

Disability History and Awareness: A Resource Guide for Missouri



“If you believe people have no history worth mentioning, it’s easy to believe they have no humanity worth defending.”

--- William Loren Katz

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	3
Introduction	4
• Disability History and Awareness Resource Guide Overview	5
• House Bill 555 Text	7
Curricular Resources	8
• Curriculum Integration	9
• Ideas for Infusing Disabilities into Curriculum Across Age Levels	10
• Differentiated Instruction	12
Promoting Disability History and Awareness	15
• Promotional Ideas	16
• Sample School Board Resolution	18
• Optional Letter for Parents	19
• Missourians You Should Know	20
• Historic Individuals with Disabilities	30
• Classroom Activity Ideas	32
Disability Etiquette	33
• Disability Etiquette	34
• Service Dog Etiquette	36
• Respectful Disability Language	37
• Your Words, Our Image & People First Flyers	40
Disability Laws & History	42
• Overview	43
• Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004	44
• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	49
• Help America Vote Act of 2002	51
• Missouri Disability Timeline	53
• Disability History Timeline	56
• Classroom Activity Ideas	74
Resources	75
• Disability Acronyms and Abbreviations	76
• Bullying and Character Education Resources	77
• Disability Awareness Activities	79
• Book List	90
• Websites and Additional Resources	93
• Community Contacts	100

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the following individuals and organizations for their assistance in preparing, reviewing and making this resource guide available for Missouri schools:

Diane Cordry Golden and John Heskett
Missouri Council of Administrators of Special Education

C. Marty Exline and David Baker
Missouri Assistive Technology

Linda Baker
Governor's Council on Disability

Susan Pritchard-Green
Missouri Developmental Disability Council

Colleen Kelly Starkloff and Steve Foelsch
Starkloff Disability Institute

Stephen Barr and Lina Browner
Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Tec Chapman
Missouri School Boards' Association

This publication was adapted with permission from –

Disability History & Awareness: A Resource Guide,
a publication from the Kansas State Department of Education, available
online at <http://www.kcdcinfo.com/DocumentView.aspx?DID=113>

Disability History & Awareness: A Resource Guide,
a publication of the Florida Department of Education, available online at
<http://www.fldoe.org/ese/pdf/DHA-Resource2010.pdf>

INTRODUCTION

In May 2011, the Missouri legislature passed House Bill 555, which authorizes school boards to require the provision of disability history and awareness instruction in public schools during the month of October of each year. House Bill 555 further requires the month of October to be designated “Disability History and Awareness Month”.

House Bill 555 was sponsored by Representative Jeff Grisamore and was actively supported by disability advocates across Missouri. Many Missouri disability organizations advocated with legislative leaders, provided testimony on behalf of the bill, and worked diligently to see the bill move successfully through the legislative session.

Governor Jay Nixon signs House Bill 555 into law with bill sponsor Jeff Grisamore, other legislators, and more than 100 disability advocates looking on.



Representative Jeff Grisamore, with Governor Jay Nixon and fellow legislators, speak at the signing of House Bill 555.

The goals of disability history and awareness instruction in House Bill 555 are:

- (1) Instilling in students sensitivity for fellow students with disabilities and encouraging educational cultures that nurture safe and inclusive environments for students with disabilities in which bullying is discouraged and respect and appreciation for students with disabilities is encouraged;
- (2) An understanding that disability is a natural part of the human experience; we are all more alike than different; and regardless of disability, every citizen is afforded the same rights and responsibilities as that of any other;
- (3) The creation of a more inclusive school community, where students with disabilities are included in every aspect of society, and every student is acknowledged for their unique gifts, talents, and contributions; and
- (4) Reaffirmation of the local, state, and federal commitment to the full inclusion in society of, and the equal opportunity for, all individuals with disabilities.

Disability History and Awareness Resource Guide Overview

This resource guide was developed to help Missouri school districts promote Disability History and Awareness Week. The guide contains promotional ideas, activities, and resources designed to expand students' knowledge, understanding, and awareness of individuals with disabilities and disability rights history. Included in this guide are:

- A copy of the provisions of Missouri House Bill 555 that relate to Disability History and Awareness.
- A list of optional promotional ideas to help schools and school districts that want to do more to promote disability history and awareness.
- A sample resolution. Changes can be made as necessary to fit the needs of individual school districts.
- A sample letter for parents that provides some basic information about House Bill 555, the inclusiveness of disabilities, and the history of disability legislation. Districts and schools that choose to send letters home to families may modify this letter to meet their needs, including adding activities they may be conducting during the week.
- Two fliers are included in this guide recognizing the contributions of various individuals with disabilities. They are intended to raise awareness about the abilities of many individuals who happen to have a disability. One or both fliers can be sent home with a letter to parents to facilitate discussions at home. They can also be used as part of a classroom discussion with a focus on these individuals' abilities and accomplishments. Students can be asked to research more on these individuals and the time in which they live or lived. Students can create their own fliers using their own research to find out the contributions of other individuals with disabilities from their community or elsewhere.

