

An Annotated Bibliography of SRV, Normalisation and Related Subjects

This annotated bibliography has been written mainly for personal research purposes. Sources include Caredata, CINAHL, MedLine, PsycLIT, Social Sciences Index, and communication with others researching the field, and also references between papers. It is not intended to be a complete bibliography of the subject: many papers making only a passing reference to the topic are omitted. It is available to others who I know have an interest in the subject but should not be further distributed. It is intended for their own informal use and is not guaranteed to be completely accurate in reference or review. I hold copies of articles or books where stated. Please contact me with any additions or criticisms.

Aanes D, Haagenson L (1978)

Normalisation: Attention to a Conceptual Disaster

Mental Retardation: 16(1), 55-6

This paper discusses the difference between Normalization as an end, and Normalization as a means to an end. It points out that non-normalizing means may be of greater utility in achieving a goal of normalization. It includes a small scale survey which indicates that practitioners are uncertain about the separate issues of normalization as a goal and normalization as a process.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ager A (1993)

The Life Experiences Checklist: 1. Applications in staff training and programme

Mental Handicap: 21(1), 7-9

Highlights applications of the Life Experiences Checklist (LEC) in the areas of staff training and program planning. In the former area, the use of the LEC as a means of reinforcing normalization-related concepts and encouraging attitudinal change is described. In the latter area particular attention is given to the way the LEC can assist in setting individual goals in neglected domains such as relationships.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Alaszewski A, Ong BN (1990)

Normalisation in Practice: Residential Care for Children with Profound Mental Handicap

London: Routledge

A description by various authors of the Croxteth Park Project in 1983. It is very good on practical issues of deinstitutionalization using normalization principles. A copy of the introduction is available in photocopy.

INTRODUCTION AVAILABLE

Albrecht G, Otto HU, Karstedt-Henke K, Bollert K (1991)

Social prevention and the social sciences: Theoretical controversies, research problems, and evaluation strategies. Prevention and intervention in childhood and adolescence, 11.

Berlin: Walter de Gruyter

Includes chapter by Gildermeister

CHAPTER BY GILDERMEISTER AVAILABLE

Amundsen R, Dyer L, Henderson W, Rathbone-McCuan E (1991)

Vacation Therapy: A Community Normalization Experience for Persons with long-term mental illness

Psychological Rehabilitation Journal: 14(3), 81-91

Describes the facilitated involvement of persons with mental illness in planning vacations. Efforts are made to generalise these skills into other areas of competence using normalisation principles.

NOT AVAILABLE

Anderton JM, Elfert H, Lai M (1989)

Behavior-modification and normalization in conflict

Sociology Of Health & Illness: 11, 253-278.

TO BE ORDERED

AndrewsRJ, Berry PB (1978)

The evaluation of services for the handicapped promoting community living

International Journal of Rehabilitation Research: 1(4), 451-61

Describes the use of PASS in a project in Australia.

NOT AVAILABLE

Angers M (1992)

"Created" Communities and "Natural" Community. Special Issue: The Clubhouse Model

Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal: 16(2), 117-123

Compares and contrasts the Normalisation principle with the Clubhouse model. It stresses the similarities, discusses the problems of congregation, and draws out the therapeutic potential of shared experience. It points out that the natural community is often hostile to people with mental illness, and so the creation of a special nurturing society is necessary.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Anon (1982)

Normalization or exclusion- the chances to find jobs and persons leaving special schools

Mid American Review of Sociology: 7, 139-170

(FIND FULL REFERENCE. QUERY QUOTED IN FORSTER, R. INFORMATION FROM P LINDLEY.

NOT IN PSYCLIT. TRY SOCIAL SCIENCE INDICES. ORDER)

NOT AVAILABLE

Anon(1983)

Give Normalisation a Chance

Mental Retardation: 21, 76

(FIND FULL REFERENCE. QUERY QUOTED IN FORSTER, R. INFORMATION FROM P LINDLEY.

NOT IN PSYCLIT. TRY MEDLINE. ORDER)

NOT AVAILABLE

Anstey TJ, Gaskin M (1985)

Service providers' understanding of the concept of normalization

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 11(2), 91-5

Describes a survey of service providers in Australia; includes differences between Nirje and Wolfensberger models.

TO BE ORDERED

Antonak RF, Mulick JA (1987)

The community imperative revisited. Transitions in mental retardation, Vol. 3.

Includes paper by Blatt

CHAPTER BY BLATT AVAILABLE

Arieli M, Beker J, and Kashti Y (1990)

Residential group care as a socializing environment: Toward a broader perspective

Child and Youth Services: 13(1), 45-58

Explores a paradox arising from the fact that residential group care is used by the elite to encourage positive development, yet devalues this for the already devalued person. Points out that such facilities may be mainstreaming, autonomising or designating.

TO BE ORDERED

Association for Advocacy for Change through Training (?DATE)

Changing Lives, Changing Communities

Carlton South, Victoria, Australia: AACT

This booklet is an excellent introduction to normalization and SRV. It is written in a non-academic style and is easy to understand. It includes many simple examples of good practice.

BOOKLET AVAILABLE

Bailey DB McWilliam RA

Normalizing early intervention

Topics in Early Childhood Special Education: 10(2), 33-47

Investigates facilities use of the physical environment, teaching and therapeutic strategies, and family-focused services. Examples of normalized practices within each dimension are described, and issues related to normalization are discussed.

TO BE ORDERED

Baker FM, Baker RJ, McDaniel RS (1975)

Denormalizing Practices in Rehabilitation Facilities

Rehabilitation Literature: 36(4), 112-5 & 119

This is a description of varieties of stigmatisation and other devaluing procedures found in mental institutions.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Baldwin S (1985) A

Sheep in wolf's clothing: Impact of normalisation teaching on human services and service providers

International Journal of Rehabilitation Research: 8(2), 131-142

Critical appraisal of Normalisation. A historical review of the development of the normalisation concept is undertaken, with an appraisal of the various historical contributions. The underlying assumptions, research foundations and methods of information transmission are examined with respect to implications for the concept. A critically evaluative stance is recommended in order to assess the utility and validity of normalisation beyond a position of moral principle and sloganeering. Some possible consequences of normalisation advocates who maintain an inflexible position in this debate are identified, together with some recommendations for an alternative perspective. It makes strong criticism of the teaching of SRV using Heron to critique the process.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Baldwin S (1985) B

Models of Service Delivery: An assessment of some applications and implications for people who are mentally retarded

Mental Retardation: 23(1), 6-12

Considers five models of service delivery for the mentally retarded: child development, medical, socio-ecological, behavioural and psych-educational models. The socio-ecological model is linked with the principle of normalisation

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Baldwin S (1989) A

Applied Behaviour Analysis and Normalization: New Carts for Old Horses? A Commentary

Behavioural Psychotherapy: 17(4) 305-8

Considers the differences between Applied Behaviour Analysis and the Normalization Principle, supporting ABA as a superior concept.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Baldwin S (1989) B

Applied Behaviour Analysis and Normalization: Reason, rhetoric and rationality

Behavioural Psychotherapy: 17(4), 314-5

Replies to the response by Emerson and McGill to his 1989 A paper.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Mental Handicap: Social Science Perspectives

London: Tavistock/Routledge

Available at Tor and South West, Truro. Includes papers by Bayley and by Hattersley.

AVAILABLE AT TOR AND SOUTH-WEST COLLEGE

ARTICLES BY BAYLEY AND HATTERSLEY AVAILABLE

Baldwin S, Stowers C (1987)

Normalisation and Elderly Persons: In Whose Best Interests?

American Archives of Rehabilitation Therapy: Spring, 34-42

This paper considers SRV and especially the seven recurrent themes as applied to older people. Some of the criticisms offered are valuable although others show some lack of appreciation of SRV's indications of the outcomes of service provision.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Bambrick M, Roberts GE (1991)

The Sterilization of People with a Mental Handicap: The View of Parents

Journal of Mental Deficiency Research: 35(4), 353-63

Considers the subject in depth.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Bank-Mikkelsen NE (1976)

Denmark

In Kugel and Shearer; reprinted in Flynn and Nitsch

This paper gives a concise history of the introduction of normalization principles to services for people with learning disabilities in Denmark. It is useful reading in that it gives an historical perspective and also allows parallels to be drawn with the better documented American experience.

CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Bano A, Crosskill D, Patel R, Rashman L, Shah R (1993) A

Improving Practice with People with Learning Disabilities

London: Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work

Includes paper by Bano et al.

PAPER BY BANO ET AL AVAILABLE

Bano A, Crosskill D, Patel R, Rashman L, Shah R (1993) B

Dark Shadows on a White Wall: A Black Perspective on Wolfensberger's Theory of Normalisation

In Bano, Crosskill, Patel Rasman and Shah 1993A

A critique of normalisation as it applies to people from ethnic minorities. It criticises the assumption that skin colour or racial appearance should necessarily be seen as stigma. It also points out the problems of the innate conservatism of normalisation as it applies to racist and sexist assumptions in 'normal' society.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Bartnik EA, Lewis GM, O'Connor PA (eds) (1987)

Technology, Resources and Consumer Outcomes: Proceedings of the 23rd National Conference of the Australian Society for the Study of Intellectual Disability

Perth, Western Australia: P.E. Publications

Includes the papers by Butterfield and Gow, Roche, and Ryan.

ARTICLES BY BUTTERFIELD AND GOW, ROCHE, AND RYAN AVAILABLE

Barton RL (1989)

Disability and Dependency

London: Falmer Press

Includes Wolfensberger 1989d

CHAPTER BY WOLFENSBERGER AVAILABLE

Bayley M (1991)

Normalisation or 'Social Role Valorisation': an adequate philosophy?

In Baldwin and Hattersley

This paper calls into question the idea of striving for valued social roles and suggests that attempts to value the person as an autonomous individual with their own self value. It discusses the L'Arche communities in France. It also defends village communities for Learning Disabled persons in Britain.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Beauchemin G (???)
The Celebration of Joy in Faith
Source Not Known
An illustration of the devalued person as an holy innocent.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Beckman-Brindley S, Tavormina JB (1978)
Normalization: A New Look
Education and Training of The Mentally Retarded: 13(1), 66-8
Discusses the demannds of normalisation on society and family and asks if the social cost of this is necessarily balanced by the advantages to the retarded clients.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Bellamy GT (1990)
Quality of Life and Lifestyle Outcome: A Challenge for Residential Programs
??
Not in PsycLit.
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.

Bercovici SM (1983)
Barriers to Normalization: The Restrictive Management of Retarded Persons
Baltimore: University Park Press
CHAPTER BY BERCOVICI AVAILABLE

Bercovici SM (1983)
Obstacles to Normalization in Community Settings
in Barriers to Normalization: The Restrictive Management of Retarded Persons
Baltimore: University Park Press
CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Berkson G (1988)
All People have Personal Assets
Mental Retardation: 26(2), 71-73
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Biklen, D. (1987).
The culture of policy: Disability images and the analogues in public policy.
Policy Studies Journal, 15(3), 515-535.
TO BE ORDERED

Bissonnier H (1977)
Current developments in the field of mental retardation: A tentative assessment and critical study
International Child Welfare Review: 32
Discusses normalisation as part of the paper.
NOT AVAILABLE

Bogdan, R., & Taylor, S. J. (1987).
Toward a sociology of acceptance: The other side of the study of deviance.
Social Policy, 18(2), 34-39.
TO BE ORDERED

Bonde B (1982)
Normaliseringsprincippet. (The principle of normalization (of the lives of the handicapped).)
Skolepsykologi: 19(2), 99-128.
Describes the history of the use of normalisation in Denmark and looks at the formulations of Bank-Mikkelson, Nirje and Wolfensberger. It points out that the principle was used from early on without full appreciation of all of its ramifications.
NOT AVAILABLE

Blake R (1985-6)
Normalization and Boarding Homes: An analysis of paradoxes
Social Work in Health Care: 11(2), 75-86
Finds instead of being empowered as consumers, mentally ill residents are treated as commodities; instead of gaining additional freedoms. Considers that sole use of this type of facilities is in reality abandonment of the mentally ill.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Blatt B (1987)
The Community Imperative and Human Values
In Antonak and Mulick
Explication of six arguments against the deinstitutionalization of people who are mentally retarded, followed by a review of the definition of normalization and a brief history of the concept. Professor Blatt appears to attack science by challenging the utility of research for studying the communitization paradox, his view is that the application of science to the question of communitization is misguided, the issue is not one of science but of values, the issue is freedom, and our failure to let people who are mentally retarded be free.
CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Blunden R (1985)

Mental Handicap: The Feasibility of Normalisation, An Introduction

In Karas

This paper discusses the changes in Learning Disability service delivery from the mid-seventies to the mid-eighties. It points out where service system change has followed normalisation principles.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Borthwick D, Sharon A (1989)

Quality of life: The residential environment

??

REFERENCE FROM PETER LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP

Boucherat A (1987)

Normalisation in Mental Handicap - acceptance without questions?

Bulletin of the Royal College of Psychiatrists: 11, 423-5

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Bowd AD (1989)

Client Satisfaction and Normalization of Residential Services for Persons with Developmental Handicaps

Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health: 8(1), 63-73

In reviewing the perceptions of quality of life in larger and smaller group homes it is shown that the enhancement of individual dignity and increased community involvement were more successfully realized in smaller, integrated settings

NOT AVAILABLE

Boyd W, Hartnett F (1975)

Normalization and its implications for recreation services

Journal of Leisureability : 2(1), 22-7

A definition of normalisation is offered, and an example is given of the 'less than fully human' approach to devalued people. Further examples are given of a medical model approach and a 'do-gooder' approach. An appeal is made to abolish segregated services for recreation.

TO BE ORDERED

Brady MP, Cunningham J(1985)

Living and learning in segregated environments - an normalization outcomes

Social Science Journal: 22(2), 45-7.

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.

Bradley VJ, Ashbaugh JW, Blaney BC (1994)

Creating individual supports for people with developmental disabilities: A mandate for change at many levels.

Baltimore MD, USA: Paul H Brookes Publishing Co.

Includes chapter by Bradley.

CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Bradley VJ (1994)

Evolution of a New Service Paradigm

One constant in the field of developmental disabilities is change provide a context that will counter the perception of this change as random and unpredictable or, worse, the reflection of a field veering from one fad to another the conceptual framework drawn suggests that a thread of continuity runs through the events of the early 1990s in the field and connects the earlier notions of normalization to the contemporary aims of community membership addresses the theoretical variations that have precipitated change from the 1960s to the 1990s, the long-range challenges that this change entails, how these challenges will redefine organizational values and culture, and the critical implementation issues that lie ahead.

CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Braisby D, Echlin R, Hill S, Smith H (eds) (1988)

Changing Futures: Housing and support services for people discharged from psychiatric hospitals.

London: Kings Fund

WRITE SUMMARY

QUERY AVAILABLE

Braive C(1988)

The professional apprenticeship enterprise: An experiment in readapting mentally ill adults to working life

Founding Congress of the World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (1986, Lyons, France)

International Journal of Mental Health : 17(2), 65-71

This article describes a professional training centre for people with severe mental health problems. The program is intended to become increasingly normalised.

TO BE ORDERED

Brandon A, Brandon D (1987)

Do you really understand normalisation?

Community Living: 1(1), ?-?

One page summary of false ideas about normalisation.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Brandon D (1991) A

Increasing Value: The Implications of the Principle of Normalisation for Mental Illness Services

Manchester: Salford University College

A broadly supportive criticism of SRV and normalisation in Mental Health. It rehearses the key concepts and gives examples of grossly de-normalising actions in the mental health services. It discusses O'Brien's five accomplishments in mental health terms. It criticises mental health services from an other than normalisation stance. It discusses implications for staff with the introduction of normalisation principles. It concludes with a discussion of some of the controversies that normalisation raises.

BOOKLET AVAILABLE

Brandon D (1991) B

Implications of Normalisation Work for Professional Skills

In Ramon 1991 A

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Brandon D (1996)

Increased Value- Implications of Normalisation for Mental Illness Services

Cambridge: Anglia Polytechnic University

Application of Normalisation and SRV Principles to people with Mental Health problems.

BOOKLET AVAILABLE

Brechin A, Swain J (1988)

Professional/client relationships: Creating a "working alliance" with people with learning difficulties

Disability Handicap and Society: 3(3), 213-226

Considers how interpretations of normalization seem to confirm rather than conflict with established professional assumptions in the area of learning difficulties.

NOT AVAILABLE

Brechin A, Walmsley J (eds) (1989)

Making Connections: reflecting on the lives and experience of people with learning disabilities

London: Hodder and Stoughton

Includes paper by Robinson

PAPER BY ROBINSON AVAILABLE

Briton J (1970)

Normalisation: What Of and What For

Australian Journal of Mental Retardation: 5, 224-9

Describes the Nirje and Wolfensberger (with Kugel) formulations of Normalisation. Points out some incompleteness in Normalisation for providing guidance for services provided after deinstitutionalisation.

NO COPIES IN UK. ? TRY M RAPLEY OR S BALDWIN FOR COPY.

Briton J (1977)

Behaviour Modification, Normalisation and Person-orientedness

Australian Journal of Mental Retardation: 4(8), 4-13

Argues that behavioural models are antithetical to Normalisation because of theory clashes and conceptual, moral and affective clashes. Person-oriented approaches utilising normalisation goals are advocated for residential units in the second part of the paper.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Brown H (1992)

What Price Theory If You Cannot Afford the Busfare: normalization and leisure services for people with learning disabilities

Health and Social Care: 2, 153-9

Image, age appropriateness, use of special aids and group activities are considered as they apply to the tensions between 'fitting in' and making demands on society in leisure services for people with learning disabilities.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Brown H (1994)

An Ordinary Sexual Life?: A review of the normalisation principle as it applies to the sexual options of people with learning disabilities

Disability, Handicap and Society: 4(2), 123-44

Discusses the reasons why the normalization principle has had little effect on the sexual options of the learning disabled. It discusses the hidden enforcer role of the institution in sexual matters.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Brown H, Alcoe J (1987)

LIFESTYLES: An approach to training staff in normalisation principles

Social Work Education: 6(3), 21-2

WRITE SUMMARY

TO BE ORDERED

Brown H, Smith H (1989)

Whose "Ordinary Life" is it Anyway?

Disability Handicap and Society: 4(2), 105-119

This paper provides a feminist critique of normalization ideology. Normalization is criticised as being apolitical and highly individualistic. An appeal is made for account to be taken of collective and communal interventions.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Brown H, Smith H (1992a)

Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

London: Tavistock/Routledge

This collection of papers surveys the field of normalization, providing valuable critiques from different perspectives. Each chapter of the book is summarised elsewhere in this reading list under the individual authors concerned.

