour Research and Therapy
10. Behavioural Abstracts
11. Behavioural Psychotherapy
12. British Journal of Clinical Psychology
13. British Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy
14. British Journal of Developmental Psychology
15. British Journal of Educational Psychology
16. British Journal of Political Science
17. British Medicine
18. British Weekly and Christian Record *
19. BSR News
   (Church of England Board for Social Responsibility)
20. Care News *
21. Changes
22. Child
23. Child Psychiatry and Human Development
24. Christian
25. Christian Action Journal
26. Clinical Psychology Review
27. Community Medicine
28. Counselling *
29. Crucible
   (Church of England Board for Social Responsibility)
30. Current AIDS Literature
31. Current Perspectives on Ageing and the Life Cycle *
32. Dynamic Psychotherapy
33. Economic and Social Review
34. ESRC Newsletter
35. Ethics and Medicine
36. European Journal of Social Psychology
37. Family
38. Family Systems Medicine
39. Geriatric Nursing and Home Care *
40. Gerontopics *
41. Grace
42. Guide to Religious Periodical Literature *
43. Home and Family
44. Hospice Care *
45. Injury
46. Intensive Care Nursing
47. International Journal of Family Therapy
48. International Review of Applied Psychology
49. International Social Work
50. Journal of Anxiety Disorders *
51. Journal of Applied Behavioral Science
52. Journal of Applied Gerontology
53. Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy
54. Journal of District Nursing *
55. Journal of Environmental Psychology
56. Journal of Family Therapy *
57. Journal of Law and Society *
58. Journal of Near-Death Studies *
59. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships
60. Lifestyles
61. Light
62. Modern Churchman
63. New Ideas in Psychology
64. New Law Journal
65. New Life
66. Newsletter/British Geriatric Society *
67. New Statesman
(continued as New Statesman and Society)
68. Oxford Papers on Contemporary Society
69. Parish and Mission
70. P-a-S Papers * (Police and Society)
71. Patient Education and Counselling *
72. Population Studies
73. Population Trends
74. Practice
75. Primary Health Care
76. Quarterly Journal of Social Affairs
77. Reactive Personal Distress *
78. ROSPA Bulletin *
79. Self and Society
80. Social Studies Review
81. Social Work Information Bulletin
82. Sociology of Health and Illness
83. Suggestions
84. Terminal Care Index *
85. Topics in Acute Care and Trauma Rehabilitation *
86. Voluntary Action

It may be worth pursuing a few of these titles to see the type of article they include: one could imagine them containing relevant items, but the searching has proved it is impossible to predict which subjects or titles will provide relevant material. Articles have been found in journals one would not have expected to contain
material on bereavement at all. In this list though, there are titles produced by large organisations and which look likely to contain material such as Ageing and Society, Journal of Near-Death Studies and the Journal of Family Therapy, or those produced by smaller organisations such as P-a-S Papers and the ROSPA Bulletin, which also look possible. In fact, there are so many that look worth considering, I have marked with an asterisk those that may warrant further investigation.
4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 It can be seen therefore that there is no shortage of material on bereavement and equally no shortage of enthusiasm from all the organisations involved. In fact, it is evident that a lot more work needs to be done in this area: more in-depth research into different areas of bereavement, such as the effects of recent major disasters on communities and much more reviewing of actual articles found. Of the articles noted in the Appendix 2, of which there are nearly nine hundred, it can be observed that there is an enormous variety of subject matter, level of depth of the article and quantity of material supplied. Also, it can be noted that if bibliographic citations vary in information, this is due to the sources supplying the material: many varied in their presentation, and especially those obtained through the replies from organisations were particularly short. It would have been impossible here to have checked every individual article for the correctness of its citation.

4.2 Finally, of the journals recommended for purchasing and scanning, I would like to offer some costings. As previously mentioned, without knowledge of funding, it is impossible to state categorically which should be bought: these are merely suggestions which can be followed according to preferences and budget available. Firstly,
as scanning can be done at another location if the cost is too high to purchase.

For the main body of journal titles, I will supply a price for all those recommended for scanning and purchase, in their subject classification. Hence, as previously mentioned, some may be duplicated as they are on more than one list.