- Disability etiquette documents are included to help people feel more comfortable in unfamiliar situations. This is a starting point to make people feel more comfortable. However, the important point to remember is that etiquette is simply good manners. If the disability etiquette documents are used in a classroom discussion, it is helpful to point out similarities with everyday good manners.
- Documents concerning “people first” language are included. People first language puts the person before the disability (e.g., saying a person with a disability rather than a disabled person). One document is a narrative handout explaining why people first language is important. The second document is a chart that contains examples of people first language that can also be enlarged and used as a poster.
- A guide to differentiated instruction. Many teachers will recognize these strategies and realize they have been using them in their classrooms without thinking of them as differentiated instruction. Before implementing any of the activities, teachers should take a moment to read the section.
- Excerpts from the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and Help America Vote Act of 2002. For middle and high school teachers, there are suggestions for classroom activities and discussion related to educational and civil rights laws.
- A listing of Web sites that contain a variety of games, activities, and lesson plans that can be integrated within an overall curriculum for students at all levels (K–postsecondary). For example, for elementary teachers, Arthur’s Communication Adventure: Exploring Inclusion and Accessibility can be found online. It contains a number of activities and some handouts to help “children who are hearing and sighted become more aware of ways that children who are blind, visually impaired, deaf, or hard of hearing learn, plan and enjoy the same things they do” (see <http://pbskids.org/arthur/parentsteachers/lesson/index.html>).

Text of Missouri House Bill 555

162.946. 1. Each district school board may require schools within the district to provide disability history and awareness instruction in all K-12 public schools during the month of October of each year. The month of October shall be designated "Disability History and Awareness Month".

2. During disability history and awareness month, students may be provided instruction to expand their knowledge, understanding, and awareness of individuals with disabilities, the history of disability, and the disability rights movement.

3. Disability history may include the events and time lines of the development and evolution of services to, and the civil rights of, individuals with disabilities. Disability history may also include the contributions of specific individuals with disabilities, including the contributions of acknowledged national leaders. The instruction may be integrated into the existing school curriculum in ways including, but not limited to, supplementing lesson plans, inviting classroom and assembly speakers with experience or expertise on disabilities, or providing other school-related activities. The instruction may be delivered by qualified school personnel or by knowledgeable guest speakers.

4. The goals of the disability history and awareness instruction include:

(1) Instilling in students sensitivity for fellow students with disabilities and encouraging educational cultures that nurture safe and inclusive environments for students with disabilities in which bullying is discouraged and respect and appreciation for students with disabilities is encouraged;

(2) An understanding that disability is a natural part of the human experience; we are all more alike than different; and regardless of disability, every citizen is afforded the same rights and responsibilities as that of any other;

(3) The creation of a more inclusive school community, where students with disabilities are included in every aspect of society, and every student is acknowledged for their unique gifts, talents, and contributions; and

(4) Reaffirmation of the local, state, and federal commitment to the full inclusion in society of, and the equal opportunity for, all individuals with disabilities.

The department of elementary and secondary education may identify and adopt preliminary guidelines for each district school board to use to develop its curriculum that incorporates these goals for the disability history and awareness instruction. In respect of local control, school districts are encouraged to exercise innovation that accomplishes the above-stated goals.

5. Institutions of higher education within the state are encouraged to conduct and promote activities on individual campuses that provide education, understanding, and awareness of individuals with disabilities.

Curricular Resources

Curriculum Integration



Have you ever seen a group of children mocking the way a person with a disability walks? Have you ever overheard a child call a person with a disability a disparaging name? When children don't fully understand why a person is different, they often make fun of him or her.

It is important for people to understand disabilities. For children, this is especially important because attitudes develop during childhood by watching and listening to peers, teachers and family. The classroom is an ideal place to increase knowledge about people with disabilities and to foster positive attitudes about them.

There are several resources available to the classroom teacher that will enable the integration of comprehensive disability awareness into the general curriculum. A good starting place would be Missouri Grade and Course Level Expectations (GLE and CLE), several of which address the idea of teaching tolerance, awareness and historical contexts. An example would be the "Relationships of individuals and groups to institutions and traditions" and "Compare and contrast the major ideas and beliefs of different cultures" in the Social Studies and History areas. Another example would be the prevention of bullying expectation found in Health Education GLE.

The information contained in this section provides suggestions for planning and implementing disability awareness activities in your classroom. When creating a unit on disability awareness it is suggested that the following format be used:

- **Step 1: Do activities that show how students are alike and different.**
- **Step 2: Teach how to interact with people with disabilities.**
- **Step 3: Talk about disabilities in general (what, what, why)**
- **Step 4: Teach what it is like to have different disabilities through hands on activities.**
- **Step 5: Celebrate the abilities of people with disabilities.**



Ideas for Infusing Disabilities into Curriculum across Age Levels



1. Have adults come to class to talk about their lives and history in the local community. Include adults with disabilities. (See the list of Independent Living Centers in the Resources section for connecting with individuals with disabilities in your community.)

2. Have students do “accessibility surveys” and maps of neighborhoods, schools, and communities that identify various barriers and accommodations. Not

just ramps and curb cuts, but Braille, graphics, visual cues, and so on.

3. Have students write children’s stories with portrayals of people with disabilities that challenge common stereotypes or misconceptions.
4. Incorporate and discuss stories that have disability themes and characters.
5. Have children do an oral history interview with a family member or friend who has a disability or a family member or friend who has a relative with a disability.
6. Have students write an essay on some common expression or term and explain the stereotypes about disability that it shows.
7. Show students videos about the history of eugenics (a move in the first part of the 20th century to involuntarily sterilize and segregate people with disabilities deemed “socially undesirable”) and its association with racism.
8. Have students write a biography of historical figures with disabilities.
9. Have students learn 20 words of American Sign Language or how to fingerspell the manual alphabet.
10. Have students learn the alphabet in Braille.
11. Take students to a museum and look for things about disability.
12. Have students prepare photo essays about the barriers disabled people face in the community.