BOOK AVAILABLE

Brown H, Smith H (1992b)

Assertion, not assimilation: a feminist perspective on the normalisation principle

In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

This chapter develops the thought of the Brown and Smith 1989 paper. It concentrates in greater detail on the effect that normalization has on women service users.

BOOK AVAILABLE

L. Brown et al (1991)

How much time should students with severe intellectual in regular education classrooms and elsewhere

Journal Of The Association For Persons With Severe ????: 16, 39-47

Try PsycLit.

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP

Brown L, Thomas MD, Allen DG, Gilchrist LD (1994)

Mental Health Reform: Client and Family Member Perspectives

Evaluation and Program Planning: 17(1), 81-92

A consideration of the impact of mental health reform from the perspective of those most affected- clients and family members. Use of normalisation is discussed as one of the themes.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Brown RI (1987)

Rehabilitation in Australia: A look at someone else's backyard

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 13(3), 127-32

Surveys the services in Australia for people with mental and other handicaps. Normalisation is discussed in passing.

NOT AVAILABLE

Brown RI(1988)

Transition: A challenge for school, agency and community

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 14(3-4), 227-34

Suggests that at the same time that a normalization philosophy has been advocated for disabled individuals, the lack of concern over technology, curriculum application, social integration procedures, and professional staff training has resulted in considerable failure. Issues of success criteria, personnel training for transition, needs and environment for disabled persons, transition to adult society, client controls, and the pre-transition school environment are discussed. Recommendations are made for a new approach that uses some previous models but emphasizes certain aspects such as risk-taking and assertiveness training for clients. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1990 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

TO BE ORDERED

Bruininks RH (1990)

There is more than a zip code to changes in service

American Journal on Mental Retardation: 95(1), 15-15

A response to Zigler, Hodapp and Edison.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Sara N. Burchard et al(1987)

The relationship of manager competence to program quality in small community residences

???

Not in PsycLIT.

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP

Burchard SN, Gordon LR, Pine J (1990)

Manager Competence, Program Normalization and Client Satisfaction in Group Homes

Education and Training in Mental Retardation: 25(3), 277-285

Manager competence in normalization practices is shown to be a major predictor of placement satisfaction.

Burchard SN, Hasazi JS, Gordon LR, Yoe, JT (1991)

An examination of lifestyle and adjustment in three community residential alternatives

Research in Developmental Disabilities: 12(2), 127-42

Research involving 133 adults with LD living in group homes, supervised apartments or with families. Different environments had differing lifestyles measured by independence, normalisation and integration.

Social integration was extremely limited for all.

TO BE ORDERED

Burkhard JS, Goldman R (1982)

The Right to be Retarded

Milieu Therapy: 2(1), 38-44

This paper puts forward a residential care model for people with learning disabilities. It is particularly useful as it demonstrates how a criticism of normalisation can fall flat because the authors do not seem to understand the basic principles.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Burleigh M (1994)
Death and Deliverance: 'Euthanasia' in Germany c1900-1945
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
This book is an excellent source on the history of euthanasia in Nazi Germany. It gives source material for the fact that the holocaust started with medical personnel killing the handicapped.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Burns J, Roberts T (1988)
A Feminist Perspective on the Normalization Principle
Psychology of Women Newsletter: Autumn 1988, 12-17
This article draws parallels and points out conflict between normalisation principles and feminist thought.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Butterfield EC, Gow L (1987)
Civil Rights and Social Science Answers to the Question "How Evil are Normalisation, Deinstitutionalisation and Mainstreaming?"
In Bartnik, Lewis and O'Connor
This paper reviews methods of research into deinstitutionalisation and makes recommendations for further research. It is nowhere near as critical of Normalisation etc. as the title suggests, but states clearly that from a civil rights and normalisation ideology point of view, the trends to deinstitutionalisation are a 'good', but from a social science point of view there may be 'evil' in this outcome.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Callahan M (1985)
Barriers to normalization - the Restrictive Management of Retarded Persons
Schizophrenia Bulletin: 11, 230-254.
?Review of Bercovici. Try Medline. Reference from P Lindley. Follow up.
TO BE ORDERED

Canadian Council for Social Development (1986)
Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects
Canada: Canadian Council for Social Development
Includes paper by Flynn.
ARTICLE BY FLYNN AVAILABLE

Carson J, Dowling F, Glynn, Oliver N (1994)
The role of normalization in psychiatric rehabilitation: an empirical investigation
Care in Place: 1(3), 231-43
This paper considers the existence of empirical support for normalisation. It gives some research data for analysis. Some empirical support is shown and further studies are recommended.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Carson J, Dowling F, Luyomba G, Senapatti-Sharma M, Glynn T (1992)
Normalisation- and now for something completely different
Clinical Psychology Forum: 49(11), 27-30
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Carson J, Dowling F, Luyomba G, Senapatti-Sharma M, Glynn T (1993)
The Influence of Normalisation on Psychiatric Services
In Weller and Muijen
BOOK AVAILABLE

Carson S (1992)
Normalisation, needs and schools
Educational Psychology in Practice: 7(4), 216-22
Discusses the use of normalisation principles in education for people at risk of devaluation.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Chapman J (1988)
Special Education in the least restrictive environment: Mainstreaming or mindumping
Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 14(2), 123-34
Reviews the effect of the changes brought about in NZ by a review of special education. Cautions against unthinking main-streaming, calling it main-dumping. It argues that changes need to be made to the usual way of providing education in order for those with special needs to be successfully integrated.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Chappell AL (1992)
Towards a Sociological Critique of the Normalisation Principle
Disability Handicap and Society: 7(1), 35-51
This paper criticises Normalisation as a functionalist theory which uses interactionist approaches; a materialist analysis is offered as an alternative. It is particularly critical of Normalization as a theory for professionals rather than for people with disability. It also gives a good history of the development of normalisation
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Chappell AL (1994)

A Question of friendship: Community care and the relationships of people with learning difficulties

Disability and Society: 9(4), 419-434

Reviews the literature on friendships in people with learning difficulties. Discusses the problems that normalisation can cause by appearing to devalue friendships between people with disability. It also discusses the obstacle in the way of increased friendships between people with learning difficulties and the general population.

NOT AVAILABLE

Clark HB et al (1983)

Environmental and architectural planning for community-based, residential treatment facilities

Journal of Rehabilitation Administration: 7(1), 28-33

Presents architectural plans for small residential treatment and rehabilitation programs for children, adolescents, and adults with disabilities such as mental retardation or blindness. Discussion focuses on how environmental design can facilitate the rehabilitation process through its relationship to normalization, program goals, and staffing considerations. (10 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1983 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.

TO BE ORDERED

Clifford LX (1984)

A Reaction to "Social Role Valorisation"

Mental Retardation 22, 147

A letter which demonstrates the problem when normalisation theory is confused with unthinking deinstitutionalisation.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Clifford P (1987)

Why I Haven't Joined the Normies

Bulletin of the SE Thames Psychiatric Rehabilitation Interest Group: April 1987

Arguments against a Normalisation perspective.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Cnaan RA et al (1988)

Psychosocial rehabilitation: Toward a definition

Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal: 11(4), 61-77

Outlines the basic principles governing the psychosocial rehabilitation (PSR) approach, illustrating that the PSR is based not on exclusive independent theory but on a set of principles designed to foster the independence and development of people with emotional disabilities. The following principles of the PSR model are discussed: underutilization of full human capacity, equipping people with skills, self-determination, normalization, differential needs and care, commitment of staff, deprofessionalization of service, early intervention, environmental approach, changing the environment, work-centered process, and social rather than medical supremacy. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1989 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. GET FULL REFERENCE.

TO BE ORDERED

Cocks E (1985)

Roadblocks to appropriate services for persons with an intellectual disability in Australia.

Annual National Conference of the Australian Group for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency (1984, Melbourne, Australia)

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 11(2), 75-82

Contents that the predominance of the clinical/medical model and the lack of application of the social systems model to services for people with an intellectual disability in Australia is a major impediment to the provision of appropriate services. The social systems approach is described, as developed by J. R. Mercer (1970, 1971), W. Wolfensberger (1972), and the World Health Organization (1980). Reports on the problem by Australian governments and government bodies are reviewed. Problems are explored, focusing on difficulties in the implementation of social policy without an empowered implementative structure. (9 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1986 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY.

TO BE ORDERED

Cohen C (1978)

An eclectic approach to counseling the retarded

Journal of Applied Rehabilitation counseling: 9(2), 17-20

Normalization suggests that the counseling process with people at risk of devaluation should be as similar as possible to the counseling process with other populations. G Egan's (1975) eclectic counseling model is discussed in relation to the normalization concept.

TO BE ORDERED

Cohen ES (1988)

The Elderly Mystique: Constraints on the Autonomy of the Elderly with Disabilities

Gerontologist: June 1988, 24-31

Suggests that services for elderly people can learn from the women's movement, normalisation and the independent living movement.

TO BE ORDERED

Cohen M, Anthony WA, Farkas M (1991)

Tertiary prevention: Psychiatric Rehabilitation

???

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. TRY MEDLINE

TO BE ORDERED

Condeluci A, Gretz-Lasky S (1987)
Social Role Valorization: a model for community reentry...for head injured people
Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation: 2(1); 49-56
TO BE ORDERED

Congdon DM (1974)
Croak of incompetence: Exhibitionism
Mental Retardation: 12(1), ???
Discusses the philosophy of normalization as applied to programs for the mentally retarded. It is suggested that the mentally retarded are being exploited in an exhibitionistic manner when such labels as "made by" or "performed by the mentally retarded" are attached to their productions. It is proposed that such exhibitionism of poor quality performance leads to feelings of failure and discourages the development of satisfactory skills. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1974 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. GET FULL REFERENCE.
TO BE ORDERED

Couchman W, Gray B, Kenny B (1987)
Three Steps to Normalisation
Senior Nurse: 6(3): 11-2
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Coviensky M, Buckley VC (1986)
Day activities programming: Serving the severely impaired chronic client. Special Issue: Treatment of the chronic schizophrenic patient
Occupational Therapy in Mental Health: 6(2), 21-30
Mentions normalisation only in passing while discussing activities programs.
NOT AVAILABLE

Crouse EC, Pate B, Lefkovitz PM (1983)
A survey of partial hospitalization programs in the state of Indiana
International Journal of Partial Hospitalization: 2(1), 43-55
Shows that a survey of 34 partial hospitalisation programs in Indiana support a normalisation model of treatment.
NOT AVAILABLE

Cullen C (1991)
Experiment and planning in community care
Disability, Handicap and Society: 6(2), 115-28
Abstract: "The dominant ideology in services for people with learning disabilities is normalization. Emphasis is on the role that a person has within society. However, an alternative may be to consider whether communities can be designed that value co-operation, affection and independence. The fictional community of Walden II (BF Skinner 1948), which has such ideals, is described, along with a real community in Mexico. Aspects of the philosophy of radical behaviourism that might be relevant to designing co-operative communities include the valuing of human diversity, the importance of viewing people as a function of their social relations, and the distinction between rule-governed and contingency-shaped behaviour. This philosophy might provide the basis for sensible planning in the lives of learning-disabled people."
TO BE ORDERED

Dalley G (1992)
Social Welfare Ideologies and Normalisation: links and conflicts
In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties
A short but excellent discussion of Normalisation's place within various Social Welfare Ideologies. An examination of the ideological content of normalisation theory is provided. It discusses the problems of conservatism and moral authoritarianism apparent in the formulation of SRV. It compares the individualistic approach of normalisation to a more collectivist approach and considers how the use of the latter might achieve the goals suggested by Wolfensberger's formulation of normalisation.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Day PR (1987)
Mind the Gap: normalisation theory and practice
Practice 1(2), 105-15
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Demaine CD (1979)
TITLE UNKNOWN
QUOTED IN HULL . ORDER WHEN IDENTIFIED. ?EYMAN DEMAINE AND LEI. TRY MEDLINE
NOT AVAILABLE

Dern TA(1983)
Obstacles to the implementation of the normalization human-services - a response
Mental Retardation: 21, 77
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. TRY MEDLINE
TO BE ORDERED

Drash PW, Raver SA, Murrin ? (1987)

Total habilitation: A concept whose time has come: Reactions to four responses

Mental Retardation: 25(2), 87-9

Reacts to comments by F. J. Menolascino and J. A. Stark, S. A. Warren, W. Wolfensberger, and D. A. Goode (see PA, Vol 74:26276; 26286; 26287; 26267; respectively) on the present authors' (see PA, Vol 74:26262) article on total habilitation as an intervention goal in mental retardation. The present authors maintain that within the next 3 decades, advances in both behavioral and biomedical research will make total habilitation an attainable goal. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved). CHECK REFS INCLUDED ABOVE. CRITIQUED BY WOLF IN 1987B. TO BE ORDERED

Dubois N (1988)

The Norm of Intentionality: social valorisation of internal explanations of behavior and reinforcements in young people

Journal of Social Psychology: 128(4), 431-9

Not apparently directly related to SRV, but needs re-reading.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Dybwad G, Dybwad R (1977)

Current problems in severe mental handicap

International Journal of Child Welfare: 32, 62-86

Presents a socio-cultural discussion of the problems encountered in providing appropriate services for the mentally handicapped in different countries, discussing normalisation issues.

TO BE ORDERED

Dybwad G (1980)

Avoiding misconceptions of mainstreaming, the least restrictive environment, and normalization

Exceptional Children: 47(2), 85-88

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Eayrs CB, Ellis N (1990)

Charity Advertising- for or against people with mental handicap?

British Journal of Social Psychology; 29(4) 349-66

This investigates whether it is possible for charity advertising campaigns to stimulate donations successfully as well as to represent people with disabilities as valued human beings. It considers the effect of posters from a MENCAP campaign on a panel of subjects.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Edgerton RB (1993)

The cloak of competence

Berkeley, CA, USA: University of California Press

WRITE SUMMARY

NOT AVAILABLE

Elks MA (1994)

Valuing the Person or Valuing the Role? Critique of Social Role Valorization Theory

Mental Retardation: 32(4) 265-71

This is a consideration of how adequate SRV theories are, whether they are better than normalisation theory, and whether a better formulation could be provided. It reviews the development of SRV from normalisation, pointing out similarities and differences between the two. A suggestion is finally made that valuing a person as an individual is of greater importance than finding valued roles.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Elks MA (1995)

Reflections of a PASSING Team Leader

CMHERA Newsletter 16: 6-10

Some anxieties expressed about PASSING and Normalization by a known expert in the field.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ellis JW, Luckasson RA (1984)

Hospice and the Devaluation of Human Life

Mental Retardation: 22(4) ???

Response to Gibson 1984A

WRITE SUMMARY. GET FULL REFERENCE. TRY MEDLINE ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Emerson E (1992)

What is Normalisation?

In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

This chapter attempts to identify the main formulations of normalisation influential in the UK.

BOOK AVAILABLE

Emerson E, McGill P (1989) A

Normalization and Applied Behaviour Analysis: Values and Technology in Services for People with Learning Difficulties

Behavioural Psychotherapy: 17, 101-17

WRITE SUMMARY

This is the article that starts the discussion by Steve Baldwin and reply by the authors.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Emerson E, McGill P (1989) B
Normalization and Applied Behaviour Analysis: Rapprochement or Intellectual Imperialism?
Behavioural Psychotherapy: 17(4), 309-13
Part of the discussion started in Emerson and McGill 1989A and the response from Baldwin 1989A.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Epstein HR (1982)
Means, ends and the principle of normalization:a closer look
Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded: 17(2), 153-6
This argues that a technological approach is best for solving the problem of 'means and ends'. Normalisation is discussed as a theory and as an ideology.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Eyman RK (1984)
Passing (Program Analysis of Service Systems Implementation of Normalization Goals) - normalization criteria and ratings edition - Wolfensberger, W, Thomas S
Journal Of Applied Behavior Analysis: 17, 189-201.
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.
TO BE ORDERED

Eyman RK, Demaine GC, Lei TJ (1979)
Relationship between community environments and resident changes in adaptive behavior: A path model.
American-Journal-of-Mental-Deficiency; 1979 Jan Vol 83(4), 330-338
Describes an investigation into environmental ratings in community homes using PASS.
TO BE ORDERED

Ferguson PM, Ferguson DL, Taylor SJ (eds) (1985)
Interpreting Disability: A Qualitative Reader
New York: Teachers College Press
Includes chapter by Phillips and by Taylor and Bogdan
CHAPTER BY PHILLIPS AND BY TAYLOR AND BOGDAN AVAILABLE

Ferleger D, Boyd PA (1982)
Anti-Institutionalization: The Promise of the Pennhurst Case
In Flynn and Nitsch
This chapter considers the impact of a 1977 case which led to the condemnation of a mental retardation institution in Pennsylvania. The paper discusses the basis of the lawsuit: the right to the following: Minimally Adequate Habilitation, Least Restrictive Alternative Care, Protection from Harm, Non-discriminatory Habilitation.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ferns P (1992)
Promoting race equality through normalisation
In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties
This paper provides a critique of SRV's inclusion of 'skin colour' as a socially devalued characteristic. It points out that the great majority of people of colour are proud of their skin colour and cultural heritage and do not regard those facets of themselves as a disability. Having pointed out this major problem of the current formulation of SRV, it does go on to talk of the importance of other strands of the theory (eg role expectancy and the power of the unconscious) to point out that there are items of importance to the understanding of the devalued position into which people of colour are often placed by society.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Ferrara, DM (1979)
Attitudes of parents of mentally retarded children toward normalization activities
American Journal of Mental Deficiency: 84(2), 145-151
A survey of 250 subjects (parents of children with learning disability) into their perception of children with learning disability. A dissonance is shown between views of 'my child' against people with learning disability in general. I do not know which normalisation activities were assessed.
NOT AVAILABLE

Flaker V (1994)
On the values of normalization
Care in Place: 1(3), 225-30
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Flynn RJ (1977)
Evaluating normalization, social integration, and administrative effectiveness
Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal: 1(3), 1-12
Statistical analysis of PASS ratings of 151 services. Generally quality is shown to be low, with community services scoring higher than institutionalised services.
TO BE ORDERED

Flynn RJ (1980)

Normalization, PASS, and Service Assessment: How Normalizing are Current Human Services?

In Flynn and Nitsch

This chapter examines the extent to which normalisation appears to have been implemented in various types of service programmes. It reviews research into PASS and then provides an analysis of PASS evaluations carried out from 1975-8.

CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Flynn RJ (1986)

Assessing the Effectiveness of Deinstitutionalization: Substantive and Methodological Conclusions from the Research Literature

In Canadian Council for Social Development 1986

A deep and comprehensive review of seminal papers in deinstitutionalisation (In Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Physical Disability). Unfortunately I have not had access to two pages (80&81). It reviews works by Kiesler 1982, Straw 1982, Braun 1981, Test and Stein 1978 in Mental Health and others in learning disability and physical disability.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Flynn RJ, Heal LW (1981)

A short form of PASS-3 - a study of its structure, interrater and validity for assessing normalization

Contemporary Psychology: 26, 645-6

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. NOT IN PSYCLIT !!!

TO BE ORDERED

Flynn RJ, LaPointe N, Wolfensberger W, Thomas S (1991)

Quality of Institutional and Community Human Service Programs in Canada and the United States

Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience: 16(3), 146-53

This study looks at the quality of care as assessed by the PASS tool and also considers the internal consistency and inter-rater reliability of the tool.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Flynn RJ, Nitsch KE (1980) A

Normalisation, Social Integration and Community Services

Baltimore: University Park Press

This is the source for about a dozen important papers referenced elsewhere in this bibliography. I have only found it to be available from the British Library. Also available for sale from the TI.

VARIOUS CHAPTERS AVAILABLE

Flynn RJ, Nitsch KE (1980) B

Normalization: Accomplishments to Date and Future Priorities

In Flynn and Nitsch

This provides a summary of the progress of normalisation mainly in the USA in the sixties and seventies.

CHAPTER AVAILABLE

Fontana A, Smith RW (1989)

Alzheimer's disease victims: The "unbecoming" of self and the normalization of competence

Sociological Perspectives: 32(1), 35-46

The abstract for this paper in Psyclit suggests that the normalisation here is non-SRV type, more akin to normalisation of perception of mental state by the subject.

NOT AVAILABLE

Foxx RM (1985)

Social Skills Training: The Current Status of the Field

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 11(4), 237-43

An argument for social skills training rather than normalisation. It suggests that socialskills develop slowly and may need special environments.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Fram J (1974)

The Right to be Retarded-Normally

Mental Retardation 12, 32-3

This paper argues that rights enjoyed by disabled persons should be the same as those of other citizens. There should be no special rights for special classes determined by their disability.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Frank H (1981)

Normalization, social integration and community-services, Nitsch, KE

Mental Retardation: 19, 69-73

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. TRY MEDLINE.

TO BE ORDERED

Gamroth LM, Semradek J, Tornquist EM (1995)

Enhancing Autonomy in Long-term Care: Concepts and strategies

New York: Springer

Includes chapter by Wilson

CHAPTER BY WILSON AVAILABLE

Gannon PM (1986)

Research with moderately, severely, profoundly retarded and autistic individuals (1975-83): An evaluation of Ecological Validity
Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 12(1), 33-51

Abstract: "Suggests that although normal living patterns of living are being advocated and created for developmentally disabled individuals, research aimed at supporting the normalization movement requires a more applied and long-term involvement than most past research. Present and future research should be ecologically valid for normal environments. An analysis of the degree to which published research over a 9 year period beginning in 1975 has met the present needs of moderate to severely developmentally disabled persons is included. The results indicate a slight trend towards studies that consider aspects of ecological validity. It is argued that recent research chooses to ignore this concept. The impact of this bias is discussed with respect to the normalized needs of persons who are moderately to severely intellectually handicapped and/or autistic. PsycLIT"

TO BE ORDERED

Gardner JF, Chapman MS (1993)

Developing staff competencies for supporting people with developmental disabilities: An orientation handbook (2nd ed.)

This book is designed to provide basic information about the provision of services and supports to people with disabilities. The handbook is intended for students, new employees, volunteers, and other groups and individuals who will provide these supports and services. The introduction includes a summary of normalization.

NOT AVAILABLE

Gibson DE (1984)A

Symposium: Hospices

Mental Retardation: 22(4), 157-162

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gibson DE (1984)B

Rejoinder

Responds to comments by J. W. Ellis and R. A. Luckasson, A. K. Gordon, and W. Wolfensberger (see PA, Vol 72:1595, 1599, 1613, respectively) concerning the present author's (see PA, Vol 72:1596) contention that the hospice concept poses an indirect and direct threat to mentally retarded individuals. The author outlines the essential problems and dangers associated with the hospice movement and suggests that the hospice movement is dangerous because it appears to be based on the assumption of an austere future for the US and displays a cost-effectiveness and quality-of-life orientation. (2 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1985 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

FOLLOW UP REFERENCES AND OUTLINE THIS DEBATE.

GET PAGE NUMBERS FROM MEDLINE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Giesbrech N, (1983)

Stakes in conformity and the normalization of deviants - and current skid row inebriates

Biological Psychiatry: 18, 1045-1057

TO BE ORDERED

Gilbert T (1993)

Learning Disability Nursing: from normalization to materialism- towards a new paradigm

Journal of Advanced Nursing: 18, 1604-9

An argument for a materialist paradigm over the normalisation concept.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gildermeister R (1991)

Normalization of eroded daily life: Methodizing everyday life in institutional contexts

In Albrecht, Otto, Karstedt-Henke and Bollert

?In German or English. Discusses the paradox of using an institution with 'normalising' procedures to prepare people for 'normalcy' of outside life. It points out that failure to normalise in these circumstances will lead to the behaviour of the person being seen as a 'disturbance'.

NOT AVAILABLE

Glennerster H, Korman N (1990)

Normalisation is not easy

Community Care: 3/5/90, 25-7

Lessons from the Darent Park closure have shown that the philosophy of normalisation is deceptively simple in theory, much more complex in practice.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Goldberg K (1988)

The Quilt-Work Theory: A milieu approach

New Directions for Mental Health Services: 38, 5-21

Describes a model of long-term milieu-oriented partial hospitalization treatment that is particularly appropriate for chronic schizophrenics.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gordon AK (1984)

Reaction to Gibson

Mental Retardation: 22(4), ???

Response to Gibson 1984A. PAGE NUMBERS NOT KNOWN AS COPY FROM COLLECTED PUBLICATION. CHECK ON MEDLINE.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gordon RA (1980)
Examining Labeling Theory: The Case of Mental Retardation
In Gove 1980A
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gorman V (1984)
Facts and Fallacies of Normalisation
Nursing Mirror: 158(18)
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gove WR (ed) (1980)A
The Labelling of Deviance: Examining a Perspective
London: Wiley
Includes papers by Gordon and Gove.
PAPERS BY GORDON AND GOVE AVAILABLE

Gove WR (1980) B
The Labelling Perspective- an overview
In Gove 1980A
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gove WR (1980) C
Labelling and Mental Illness: A critique
In Gove 1980A
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Grand SA (Ed) (1977)
Severe Disability and Rehabilitation Counsellor Training
Albany: State University of New York at Albany
Source for Wolfensberger 1977
NOT AVAILABLE

Graves P (1978)
Early intervention: A personal view
Australian Journal of Mental Retardation: 5(3), 85-7
Considers Early Intervention programs for handicapped children and questions the emotional effect on the child, the theory of normalisation and the emphasis of some programs on the measure of IQ.
NOT AVAILABLE

Greenspan S, Cerreto, M (1989)
Normalization, deinstitutionalisation, and the limits of research: comment on Landesman and Butterfield
American Psychologist: 44, 448-9
Comments on S Landesman and EC Butterfield's review of the normalization deinstitutionalization controversy in the mental retardation field by arguing that the overall social policy of deinstitutionalization should not be slowed down to await the results of well-controlled experimentation.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Griffiths M, Schimmer C (1987)
Normalisation and Individual Programme Planning: a practical model of staff development
London: Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults
NOT AVAILABLE

Gualtieri C, Thomas E (1989)
Psychological, educational, vocational, and residential services (for mentally retarded people)
???
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. TRY MEDLINE AND PSYCLIT.
NOT AVAILABLE

Gunzburg HC (1970)
The Hospital as a Normalizing Training Environment
Journal of Mental Subnormality; 16, 71-83
This paper makes a claim for using the hospital as a means to reach normalisation goals, although admitting that this requires some non-normalised means.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Gunzburg HC (1973)
The Physical Environment of the Mentally Handicapped VIII: 39 steps leading to normalised living practices in living units for the mentally handicapped
British Journal of Mental Subnormality: 19, 91-9
A paper that describes a checklist for assessment of residential facilities for the mentally handicapped person. Although now very dated, it is a useful guide to assessment of facilities which uses normalization criteria before PASS/ING.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

- Hall GB, Nelson G, Fowler HS (1987)
 Housing for the chronically mentally disabled: I. Conceptual framework and social context. Special Issue: Community mental health services for the chronically mentally disabled
 Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health: 6(2), 65-78
 An argument for using the ecological perspective for people with chronic mental disablement, into which several key concepts, such as the least restrictive environment, normalization, and integration, are tied.
 NOT AVAILABLE
- Hansen DG (1976)
 Slogans versus Realities - more data needed
 Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia: 6, 366-7
 WRITE SUMMARY
 NOT AVAILABLE
- Hattersley J (1991)
 The Future of Normalisation
 In Baldwin and Hattersley.
 This chapter includes a comprehensive history of normalisation and SRV and acts as a guide to various critiques of the subject. It has a valuable critique of SRV from a non-consumerist ecological perspective.
 CHAPTER AVAILABLE
- Hayes S (1991)
 Pilot Prison Programs. Special Issue: Challenging Behaviour
 Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 17(2), 209-16
 Describes prison programs in Australia for intellectually disabled persons, designed to minimize the detrimental effect of imprisonment and enhance chances of living independently in the community, with assistance from appropriate resources. Each developmentally disabled inmate is assigned a case officer who manages an individual program and is responsible for communication of relevant information to other members of the team. The following range of activities occurs in the units: work experience, interpersonal skills training, personal skills targeting, domestic skills development, recreation skills experience, coping skills counseling, and drug and alcohol education/counseling. Also discussed are principles of normalization and the least restrictive alternative, special risks for intellectually disabled prisoners, and professional training for staff.
 REWRITE SUMMARY
 CHAPTER AVAILABLE
- Heal LW (1990)
 Bold relief or bold re-leaf?
 American Journal on Mental Retardation: 95(1), 13-15
 Another reply to Zigler, Hodapp and Edison.
 ARTICLE AVAILABLE
- Heal LW, Sigelman CK, Switzky HN (1980)
 Research on Community Residential Alternatives for the Mentally Retarded
 In Flynn and Nitsch
 This chapter focuses on the ideology of the residential movement and the theoretical basis for it.
 ARTICLE AVAILABLE
- Held KR (1993)
 Ethical aspects of sexuality of persons with mental retardation
 In Nagler
 NOT AVAILABLE
- Heller HW, Spooner F, Enright BE, Haney K, Schilit J (1991)
 Classic Articles: A Reflection into the Field of Mental Retardation
 Education and Training in Mental Retardation 26(2), 202-6
 This is a review of the top 25 classic articles in the field of mental retardation. It demonstrates that Wolfensberger's work was identified frequently by a panel of reviewers as a seminal work in the field.
 ARTICLE AVAILABLE
- Hendrix EM (1981)
 The fallacies in the concept of normalization
 Mental Retardation: 19(6), 295-6
 The application of concepts of normalization, least restrictive environments, and mainstreaming may have overlooked the special needs of the mentally retarded in the effort to help them attain what is considered by others as "normal". A community residence is not less restrictive than an institution if it is not close to shopping areas and mass transit. It is also maintained that much can be gained by association with others who share a common exceptionality. The author concludes that individual social and emotional needs must be met by a continuum of services.
 ARTICLE AVAILABLE
- Hendrix E (1983)
 Hendrix on normalization concept response - a rejoinder
 New Republic: 188, 5-7.
 REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. CHECK REFERENCE
 NOT AVAILABLE

Hersh A, Brown GA (1977)

Preparation of mental health personnel for the delivery of mental retardation services

Community Mental Health Journal: 13(1), 13-23

The developmental experience of an urban community mental health/mental retardation center is presented as a model for other community mental health centers interested in preparing themselves and making the necessary commitment to normalization and community living for the mentally retarded. Methods of surveying personnel needs, establishing educational objectives tailored to personnel, presenting specific knowledge about mental retardation, clarifying mandates for community mental health/mental retardation service are described, and 2 conceptual frameworks for service delivery are elaborated. (25 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1977 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

NOT AVAILABLE

Hetherington RW et al (1979)

Evaluation of a regional resource center for multiply handicapped retarded children

American Journal of Mental Deficiency: 83(4), 367-79

Evaluated a demonstration program for multiply handicapped children, using a treatment group of 30 Ss (mean CA 5 yrs, 6 mo) and 26 similarly handicapped control Ss (mean CA 6 yrs, 7 mo) selected from outside the 100-mi limit of the program. Major program impact was in the area of coordination of services. A significant change to a more negative attitude on the part of treatment group parents with regard to some aspects of normalization was found. (39 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1979 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

NOT AVAILABLE

Hingsburger D (1989)

Logotherapy in behavioral sex counseling with the developmentally handicapped

International Forum for Logotherapy: 12(1), 46-56

Logotherapy (LT) offers a philosophical and psychological approach to human behavior that is applicable to both sexual counseling and behavioral programming with the developmentally handicapped. LT shows respect for the patient, is a nondirective approach, and is compatible with behavioral treatment and with the philosophy of normalization. In sex counseling using LT, the mentally retarded patient is made aware of his or her personal responsibility for actions, and the patient is required to participate in goal planning, decision making, and the delineation of personal values. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1991 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Hodgins PM, Monfils MJ (1985)

Nursing care and treatment of the retarded mentally ill

Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services: 23(9), 31-3

Suggests that since more mentally retarded citizens are being served in community residences, educational, or vocational programs, there is a need to structure each patient's day to create an environment when he/she can be observed in normal conditions and redirected toward appropriate behaviors. A model inpatient unit for emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded individuals was able to provide effective treatment in a community mental health facility. Individual care plans, written for every patient for each problem demonstrated, and intervention strategies requiring both staff and patients to work toward their end goals are discussed. It is concluded, on the basis of the experience of nursing professionals in this unit, that ongoing efforts toward deinstitutionalization and increased normalization are to be supported. (2 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1986 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Holburn CS (1990)

Rules: The New Institutions

Mental Retardation: 28(2), 89-94

Abstract: "Argues that, despite a philosophy of normalization and emphasis on quality assurance, service provision in today's Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded has become more regulation-oriented and less person-oriented. This argument is presented in the context of rule-governed vs contingency-shaped behaviour of caregivers. The process is identified as the coercive enforcement of inaccurate rules, which precludes responsive staff action and generates adverse consequences (i.e., people will do what they are told, even if it does not work). These new rule-governed organizations have similar origins and promote the same ill consequences as old institutions. Solutions are advanced to bring staff members more in contact with the natural contingencies of teaching and caring."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hollander R (1989) A

Euthanasia and Mental Retardation: Suggesting the Unthinkable

Mental Retardation 27, 53-61

This is a review of euthanasia in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. It also considers whether the drive for euthanasia is still prevalent.

Wolfensberger 1989c is a commentary on this paper.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hollander R (1989) B

Response to Wolfensberger and Heifetz

Mental Retardation: 27(2), 71-4

Replies to the comments of W. Wolfensberger (see PA, Vol 76:33431) and L. J. Heifetz (see PA, Vol 76:33407) on the present author's (see PA, Vol 76:33410) article on euthanasia and mental retardation. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1989 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REVIEW REFERENCES ABOVE

TO BE ORDERED

Holmes DL(1990)

Community-based services for children and adults with autism: The Eden Family of Programs. Special Issue: Residential Services
Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders: 20(3), 339-51

Describes the service needs of those with autism and the response to those needs by the Eden Family of Programs. A discussion of the Eden Family of Programs focuses on its history, participants, staff, schedules, programs, normalization and human rights philosophies, administration, and trustees. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1991 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Hudson B (1988)

Do people with mental handicap have rights?

Disability Handicap and Society: 3(3), 227-237

Abstract: "Distinguishes between 'claim rights' and 'moral rights' and relates each to specific discriminatory domains. It is argued that in Britain, people with a mental handicap are routinely denied both types of rights, and that this is a sobering context within which to set policies structured on 'normalization' principles. It is suggested that more conceptual analysis is needed, alongside a clear commitment to enforcement through a code of practice and the application of adult rights."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hull JT (1980)

Environmental normalization: A factor analysis

Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal: 4(1), 20-26

NO SOURCES IN UK

Abstract: "Collected data on a modified version of 30 of the first 34 variables in the PASS for 278 residential facilities for the mentally retarded. A varimax rotated factor analysis yielded 6 factors: Adequacy of location of residence, Adequacy of personal physical space, Normalcy versus Deviancy of image and program presentation in the neighbourhood, Appropriateness of protectiveness and interventions. The 1st 2 factors have appeared in 2 previous factor analytic studies (RJ Flynn 1975 and GD Demaine 1979) and factors similar to 3 and 4 appeared in 1 of the 2. There is however some disagreement between the present study and the two earlier studies on the existence of a general normalization factor."

ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE FROM USA OR AUTHOR

Hull JT, Thompson JC (1981) A

Factors which contribute to normalization in residential facilities for the mentally ill

Community Mental Health Journal: 17(2), 107-113

Abstract: "Contends that normalization is significantly related to improved adaptive functioning among disabled persons, then the concept of normalization should be taken into account in program planning. Data obtained from 296 people (19-81 yrs of age) suggest that characteristics of clients such as age and adaptive functioning level contribute to the achievement of high levels of environmental normalization in residential settings, but that characteristics of the residence (particularly its size), the number of types of disability groups residing in the home, and the nature of the community in which the residence is located are even more important than individual characteristics. Some tentative conclusions for planning residential facilities are advanced."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hull JT, Thompson JC (1981) B

Factors contributing to normalization in residential facilities for mentally retarded persons

Mental Retardation: 19(2), 69-73

Abstract: "Examined the influence of 4 types of variables on the level of environmental normalization (EN) achieved by 144 community residential facilities (CRF) for the mentally retarded. Results showed that characteristics of the CRF (eg size, number of disability groups served, and type of experience provided) are more important than characteristics of the residents) in determining EN."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hull JT, Thompson JC (1981) C

Predicting Adaptive Functioning among Mentally Ill Persons in Community Settings

American Journal of Community Psychology: 9(3), 247-68

Abstract: "Attempts to improve instrumental role performance among mentally ill persons have focused traditionally on the modification of individual level variables. Recent interest in environmental-behavioural linkages, however, has led to attempts to isolate environmental variables that are manipulable and significantly related to improved instrumental role performance. The present study (296 subjects 19-81 yrs old) examined the impact of a variety of individual, residential, and community variables on instrumental role performance using multiple regression analysis. The 10 variables in the equation had a multiple r of .77 with the total score on the residential portion of the adaptive functioning index, indicating that they accounted for 60% of the variance in scores. Individual level variables accounted for 3% of the variance, while environmental variables, primarily those related to normalisation, accounted for 57% of the variance. Data suggest that environmental normalization may be an effective technology as well as an ideology."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hull JT, Thompson JC (1981) D

Predicting Adaptive Functioning among Mentally Retarded Persons in Community Settings

American Journal of Mental Deficiency: 85(3), 253-261

Abstract: "Examined the impact of individual, residential, and community variables on adaptive functioning of 369 18-73 yr old retarded persons (median IQ 54) using multiple regression to analyses scores on the Adaptive Functioning Index (NJ Marlett 1977). Individual characteristics (especially IQ) accounted for 21% of the variance, while environmental variables, primarily those related to normalization accounted for 35%. The data suggest that environmental normalization may be an effective technology for the promotion of independent functioning of retarded people as well as an ideology."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Hyde S (1989)
The Forgotten Holocaust
Community Living: October, 10-11
A review of euthanasia in Nazi Germany.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Jackson R (1983)
Mental retardation and criminal justice: Some issues and problems
British Journal of Mental Subnormality: 29(1), 7-12
Identifies a number of issues and problems that the mentally retarded pose to the criminal justice and penal systems: (1) the notion of diminished responsibility, (2) competency to stand trial, (3) knowledge and understanding of mental retardation by members of the legal profession and the police, (4) the propriety of disclosing to a jury a defendant's retarded status, (5) the case for special treatment, and (6) the conflict between the normalization principle and the case for special treatment. (12 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1983 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
TO BE ORDERED

Jackson R (1988)
Perils of "Pseudo-normalisation"
Mental Handicap: 16(4), 148-151
ORDERED 17/11. YEAR AND VOLUME DO NOT CORRESPOND. RE-CHECK AND RE-ORDER. TRY SOCIAL SCIENCE INDEX.
"Looks at the unintentional, but effective, subversion of the principle of normalisation by those administrators and practitioners who interpret it in a narrow and inflexible way."
TO BE ORDERED

Jackson R (1989)
The Road to Enlightenment
Social Work Today: 21, 24
ORDERED BEFORE 11/95. RE-ORDERED 4/12. NEED ISSUE NUMBER AND THEN RE-ORDER
"The propagation of a distorted gospel of normalisation leads to the devaluation of people with mental handicap."
TO BE ORDERED

Jackson R (1994)
The Normalisation Principle: Back to Basics?
British Journal of Developmental Disabilities; 40(2), 175-9
Abstract: "Describes W. Wolfensberger's life and career and discusses reasons for the increasing negativity found in Wolfensberger's advocacy of the normalization principle (NP). Problems caused by the uncritical acceptance of the NP for those providing and receiving services for the mentally handicapped are addressed. A return to earlier authors' interpretations of the NP is advocated."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Jacobson JW (1989)
Behaviour modification and normalization in conflict?
Mental Retardation: 27(3), 179-81
Abstract: " Responds to JA Mulick and JH Kedesdy's work on the treatment of self-injurious behaviour and normalization. It is contended that the responsible application of behaviour analytic interventions requires that the intervention design should be responsive to how an individual in need behaves and reacts, and to his/her best interests, rather than to philosophical premises."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Jensen CC, Watson LS, DeWulf MJ, JohnsonS, et-al (1992)
Normalization of mealtimes for persons with developmental disabilities: Implementation by professional and direct-care staff.
Behavioral-Residential-Treatment: 7(5), 355-371
Abstract: "In Exp 1, 2 professional staff provided a family-style setting for 4 profoundly disabled female residents (aged 28-35 yrs) to evaluate the effects of a program using forward chaining, prompting, verbal praise, and a brief contingent observation procedure on resident behavior at meals. In Exp 2, direct-care staff were trained to criterion on the techniques used in Exp 1 and implemented and maintained the program with 6 other residents (aged 31-45yrs). Results of both studies indicated that the training program rapidly reduced challenging dining behaviors, while Exp 2 also showed increases in adaptive dining behaviors and maintenance of those changes at 1- and 2-mo follow-ups. Results support the feasibility of using direct-care staff to provide training in dining skills in a normalized group setting for persons with profound developmental disabilities."
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Johnston (19??)
The Human Cage: A Brief History of Prison Architecture
????
Available from the TI.
TO BE ORDERED
Johnstone L (1994)
Values in Human Services
Care in Place: 1(1), 3-8
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Jones LA, Moe R

College education for mentally retarded adults

Mental Retardation: 18(2), 59-62

Discusses the postsecondary education of mentally retarded (MR) adults in terms of federal legislation, curricular content, staffing arrangements, and the operating of educational programs for MR adults through colleges. It is suggested that normalization--providing programs in the least restrictive setting and using generic rather than specialized services--should increase learning through increased motivation through improved self-concept and better role models. (6 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Jones M (1986)

An examination of the lifestyle of residents of a group home

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 12(2), 133-7

Examined information regarding a number of lifestyle indicators to determine whether an Australian group home for 5 severely and moderately retarded residents (aged 16-22 yrs) met standards implied by normalization theory (i.e., that living in a group home is more normalizing than in an institution). Data were gathered from interviews with staff and residents with regard to the rhythm of life, interaction with the community, relationships with other people, and social contacts. It is concluded that the Ss had a fairly normal rhythm of life and that they had learned a variety of leisure skills. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Jones R, Withers J (1991)

Normalisation and Clinical Psychology: from infatuation to scepticism

Clinical Psychology Forum: 35(9), 18-20

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Joyce P, Corrigan P (1986)

Work is the Key to Promote Normalisation

Social Work Today: 15/12/86, 12-3

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Karas E (ed) (1985)

Current Issues in Clinical Psychology 2

London: Plenum Press

Includes papers by Thomas, Williams, and Blunden.

PAPERS BY BLUNDEN, THOMAS AND WILLIAMS AVAILABLE

Kazdin AE, Matson JL (1981)

Social validation in mental retardation

Applied Research in Mental Retardation: 2(1), 39-53

With increased emphasis on community placement and normalized living conditions, treatment and rehabilitation programs have shifted their focus to more adaptive skills. Successful community placement requires not only identifying the relevant behaviors but also ensuring that the magnitude of effects achieved in treatment are sufficient. Social validation refers to a methodology to identify the appropriate focus of treatment empirically and to determine levels of treatment gains required for success. The present authors discuss alternative methods of identifying behaviors for treatment and evaluating the magnitude of treatment effects. Social validation is discussed as a means for operationalizing and evaluating many of the goals of successful community placement and acceptance implicit in the normalization concept. (36 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Kearly P (1988)

Historical and philosophical issues in normalization of handicapped individuals

Child and Youth Services: 10(2), 3-33

Abstract: "Summarizes 7 distinct eras reflecting the historical philosophical perspectives that have influenced past treatment of handicapped individuals. The concept of normalization as an underlying principle is described, and arguments within the field related to the application of behavioural technology are presented. The influence of community attitudes toward integration of handicapped individuals into community settings is also discussed. Recommendations for future directions at the individual, the organizational and the community level are presented."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Kempton, W (1978)

The rights of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded: Are sexual rights included?

Devereux Forum: 13(1), 45-9

Abstract: " Discusses current trends relating to the rights of the mentally ill and mentally retarded as they pertain to sex education and sexual roles. Very little work has been done in the area of sexuality and the mentally ill. There has been a spurt of interest in the field of mental retardation because the need for sex education is so blatant. New laws and principles have been introduced to improve the lives of the mentally retarded, such as normalization, by offering more opportunity for social living. However, some mentally retarded individuals are being returned to the community without being adequately prepared for the move. The need for social-sexual training is evident. Likewise, there is a need to train professionals to provide such services as well as develop policies. Sexual rights of the mentally retarded, including training in social-sexual behaviour, knowledge about sexuality, right to birth control services, right to marry, and right to have a voice in whether or not they have children, are listed."

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Kempton W, Kahn E (1991)

Sexuality and people with intellectual disabilities: A historical perspective. Special Issue: Sexuality and developmental disability

Sexuality and Disability: 9(2), 93-111

Until the 1960s, the sexuality of people with mental retardation was handled by denial and suppression. The eugenics movement of 1880-1940 led to forced mass sterilization and the segregation of these members of society. The civil rights movement and the "sexual revolution" in the 1970s were among the catalysts for change, as was the move toward normalization and deinstitutionalization of people with mental retardation. Since the 1960s, parents and professionals have begun to work together to find ways to help mentally handicapped individuals understand their sexuality and engage in appropriate self-affirming sexual behaviors. Goals, guidelines, and curricula have been established for sexuality education. The acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) epidemic in the 1980s has provided new impetus for improving education and training in this emerging field. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1992 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Kendrick M (1994)

Some Reasons Why Social Role Valorization Is Important (1994)

SRV-VRS Journal: 1(1), 14-18

A recent paper providing justification for the use of SRV theory.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Kings Fund (1984)

An Ordinary Working Life

London: Kings Fund

TO BE ORDERED

Kinkaide PS, Gibbs B, Snart F(1981)

Priming public awareness of mental retardation

Mental Retardation Bulletin: 9(1), 54-61

Discusses the development of PRIMER--a practical introduction to mental retardation that was designed by the Center for the Study of Mental Retardation (Canada) as a method of informing prospective foster parents and other interest groups about mental retardation (MR). A series of presentations was developed to cover such areas as the causes and characteristics of MR, normalization, learning and development, and medical aspects of MR. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1982 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Klein T, Gilman E, Zigler E (1993)

Special Olympics: an evaluation by professionals and parents

Mental Retardation: 31(1), 15-23

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Knafl KA, Deatrick JA (1986)

How Families Manage Chronic Conditions- An Analysis of the Concept of Normalisation

Research in Nursing and Health 9(3), 215-22

This paper is about a different form of normalisation and does not seem relevant.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Kokaska C (1974)

Normalization: Implications for the Treatment of the Mentally Retarded

Mental Retardation; 12(4), 49-51

Abstract: "The author identified three major implications for teachers' functions which can be drawn from the principle of normalization. They involve the utilization of risk components within instruction, recognition of the transience of the teacher-learner situation, and modification of attitudes toward the retarded's participation in society."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Kozloff MA, Helm DT, Cutler BC (1987)

Parent training: Working to increase normalization and prevent institutionalization

In Mulick and Antonak

Describes our programs for families of children who are mentally retarded begins with a review that identifies shortcomings in research and programs for families; presents number of revisions stemming from our past work; and describes the organization, operation, and results of our current program . (Normalization, normal behavioral repertoire and the functional behavioral repertoire, program for educating moderately to profoundly impaired children, program for families.)

NOT AVAILABLE

Kugel R, Shearer A (Eds) (1976)

Changing Patterns in Residential Services for the Mentally Retarded

Washington DC: President's Committee on Mental Retardation

NOT AVAILABLE

Kugel RB, Wolfensberger W (Eds) (1969)

Changing Patterns in Residential Services for the Mentally Retarded

Washington DC: President's Committee on Mental Retardation

ORDERED BEFORE 11/95. RE-ORDERED 4/12. NEED MORE INFORMATION- SOURCE OF INFORMATION

TO BE ORDERED

Lamb HR (1979)
Staff Burnout in Work with Long-term Patients
Hospital and Community Psychiatry: 30(6), 396-8
A critique of normalisation and other modern methods of service delivery from the viewpoint of serious negative effects on staff implementing or failing to implement such programs.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Landesman S, Butterfield EC (1987)
Normalization and Deinstitutionalization of Mentally Retarded Individuals: controversy and facts
American Psychologist : 42(8), 809-816
Abstract: "Examines the sources of the controversy over normalization to clarify the limits of knowledge about treatment and suggests the possibility of theory-based evaluation of service delivery. Social reform in the treatment of mental retardation from 1967 to 1985 is reviewed, and the role of social science in policy formation and evaluation is discussed. Relevant research over the last three decades is summarized, and ways in which psychologists could have a positive impact on policy and services are suggested."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Landesman S, Butterfield EC (1989)
Cooperation and Knowledge are essential to achieve the goals of normalization
American Psychologist: 44(2), 449
The authors respond to the comments by E Schopler and E Greenspan/M Cerreto on their review of the deinstitutionalization and normalization movements in the mental retardation field.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Lavender A, Holloway H (1988)
Community Care in Practice
London: Wiley
Includes paper by Wainwright, Holloway and Brugha. Other chapters mention normalisation but not in depth.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Lawson M (1991)
A recipient's view
In Ramon 1991A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Lehr DH, Noonan MJ (1987)
Issues in the education of students with complex health care needs
???
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. NOT IN PSYCLIT.
DECIDE WHETHER APPROPRIATE

Lewis A (1991)
Public Participation in Decision-making
In Ramon 1991A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Lieberman LM (1987)
Is the learning disabled adult really necessary?
Journal of Learning Disabilities: 20(1)
Discusses the issue of the learning disabled (LD) adult in light of the conclusion that the condition is not curable and argues that the LD adult movement runs counter to the basic tenets of normalization. It is concluded that the issue of learning disabilities in adults must be viewed in terms of the quality of life. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Lifton RJ (1986)
The NAZI Doctors
Papermac
Out of Print.
Early chapters on medical deathmaking before the concentration camps are useful for an understanding of medical death-making. Available from Devon Libraries.
AVAILABLE FROM DEVON LIBRARY SERVICE

Lindley P (1987)
Normalisation and Mental Health
Bulletin of the SE Thames Psychiatric Rehabilitation Interest Group: April 1987
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Lindley P, Wainwright T (1992)

Normalisation Training: conversion or commitment?

In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

This chapter provides an overview of normalisation training and its developments, both internationally and in the UK. It looks at variations on PASS/ING training (O'Brien and Lyle, CAPE, Brown and Alcoe etc.). It also includes a discussion on Moral Coherency and the debate on Sanctity of Life of Handicapped People.

BOOK AVAILABLE

Lindsay G (1989)

Assessing children with learning difficulties in the new ERA

Support for Learning: 4(4), 209-15

Argues that the 1988 Education Reform Act will have major implications for the education of children with learning difficulties. On the positive side there is the possibility of further normalization of education by ensuring a common curriculum for all children. However, an insensitive use of the assessment procedure could increase marginalization and disaffection for children with learning difficulties. It is not evident which way the balance will move. It is unlikely that more money will be provided for special needs, and local financial management could lead to a reduction in resources for those schools with disadvantaged populations. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1990 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Lippmann L (1977)

'Normalisation' and Related Concepts- Words and Ambiguities

Child Welfare: 56(5), 301-10

This article cautions against too rapid deinstitutionalisation. It discusses problems with normalisation, mainstreaming and deinstitutionalisation.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Lutfiyya, Z. M. (1991).

"A feeling of being connected": Friendships between people with and without learning difficulties.

Disability, Handicap & Society, 6(3), 233-245

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

McCord WT (1982)

From Theory to Reality: Obstacles to the Implementation of the Normalisation Principle in Human Services

Mental Retardation: 20(6), 247-53

This article suggests that the principle of normalisation is subject to widespread misuse, misinterpretation and controversy. An overview of normalisation approaches to services is made and initial planning considerations are offered for implementing normalisation principles.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

McCord WT (1983) A

Obstacles to the implementation of the normalization human-services - a rejoinder

Journal Of Drug Issues: 13, 299-322

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP:

TO BE ORDERED

McCord WT (1983) B

The outcome of normalization: Strengthened bonds between handicapped persons and their communities Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded: 18(3), 153-7

A diagnosis/treatment approach to the needs of handicapped persons has shaped the development of human services. Consequently, the principle of normalization is scrutinized from a traditional clinical perspective and is erroneously viewed as a "people-changing" intervention that attempts to make handicapped persons "normal." Normalization evolves from a recognition that handicapped people are perceived as deviant and become disconnected, in some or all aspects of their lives, from their communities. It is therefore suggested that, according to the normalization principle, the usefulness of any human service technology (e.g., programs and staffing patterns) must be evaluated within the context of its potential for strengthening the bonds between handicapped and nonhandicapped persons. (23 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1984 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

TO BE ORDERED

McDaniel CO (1987)

Is normalization the answer for mentally retarded offenders

Corrections Today: 49, 184-7

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

McGill P, Cummings R (1990)

An analysis of the representation of people with mental handicaps in a British newspaper.

Mental Handicap Research: 3(1), 60-9

Abstract: "Analyzed 35 articles from "The Guardian", a British newspaper, to identify some useful measures of the content of newspaper representations of people with mental handicaps (MHs). Some descriptive information on such representation was provided, and what was found within the theoretical context of normalization was analyzed. Results suggest that the articles were not representative in their description of people with MHs, describing them as being children and patients very frequently. Juxtapositions, particularly with people with mental health problems, occurred in 14 articles. A comparative analysis of the articles written by staff reporters and those written by nonstaff suggested that the newspaper's own reporters were more likely to misrepresent people with MHs than were other writers."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

McGill P, Emerson E (1992)

Normalisation and applied behaviour analysis: values and technology in human services

In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

This chapter looks at the conflict between behavioural techniques (an overtly non-normalised response to social behaviour) and normalisation which requires the use of normal means towards a normal valued end. It considers those conflicts, but argues that each approach would gain from an understanding of the other.

BOOK AVAILABLE

Mackay DN et al (1988)

Normalization - the impossible dream

Mental Retardation: 26, 223-9

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.

TO BE ORDERED

MacLean MJ, Bonar R (1983)

The normalization principle and the institutionalized elderly

Canada's Mental Health: 31(2), 16-18

Abstract: "Describes the application of 8 components of the normalization principle to the institutionalized elderly. This model suggests the methods of promoting normal daily, weekly, and yearly rhythms; normal life-cycle experiences; and normal social, sexual, economic, and environmental conditions. This model offers potential growth for both residents and staff since it encourages conditions that are as near as possible to normal everyday living."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Malin NA (1981)

Services for the mentally handicapped in Denmark

Child Care, Health and Development: 7(1), 31-9

Outlines some aspects of the Danish system of delivering services to the mentally retarded that contrast sharply with the UK system. Implications of instituting a philosophy of normalization are discussed from both the administrative and client viewpoints. (6 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

TO BE ORDERED

Malin N (1987)

Community Care Reassessed

London: Croom Helm

Includes paper by Race 1987 and Tyne 1987B

BOOK AVAILABLE

Malin N (1991)

Normalisation in Practice (Book Review)

Journal of Social Policy: 20, 448-9

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

May AE (1985) A

Steps toward normalization: A revision of "39 Steps"

British Journal of Mental Subnormality: 31, 108-13

Abstract: "Revised the items on HC Gunzberg's "39 steps Leading Towards Normalized Living Practices in Living Units For the Mentally Handicapped" so that it could be used as a scale to quantify institutionalization present in mental health facilities. The revised version was completed twice in 22 residences for the mentally handicapped and in 19 wards of a mental hospital. It is concluded that the list now has a satisfactory inter-rater reliability and construct and concurrent validity. The revision is appended."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

May AE

???