A. Medical Journals

Scanning recommended

1. International Journal of Psychoanalysis
   £54 per annum. Quarterly. U.K.

2. Journal of Psychosomatic Research
   £160 per annum. 6 issues per annum. U.K.

3. Mental Hygiene
   Unable to find this title listed.

4. Social Science and Medicine
   $775 per annum. Fortnightly. U.S.

Purchase recommended

1. American Journal of Nursing
   $30 per annum. Monthly. U.S.

2. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
   $35 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

3. American Journal of Psychiatry
   $71 per annum. Monthly. U.S.

4. British Journal of Psychiatry
   £90 per annum. Monthly. U.K.
5. British Medical Journal
   £98 per annum. Weekly. U.K.

6. Nursing Times
   £40 per annum. Weekly. U.K.

B. Social Science Journals

Scanning recommended

1. International Journal of Aging and Human Development
   $96 per annum. 8 issues per annum. U.S.

2. International Journal of Psychoanalysis
   £54 per annum. Quarterly. U.K.

3. Journal of Gerontology
   $50 per annum. 6 issues per annum. U.S.

4. Journal of Marriage and the Family
   $60 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

5. Journal of Popular Culture
   $25 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

   $120 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

7. Pastoral Psychology
   $88 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

8. Social Casework
   $50 per annum. 10 issues per annum. U.S.

9. Social Science and Medicine
   $775 per annum. Fortnightly. U.S.

10. Social Work
    $58 per annum. 6 issues per annum. U.S.
Purchase recommended

1. Community Care
   £50 per annum. Weekly. U.K.

2. New Society
   £48 per annum. Weekly. U.K.

3. Social Work Today
   £50 per annum. Weekly. U.K.

C. Religious and Spiritual Journals

Scanning recommended

1. Pastoral Psychology
   $88 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

D. Media and Literature Journals

Scanning recommended

1. Observer and Magazine
   50 pence per week. U.K.

2. Sunday Times and Magazine
   50 pence per week. U.K.

3. Times
   30 pence per day. U.K.
Purchase recommended
1. Guardian
   30 pence per day. U.K.

F. Death Related Journals

Purchase recommended
1. Death Studies
   $97.50 per annum. Bi-monthly. U.S.
2. Omega
   $75 per annum. Quarterly. U.S.

The total cost, if all twelve titles recommended for purchase were bought, would be £656.

Like the subject areas covered, the prices vary to quite a large degree too. Again, many are available in larger libraries, such as Loughborough and Nottingham University Libraries, and so may be consulted there. However, the total recommended for purchase is only twelve actual journal titles in this section and these would all, I am sure, be of great benefit and would probably only need one full six foot set of shelving at the outset.

4.3 A number of conclusions can be drawn therefore from the results of the searching and the contact made with
different organisations and professionals. As has been indicated previously, the searching and the communications made were not exhaustive: more searching and a much more in-depth survey of all organisations and professionals may need to be done in order to ascertain a complete picture of needs and resources.

From the searching, the overall result is that the Medical and Social Sciences fields have produced, by far, the largest number of journal articles. Also, on the whole, the most relevant items: however, this is mainly because of the quantity proportionally that this appears so; the Death Related titles also produced many extremely relevant pieces of work. This is also perhaps predictable because of the subject areas with which they are concerned: personnel working in these areas are coming into contact with bereaved people on a fairly regular basis.

Some of the other areas, however, could have produced a larger total, it was hoped. Those working within these other categories do, even if on an irregular basis, come into contact with bereaved relatives and friends. The police and teachers do have to deal with this area during their working lives and it would appear that there is a lack of relevant information, guidance and often training. This also applies to journalists at the scene of an accident, estate agents sent to value a house when the owner has deceased, the Clergy counselling relatives and benefit office staff giving assistance after a bereavement, just as a few examples. In other
words, the scope and potential of a National Centre is enormous as there is clearly a need for bereavement information.

From the responses to the letters and visits, it can also be seen that there is a varying amount of information. Like the searching, there proved to be a large number of topic areas, such as the many aspects of bereavement and death-related subjects that affect individuals. There are so many organisations working in this area and the resources they have at their disposal is as varied as the areas they are covering. An idea of this variety can be gained from the list of organisations contacted, which is in Appendix 4.