13. Teach students about the parts of the brain that control different motor functions and have them color these in.



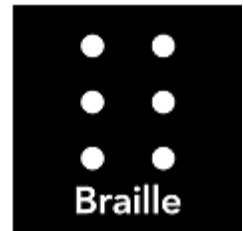
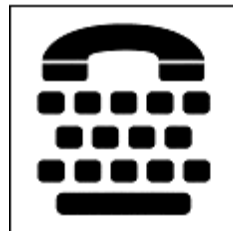
14. Have student groups design a new piece of equipment or adaptation (they don't have to build it) for people with different types of disabilities (e.g., moving sidewalks on city blocks).

15. Have small groups of students surf the Web for resources about different types of disabilities.

16. Many disability advocates have criticized programs that try to "simulate" what it is like to have different disabilities. Their concern is that such exercises often reinforce stereotypes and emphasize a "deficit" model of disability. Putting socks on our hands to simulate fine motor problems or sitting in a wheelchair for a few hours is seldom a realistic way to understand the experience of disability. Discuss with students their views on these types of activities. If you do use such activities, make sure students are given the opportunity to feel success in dealing with

their "new disability" through the effective use of assistive technology or other accommodations.

17. Have students research the meaning of standard access symbols (such as those on the right) and design alternatives to signify disability access and rights.



Differentiated Instruction

Students have a range of abilities and different learning needs. Differentiated instruction is matching instruction to meet the different needs of students in a given classroom. Differentiated instruction gives students a range of ways to access curriculum, instruction, and assessment. Just as important, differentiated instruction provides students a variety of ways to demonstrate and express what they have learned.

Some classrooms may include students with disabilities who have individual educational plans (IEP) or 504 plans that document specific accommodations to address the student's needs. Accommodations do not change the content of the curriculum. Accommodations are changes in how the curriculum is presented or how a student is able to respond to demonstrate what they have learned. Oftentimes, accommodations required for one student may benefit other students in a classroom.

Although the range of instructional needs within one classroom can be large, teachers may be able to adjust activities for the whole class to incorporate the various learning needs of students. This section identifies a variety of strategies to facilitate teachers' ability to meet the range of instructional needs of students in their classrooms. Many teachers will recognize these strategies and realize they have been using them in their classrooms without thinking of them as differentiated instruction.

The strategies below are from the Differentiated Instruction document adapted from the Center on Human Policy's Disability Studies for Teachers.

Role-Playing, Skits, and Mock Debates

- Differentiate the roles so that all can participate. Make sure that there are different kinds of roles (speaking and non-speaking) and activities with different levels of complexity (creating the set, making on-the-spot costumes, holding up cue cards).
- For some of these activities, some or all students may need worksheets to organize their thoughts before performing.
- Certain roles may be broken up so that more than one student can perform them. For example, instead of one-on-one debates, students can debate issues in pairs or teams.
- To help students get motivated, allow them to make and wear costumes and make scenery.
- If students have problems remembering lines or reading from a script, allow them to improvise.

Reading

- Students might be assigned to read complex materials in pairs or small groups.
- Have students read the documents in small pieces—assign small groups one paragraph to read and then paraphrase for others in the class.
- Enlarge the text for students with low vision.
- Students might be paired with a partner to read materials out loud.

- Have students “turn and talk” after reading each paragraph. Have them share their interpretations of the material.
- Let students use highlight pens to review copies of historical documents and other materials.
- Read the material along with students by making a copy for the overhead projector.
- Pre-teach difficult vocabulary (documents may contain words that will be new to many students).
- Encourage students to use dictionaries and the Internet to research unfamiliar words or concepts.
- Have some students read the documents on tape so others can listen to them, if necessary.
- Encourage students to take notes as they read. After reading a sentence or two, tell them to write comments about the meaning of the text in the margin.

Group discussions

- Before breaking a class into small groups, the teacher can lead a discussion identifying the central points in the lesson or readings. Students can be prompted to conduct their discussion around these points.
- Prior to small group discussions, the teacher can model different discussion strategies (e.g., questioning, active listening).
- Encourage students to adopt different roles within the groups (e.g., recorder, discussion leader).
- Give groups a short list of questions to address during their discussion.
- If some students do not speak or have limited speech, the group can conduct some of the discussion non-verbally. Students can draw some of their thoughts on butcher paper, for instance. Or students can record their responses on paper and the individual needing communication support can point to the ideas they find most interesting.

Writing

- Students may need a scribe to complete short in-class essays.
- Have students engage in a cooperative writing assignment, everyone adds one sentence to a paragraph.
- Give students options for writing; allow them to use pencil/paper, computer, or even a typewriter.
- For certain writing requirements, teachers might give students a template or model to follow.
- Students can be paired to complete in-class writing assignments.
- Give pencil grips or markers to students who cannot hold a pencil easily.
- Allow students to draw pictures or use magazine photos instead of written words.