International Journal Of Rehabilitation Research: 8, 131-42

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.

DECIDE WHETHER TO ORDER

May DC(1988)

Plastic surgery for children with Down syndrome: Normalization or extremism?

Mental Retardation: 26(1), 17-9

Discusses the tendency to use corrective plastic surgery on children with Down syndrome to make their appearance less stigmatizing. This may involve tongue reductions, nose, cheek, and chin implants; and eyelid, lip, neck, and ear surgery. It is suggested that the effectiveness of these procedures is unclear because most follow-up studies have relied on subjective parental responses to questionnaires. Ethical concerns regarding surgical normalizing include whether children who cannot give consent should be subjected to potential physical and emotional pain, whether surgery fosters parental denial of the child's limitations, and whether it is really society that needs to change. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

TO BE ORDERED

Menolascino FJ, Eaton LF (1980)
Future trends in mental retardation
Child Psychiatry and Human Development: 10(3), 156-68
Mentions normalisation as part of the survey of future trends.
DECIDE WHETHER TO ORDER

Mesibov GB (1976) A
Alternatives to the Principle of Normalisation
Mental Retardation: 16, 30-2
This is an article critical of normalisation as not easily measured nor validated and not oriented towards individual clients. It proposes consideration of Mahoney's principle of cognitive ecology as an alternative principle.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Mesibov GB (1976) B
Implications of the Normalization Principle for Psychotic Children
Journal of Autism and Childhood Schizophrenia: 6(4), 360-78
The paper calls for a wider range of services for psychotic children, rather than totally normalised services. Includes commentaries by: Chapman, Hansen, Pieper, Sullivan, Smucker, Scheiner and a rebuttal by Mesibov to these commentaries.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Mesibov G (1990)
Normalisation and Its Relevance today
Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders: 20, 379-90
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Mesibov G (1992)
Response to Thompson and McEvoy
Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders: 22(4), 672-3
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Meyer J (1986)
The religious education of persons with mental retardation
Religious Education: 81(1), 134-9
Discusses the religious education of mentally retarded (MR) persons, noting that the concepts of normalization and mainstreaming have not been applied in religious settings as they have been in school, work, and residential contexts. The historical use of the concept of normalization is traced in the US, and the benefits of its implementation in society are discussed. It is asserted that segregating MR individuals from normal contact with others in the religious community has served to foster the dehumanization of the MR population. Educational religious programs should recognize MR persons as genuine human beings and foster complete participation of MR persons in the activities and rites of the religious community. It is concluded that such efforts will benefit both MR and non-MR persons by emphasizing similarities among all persons and contributing to the acceptance of their differences. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Meyers CE (1981)
Normalization, social integration, and community-service
Mental Retardation: 19, 295-6
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP ?REVIEW OF BOOK BY NITSCH.
TO BE ORDERED

Midgely G (1995)
Evaluation and Change in Service Systems for People with Disabilities
In Pilling and Watson
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Miron G, Katoda H (1991)
Education for persons with handicaps in Japan, the USA and Sweden
Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research: 35(3), 163-178
Discusses the educational provision for persons with handicaps (including emotional disturbance, language disorder, learning disability, and mental retardation) and the trend toward educational integration in Japan, the US, and Sweden. While the development of treatment for persons with handicaps is similar among these 3 countries, differences exist in the implementation and acceptance of integration among them. Sweden seems to have adapted best to the philosophy of normalization and the process of integration, while in Japan, and to a lesser extent the US, the debate and conflict that arose with their introduction and development has been more intense. Normalization and educational integration represent advancements, not passing phases, in educational systems. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1992 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Mittler P (1988)

The Concept of Normalisation as a Principle of Educational Theory and Practice

International Journal of Rehabilitation Research: 11, 261-8

Abstract: "Throughout the world it is increasingly recognised that efforts should be made to ensure that young children with mental handicap receive their education in integrated settings. This article reviews the obstacles to be overcome in implementing this principle of 'normalisation' and what parents, professionals and society and its institutions might be called upon to do if it is to be achieved in practice. It concludes by presenting ten guidelines for future development of policy and practice, based on reports and studies conducted in different parts of the world. The successful introduction of integrated provision in some places provides models for its wider implementation. It is also a source of encouragement for those who have yet to achieve this objective."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Mlawer MA (1993)

Who should fight? Parents and Advocacy Expectation

Journal of Disability Policy Studies: 4(1), 105-116

Abstract: "In the attempt to help parents become better educational advocates for their children with disabilities, parents and professionals have created an advocacy expectation that runs counter to the philosophy of normalization (ie parents of children with disabilities are encouraged and helped to fulfil the parental role in as typical a manner as they desire and as is possible). It is argued that it is professionals who have the obligations of advocacy. Moreover, to truly empower parents, programs must be developed that are capable of engaging in advocacy along with and on behalf of parents; are available regardless of income; are well publicised and easy to access; and have an available corps of independent, uncompromised special educators to serve as experts on behalf of students."

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Moen MG, Aanes D (1979)

Eclipse of the family group home concept

Mental Retardation: 17(1), 17-19

The family group home concept is seen as foundering in the maze of the existing institutional model. The uniqueness and innovation of the family concept is being lost. Some of that loss has resulted from excessive standards and misapplied regulations. The family group home concept, which is based on individuality, primary social relationships, and normalization, is being left by the wayside as a resource to mentally retarded people. Additional reasons why the family group home concept is being overshadowed by the institutional model are discussed and include funding problems and a deinstitutionalization movement backlash. Recommendations for protective action are included. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1980 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Molony H Taplin J (1988)

Deinstitutionalization of people with developmental disability

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disability: 14(2), 109-22

Abstract: "Reviews studies of deinstitutionalization of people with developmental disability and notes the positive effects on the skills and behaviour, level of activity and social interaction, and the general quality of life of relocated subjects have been generally obtained in these studies. In particular, an association is demonstrated between normalization of the environment and improvements in adaptive behaviour. The outcome for those with severe maladaptive behaviours and for profoundly multiply disabled people is less positive, but there is some evidence that under certain conditions they too can show improvements in their functioning when transferred to community supported residences. The relevance of these findings for the current debate on deinstitutionalization of developmentally disabled people in Australia is discussed."

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Mulick JA, Kedesdy JH (1988)

Self Injurious Behaviour, Its Treatment and Normalization

Mental Retardation: 26(4), 223-9

An article that points out the conflict between treatment of serious behavioural disorders by non normative methods with the principle of normalisation.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Mulick JA, Antonak RF (Eds) (1987)

Issues in therapeutic intervention. Transitions in mental retardation, Vol. 2.

Norwood, NJ, USA: Ablex Publishing Corp

Includes paper by Kozloff, Helm and Cutler.

PAPERS BY CUTLER, KOZLOFF AND HELM AVAILABLE

Mulvey EP, Linney JA, Rosenberg MS (1987)

Organizational control and treatment program design as dimensions of institutionalization in settings for juvenile offenders. Special Issue: Organizational perspectives in community psychology

American Journal of Community Psychology: 15(3), 321-35

Examined the relationship between organizational control and normalization in treatment program design in 30 community-based settings for juvenile offenders in 6 states. Measures included the Organizational Control Assessment Matrix, which gathered perceptions from 134 staff members. Although the 2 dimensions were hypothesized to be converging indicators of the institutionality of a setting, findings indicate that they were only marginally related. More hierarchical models of decision making were not associated with more depersonalized, isolating programming, and involvement of residents and line staff in decision making did not covary with autonomy and personalization in programming. Results are seen as evidence that institutionality is a multidimensional construct and that future investigations must distinguish between organizational decision making and characteristics of treatment program design when assessing the institutional quality of residential service settings. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Nagler M (ed) (1993)
Perspectives on disability (2nd ed.). Text and readings on disability.
Palo Alto, CA, USA: Health Markets Research
Includes paper by Held
PAPER BY HELD AVAILABLE

Newnes C (1994)
A Commentary on "Obstacles in the Professional Human Service Culture to Implementation of Social Role Valorization and Community Integration of Clients"
Care in Place: 1(1), 57-64
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Nio Ong B (1983)
Voluntary Organisations and Thatcher's Politics: An Overlap of Ideologies
Paper presented at BSA Medical Sociology Conference, Sheffield
TRY TO ACQUIRE FROM AUTHOR

Nirje B (1969)
The Normalization Principle and Its Human Management Implications
In Kugel and Wolfensberger (Also Reprinted in SRV-VRS Journal 1994 1(1) 19-23
One of the earlier statements of normalization principle from the early leader in the field.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Nirje B (1970)
The Normalization Principle- Implications and Comments
Journal of Mental Subnormality: 16, 62-70
Another early statement of normalisation principles.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Nirje B (1972)
The Right to Self-determination
In Wolfensberger 1972a
This chapter talks at length about self-assertion and rights of people with disability. It is apparent from reading this where some of the disagreements between this author and SRV proponents originate. See Perrin and Nirje for a later discussion of some of these issues.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Nirje, B (1976)
The Normalization Principle
In Kugel and Shearer; reprinted in Flynn and Nitsch
A comprehensive statement of normalisation principles.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Nirje B (1985)
The Basis and Logic of the Normalisation Principle
Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disability: 11, 65-8
A later clarification of the author's views on normalisation.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Nitsch KE, Armour A, Flynn RJ (1980)
A Normalisation Bibliography
In Flynn and Nitsch
A very complete bibliography for the date.
BIBLIOGRAPHY AVAILABLE

O'Brien J (1983)
Community Support Systems for People with Severe Mental Disabilities
London: Kings Fund (briefing paper for workshop "Planning Local Psychiatric Services)
AVAILABLE VIA LIBRARY

O'Brien J (1995)
Comment on SRV- John O'Brien
CMHERA Newsletter: 16, 4-5
A short critique of SRV.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

O'Brien J, Tyne A (1981)
The Principle of Normalisation: A Foundation for Effective Services
London: Campaign for People with Mental Handicap
The original handbook issued by CMH to advocate for normalisation.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Olshansky S (1966)

Passing: road to normalization for ex-mental patients:

Mental Hygiene: 50(1), 86-8

A very early paper on normalization for people with mental health problems. It advocates that those people who have had a mental health problem and are able to hide this from others, should attempt to 'pass' as not mentally ill. Not a 'normalisation' approach as such!

Olshansky S (1972)

Changing Vocational Behaviour Through Normalization

In Wolfensberger 1972a

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Olshansky S (1974)

Mental retardation: Another view

Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling: 5(3), 131-7

Discusses some of the problems experienced by the educable retardate in the school environment. It is suggested that professionals should stop labeling the mentally retarded, attention should be shifted from evaluation to development, and emphasis should be placed on the principle of normalization rather than abnormalization. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1975 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Olson RS (1985)

Normalization- A Concept in Analysis- Revaluation of a Devalued Person

Rehabilitation Nursing 10(6), 22-3

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Owen MS, Symons FJ (1993)

Normalization, Habilitation, and Personal Choice for People with Developmental Disabilities

Developmental Disabilities Bulletin: 21(2), 13-20

Abstract: "Addresses issues and problems surrounding detrimental choices made by and for people with developmental disabilities. Beginning with an overview of current research investigating the positive outcomes of choice, potential conflicts between philosophical and habilitative goals are identified and their implications for program decisions explored. A case example of a 24-yr-old woman with a mild disability illustrates the problems associated with her choice to do nothing. It is concluded that professionals who work with the developmentally disabled must analyze their reasons for making decisions about the habilitative goals and personal futures of the people they serve."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Pedlar A (1990)

Normalization and Integration: a look at the Swedish Experience

Mental Retardation: 28(5), 275-82

Abstract: "Conducted a qualitative and interpretative study to identify factors that have shaped deinstitutionalization (DI) in Sweden. Group homes, day activity centers, and workshops were visited, and interviews were conducted with experts in the field of DI of adults with mental retardation. Political will and commitment to the rights of individuals were evident in available support services and living conditions. The objectives of physical and functional integrations articulated by B. Nirje (1980) seem to have been met through accessible and comprehensive services at the community level. However, social integration, involving meaningful interaction and association with other individuals and groups, presents an ongoing challenge to Swedish communities."

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Perrin B, Nirje B (1985)

Setting the Record Straight: A Critique of Some Frequent Misconceptions of the Normalization Principle

Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 11(2), 69-74

This article covers a list of common misperceptions of the normalisation principle and attempts to explain the true facts behind them. It also includes a valuable summary of what Nirje calls 'The Wolfensberger Deviation from the Original Concept of Normalisation.'

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Perske R (????)

New Directions for Parents of People Who Are Retarded

Syracuse, NY: Training Institute

One of the first normalization era books for parents of retarded persons.

TO BE ORDERED

Perske R (1972)

The Dignity of Risk

In Wolfensberger 1972a

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Phillips MJ (1985)

"Try Harder": the experience of disability and the dilemma of normalization

Social Science Journal: 22, 45-57

Also in Ferguson, Ferguson and Taylor.

Journal- No sources in UK

From the book: "Based on interviews with people with physical disabilities and looks at their definitions of success shows how the disability rights movement, with its emphasis on disability as social minority status, has provided people with disabilities with an ideology that enables them to reject socially imposed definitions of disability From the chapter: (persons with disabilities) identify five major kinds of success: acquiescence, normalization, adaptation, renegotiation, and inversion their definitions vary according to context-specific situations and the type of accomplishment (social or personal) desired (considers) three ideological frameworks that provide the basis for the informants' ambivalence and influence their selection of a particular success definition: the cultural notion of perseverance, the rehabilitation model, and the social minority model.

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Pierce TB, Luckasson R, Smith DD (1990)

Surveying unstructured time of adults with mental retardation living in two community settings: A search for normalization.

Exceptionality: 1(2), 123-134

Abstract: " Investigated whether 40 randomly selected mentally retarded individuals, equally divided across 2 settings (minigroup homes and intermediate care facilities (ICFs)), differed in the amounts of time spent in the community, the people with whom unstructured activities were performed, and the choice maker of unstructured activities performed in the community or in homes. Time spent in unstructured activities was divided into 4 subsets: performed by self, with a peer, with staff, and with family. Ss living in ICFs spent more time in the community with staff and made fewer choices of their unstructured activities than did those living in minigroup homes. Ss retaining their own legal guardianship and living in ICFs continued to spend less time in activities they chose themselves."

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Pilling D (1995)

Do PASS and PASSING Pass? A Critique of PASSING

In Pilling and Watson

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Pilling D, Midgely G (1995)

PASS/ING and ACE in Action: Similarities and Differences in Evaluating Services

In Pilling and Watson

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Pilling D, Watson G (eds) (1995)

Evaluating Quality in Services for Disabled and Older People

London: Jessica Kingsley

BOOK AVAILABLE

Pilling S (1995)

QUARTZ, PASSING and User Involvement: Meeting Points and Departure Points

In Pilling and Watson

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Pitceathly AS, Chapman JW (1985)

Sexuality, marriage and parenthood of mentally retarded people

International Journal for the Advancement of Counselling: 8(3), 173-181

Abstract: "Discusses the issue relating to sexuality, marriage, and parenthood of mentally retarded people in the context of normalization. Negative attitudes toward the manifestation of sexuality by mentally retarded people are considered, along with studies that demonstrate that many such individuals are capable of meaningful sexual behaviour and meaningful interpersonal relationships that may culminate in marriage and child-rearing. It is urged that counselors have an important role in assisting mentally retarded individuals attain their rights to sexual activity, marriage, and parenthood. Attention is drawn to teaching techniques for use in sex education programs for mentally retarded people, and examples are presented of programs that deal with psychosexual development, marriage, parenthood, and sexual problems and dysfunctions."

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Pittock F, Potts M (1988)

Neighbourhood Attitudes to People with a Mental Handicap: A Comparative Study

British Journal of Mental Subnormality: 34(1), 35-46

Abstract: "To ascertain whether attitudes are influenced by the proximity and type of accommodation (maximally or minimally staffed group homes, social services hostel, hospital) provided to mentally handicapped persons, 50 women from 5 different neighbourhoods were surveyed. results indicate a trend compatible with normalization predictions (ie the type of accommodation does influence attitudes)> Subjects living near a large institution expressed negative attitudes to community care. Positive attitudes were expressed around the longest established group home in terms of being willing to have handicapped neighbours. There also appeared to be different perceptions of the problem of community living depending on the type of accommodation. Proximity had little impact."

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Power PW, Marinelli RP (1974)

Normalization and the sheltered workshop: A review and proposals for change
Rehabilitation Literature: 35(3), 66-72

Recounts some of the ways in which sheltered workshops harm rather than help disabled clients: (a) an atmosphere of deviancy rather than normality; (b) reduced expectancies which evoke reduced performance; (c) dull, routine, and trivial job tasks which stifle motivation; (d) location of workshops far from the community's mainstream of life; (e) a production orientation that conflicts with rehabilitation goals; and (f) substandard remuneration. The literature on the normalization of facilities for and attitudes toward the disabled, principally the mentally retarded, is reviewed. A plea is made for a change from current practice to one in which the disabled are allowed to prove themselves as individuals rather than as members of a special group. (27 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1974 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Proctor R (1990)

Racial Hygiene: Medicine Under the Nazis
Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press

TO BE ORDERED

Race D (1987)

Normalisation, Theory and Practice
in Malin 1987

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1988)

Skills for Normalisation Work

Practice: 2, 2

Abstract: "Normalisation is a fashionable term linked to deinstitutionalization and community care, which so far has not received the scrutiny it deserves. This paper focuses on the skills aspect of normalisation work. It outlines those skills which are either relatively new, carried out differently, or put to different use from the pattern of current social work practice. The discussion illustrates briefly instances in which these skills could and should be used. It links the skills to the different objectives and types of knowledge on which the normalisation approach is based."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1989)

The Value and Knowledge Bases of the Normalization Approach: Implications for Social Work

International Social Work: 32(1), 11-24

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1990)

The relevance of symbolic interaction perspectives to the conceptual and practice construction of leaving a psychiatric hospital

Social-Work-and-Social-Sciences-Review; 1989-90 Vol 1(3), 163-176

Examines the event of leaving the psychiatric hospital and the process of transition from being a patient to becoming an ordinary person (i.e., a nonpatient). Conceptual approaches used to explore the experience of leaving include the anthropological approach to passages, the deviancy school in sociology, the concept of transitional crisis in psychology and social work, and the study of threatened identities within social psychology. These diverse approaches are united by their focus on symbolic interaction as the core of understanding human response. Material obtained from 9 subjects (aged 35-45 yrs) with the experience of repeated admissions to 2 psychiatric hospitals is used for illustration. Implications for practice focus on the importance of reasonable living conditions and the interdependency between symbolic, behavioral, and material factors."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1991) A

Beyond Community Care: Normalisation and Integration Work

London: Macmillan

Includes chapters by Ramon, Brandon, Lawson, Segal, Warner, and Lewis.