The information received from these contacts is, therefore, of differing degrees of usefulness. Many sent their own literature describing the organisation whilst others did have some resources and information, but very few provided periodical literature. However, the overall response was enthusiasm for the project and they would, I am sure, benefit enormously from the setting up of this Centre, and would contribute valuable input and stimulation to the growth and development of the Centre.
Appendix 1

Search Terms

Abortion *
AIDS *
Bereavement *
Burial
Carers
Coroners (inquests)
Cemeteries
Cremation
Death *
Disasters *
Euthanasia
Funerals *
Grief (work) *
Hospices
Laments
Mourning *
Social Networks *
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome *
Suicide
Support Networks/Systems *
Terminal Care/Illness
Widow/er(hood) *

* - These were the most successful search terms although each term provided some relevant articles at some time. Terms
varied too, depending on the source being used; for example, "grief" was sufficient for most of the indexes whereas "grief work" was the term used in the sources with a social work influence.

Also, certain terms, such as "death", were indicators of more specific terms, such as "death:children" whilst "disasters" suggested related headings, such as maritime accidents, fire and rail disasters. The following list of specific and mainly recent disasters was also considered from time to time and when indicated.

Aberfan land slide
Armenian earthquake
Bradford City Football Ground fire
Clapham Junction rail crash
Heysel Stadium disaster
Hillsborough Football Ground disaster
Hungerford shootings
Kegworth aircrash
King's Cross fire
Lockerbie aircrash
Piper Alpha fire
Zeebrugge ferry disaster

Here, the most recent tragedies, such as Hillsborough, have not had much coverage as yet, apart from the newspaper articles written at the time and as proceedings take place.
Appendix 2

Article Titles (arranged alphabetically by journal title)


34. FAST, I. Fears of death in bereaved children and adults. 

35. HILGARD, J. Strength of adult ego following childhood 
   bereavement. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 1960, 
   30, 788-98.

36. KIRKLEY-BEST, E. Forgotten grief: a review of the 
   psychology of stillbirth. *American Journal of 

37. LIEBERMAN, M.A. The impact of self-help groups on the 
   mental health of widows and widowers. *American Journal of 
   Orthopsychiatry*, 1986, 56, 435-49.

38. MASTERMAN, S.H. Support groups for bereaved preschool and 
   school-age children. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 
   1988, 58, 562-70.

39. MITCHELL, N.D. The significance of the loss of the father 
   through death. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 1964, 
   34, 279-80.

40. NAYLOR, A. Premature mourning and failure to mourn: their 
   relationship to conflict between mothers and 
   intellectually normal children. *American Journal of 


44. WEISS, R.S. Principles underlying a manual for parents whose children were killed by a drunk driver. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 1987, 57, 431-40.


77. SCHWAB, M.L. The nurse's role in assisting families of dying patients to manage grief and guilt. American Nurses Association Clinical Sessions, 1968, 110-16.


89. HERTER, F. The right to die in dignity. Archives of the Foundation of Thanatology, 1969, 1, Oct., 93.


94. PARKES, C.M. Depression: when is it an illness? Bereavement Care, 1985, 4, 1, Spring, 5-6, 11.

95. PARKES, C.M. The risk of suicide after bereavement. Bereavement Care, 1982, 1, 1, Spring, 4-5.


103. PARKES, C.M. Broken heart: a statistical study of increased mortality among widowers. British Journal of Medicine, 1969, 1, Mar., 740-3.


137. PARKES, C.M. Effects of bereavement on physical and mental health - a study of the medical records of widows. British Medical Journal, 1964, 2, 274.


143. RICHARD, R. De la dépouille mortelle à la sacralisation du corps: de la religion à la thanatologie = From mortal remains to the sacredness of the corpse: from religion to


163. HIRSCHFIELD, R. Notes of a hospice volunteer; portrait from the edge. *Christ Crisis*, 1986, 46, Feb. 17, 32.


177. CARRINGTON, B. Living with "cot death". Community Care, 1985, 548, Jan. 31, 21-23.

178. CHAMBERLAIN, L. Basic skills applied in very different circumstances. Community Care, 1987, 661, May 21, 7.


184. GRANT, L. Every time we visit someone we find five others who need help. Community Care, 1987, 676, Sept. 3, 7.

185. HADLEY, J. Lightening the load. Community Care, 1988, 731, Sept. 29, 8.
186. HANVEY, C. Out of the shadows – a sorry picture. 
Community Care, 1986, 604, Mar. 27, 16-18.


188. HARVEY, P. You are saying goodbye to someone you have never said hello to. Community Care, 1983, 488, Nov. 24, 24-5.