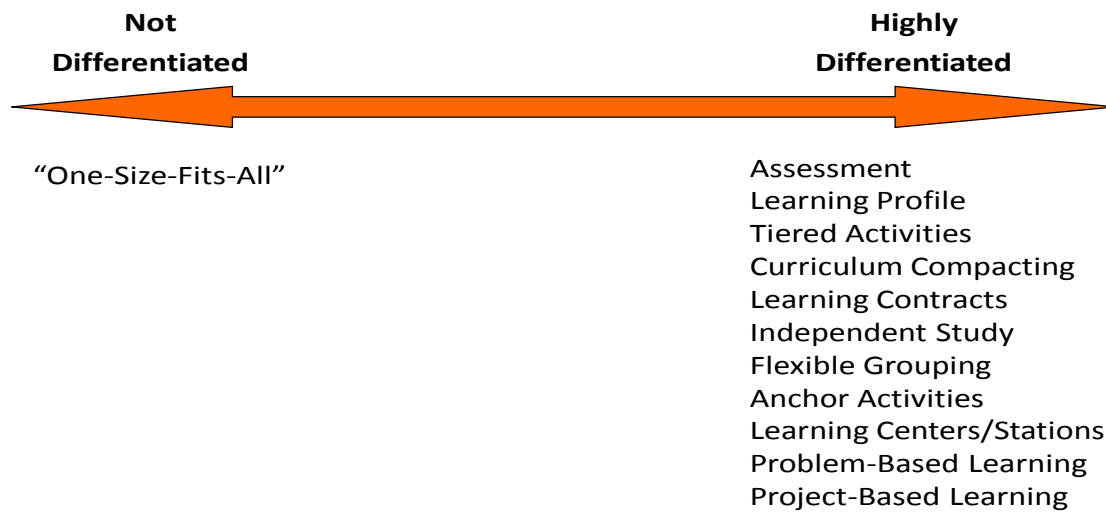
- Have students tell instead of show—let them verbalize thoughts instead of writing them.
- Give students more time to work; share the writing assignment with them ahead of time or give them a head start by writing the first few sentences for them.

General

- For certain lessons, students can be asked to design their own standards and criteria for assessment.
- For Internet exercises, some students might need to be given specific directions for searching the Web (e.g., Web addresses or search engines).
- For extra credit, students might be encouraged to conduct Web searches; interview community experts; or examine literature and reference material for information related to the lessons.
- Give students choices during all lessons (e.g., work alone or with a partner, sit at your desk or on the floor, read the document or listen to it on tape).
- Give students many ways to understand the content of the documents—they might paraphrase what they read, act it out, or interview each other to learn how different people interpret the words.
- Give students background information before asking them to work with a document. If students are learning about P.T. Barnum, for instance, encourage them to read his biography.

Adapted from "Differentiated Instruction." Center on Human Policy, Syracuse University, 2004. Can be duplicated for classroom and other educational purposes.

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION CONTINUUM



Promoting Disability History & Awareness

PROMOTIONAL IDEAS FOR DISABILITY HISTORY AND AWARENESS WEEKS

1. Hang banners in schools and/or use school marquee to recognize Disability History and Awareness Week.
2. Allow students to design posters, fliers, and/or buttons related to Disability History and Awareness. Post student-designed posters and fliers in the school.
3. Use school and district Web sites to promote disability history and awareness.
4. Ask schools to include biographical information on famous people with disabilities in morning announcements.
5. Encourage district school board to pass a resolution recognizing Disability History and Awareness Week (see sample resolution in packet).
6. Distribute a letter announcing Disability History and Awareness Weeks, including a flier to all parents (see sample letter and flier enclosed).
7. Ask the local PTA/PTO to include articles related to disability history and awareness in their newsletters and October meetings.
8. Ask teachers to incorporate into their lesson plans information about disability history and awareness (the Resources Section of this manual contains a number of Web sites that offer detailed lesson plans and activities).
9. Post a timeline of disability history in every school. Allow students to design timelines.
10. Encourage school libraries to do a book exhibit to expand students' understanding and awareness of individuals with disabilities and related history and on the disability rights movement.
11. Contact local media outlets concerning articles and stories related to disability history or awareness during Disability History and Awareness Week.
12. Recognize the achievement of local and other people with disabilities all year. Focus on their abilities and achievements through the district Web site, newsletters, morning announcements, and working with local media for stories and articles.
13. Encourage schools to host school-wide Disability History & Awareness event(s).



14. Involve parents and other members of the community in planning and implementing activities at the district and school level.
15. Encourage student councils/student government in planning and implementing activities at district and school level.
16. Provide training for teachers concerning disability history and awareness -- give inservice points for participation.
17. Encourage district and school personnel to participate in Disability Mentoring Day. Additional information on Disability Mentoring Day can be found at: <http://www.aapd.com/what-we-do/employment/disability-mentoring-day/>
18. Designate a point person to coordinate disability history and awareness activities for the district.

These ideas and activities were adapted from the Florida Department of Education, Bureau of Exceptional Education and Student Services and Workforce Education, the Family Café, the Florida Developmental Disabilities Council, the Florida Youth Council, and the Florida Alliance for Assistive Services and Technology (FAAST).

SAMPLE SCHOOL BOARD RESOLUTION

A Resolution designating the third week of October of every year as “Disability History and Awareness Week” and encouraging our schools to provide instruction on disability history, people with disabilities, and the disability rights movement.