BOOK AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1991) B

Principle and Conceptual Knowledge

In Ramon 1991A

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1991) C

Towards Normalisation: Polarisation and Change in Britain

In Ramon and Giannichedda

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1991) D

Policy Issues

In Ramon 1991A

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Ramon S (1992)
Psychiatric Hospital Closure: Myths and Realities
London: Chapman and Hall
Includes paper by Tony Wainwright and by Dylan Tomlinson
BOOK AVAILABLE

Ramon S, Giannichedda G (1991)
Psychiatry in Transition
London: Pluto Press
Includes paper by Ramon.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Rapley M (1990)
Is Normalisation a Scientific Theory?
Clinical Psychology Forum: 29, 16-20
WRITE SUMMARY
TO BE ORDERED

Rapley M, Baldwin S (1995)
Normalisation- Metatheory or Metaphysics? A conceptual critique
Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities: 20(2), 141-57
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Raven M (1988)
Application of Orem's Self-care Model to Nursing Practice in Developmental Disability
Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing: 6(2) 16-23
A discussion of the position of normalisation as a basis for Orem's model of care.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Reid AH (1989)
Psychiatry and mental handicap: A historical perspective. International Research Conference on: Mental health aspects of mental retardation (1987, Chicago, Illinois).
Journal-of-Mental-Deficiency-Research: 33(5), 363-368
Abstract: "Discusses the historical relationship between psychiatry and mental handicap, which assumed a direct, practical relevance as the philosophies of community care, normalization, and personalization developed in the 1960s and 1970s. This issue of psychiatric and behavior disorder usually determines a retarded person's acceptability in a non-hospital setting."
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Renshaw J (1986)
Passing Understanding
Community Care: 17, 19-21
TO BE ORDERED

Retish P, Hoy M, Boaz B (1978)
Systems Unlimited: Normalization exemplified
Mental Retardation: 16(4), 313-6
Systems Unlimited is a normalization program that provides community residential living for moderately to severely retarded individuals who usually are institutionalized. The development of Systems Unlimited and how it gained funding and acceptance in the community it serves are described. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1980 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Rhoades C, Browning P (1977)
Normalization at What Price?
Mental Retardation 15(2), 24
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rhoades C, Browning P (1982)
Normalization of a deviant subculture - implications of the re-socialize mildly retarded people
Rehabilitation Psychology: 27, 131-45
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.
TO BE ORDERED

Robinson CA (1993)
Managing Life with a Chronic Condition- The Story of Normalisation
Qualitative Health Research 3(1) 6-28
Uses normalization as a term for something other than SRV type.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Robinson T (1989)
Normalisation: The Whole Answer?
In Brechin and Walmsley
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Roche V (1987)
Normalization Theory and Service Delivery: Conflict or Compatibility
In Bartnik, Lewis and O'Connor
This paper looks at potential difficulties with the use of normalisation theory in service delivery and makes recommendations for strategies to ensure normalised outcomes. This is based on Personal Futures Planning.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rodgers C (1987)
Maternal support for the Down's syndrome stereotype: The effect of direct experience of the condition
Journal of Mental Deficiency Research: 31(3), 271-8
53 mothers of 3-9 yr old children, 27 of them with Down's syndrome, were asked to describe Down's children, using an adjective checklist devised for this project. Analysis revealed that familiarity with the condition resulted in a broader general stereotype (represented by the number of adjectives endorsed). Mothers of Down's syndrome children attributed more personality traits to the Down's child than mothers without direct experience of the condition. Mothers of such children also claimed a wider range of personality characteristics for their own child than for Down's children in general. The value of normalization and increased contact with normal peers in the education and integration into the community of Down's children is discussed. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Roeher A et al (1974)
Assessing the national recreation study
Journal of Leisurability: 1(4), 34-41
Critiques a report entitled Recreation Services for the Handicapped by P. Witt by presenting the viewpoint of the Canadian National Institute on Mental Retardation (NIMR). It is stated that the report describes past and present problems and failures without analyzing them or providing proposals for the future. Deficiencies in research methodology and a lack of philosophical commitment are cited. The NIMR stresses the normalization approach in treating the retarded, an approach not stressed in the report. The NIMR also concludes that the report's suggestion of voluntary coordination of services is unrealistic and that there should be more emphasis on citizens' roles in planning services for the retarded. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1975 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Rogoff ML (1989)
The mentally retarded/mentally ill
???
REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. NOT IN PSYCLIT. TRY MEDLINE
DECIDE WHETHER TO ORDER

Romney DM, Brown RI, Fry PS (1994)
Improving the Quality of Life: Prescriptions for change
Social Indicators Research: 33(1-3), 237-272
Abstract: "Discusses ways of improving Quality of Life (QOL) for people with disabilities due to age, mental illness, or handicap. The importance of education at all age levels to help individuals lead a healthier lifestyle and acquire essential coping skills is stressed. Social support and social networking are also emphasized. Measurement models and structural models of QOL are reviewed, and a hierarchy of needs is discussed. The emergence of the normalization movement and its consistency with QOL are noted. Utilitarian approaches to QOL take cost-effectiveness into account, although this can never be the over-riding consideration. Future research on QOL needs to dispel the uniformity myth in favour of individual variability. Modern technology can also be used to improve QOL. Finally, lobbying and policymaking are important components of promoting QOL."
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Roos P (1972)
Reconciling Behaviour Modification Procedures with the Normalization Principle
In Wolfensberger 1972a
A contribution to the debate between proponents of normalised and non-normalised means to valued ends.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Roos P (1979)
Custodial care for the 'subtrainable': Revisiting an old myth
Law and Psychology Review: 5, 1-14
Abstract: "Criticizes the report of the Partlow Review Committee, submitted in 1978 to the US District Court in the case of Wyatt vs Hardin 1972. In that case the court set up constitutional standards, based on the developmental model of retardation, for the care of institutionalized mentally retarded persons at Partlow (Alabama) State School and Hospital and at similar institutions in that state. The committee's report, a motion for the modification of the original decision, is criticized on the grounds that it implicitly supports a return to the outmoded model of retardation that classified some retardates as "subtrainable", and suitable only for "custodial care." It is argued here that this grouping has no empirical, programmatic, or ideological support; various studies are cited on the training of retardates and experience with community-based services that support the developmental-normalization-deinstitutionalization concepts of retardation."
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Roos P, McCann BM (1977)

Major trends in mental retardation

International Journal of Mental Health: 6(1), 3-20

Human beings value their superior intelligence so highly that they tend to regard those lacking in intelligence as less than human, a concept that has caused mental retardates to be stigmatized and denied full participation in society. The levels of retardation are specified, and the history of the treatment of retardates is briefly outlined. Current trends in philosophy, attitudes, and practices include the use of the developmental model of retardation, acceptance of the normalization principle, adoption of the goals of individualization and self-actualization, and the growth of advocacy programs. Developing issues are concerned with achieving happiness for the individual by helping him/her reach not the maximum but the optimum level of functioning, and with questions regarding the "least restrictive alternative." For the future, a number of probable social, technological, and biomedical advances are likely to benefit the retarded. (33 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1982 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Rose-Ackerman S (1982)

Mental Retardation and Society: The Ethics and Politics of Normalization

Ethics: 93(Oct), 81-101

This is a philosophical analysis of the position of normalisation. It includes a consideration of class-based, choice-based, respect-based and happiness-based theories. It then considers how these various positions affect the analysis of the implementation of normalisation theories in the real world.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rosen M, Kivitz MS (1973)

Beyond Normalization: Psychological Adjustments

British Journal of Mental Subnormality: 19, 64-70

A consideration of the parallel developments in the concepts of Normalisation and Adaptive Behaviour Theories.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rosman MD, Berkman IP (1986)

Application of the normalization principle to support groups for parents with children in residential treatment

Residential Group Care and Treatment: 3(3), 53-63

The authors discuss their work with groups of parents who have children in residential placement in terms of the principle of normalization. The normalization framework is used to focus on the usual parental concerns (e.g., what their responsibilities are) that result from having children in placement. In this context, no assumptions are made about pathology or addressed in the group. Parental concerns are dealt with in support groups. How support groups lend themselves to the implementation of the normalization principle is discussed. Differences and similarities are pointed out between psychotherapy groups and support groups. The normative properties of small face-to-face groups and a variety of events and processes that are sought by people who participate in self-help or mutual-aid support groups are also discussed. (7 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rovins G (1990)

Exploring Environmental Effectiveness of Normalization Principle for Older Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Adult Residential Care Journal: 4(1), 37-49

Abstract: "Examined differences in group home environments between younger (23-43 yrs) and older (65-86 yrs) individuals with mental retardation, as well as the environmental effectiveness of normalization practices. Facilities were studied using the Architectural Checklist (J. W. Robinson et al, 1984) and the Physical and Architectural Features Checklist (R. H. Moos and S. Lemke, 1984). Facilities for the younger population were more homelike with respect to community accessibility and bedroom and bathroom design. The older individuals' facility generally seemed more institutional."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rowitz L (1987)

The American mental retardation service system

Journal of Mental Deficiency Research: 31(4), 337-47

Explores the development of community service options in the US since the late 1950s. The development of these new services is viewed relative to concerns with both deinstitutionalization and normalization. From the vantage point of the mid-1980s, the importance of information on the continuum of care cycle of mentally retarded individuals throughout the life cycle is explored as an important guide to the understanding of how the American mental retardation service system functions. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Rubin M, (1980)

Reducing disincentives and fostering the rehabilitation process: An existing model program

Report of the Mary E. Switzer Memorial Seminar: 4

Presents a detailed account of a program, Fellowship House, that is moving a step beyond the comprehensive "psychosocial rehabilitation center" as it becomes a "settlement house" or community center that strives toward "normalization." Fellowship House is an example of the community support program core service agency that meets the comprehensiveness of the new National Institute of Mental Health program. Through a detailed description of intake/outreach, direct service provision, case management, and community organization efforts, it is shown how Fellowship House reduces disincentives to rehabilitation and in doing so fosters the rehabilitation process for members who are full participants with staff in all these areas. (18 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1983 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Rumelhart MA (1983)

The normalization of social interaction: When shared assumptions cannot be assumed.

Qualitative Sociology: 6(2), 149-162

Abstract: "Gathered data during a 2yr participant observation study of an educational program for adults identified as functionally mentally retarded (IQs ranging from 50 to normal). The difficulties inherent in trying to make retarded people appear normal (normalization) and the implications of these for the study of social interaction are examined. "Normal" social interaction is shown to depend on a huge body of tacit knowledge as well as an assumption by the participants that they share a common understanding of the situation at hand. The interactional difficulties of many mentally retarded individuals are described, showing that this assumption is problematic. Subjects often appeared deviant when interacting with others because they were unable to take into account the expectations of themselves and of the situation that other people had. For this reason, attempts to make retarded appear less deviant need to include instruction on how to assess these expectations, including what other people want to know, what they need to know, and what they expect the retarded individual to know. The staff members in the present program failed to accomplish their goal of normalisation because they were unable to suspend the assumption that they and the client shared a common definition of the situation at hand."

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Ryan J (1989)

The concept of normalization as a principle of practice

Curriculum Inquiry: 19, 379-403

TO BE ORDERED

Ryan R (1987)

Treating Disability: A Critique of Normalization

In Bartnik, Lewis and O'Connor

This paper considers normalization critically. It outlines history and definitions, offers a direct critique of Normalization and shows some consequences for service users and then promotes enhancement of citizenship as an alternative.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Sandler AG et al (1985)

Effects of environmental modification on the behavior of persons with severe handicaps

Journal of the Association for Persons with Severe Handicaps: 10(3), 157-63

Behavioral changes occurring among 7 15-21 yr old male adolescents (IQs 20-35) with severe handicaps after they moved to a more normalized environment were compared with changes occurring among a matched group of 7 17-20 yr old males (IQs 26-32) who remained in an institutional setting. A normalization assessment instrument, a resident management survey, and a behavior observation checklist were used. After 6 mo, experimental Ss made significantly greater gains in the category of group maintenance and in the non-goal-oriented behavior subcategory of sitting. However, greater change occurred in the area of gestural communication for comparison Ss. The importance of programmatic and environmental factors in promoting habilitation of persons with severe handicaps is discussed. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Scheerenberger RC, Felsenthal D (1977)

Community settings for MR persons: Satisfaction and activities

Mental Retardation: 15(4), 3-7

Abstract: "Interviewed 75 former residents of a public residential facility to determine their attitudes toward impressions of living in the community as well as the degree to which their foster, group or adult home conformed to the principle of normalization. Results indicate that, in general, alternative community facilities being utilized were proving most successful in meeting subjects needs and in providing personally gratifying life experiences. Though there were areas for improvement, especially with regard to vocational opportunities, most were relatively minor and could be readily corrected."

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Schopler E (1989)

Excesses of the Normalization Concept

American Psychologist: 44, 447-8

Abstract: "Comments on S Landesman and EC Butterfield's review of the normalization/deinstitutionalization controversy in the mental retardation field. It is argued that by basing their position on the rules of evidence, the published literature, and rational inference, the authors were unable to give a full account of the ideologues who currently dominate the extremes of the controversy."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Schuster JW (1990)

Sheltered Workshops: Financial and Philosophical Liabilities

Mental Retardation: 28(4), 233-9

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Schwartz C (1977)

Normalization and Idealism

Mental Retardation: 15(6), 33-9

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Segal J (1991)
The professional perspective
In Ramon 1991A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Shaddock AJ, Zilber D (1991)
Current Service Ideologies and Responses to Challenging Behaviour: Social Role Valorisation or Vaporisation.
Australia and New Zealand Journal of Developmental Disabilities 17(2), 169-75
A critique of the normalisation principles of Nirje and Wolfensberger.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Shalik LD, Shalik H(1987)
Cluster homes: A community for profoundly and severely retarded persons
American Journal of Occupational Therapy: 41(4), 222-6
Discusses community residences that in 1983 replaced 2 large institutional facilities for retarded persons in Florida. 26 of these residences, or clusters, usually housing 24 clients each, are located throughout the state. The clusters are designed to normalize the living conditions of the mentally retarded, increase their safety, and place them close to society and their families. Medical and social services, including occupational therapy, are made available. Special problems and experiences encountered in the delivery of occupational therapy services to profoundly and severely retarded clients in the clusters are explored. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Sheppard R (1991)
Sex therapy and people with learning difficulties.
Sexual-and-Marital-Therapy: 6(3), 307-316
Abstract: "Examines societies' historical attitudes and responses to mental handicap and the moves to community care, including a look at recent legislation, the principle of normalization, and human rights. Areas of work for the sex therapist are divided into 3 categories: (1) working with staff, (2) working with clients, and (3) counseling staff. Case histories are given as examples of situations and therapy strategies used to resolve them. Physical aspects of sex and relationships, assertiveness, the right to say yes and no, and the vulnerability of people with learning difficulties to sexual and other forms of abuse are discussed."
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Silver EJ, Lubin RA, SilvermanWP (1984)
Serving profoundly mentally retarded persons: Staff attitudes and job satisfaction
American Journal of Mental Deficiency: 89(3), 297-301
Assessed employee attitudes of 128 direct-care and professional staff members who served profoundly and multiply disabled persons in 13 small community settings or in a large specialty hospital. Ss generally expressed positive attitudes regarding their jobs and resident care. Further, Ss who worked with the most disabled residents did not differ from employees serving profoundly but relatively less impaired persons. Hospital direct-care staff, however, seemed to endorse more "normalized" interpersonal relationships with residents, even though the hospital might be considered a "more restrictive" setting. It therefore appears that normalization of the physical and interpersonal environments may be somewhat independent in facilities serving profoundly disabled persons. (12 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1985 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Sinha C (1986)
Psychology, education and the ghost of Kaspar Hauser
Disability, Handicap and Society: 1(3): 245-59
Argues that the general developmental and educational psychological professions in the UK have changed their goals as the ideology of normalization of all students has surpassed the notion of differentiation of the normal from the deviant. The historical development of the "psy-complex," which includes the theories, institutions, professional groups, and practices that organize and intervene in psychosocial problems, is outlined; and features distinguishing the differentiation from normalization are presented. Effects of the normalization ethos on the school system in the UK are assayed, and the current appropriation of developmental psychology by objectives-based normalization models is criticized as imposing unfounded "developmental" stages on nondevelopmental approaches to curriculum. An alternative approach toward interventionist developmental psychology is recommended. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
TO BE ORDERED

Sinson JC (1993)
Group Homes and Community Integration of Developmentally Disabled People: Micro-institutionalisation?
London: Jessica Kingsley
Abstract: "The author assesses the results of the major policy changes that have recently taken place to implement the integration of developmentally disabled people into the community. She addresses the issue of the quality of life for those moving from hospital to group home and to community placement and asks whether group homes are doing what they originally set out to do or, albeit dictated by financial constraints and current political policy, whether they are simply creating a form of 'micro-institutionalisation.'" (from the book) Chapter 1 contains the somewhat disturbing results of a national (Great Britain) inquiry into community attitudes to mental handicap. Chapters 4 and 5 indicate that in the majority of group homes there may be very little difference between life in a large institution and life in a community group home. The author has defined this finding as 'micro- institutionalisation.' The reader is asked to examine the ambiguity of the evidence presented in Chapters 6 and 7 with respect to normalisation theories and individual community relocation. For the defence, Chapters 8, 9 and 10 show that given certain circumstances, exceptional results can be achieved in an institutional setting."
CHAPTERS 3, 4 AND 5 AVAILABLE

Sinson JC (1994)

Normalization and Community Integration of Adults with Severe Mental Handicap relocated to Group Homes

Journal of Developmental and Physical Disabilities: 6(3), 255-70

Abstract: "This paper explores the negative factors which contribute to micro-institutionalization of people with severe mental handicap relocated from hospital and family settings to community group homes. Micro-institutionalization is defined and explained by reference to a research investigation of 12 group homes in the private and public sectors. An expanded example from a private sector group home to which 12 long-term institutionalised adults were relocated from a psychiatric hospital, and obtained paid unskilled employment in the local community, provides a suggested antidote."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Sluyter GV (1994)

Creating a vision for mental health services: A survey of states

Administration and Policy in Mental Health: 21(3), 247-50

Abstract: "Mental health directors from 31 states responded to a survey requesting information on the vision, mission, and guiding principles of their agencies. An analysis of responses revealed 14 principles. At least 60% of subjects mentioned the principles of normalization/community-based, consumer/family participation and empowerment, client dignity and rights, and accessibility/availability of services. The use of the survey results by a state agency to develop its own goals is described."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Smith FR(1982)

Hendrix on normalization concept - a response

Mental Retardation: 20, 272.