197. PUGSLEY, R. We did everything we could. *Community Care*, 1984, Oct. 4, 16-17.


204. SILVERMAN, P.R. Services to the widowed: first steps in a program of preventive intervention. Community Mental Health Journal, 1967, 3, 37-44.


209. GILLIES, R. Relatives, students and a funeral service. Contact, 1988, 95, 26-8.


211. WILKINSON, T. The death of a child. Contact, 1988, 95, 22-5.

212. VALERIOTE, S. Bereavement following the death of a child: implications for family therapy. Contemporary Family Therapy, 1987, 9, Fall, 202-17.


220. BERNSTEIN, B.E. Lawyer and counselor as an interdisciplinary team: interfacing for the terminally ill. Death Education, 1977, 1, 3, Fall, 277-91.

221. FULTON, R. Loss, social change and the prospect of mourning. Death Education, 1982, 6, 2, Summer, 137-53.


228. DEWEY, D, III When a congregation cares: organizing ministry to the bereaved. Death Studies, 1988, 12, 2, 123-35.


244. MURPHY, P. Hidden griever. Death Studies, 1988, 12, 5-6, 451-62.


250. LINDEMANN, E. Psychological aspects of mourning. The Director, 1961, 31, 14-17.

251. WAGNER, W. What a funeral can do when death strikes suddenly. The Director, 1970, 6, 40.


262. This is the way we go. *Economist*, 1987, 302, Mar. 21, 68.


273. SILVERMAN, P.R. Widowhood and preventive intervention. *Family Co-ordinator*, 1972, 21, Jan., 95.


287. NEWALL, V. Folklore and cremation. *Folklore*, 1985, 96, 2, 139-55.


291. ALVAREZ, W.C. Death is often not so difficult or painful. *Geriatrics*, 1963, 18, Mar., 165.


299. REMSBERG, B. What four brave women told their children. 

300. BOSTON, S. Friends indeed when parents need them most. 

301. EZARD, J. The wound that time may not heal. Guardian, 
   1986, Oct. 18, 19.


303. HADLEY, J. After a child is murdered... Guardian, 1987, 
   Nov. 25, 15.

304. HENDERSON, S.M. Britain: disaster zone. Guardian, 1988, 
   June 16, 7.

305. LORIMER, D. On the brink of tranquillity. Guardian, 1985, 

   2, 8.

   18, 8.

308. PATTEN, P. Aquainted with grief. Guardian, 1984, Aug. 22, 
   11.
309. TOYNBEE, P. The big funerals...


311. TOYNBEE, P. In the midst of death we are in life.


313. TOYNBEE, P. To be or not to be is not the only question.


345. MARBURG, G.S. A father's response to the birth and death of a multi-handicapped child. Infant Mental Health Journal, 1985, 6, 1, Spring, 5-12.


479. EMERY, J.L. Families in which two or more cot deaths have occurred. Lancet, 1986, 1, 8476, 313-15.


488. WHALE, J. To be or not to be... Listener, 1986, Sept. 4, 12.

489. TWOMBLY, R.G. Remembering death and dismembering the self. Literature and Theology, 1988, 2, Sept., 189.


523. DUNN, S.E. Suddenly at home... *Midwives Chronicle*, 1987, 100, May, 132-4.


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Dear

I am a post-graduate Library and Information Studies student at Loughborough University of Technology. I am doing a project in conjunction with the Co-operative College at Stanford Hall near Loughborough. It is concerned with the feasibility of setting up a National Bereavement Centre, to be funded by a Bereavement Trust and which would act as an umbrella organisation for all those who are involved with the bereaved. It would provide a training and resource centre, with residential and library facilities on site.

Therefore, I am trying to establish the resources which you have available at present. Hence, is it possible for you to give me details of any relevant information you use at present. In other words, do you produce any literature of your own, whether books or leaflets? Do you have any lists of recommended reading? Have you ever attended any training courses relevant to bereavement counselling and if so, do you remember who were the organisers, or have you held any training courses of your own in this area? Finally, do you use, or have, contact with any other organisations who provide useful sources of information?
Any information or thoughts would be gratefully received as a valuable contribution to this project.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Yours sincerely
B. Organisations contacted

1. Family Welfare Association,
   Mrs. Eileen Fox,
   296, Wellingborough Road,
   Northampton.
   NN1 4EP.
   0604-20341.