WHEREAS, there are approximately 126,000 students with disabilities educated by Missouri public schools; and

WHEREAS, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 is founded on four principles: inclusion, full participation, economic self-sufficiency, and equality of opportunity for all people with disabilities; and

WHEREAS, a key method of promoting these four principles is for our schools to recognize the contributions by people with disabilities to our society and provide instruction in disability history, people with disabilities, and the disability rights movement through school curriculum, school assemblies, and other school activities; and

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the School Board of _____ that the Board urges our schools to provide intensive instruction on disability history, people with disabilities, and the disability rights movement, especially during the third week of October, and periodically throughout the school year, and encourages other institutions to conduct and promote educational activities on those subjects.

Approved by the Board

on: _____ (Date)

By: _____ (Chair of the Board)

OPTIONAL LETTER FOR PARENTS

School District/School Name

Address City, State Zip

Month xx, xxxx

Dear Parents:

In May 2011, the Missouri State legislature passed House Bill 555. This bill designated October as “Disability History and Awareness Month”. The bill also encourages schools to provide information about disability history and promote the awareness of the contributions of individuals with disabilities.

One of every five Americans is a person with a disability. A person may be born with a disability, or may acquire a disability through an accident or illness. A person may acquire a disability simply as a part of growing older. Despite the fact that disability is a natural part of life, people with disabilities have not always had access to equal opportunities. Not until 1975, with the passage of the federal Education for All Handicapped Children Act (now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act), did school-aged children with disabilities have a right to a free appropriate public education. Approximately 126,000 students identified with disabilities are educated by the Missouri public education system.

We are proud to participate in promoting awareness of disability history and the contributions of individuals with disabilities and to designate October as Disability History and Awareness Month.

Thank you for helping us raise awareness of the abilities of all persons and for sharing this information with other family members. Should you need further information, please contact (name) at (phone) or (email).

Sincerely,

(Type name and title of originator of letter)

###

Missourians You Should Know

Richard Teitelman

Chief Justice Richard Teitelman is the first legally blind and first Jewish judge to serve on the Missouri Supreme Court. Judge Teitelman was appointed to the Supreme Court in 2002. Prior to that he served on the Missouri Court of Appeals and was the Executive Director and General Counsel for Legal Services of Eastern Missouri. He is a member of the American Blind Lawyers Association.



Ike Skelton

Isaac Newton “Ike” Skelton contracted polio as a child and resulting limitations in his arms exempted him from service and derailed his aspirations for West Point. However, he went on to become the Chairperson of the U.S. House Armed Service Committee. Skelton graduated with a law degree from the University of Missouri won his first election in 1971 to the Missouri Senate. In 1977, he was selected as the U.S. Representative from Missouri's Fourth District and he held that position until 2011. Ike Skelton was inducted into the Polio Hall of Fame in 2008.



Chris Craig

Chris Craig is the Director of the School of Education and Child Development at Drury University and is blind. In addition to working as a teacher of students with disabilities in the Springfield Public Schools, Chris was a faculty member and administrator for Missouri State University. His last position with Missouri State was Associate Provost for Faculty. Chris completed his doctoral work at George Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University. Chris is also an accomplished musician who performs around Springfield with a local band and writes original music for the group.



Stephanie Logan

Stephanie Logan is the Executive Director of The L.E.A.D. Institute (Leadership through Education and Advocacy for the Deaf). She is a late-deafened adult as a result of spinal meningitis and is the only deaf psychologist in Missouri. Stephanie established the first statewide services to victims of crime who are deaf and coordinated the establishment of the National Crisis Response Team for the Deaf in 2001. In addition to being a state and national speaker, she has published several articles and holds a Masters in Business Administration from William Woods University and doctorate in Counseling Psychology from the University of Missouri.



Chuck Graham

Chuck Graham was first elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1996 and was then elected to the Senate in 2004, and served as the party's Assistant Minority Floor Leader. Chuck has a spinal cord injury and uses a wheelchair as a result of a car accident. He has received countless national and



state awards and recognitions for his advocacy efforts on behalf of people with disabilities. He is a nationally renowned speaker, who travels throughout the state and nation, motivating people to get involved in their communities.

Jeff Tucker

Jeff Tucker is an attorney in St. Louis who provides counseling on mergers and acquisitions, securities work and commercial transactions. Jeff is also deaf and has been since birth. He is one of fewer than 1000 deaf lawyers practicing nationwide. Jeff volunteers his time to help deaf students and adults in the St. Louis area. He serves on the Central Institute for the Deaf board of directors and is a member of the board of the Starkloff Disability Institute.





Nancy Martin

Nancy Verderber Martin retired as administrator for the Special School District of St. Louis County Parent Education and Diversity Awareness Program. Nancy has cerebral palsy and uses a scooter for mobility and drives a modified van to travel and speak across the nation about the disability civil rights movement and current disability issues. Nancy has been an activist for disability rights for over 30 years including advocating for the accessibility of the Old Cathedral, the Zoo, and St. Louis City polling sites and she witnessed the signing of the ADA on the White House lawn. She and her husband Jim reside in St. Louis.

Max Starkloff

Max Starkloff became a quadriplegic in 1959 as a result of a car accident and he resided in a nursing home for 12 years because there was no other option at the time. Max was unwilling to accept this life of dependence and from the nursing home he founded a privately funded independent living center, Paraquad. Around this time he met Colleen, a physical therapist, and she became excited about his ideas for independent living. They were married in 1975. When Max finally left the nursing home, he and Colleen ran Paraquad and built it into one of the largest and oldest independent living centers in the world. Max co-founded the Starkloff Disability Institute in 2003 to continue his vision of creating a world that welcomes people with disabilities.