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP.

TO BE ORDERED

Smith H, Brown H (1992) A

Inside-out: a psychodynamic approach to normalisation

In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Smith H, Brown H (1992) B

Defending Community Care: Can Normalization do the Job?

British Journal of Social Work: 22(6), 685-93

Abstract: "One of the major reasons for the confusion around community care is the lack of an ideology to guide and influence its implementation. Normalization is probably the most relevant theory in this field, yet it is riven with contradictions and conflicts including a basic confusion between conformity and differentness. This article examines these conflicts and proposes that normalization needs to develop a perspective on power and powerlessness if it is to respond adequately to the challenges of providing community care in the 1990s."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Soeffing MY (1974)

Normalization of services for the mentally retarded: A conversation with Dr. Wolf Wolfensberger

Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded: 9, 202-8

WRITE SUMMARY

Mentioned in Wolfensberger 1980 B

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Spinak J (1975)

Normalization and recreation for the disabled

Journal of Leisureability: 2(2), 31-5

Discusses the increasing use in management of the mentally retarded of the principle of normalization, under which effort is directed primarily toward integrating the handicapped into normal community life. The importance of coordination among agencies and organizations is stressed. With growing independence the need for special programs will diminish, but will not disappear entirely. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1976 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Stanton (???)

200,,Clients Come Last: Volunteers and Welfare Organisations

???

Core reading for anyone who wishes to understand voluntary associations in human services, from both a scientific point of view, and from that of a staff member or client/family leader. Provides historical background to the National Association for Mental Health (NAMH), and its forerunner the National committee for Mental Hygiene. Reports on a 3-year study of a local chapter of the NAMH as a microcosm of typical voluntary associations. Shows how commonly citizen and client participation and control is a front behind which paid staff constitute the real organisational structure, functions and identity.

Available from the TI.

TO BE ORDERED

Sylvestre JC, Gottlieb BH (1992)
A Critical Appraisal of Supported Employment for Persons with Developmental Disabilities
Developmental Disabilities Bulletin: 20(2), ???
Obtained from Internet, hence no page numbers- get from Medline.
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Szivos S (1992)
The Limits to Integration?
In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Szivos SE, Griffiths E
Group Processes Involved in Coming to Terms With a Mentally Retarded Identity
Mental Retardation: 29(6), 333-341
Abstract: "A growing body of research has documented the existence of the problem of stigma among people with mental retardation. Normalization-based services often seem to collude with current consensus, which indicates that the best way to cope with stigma is by 'passing' as normal. In the present paper we present an alternative method for dealing with stigma, namely, group therapy based on the two paradigms of loss and consciousness raising. In talking about their experiences with retardation and stigma, seven group members passed through six stages: denial, statement, recognition, exploration, meaning and acceptance. Implications of this approach for working with people who have mental retardation were discussed."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Szivos SE, Travers E (1988)
Consciousness Raising among Mentally Handicapped People: A Critique of the Implications of Normalization
Human Relations: 41(9), 641-53
Abstract: "Consciousness raising involves not only making bearers of a stigmatized identity aware of the inequitable distribution of social rewards, but also an exploration of the meaning of that identity on a personal level. Current theory and practice however assumes the advisability of 'passing' and not exploring the nature of handicap. We present reasons why consciousness raising is of benefit to handicapped clients. These reasons cluster around five theoretical positions: (1) self acceptance and self esteem, (2) cognitive dissonance, (3) realistic attributions and goal-setting, (4) coming through the 'loss spiral', and (5) social identity theory and inter-group comparisons. We also discuss possible drawbacks to consciousness raising. Implications for professional practice include whether to and how to 'tell' and talk about handicap with clients."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Tadd V (1992)
Dogma or needs?
Special Children: 59, 20-21
ORDERED BEFORE 11/95. RE-ORDER
TO BE ORDERED

Taylor SJ, Bogdan R (1985)
Defending Illusions: The Institution's Struggle for Survival
in Ferguson, Ferguson, and Taylor
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Taylor SJ (1992)
The paradox of regulations: A Commentary
Mental Retardation: 30(3), 185-90
Abstract: "Argues that while regulations are necessary to prevent abuses, services for people with developmental disabilities now suffer from overregulation. The regulatory environment stifles innovation and creativity, places undue emphasis on paperwork at the expense of quality of services, and undermines normalization and community integration. Recommendations include keeping regulations to a minimum and confining them to concrete health, safety, and related issues, and changing funding mechanisms to emphasize subsidies and vouchers. Other recommendations include providing clear-cut rights and due process to people with disabilities and their families, and supporting informal mechanisms to promote the quality and responsiveness of services."
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Tennant L, Hattersley J, Cullen C (1978)
Some comments on the punishment relationship and its relevance to normalization for developmentally retarded people
Mental Retardation: 16(1), 42-4
Abstract: "One of the primary goals for the mentally handicapped is normalization. There are two important but traditionally separate elements in this goal: the teaching of new skills and the provision of environments which approximate society. It is argued here that radical behaviourism combines these parallel strands. Since the aim is to establish "normal" behaviour in "normal" environments, a priority must be the functional analysis of behaviour as it occurs in the natural environment. Similar contingency relationships may then be specifically incorporated in management procedures with the mentally handicapped. One important aspect of a functional analysis of the natural environment is that relationships other than reinforcement (eg punishment) are seen to play a major role, one that they are rarely given in conventional management procedures."
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Thomas DA (1985)
Putting Normalization Into Practice
In Karas
A summary of the service at 224 Alexandra Road in Northumberland.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Thomas S (1994)
A Brief History of the SRV Development, Training, and Safeguarding Council
SRV-VRS Journal: 1(2) 15-18
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Thomas S, Wolfensberger W (1982)
The Importance of Social Imagery in Interpreting Societally Devalued People to the Public
Rehabilitation Literature: 43(11-12), 356-8
This is one of the first defences of the issue of social imagery, a theme that underpins much of the SRV formulation of normalisation.. Reprinted in a slightly edited form in SRV-VRS Journal 1(1).
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Thompson JR, McEvoy MA (1992)
Normalization: Still Relevant Today.
Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders: 22(4), 666-672
Abstract: "Refutes the contention of G. B. Mesibov (1990) that today's issues and choices have made the principle of normalization more of a detriment than an advantage. It is contended that normalization is a humanistically compelling and parsimonious concept that has created a shared vision of what life could and should be like for citizens with autism and other developmental disabilities.
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Thousand JS, Burchard SN, Hasazi JE (1986)
Field-based generation and social validation managers and staff competencies for small community residences
Applied Research in Mental Retardation: 7(3), 263-83
Identified the characteristics and competencies for 4 staff positions in community residences for individuals with mental retardation using multiple empirical and deductive methods with field-based practitioners and field-based experts. The more commonly used competency generation methods of expert opinion and job performance analysis generated a high degree of knowledge and skill-based competencies similar to course curricula. Competencies generated by incumbent practitioners through open-ended methods of personal structured interview and critical incident analysis were ones that related to personal style, interpersonal interaction, and humanistic orientation. Although seldom included in staff, paraprofessional, or professional training curricula, these latter competencies include those identified by C. Rogers (1962) as essential for developing an effective helping relationship in a therapeutic situation (i.e., showing liking, interest, and respect for the clients; being able to communicate positive regard to the client). Of 21 core competency statements selected as prerequisites to employment for all 4 staff positions, 17 of 21 represented interpersonal skills important to working with others, including responsiveness to resident needs, personal valuation of persons with mental retardation, and normalization principles. (40 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Throne JM (1975)
Normalization Through the Normalization Principle: Right Ends, Wrong Means
Mental Retardation: 13, 23-5
A contribution to the debate between normalised and non-normalised means to valued ends.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Thurman SK, Fiorelli JS (1979)
Perspectives on Normalisation
Journal of Special Education: 13(3), 339-46
This paper discusses normalization from the viewpoints of empirical approaches, social integration, specialization and congregation, cultural norms and prevention.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Tomlinson D
Planning after a closure decision: The case of the North East Thames Regional Health Authority
In Ramon 1992
Includes the list of what normalisation is not.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Towell D (1982)
An Ordinary Life: comprehensive locally-based residential services for mentally handicapped people (Project Paper 24)
London: Kings Fund
WRITE SUMMARY
NOT AVAILABLE

Trainor J, Boydell K (1986)
The Politics of Normalization
Canada's Mental Health: 34(1), 19-24
Abstract: "The concept of normalization is an influential paradigm in mental health. Little attention has been paid to how the psychiatrically disabled fare in the competition for generic services. Generic services were examined to determine how well they meet 4 aftercare areas: income maintenance, housing, vocational/educational, and social/recreational. Only in the field of vocational/educational support have generic agencies made a serious effort, and the most seriously disturbed must rely on specialized agencies. It is concluded that the theory of normalization is based on erroneous assumptions, and alternative programs are discussed."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Tutt N (1985)

The unintended consequences of integration

Educational and Child Psychology: 2(3), 30-38

Discusses the way in which the concepts of integration and normalization--proposed by the Warnock Committee and supported by the Education Act of 1981--are increasingly being usurped in practice by the focus on identification of special education needs. The widespread identification process leads to increased pressure for rejection rather than integration of children with special needs. Although the concept of needs may be useful in terms of professional discussion, it is totally inappropriate, inadequate, and detrimental when allied with the bureaucratic structures of service delivery. Research in the area of juvenile justice; court decision making; impact of feedback on professional judgments; and analogies between the juvenile justice system and the special education system is discussed. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Tyerman C, Spencer C, (1980)

Normalised physical environment for the mentally handicapped, and its effect on patterns of activity, social relations and self-help skills

British Journal of Mental Subnormality: 26

Examined the effects of the physical environment on the mentally retarded by comparing an old institutional design ward (26 female residents and 11 staff members) with a new ward built along normalization principles (19 female residents and 9 staff members). It was hypothesized that, given equivalence of Ss' dependency, age, and management, the more normalized physical environment would facilitate resident activity and development. Dependency and age were assessed with an adapted form of the Mental Handicap Register; resident management practices with an inmate management scale; the physical environment with measures of territoriality and quality of life; and behavior with the incidence of self-help skills, activity, interaction, and communication as well as the Progress Assessment Chart. Results indicate that Ss were comparable in terms of dependency and management practices; however, behavior in the ward following normalization principles was rated better along measures of occupation and activity and somewhat better along interaction and communication. Notably, poorer self-help skills were found in the institutional ward. (24 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Tyne A (1987)A

Keeping up to the PASS mark: evaluation of community services

Community Living: 1(4), 8-9

?ORDERED. CHECK. WRITE SUMMARY

TO BE ORDERED

Tyne A (1987) B

Shaping Community Services: the impact of an idea

In Malin

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Tyne A (1989)

Normalisation: The Next Steps

Community Living: 3, 7-8

This paper reviews the effects of normalisation on service provision in the eighties and looks to the future.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Tyne A (1992)

Normalisation: From theory to practice

In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Tyne A (1995) A

What Have We Been Learning from PASS and PASSING in Workshops and Real Evaluations?

In Pilling and Watson

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Tyne A (1995) B

Comment on SRV- Alan Tyne

CMHERA Newsletter: 16

WRITE SUMMARY

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Vacc NA, Clifford KF (1995)

Individuals with a Physical Disability

In Vacc, DeVaney, and Wittmer

Abstract: "Discusses current problems and aspects of normalization of persons with physical disabilities. Changes in educational programs and related services, including Public Law 94-142 are examined. A history of counseling services for children with disabilities and the role of the helping professional is presented."

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Vacc NA, DeVaney SB, Wittmer J (eds) (1995)
Experiencing and counseling multicultural and diverse populations (3rd Edition)
Muncie, IN. USA: Accelerated Development, Inc.
Includes chapter by Vacc and Clifford.
TO BE ORDERED

Vail DJ (1966)
Dehumanization and the Institutional Career
Springfield Illinois: Charles C Thomas
Available from British Library
NOT AVAILABLE

Valpey DD (1982)
The Psychological Impact of 18 Years in a Board and Care Home
Journal of Community Psychology: 10, 95-7
A description from the service user's point of view of the effect on the individual of being in receipt of services.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Vitello SJ (1974)
Cautions on the Road to Normalization
Mental Retardation 12(5), 39-40
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wainwright T (1986)
Normalization - A Valuable Set of Ideas
SPRING Newsletter: 6, 28-33
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wainwright T, Holloway F, Brugha T (1988)
Day Care in an Inner City
In Lavender and Holloway
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wainwright T (1992)
The changing perspective of a resettlement team
In Ramon 1992
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Warner R (1991)
Creative programming
In Ramon 1991A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Webber G (1995)
Gentle Teaching, Human Occupation and Social Role Valorisation
British Journal of Occupational Therapy: 58(6), 261-3
TO BE ORDERED

Weller MPJ, Muijen M (eds) (1993)
Dimensions of Community Mental Health Care
London: WB Saunders/Balliere Tindall
Includes paper by Carson, Glynn and Gopaulen
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wertheimer A (1988)
Images by Appointment: A review of advertising for staff for people with learning difficulties
Community Mental Handicap: January
CHECK AND ORDER

White WD, Wolfensberger W (1969)
The Evolution of Dehumanization in Our Institutions
Mental Retardation: 7(3), 5-9
A paper giving much source material for the discussion of dehumanising practices.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Whitehead S (1992)
The social origins of normalisation
In Brown and Smith, Normalisation: A Reader for the Nineties
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Whitman, C (1995) A
Residential care for adults with mental retardation: Two case examples.
Adult-Residential-Care-Journal: 8(1), 16-26
Abstract: " Describes a model of residential care in which 2 men with mental retardation lived together in a deinstitutionalized home next door to the author's home. The author's professional involvement with the Ss as their residential provider is discussed to explore the benefits of this deinstitutionalized arrangement in terms of the goal of normalization for the subjects. From living next door to the subjects, the author created a therapeutic milieu that provided considerable opportunities for independence and privacy. This arrangement is deemed a success, as each subject demonstrated greater competence and an enhanced enjoyment of life."
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Whitman C (1995)C
Heading Toward Normal: Deinstitutionalization for the mentally retarded client
Marriage and Family Review: 21(1-2) 51-64
Abstract: "Considers the differences between institutionalized and deinstitutionalized residential care for people who are mentally challenged. Normalization is presented as a method to include people who are disabled in culturally normative activities, such as independent living and responsibilities and family relationships. A home provision project, begun in 1986, associated with deinstitutionalization for 2 male, adult subjects is described, and the results of psychological tests are given in which personal growth and greater cognitive opportunities within the community play a significant role in the personal development of individuals with developmental disabilities. It is suggested that living in ones own home is a critical dynamic that contributes to greater competence and maturity in deinstitutionalized care for the mentally challenged."
REWRITE
TO BE ORDERED

Willhite B, Hamilton K, Reilly L (1988)
Recreational travel and the elderly: Marketing strategies with a normalization perspective
Activities, Adaptation and Aging: 12(1) 59-72
Suggests that a marketing mix approach toward the provision of recreational travel service including the product, place, price, and promotion associated with the travel service, enables the director to successfully meet the travel needs and interests of the elderly. Concepts of normalization emphasize both the means (process) and the ends (outcome) of recreational travel. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1989 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
REWRITE
NOT AVAILABLE

Willer B, Corrigan JD (1994)
Whatever it takes: A Model for Community Based Services
Brain Injury: 8(7), 647-659
Abstract: "Proposes a model for community-based programs for individuals with acquires brain injury that extends the rehabilitation model. The Whatever It Takes (WIT) model emphasises a practical approach to achieving community integration outcomes and represents an outgrowth of values expressed by the independent living model, the social role valorization model, and the medical/rehabilitation model. WIT strives for maximum self-determination within the constraints of cognitive and behavioural deficits. The principles of the WIT model relate to the unique features of acquired brain injury in each individual, the importance of environment in teaching skills, the need for a holistic approach to community integration, and the primary importance of respect for the individual."
TO BE ORDERED

Willer B, Goldberg B, Intagliata J, Kraus S (1980)
Current Concepts in Mental Retardation
American Family Physician: 22(4), 139-43
Abstract: "Increased concern for the rights of the handicapped has led to changes in the philosophy of treatment for the mentally retarded. Normalization means that the retarded child has the right to live in an environment that most encourages normalized behaviour. This concept is often in opposition to institutionalization. The doctrine of least restrictive alternative requires treatment strategies that minimize the degree of infringement on patients' rights without jeopardizing the likelihood of positive outcomes."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Williams P (1985)
The Nature and Foundation of the Concept of Normalization
In Karas
A comprehensive summary of the concept of normalization.
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Williams P (1989)
Changes in Lifestyle for young adults with profound handicaps
Mental Handicap research: 2(1), 105-6
Abstract: "Argues against including brief reviews of other people's previous work in articles describing new work, since the extent and depth of the previous work is almost bound to be misrepresented. A. Bratt and R. Johnston's article (1988) giving reference to the Program Analysis of Service System's Implementation of Normalisation Goals test is cited as an example."
REWRITE
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Williams P (1991)

"From Theory to Practice in the Care and education of Mentally Retarded Individuals": Reaction

American Journal on Mental Retardation; 96, 224-5

Reaction to Zigler, Hodapp and Edison.

Abstract: "Comments on the omission of 3 works of W. Wolfensberger (1969, 1972, and 1982) by E. Zigler et al in their exposition of normalization and social role valorization. The author expresses his personal disappointment with and the inadequacy of the Zigler et al paper."

REWRITE

TO BE ORDERED

Williams P (1995)

The PASS and PASSING Evaluation Instruments

In Pilling and Watson

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Williams P (1995)

The Results from PASS and PASSING Evaluations

In Pilling and Watson

WRITE SUMMARY

BOOK AVAILABLE

Wilson, KB (1995)

Assisted Living as a Model of Care Delivery

In Gamroth, Semradek, and Tornquist

From the introduction: describes the philosophy and values that serve as the foundation for assisted living (apartments where residents are provided nonmedical services and support, often in increments as their conditions warrant). From the chapter: assisted living recognizes the importance of engendering as many aspects of autonomy as possible in the day-to-day lives of individuals dependent on others to help them meet their needs in long-term-care settings normalization of the environment enhanced service capacity to foster well-being shift in values orientation to preserve self-worth model in practice: the Oregon experience enhancement of autonomy.

REWRITE

NOT AVAILABLE

Winton PJ (1990)

Promoting a normalizing approach to families: Integrating theory with practice

Topics in Early Childhood Special Education: 10(2), 90-103

Describes how the ABCX model of family adaptation (R. Hill; see PA, Vol 33:8206) might be used to identify global family strengths and to link that information to outcomes and implementation plans in ways that reflect the normalization principle (B. Johnson et al, 1989). The ABCX model might also be used to structure an informal information-gathering process around the selection of a preschool process. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1990 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

REWRITE. ??NOT SRV NORMALISATION

NOT AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (???)