2. Family Welfare Association,
   Mr. Robert Tollemache,
   21, Kempson Road,
   London.
   SW6.
   01-736 2127.

3. Foundation for Black Bereaved Families,
   Loreene Hunt,
   11, Kingston Square,
   Salters Hill,
   London.
   SE19.
   01-761 7228.

4. The Jewish Bereavement Counselling Service,
   1, Cyprus Gardens,
   London.
   N3 1SP.
   01-349 0839.
5. Samaritans Incorporated,
Malcolm Lunn,
11, Kingsway,
Dursley,
Gloucester.
GL11 4DT.
0453-45608.

6. National Association of Victim Support Schemes,
John Ponting,
17a, Electric Lane,
Brixton,
London.
SW9 8JLA.
01- 737 2010.

7. Age Concern,
Shelagh Doonan,
60, Pitcairn Road,
Mitcham,
Surrey.
CR4 3LL.
01- 640 5431.

8. The Bereaved Parents Helpline,
6, Canons Gate,
Harlow,
Essex.
9. The Compassionate Friends,
   Anne Pocock,
   6, Denmark Street,
   Bristol.
   BS1 5DQ.
   0272-292778.

10. Parents of Murdered Children Support Group,
    The Compassionate Friends,
    Jill Palm,
    46, Winters Way,
    Waltham Abbey,
    Essex.
    EN9 3HP.
    0992-719980.

11. SOS (Survivors of Suicide),
    The Compassionate Friends,
    Audrey Walsh, Blair Gowrie,
    13, Wood Road,
    Halewood,
    Liverpool.
    L26 1UY.
    051- 486 1236.

12. The Gay Bereavement Project,
    c/o Gay Switchboard,
Unitarian Rooms,
Hoop Lane,
London.
NW11 8BS.
01- 455 8894.

13. The Miscarriage Association,
18, Stoneybrook Close,
West Bretton,
Wakefield,
West Yorkshire.
WF4 4TP.
0924-85515.

14. The National Association of Widows,
c/o Stafford District Voluntary Service Centre,
Chell Road,
Stafford.
ST16 2QA.
0785-45465.

15. The Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths,
The Welfare and Information Committee,
5th Floor,
4, Grosvenor Place,
London.
SW1X 7HD.
01- 235 1721.
16. Cot Death Research and Support for Bereaved Parents,
   Jo McDonald,
   8a, Alexandra Parade,
   Weston-super-Mare,
   BS23 1TQ.
   0836-219010.

17. The Stillbirth and Neo-natal Death Society,
   Alison Melville,
   28, Portland Place,
   London.
   W1N 3DE.
   01- 436 5881.

18. The British Legion,
   49, Pall Mall,
   London.
   SW1.
   01- 839 4131.

19. Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Families' Association,
   27, Queen Anne's Gate,
   London.
   01- 839 4131.

20. The British Humanist Association,
   13, Prince of Wales Terrace,
   London.
   W8 5PG.
21. The Buddhist Society,
   58, Eccleston Square,
   London.
   SW1V 1PH.
   01-834 5858.

22. The Cremation Society,
   Woodcut House,
   Ashford Road,
   Hollingbourne,
   Maidstone,
   Kent.
   ME17 1XH.
   0622-688292.

23. The Islamic Cultural Centre,
   146, Park Road,
   London.
   NW8 7RG.
   01-724 3363.

24. The National Secular Society,
   702, Holloway Road,
   London.
   N19 3NL.
   01-272 1266.
25. The National Association of Funeral Directors,
   57, Doughty Street,
   London.
   WC1N 2NE.
   01- 242 9388.

26. Citizens Advice Bureaux National Association,
   115-123, Pentonville Road,
   London.
   N1 9LZ.
   01- 833 2181.

27. Pregnancy Advisory Service,
   11-13, Charlotte Street,
   London.
   WIP 1HD.
   01- 637 8962.

28. Family Welfare Association H.Q.,
   501-505, Kingsland Road,
   London.
   E8 4AU.
   01- 254 4AU.

29. Certificate in Social Service Co-ordinator,
   Derbyshire College of Higher Education,
   Western Road,
   Mickleover,
   Derby.
30. The National Association of Bereavement Services,
    54, Chalton Street,
    London.
    NW1.

31. The London Bereavement Projects Group,
    c/o London Voluntary Service Council,
    68, Chalton Street,
    London.
    NW7 1JR.