John William Boone

Born during the Civil War, John William “Blind” Boone overcame discrimination related to poverty, disability, and race to become a nationally known composer and musician. Blind almost from birth, the musical prodigy created music using his knowledge of classical music, Negro spirituals, and the syncopated or “ragged” rhythms he heard in his everyday life. His music has influenced many later generations.



Paul H. Levy

Paul Levy lived with Multiple Sclerosis a good part of his life and used a power wheelchair and many other assistive technology devices. He founded The Whole Person Center for Independent Living to enable people with disabilities to live more independently and productively. He later founded and served as Director of the Coalition for Independence, and founded Andrew’s Way Transitional Housing for people with mental illness. He initiated the Independent Living Services Program for the Rehabilitation Institute. Paul lived in Kansas City his entire life.



Kerri Morgan

Kerri Morgan competed in the 2008 Paralympic Games and finished just out of the medal picture in both of her races. Kerri has used a wheelchair pretty much all her life but that hasn't stopped her from working as a White House intern and then getting a master's degree from Washington University and teaching in the occupational therapy program there. She started playing quadriplegic rugby for fun and to get in shape. When Morgan discovered that she was good at it, she turned her training up a notch. She became the first woman on the U.S. Quad Rugby National Team in 2009.

Jean-Paul Bovee

Jean-Paul was identified a person with autism spectrum disorder when he was 3 years old. Jean-Paul now has two Masters degrees and is a Librarian, Information Specialist and a Disability Rights activist. Jean-Paul was married in July of 2003 and he and his wife have a home in Kansas City. He has served as vice-president of the Western Missouri chapter of the Autism Society of America, president of Missouri TASH, co-advisor of the area People First, and is a Governor appointed member of the Missouri Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders.



Harold Caskey



Harold Caskey is legally blind. He holds a law degree from the University of Missouri and was elected to the Missouri Senate in 1976 where he served until 2004. Senator Caskey has received many awards for his legislative work including the Access Award from The American Federation for the Blind in recognition of his legislative leadership in establishing programs and services that increase the independence of individuals with disabilities and the Missouri School of Law Alumnus of the Year.

Katie Rodriguez Banister

Katie is a speaker, author and disability educator. A life changing accident in 1990 left Katie a quadriplegic and paralyzed from the chest down. She has turned her injury into an opportunity to educate others. She has been living independently since 1992 and with her husband Steve, co-founded their company, Access-4-All., Inc. Katie has written three books and uses them to help get her message across to children when she is in the schools. She is also Miss Wheelchair Missouri for 2011.



Jim Tuscher



Jim Tuscher became a wheelchair user in his 20's due to a spinal tumor. He advanced disability rights in Missouri through advocacy with elected officials and policy makers as vice president of public policy for Paraquad. He improved voting access for individuals with disabilities, helped obtain funding for Missouri independent living centers and personal care services, and served as the Chair of the Governor's Council on Disability under three administrations. Jim was Missouri's field leader in advocating for passage of the ADA. He was on the White House lawn when it was signed into law.

Anita Carroll

Anita Carroll was a person with a developmental disability. She served as president of People First of Missouri and received the Advocate of the Year award from the Governor's Council on Disability in 2002. Anita was a driving force behind the organization of People First of Missouri and was elected as Region 4 representative for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota. She was also a board member for the Missouri Alliance on Individuals with Developmental Disabilities and was a sought after speaker on self-advocacy.



Jim Jordan



Jim Jordan lost his vision when he was 11 years old due to an accident. His disability did not keep Jim from wrestling in high school, and definitely did not keep him from going to college. Jim was the first full-time student who was blind to attend and graduate from the University of Tennessee. Jim lives in the Kansas City area and has worked as a computer specialist in information security for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service where he received the Employee of the Year Award in 2001. He is an avid sports fan involved in many community activities.

William Bixby Sheldon

William (Bill) Bixby Sheldon was born profoundly deaf due to rubella. Bill is a co-founder of Paraquad and Deaf Way Interpreting Services and retired first director of the deaf and hard of hearing program at Paraquad. He actively campaigned to have a local network caption its broadcasts to allow all viewers to enjoy the programming. Bill has been very active in Boy Scouts and earned Eagle Scout, Wood Badge and Silver Beaver awards.



Jessica Nieva Whitehead



Jessica Nieva Whitehead is a dentist in private practice in Fenton. She is deaf and used hearing aids until recently receiving cochlear implants. Jessica graduated from the University of Missouri, Kansas City School of Dentistry and went on to complete post-doctoral residency at Washington University in St. Louis. She is active in many professional dental associations and is married with two young daughters.

David Newburger

David Newburger is Co-Director of the Starkloff Disability Institute with Colleen Starkloff and is Commissioner on the Disabled for the City of St. Louis. David had polio when he was 11 months old and uses a scooter or wheelchair to get around. He is an attorney who has litigated ADA and Missouri Human Right Act cases. He also works with many public and private entities to help them come into compliance without litigation and has been a tireless advocate for accessible telecommunications for all Americans.