An Attempt Toward a Theology of Social Integration of Devalued/Handicapped People

Syracuse, NY: Training Institute

A slightly improved reprint of a published article, 16 single-spaced typed pages. Reviews major Judao-Christian rationales for integration. Available from the TI.

TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (???)

Limitations of the Law

Toronto, Ont: G Allan Roehrer Institute

Excessive expectations have been placed upon legislation and litigation for the attainment of a better life for devalued citizens. This monograph systematically delineates some major limitations of law and litigation, and emphasises that law in the absence of suitable ideology, morality, and common sense practices will merely add perversion to an already problem-ridden service pattern. Available from TI.

TO BE ORDERED FROM TI

Wolfensberger W (???)

The Prophetic Voice and Presence of Mentally Retarded People in the World Today

Syracuse, NY: Training Institute

Revised, improved and expanded version of a published manuscript. Proposes that retarded people constitute a prophetic repudiation of a world that places an idolatrous reliance on human intellect, science and technology.

TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (???)

Overview of Jean Vanier and l'Arche- NIMH Monograph No. 1

????

One of several overviews of l'Arche movement which has communities across the world in which retarded and non-retarded people live together. Available from the TI.

TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1968)
The Origin and Nature of our Institutional Models
Reprinted in 1978 as a revised edition by:
Syracuse: Human Policy Press
A booklet which describes in detail why mental retardation institutions in the USA became as they were in the sixties.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1969)
Twenty Predictions about the Future of Residential Services in Mental Retardation
Mental Retardation: 7(6), 51-4
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1970)
The Principle of Normalization and Its Implications to Psychiatric Services
American Journal of Psychiatry: 127(3) 67-73
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) A
The Principle of Normalization in Human Services
Toronto: National Institute of Mental Retardation
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) B
The Role of Ideology in Shaping Human Management Models
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) C
The Concept of Deviancy in Human Management
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) D
The Principle of Normalization as a Human Management Model: Evolution of a Definition
In Wolfensberger 1972D
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) E
Typical Programmatic and Architectural Implications of the Normalization Principle
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) F
Societal Integration as a Corollary of Normalization
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) G
Additional Architectural-environmental Implications of the Normalization Principle
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) H
Additional Implications of the Normalization Principle to Residential Services
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) J
Implications in the Field of Mental Health
In Wolfensberger 1972A
This chapter is a development of his 1970 paper on the same subject. It now seems to be quite dated in its approach because of changes to service delivery over the intervening quarter century. It is also imbued with ideas from anti-psychiatry which were prevalent at the time.
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) K
Normalizing Activation for the Profoundly Retarded and/or Multiply Handicapped
In Wolfensberger 1972a
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1972) L
Meeting the Socio-sexual Needs of Severely Impaired Adults
In Wolfensberger 1972A
WRITE SUMMARY
BOOK AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W, (1975)
A reflection on Foucault's insights into the nature of deviancy and our residential institutions
Canada's Mental Health: 23(2), 21-22
Presents segments of M. Foucault's (1965) depiction of the historical treatment of deviants in West European countries in his book *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. It was common practice during the 14th and 15th centuries A. D. to eliminate madmen and other unproductive dependent persons from the community by paying sailors to take such individuals aboard and deposit them elsewhere. Confinement of deviants in semijudicial, quasi-autonomous communities begun as hospitals for lepers became increasingly available at the end of the Crusades. In England, the insane often were housed with or adjacent to criminals, linking these elements in the minds of the public. Activities in these "houses of correction" involved a heavy emphasis on milling, spinning, and weaving. Idleness replaced work as authorities gave in to pressure from manufacturers, who complained of the competition. Some places of confinement were designed to permit those outside to observe the madmen chained within. It is suggested that perceptive readers may gain insight into the meaning of some of the practices still prevalent today in the name of medicine and health, religion, social order, and social charity. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1979 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1977)
The Normalization Principle and Some Major Implications to Architectural-Environmental Design
Syracuse, NY: Training Institute
Monograph reprint of a chapter from Bednar's 1977 'Barrier-Free Environments'. Available from the TI.
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1978)
The Ideal Human Service for a Societally Devalued Group
Rehabilitation Literature: 39(1), 15-17
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1979)
The case against the use of the term "disability."
Rehabilitation Literature: 40(10)
Traces the roots of the word "disability" and shows how the numerous historical and unconscious image associations that the word conjures up--all negative--are related to our concept of disease and disability. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1981 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1980) A
A Brief Overview of the Principle of Normalization
In Flynn and Nitsch. (Originally in Grand 1977)
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1980) B
Research, Empiricism, and the Principle of Normalization
In Flynn and Nitsch
WRITE SUMMARY
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1980) C
The Definition of Normalization: Update, Problems, Disagreements, and Misunderstandings
In Flynn and Nitsch
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Wolfensberger W (1980) D
A Call to Wake Up to the Beginning of A New Wave of "Euthanasia" of Severely Impaired People
Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded: 15(3), 171-3
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Wolfensburger W (1982)
Eulogy for a Mentally Retarded Jester
Mental Retardation: 20(6), 269-70
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Wolfensberger W (1983) A
Social Role Valorization: A Proposed New Term for the Principle of Normalization
Mental Retardation: 21(6), 234-9
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Wolfensberger W (1983) B
Guidelines for Evaluators During a PASS, PASSING or Similar Assessment of Human Service Quality
Ontario: National Institute of Mental Retardation
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Wolfensberger W (1983) C
A Brief Reflection on Where We Stand and Where We Are Going in Human Services
Institutions, Etc.: 6(3), 20-23
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Wolfensberger W (1984) A
Holocaust II?
Journal of Learning Disabilities: 17(7), 439-40
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Wolfensberger W (1984) B
Reflections on Gibson's article
Mental Retardation: 22(4), 166-8
Comments on the contention of D. E. Gibson (see PA, Vol 72:1596) that the hospice concept poses an indirect and direct threat to mentally retarded individuals. The present author enlarges the question to encompass the kind of violent, materialized society in the US that can sustain few alternatives between the extremes of denying death on the one hand and combating it with ferocity on the other. It is suggested that a hospice service stripped of jargon, unconsciousness, deception, and perversions currently imposed by federal or other public funders and/or regulators has merit. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1985 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1984) C
"Euthanasia" in our society today
People With Special Needs/Down Syndrome Report: 6(2), 12
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Wolfensberger W (1984) D
A Reconceptualisation of normalisation as social role valorisation
Canadian Journal on Mental Retardation: 34(2), 22-26
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Wolfensberger W (1985)
Social Role Valorisation: A New Insight, and a New Term, for Normalisation
Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded Journal: 9(1), 4-11
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Wolfensberger W (1987) A
Values in the funding of social services
American Journal of Mental Deficiency: 92(2), 141-3
Responds to the article by D. Braddock et al (see PA, Vol 75:2240) on public spending for mental retardation and developmental disabilities. The present author does not consider a documentation of fund allocations informative with regard to what really happens in the lives of retarded persons. He believes federal control of local services is reprehensible and would like to see retarded people liberated from the service supersystem. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1987) B
Response to Drash, Raver, and Murrin: Total habilitation--a meritorious concept requiring judicious application
Mental Retardation: 25(2), 79-81
Responds to the article by P. W. Drash et al (see PA, Vol 74:26262) suggesting total rehabilitation as an intervention goal in mental retardation. The present author maintains that recent progress may have had more to do with recapturing earlier expectations and with engagement with the pedagogic challenge rather than with any breakthroughs in technology. It is suggested that many persons with mental retardation who made successful independent adult adjustments developed without formal service programs. Attitudes viewed by the author as obstacles to successful developmental programming are discussed. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1987 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)
ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1987)C

Voluntary Associations on Behalf of Societally Devalued and/or Handicapped People

Toronto, Ont: G Allan Roeher Institute

Brief overview of voluntary associations, considering advocacy, change-agentry and service provision. Available from the TI.

NOT AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W(1988) A

Common assets of mentally retarded people that are commonly not acknowledged

Mental Retardation: 26(2), 63-70

Contends that the professional and agency domain has tended to view mentally retarded persons from a deficit orientation, yet among such people as a group, one encounters virtues, gifts, and prosocial dispositions called "assets." 15 such common assets (e.g., natural spontaneity, trusting nature, unfettered enjoyment of life) are delineated. Reasons why human service workers have difficulties recognizing and acknowledging these assets are discussed. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1988) B

Reply to "All people have personal assets

Mental Retardation: 26(2), 75-6

Replies to G. Berkson's comments (see PA, Vol 75:26909) on the present author's work (see PA, Vol 75:26937) on assets possessed by mentally retarded persons, arguing that such people are likely to be better off if their needs are met outside the human service system by people acting voluntarily. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1988 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

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Wolfensberger W (1989) A

Self-injurious Behaviour, Behaviouristic Responses, and Social Role Valorization: a reply to Mulick and Kedesdy

Mental Retardation 27(3), 181-4

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Wolfensberger W (1989) B

Bill F: Signs of the Times Read From the Life of One Mentally Retarded Man

Mental Retardation: 27(6), 369-73

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Wolfensberger W (1989) C

The Killing Thought in the Eugenic Era and Today: A Commentary on Hollander's Essay

Mental Retardation: 27(2), 63-5

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Wolfensberger W (1989) D

Human Service Policies: The Rhetoric Versus the Reality

In Barton

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Wolfensberger W (1990) A

A Most Critical Issue: Life or Death

Changes: An International Journal of Psychology and Psychotherapy: 8(1), 63-73

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Wolfensberger W (1990) B

Racial Hygiene: Medicine Under the Nazis, Robert Procter, Book Review

American Journal of Mental Retardation: 95(3), 363-7

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Wolfensberger W (1991) A

An Inventory of What Has Changed, What Has Not, and What Is Good or Bad

Mental Retardation: 29(1), 8-14

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Wolfensberger W (1991) B

Reflections on a Lifetime in Human Services and Mental Retardation

Mental Retardation: 29(1), 1-15

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Wolfensberger W (1991) C
"PC": The New Censorship?
American Association of Mental Retardation, News and Notes, 4(6), 2-3
Letter to the Editor
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Wolfensberger W (1992) A
Deinstitutionalisation Policy: How it is Made, by Whom and Why
Clinical Psychology Forum: (39), 7-11
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Wolfensberger W (1992) B
A Brief Introduction to Social Role Valorization as a High-order Concept for Structuring Human Services
Syracuse, NY: Training Institute for Human Service Planning, Leadership and Change Agency
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Wolfensberger W (1993)
Annotated Bibliography on Citizen Advocacy
Syracuse NY: Training Institute
Adapted from bibliography in 1993 issue of the Citizen Advocacy Forum. Available from the TI.
NOT AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W (1995)
A "If This, Then That" Formulation of Decisions Related to Social Role Valorization As a Better Way of Interpreting It to People
Mental Retardation: 33(3), 163-9
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Wolfensberger W (1992) A
The New Genocide of Handicapped and Afflicted People (2nd Edition)
Syracuse NY: Training Institute
Describes the increasing practice, legitimisation of and support for 'death-making ' of devalued people in our society, which is becoming so massive and concerted as to deserve the name genocide. Explains some of the many forms deathmaking takes, why and how death making takes place, its disguises and actions that can be taken to combat it. Available from the TI.
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W (1992) B
A Guideline on Protecting the Health and Lives of Patients in Hospitals, especially if the Patient is a Member of a Societally Devalued Class
Syracuse NY: Training Institute
Extensive and detailed instructions for family members and other advocates on how to accompany people- especially handicapped or societally devalued ones, who are particularly vulnerable- when they have to be hospitalised: what to watch out for, what to do for the patient, how to relate to hospital staff, etc., in order to reduce the likelihood that the person receives poor, harmful, or even deadly treatment. Available from the TI.
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger, W. (1995).
Of "normalization," lifestyles, the Special Olympics, deinstitutionalization, mainstreaming, integration, and cabbages and kings. *Mental Retardation*, 33(2), 128-131.
In this article the author clarifies his formulation of the concept of normalization against claims that he has diverted the original focus on lifestyle to a focus on services. Wolfensberger compares his definition of integration with Nirje's original formulation which did not call for living in the mainstream of society, but merely in patterns that were comparable to those of the mainstream. He argues that normalization cannot be achieved within segregated activities and settings such as special olympics.
TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W, Glenn L (1975) A
Handbook PASS 3: A Method for the quantitative evaluation of human services
Toronto:National Instituste on Mental Retardation
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Wolfensberger W, Glenn L (1975) B
Field Manual PASS 3: A Method for the quantitative evaluation of human services
Toronto:National Instituste on Mental Retardation
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Wolfensberger W, Kurtz RA (1974)

Use of retardation-related diagnostic and descriptive labels by parents of retarded children

Journal of Special Education: 8(2), 131-142

105 parents of retarded children completed checklists containing 57 terms used to describe mentally retarded persons, to assess their familiarity with and their reactions to these labels. Data suggest that parents have considerable difficulty in accepting any label for their own children, even terms which are relatively free of negative imagery. While practically all parents were familiar with the term "mental retardation," and while 93% indicated that the term is appropriate for the retarded in general, only 42% thought it appropriate for their own children. Findings also indicate that 2 forces operate in influencing parental reactions to retardation-related terms: the social desirability of a given term and the context in which the parents are asked to judge a label. Contrasting results from previous studies are discussed, and implications for counseling are examined. (43 ref) (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1975 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved)

TO BE ORDERED

Wolfensberger W, Thomas (????)

The Principle of Normalization in Human Services: A Brief Overview

In ????

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Wolfensberger W, Thomas S (1983)

PASSING: A method of evaluating the quality of human services according to the principle of normalization

Ontario: National Institute of Mental Retardation

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Wolfensberger W, Thomas S (1994) A

Obstacles in the Professional Human Service Culture to Implementation of Social Role Valorization and Community Integration of Clients

Care in Place: 1(1), 53-6

Social integration of people with developmental disabilities has been a very slow process. Social role valorization (SRV) is a principle of community integration that has many implications for social integration. However, professionalization impedes this process. Many examples are given of how many service providers themselves are not integrated and have no sense of how to integrate people with disabilities.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Wolfensberger W, Thomas S (1994) B

A Reply to Newnes's "A Commentary on 'Obstacles in the Professional Human Service Culture to Implementation of Social Role Valorization and Community Integration of Clients'"

Care in Place: 2(1), 56-61

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Wolfensberger W, Thomas S (1994) C

Constraints and Cautions in Formulating Recommendations to a Service, Especially in the Context of an External PASS or PASSING Evaluation

SRV-VRS Journal: 1(2), 3-6

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Wolfensberger W, Thomas S (1994) D

An Analysis of the Client Role from a Social Role Valorisation Perspective

SRV-VRS Journal: 1(1), 3-8

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Wolfensberger W, Tullman S (1982)

A Brief Outline of the Principle of Normalisation

Rehabilitation Psychiatry: 27(3), 131-45

No sources in UK.

Discusses the normalization principle, which, despite its wide applicability to human service settings, has not been systematically incorporated into training of psychologists and other rehabilitation professionals. The principle of normalization is defined, and ways in which it can help prevent, minimize or reverse the psychological and behavioural manifestations of being viewed as different from society as a result of manifestations of being viewed as different from society as a result of physical, mental or emotional handicap are discussed. The 7 themes of normalization are also presented: they involve the role of unconsciousness in human services, the relevance of role expectancy and role circularity to deviance making/unmaking, the conservatism corollary, the developmental model and personal competency enhancement, the power of imagery, the dynamics of social imagery, and the importance of societal integration and valued social participation. It is concluded that because psychologists are becoming increasingly prominent in policy-making positions, implementation of the normalization principle can have profound effects on the outcome of rehabilitation services in society.

NOT AVAILABLE

Wortis J (1975)

Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability: An Annual Review

New York: Brunner/Mazel

Contains paper by Zipperlen

ARTICLE BY ZIPPERLIN AVAILABLE

Zeph LA (1990)

Are We Allowing Our Science to Interfere With Our Ethics? A Response to Mulick and Kedesdy

Mental Retardation: 28(4), 122-3

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Zigler E, Hodapp RM, Edison MR (1990) A

American Journal on Mental Retardation; 95, 1-12

Abstract: "Examines from a historical perspective issues related to the care and education of mentally retarded individuals. Historical analysis shows that institutions and special education services spring from common, although not identical, societal and philosophical forces. The adequacy and implications of the normalization concept are discussed in relation to both deinstitutionalization and mainstreaming, with the conclusion that mental retardation workers must pay more attention to bettering the lives of retarded individuals and less to the "social address" at which interventions take place. Suggestions for the future care and education of retarded individuals are provided, and the proper role of science in the mental retardation field is discussed."

REWRITE

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Zigler E, Hodapp RM, Edison MR (1990) B

Themes in the Debate about Normalization: a Rejoinder

American Journal on Mental Retardation; 95, 30-31

Abstract: "Responds to comments by R. H. Bruininks, J. Gottlieb, L. W. Heal, M. W. Krauss, F. J. Menolascino and J. A. Stark, and S. L. Ramey concerning the authors' discussion of issues in the care and education of mentally retarded individuals, including normalization, deinstitutionalization, and mainstreaming."

REWRITE

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Zigler E, Muenchow S (1980)

Mainstreaming: The proof is in the implementation

Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development: 574-9

Abstract: "Warns that mainstreaming, or the practice of educating handicapped children in "the least restrictive environment", must be carefully monitored. Mainstreaming could proceed along the same lines of deinstitutionalization, which has often amounted to the trading of inferior care for no care at all. Research is desperately needed, the authors assert, to determine which children, with which handicaps, are likely to benefit from mainstreaming. To date, the data on the merits of educating mentally retarded children with their normal peers are inconclusive. Without appropriate teacher training and support services, mainstreaming appears doomed to fail. Thus, any mainstreaming worthy of the name is no bargain for taxpayers. Finally, the authors question the sanctity of normalisation, the principle behind mainstreaming."

REWRITE

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Zipperlen HR (1975)

Normalization

In Wortis

Mentioned in Wolfensberger 1980B

Compares and contrasts normalization with the Camp Hill approach.

ARTICLE AVAILABLE

Zoppa E (1982)

Normalization, social integration and community-services

Education And Training In Mental Retardation: ??, 153-156

REFERENCE FROM P LINDLEY. FOLLOW UP. ?REVIEW OF NITSCH
TO BE ORDERED

Paul Jenkins

Contact Telephone Number + 44 (0)1503-265431

ADDRESS: Anneth ha Lowarth, Millendreath, CORNWALL, PL13 1NY

5th September 1997