Famous historic individuals with disabilities,
without them where would we be?



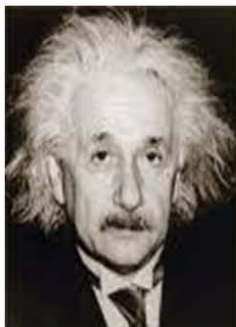
Abraham Lincoln



Harriet Tubman



Ludwig Van Beethoven



Albert Einstein



George Washington



Sir Isaac Newton



Louis Braille

YOU

Can make a difference, too!



Helen Keller



Emily Dickinson



Henry Ford



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Stephen Hawking



Magic Johnson



Christopher Reeve

The 16th President of the United States is said to have suffered from melancholia, which later in history was defined as depression.

Abraham Lincoln

The woman who led many slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad. She was struck in the head as a child and this injury caused seizures and blindness.

Harriet Tubman

Music composer and writer who started going deaf in his early twenties. He continued to play and compose despite his hearing loss. It is also noted that he suffered from depression.

Ludwig Van Beethoven

An atomic scientist made famous by his Theory of Relativity. Won the Nobel Peace prize in 1921. He is long believed to have had a learning disability and recently speculated to be a person with high functioning autism.

Albert Einstein

The first President of the United States had very poor grammar skills and could barely write because of a learning disability.

George Washington

Great mathematician of his time. He is famous for his Three Laws of Motion and his Theory of Universal Gravitation. Newton had a speech impediment and epilepsy.

Sir Isaac Newton

Became blind at the age of 4. He developed a tactile alphabet for the French Army so they could read in the dark to keep cover from enemies. He later adapted it for the blind to use.

Louis Braille

YOU

can make a difference, too!

Became deaf and blind due to a childhood illness. She was the first deaf/blind student ever to attend and graduate from a Institute of Higher Learning(Radcliffe College). She later became an author and a world renowned lecturer.

Helen Keller

One of America's greatest poets. She had an extreme mood disorder that caused her to become a recluse. She barely left her home after her mid-20s.

Emily Dickinson

An Engineer who revolutionized the automobile industry. In 1903, the Ford Motor Company was born. In 1908 the Model T was introduced and became a huge success. By 1918 half the cars in America were Model T's. Ford exhibited all the classic signs of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Henry Ford

32nd President of the United States and served three terms in office. Roosevelt proposed a National Social Security System that is still in use today. In 1921 he became ill with the Polio virus that left him almost totally paralyzed—he never walked unaided again.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Perhaps the most accomplished astrophysicist, his theories draw upon both relativity theory and quantum mechanics. Much of his work has been done since he was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis also known as Lou Gehrig's Disease.

Stephen Hawking

Tallest point guard in the NBA. He had a 12 year career with the Los Angeles Lakers. He retired in 1991 after being diagnosed with HIV. He now educates youth on HIV and Aids prevention. He also has a learning disability.

Magic Johnson

An actor made famous by his role of Superman. After being thrown from his horse he suffered a spinal cord injury that paralyzed him from the neck down. He became an activist for Spinal Cord Research and raised millions of dollars for the cause.

Christopher Reeve

Classroom Activity Ideas

- Have student's research famous people with disabilities and report on their accomplishments (http://www.disabled-world.com/artman/publish/article_0060.shtml).
- Have students research Justin Dart, the father of the ADA and Ed Roberts, the father of the Independent Living. Students can work together to generate questions they would like to answer about these two individuals, then each student can choose a question and seek information from the library and online. Students can share what they have learned about these people through oral presentations.
- Have students read about students with disabilities and report on their accomplishments.
- Have students research the American's With Disabilities Act (ADA) and Individual with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to find out how they help people with disabilities.

Disability Etiquette



DISABILITY ETIQUETTE 101

- Speak about a person with a disability by first referring to the person and then to the disability. Refer to “people who are blind” rather than to “blind people.”
- When talking with a person with a disability, speak directly to that person rather than to a companion or sign language interpreter who may be present.
- When introduced to a person with a disability, it is appropriate to offer to shake hands. People with limited hand use or who wear an artificial limb can usually shake hands. Shaking hands with the left hand is an acceptable greeting.
- When meeting a person with a visual impairment, always identify yourself and others who may be with you. When conversing in a group, remember to identify the person to whom you are speaking.
- If you offer assistance, wait until the offer is accepted. Then listen to or ask for instructions.
- Treat adults as adults. Address people who have disabilities by their first names only when extending that same familiarity to all others present. Never patronize people who use wheelchairs by patting them on the head or shoulder.
- Leaning or hanging on a person’s wheelchair is similar to leaning or hanging on a person and is generally considered annoying. The chair is part of the personal body space of the person using it.
- Listen attentively when you’re talking with a person who has difficulty speaking. Be patient and wait for the person to finish, rather than correcting or speaking for that person. If necessary, ask short questions that require short answers, a nod, or a shake of the head.
- Never pretend to understand if you are having difficulty doing so. Instead, repeat what you have understood and allow the person to respond. The response will clue you in and guide your understanding.
- When speaking with a person in a wheelchair or a person who uses crutches, place yourself at eye level in front of the person to facilitate the conversation.
- To get the attention of a person who is deaf or hard-of-hearing, tap them on the shoulder or wave your hand. Look directly at the person and speak clearly. Not all people who are deaf or hard-of-hearing can “read lips.” For those who do “read lips,” be sensitive to their needs by placing yourself facing the light source and keeping hands, cigarettes, and food away from your mouth when speaking. Please be aware that people who have mustaches or beards are more difficult to lip read.
- Relax. It’s okay if you happen to use accepted, common expressions, such as “See you later” or “Did you hear about this,” that seem to relate to the person’s disability.

- Offer to guide people who are blind or visually impaired by asking if they would like assistance. Offer them your arm. It is not always necessary to provide guided assistance; in some instances it can be disorienting and disruptive. Respect the desires of the person you are with.
- Guide people who request assistance by allowing them to take your arm just above the elbow when your arm is bent. Walk ahead of the person you are guiding. Never grab a person who is blind or visually impaired by the arm and push him/her forward.
- People who have speech disabilities may use a variety of ways to communicate. The individual may choose to use American Sign Language, write, speak, use a communication device, or use a combination of methods. Find out the person's preferred method and use it.
- If the person uses a communication device, make sure it is within his or her reach. If there are instructions visible for communicating with the person, take a moment to read them.
- Do not make assumptions about what a person can or cannot do based on his disability. All people with disabilities are different and have a wide variety of skills and personalities.

Adapted from the University of Texas at Arlington Advisor Handbook

Service Dog Etiquette

What is a service animal?

A service animal is not a pet under federal law. According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, a service animal is any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. (There is an additional provision for miniature horses functioning as a service animal.) Missouri also has legislation that further protects service animal use in public places.



Types of Service Animals

This is only a partial list of Service Animals:

Guide Dog or Dog Guide – Assist people with vision loss.

Mobility Dog – Retrieve items, open doors, push buttons, also assisting people with disabilities with walking, balance and transferring from place to place.



Hearing Alert – Assist people with a hearing loss to sounds.

Seizure Alert/Seizure Response – Also known as Medical Alert-alerts to oncoming seizures and is trained to respond to seizures such as “Get Help” or stay with the person.

Medical Alert/Medical Response – Alerts to oncoming medical conditions, such as heart attack, stroke, diabetes, epilepsy, panic attack, anxiety attack, post traumatic stress disorder.

Etiquette

- Do not touch the Service Animal, or the person it assists, without permission.
- Do not make noises at the Service Animal; it may distract the animal from doing its job.
- Do not feed the Service Animal; it may disrupt his/her schedule.
- Do not be offended if the person does not feel like discussing his/her disability or the assistance the Service Animal provides. Not everyone wants to be a walking-talking “show and tell” exhibit.

Respectful Disability Language: Here's What's Up!

*"The difference between the right word
and the almost-right word
is the difference between lightning
and a lightning bug." — Mark Twain*



**Attitudes
are the Real
Disability**

What does "Respectful Disability Language" Mean?

The Disability Rights Movement advocates for positive changes in society. These changes include equal rights under the law and equal access to housing and employment. It could also mean improving how people with disabilities are talked about in places like the media or in everyday conversations. The use of language and words describing people with disabilities has changed over time. It's important that people are aware of the meaning behind the words they use when talking to, referring to, or working with the Disability Community. Disrespectful language can make people feel excluded and can be a barrier to full participation. This is a guide to using respectful words and language.

When does Language = Power?

Imagine living your whole life always having to explain why the words that people use are hurtful and offensive to you. Teachers, co-workers, friends, and family need to know how the words and phrases they use make you feel. Many of us are brought up in homes in which we are the only one with a disability. Maybe we haven't learned to think of ourselves or other people with disabilities as proud individuals. People with disabilities want respect and acceptance.

Many people who do not have a disability now will have one in the future. Others will have a family member or a friend who will become disabled. If you become disabled in your lifetime, how do you want people to describe you? If a family member or friend becomes disabled, how would you want him/her to be treated? Disability affects all people. So learn respectful language and teach others.

General Guidelines for Talking about Disability

- Refer to a person's disability only when it is related to what you are talking about. For example, don't ask "What's wrong with you?" Don't refer to people in general or generic terms such as "the girl in the wheelchair."
- When talking about places with accommodations for people with disabilities, use the term "accessible" rather than "disabled" or "handicapped." For example, refer to an "accessible" parking space rather than a "disabled" or "handicapped" parking space or "an accessible bathroom stall" rather than "a handicapped bathroom stall."

- Use the term “disability,” and take the following terms out of your vocabulary when talking about or talking to people with disabilities. Don’t use the terms “handicapped,” “differently-abled,” “cripple,” “crippled,” “victim,” “retarded,” “stricken,” “poor,” “unfortunate,” or “special needs.” (Note: The term *handicapped* tends to imply a helplessness that is not suggested by the more forthright *disabled*. It is also felt that stigma is attached to the word *handicapped* because of its origin in the phrase “*hand in cap*” which conveys the image of a beggar.)
- Just because someone has a disability, it doesn’t mean he/she is “courageous,” “brave,” “special,” or “superhuman.” People with disabilities are the same as everyone else. It is not unusual for someone with a disability to have talents, skills, and abilities.
- It is okay to use words or phrases such as “disabled,” “disability,” or “people with disabilities” when talking about disability issues. Ask the people you are with which term they prefer if they have a disability.
- When talking about people without disabilities, it is okay to say “people without disabilities.” But do not refer to them as “normal” or “healthy.” These terms can make people with disabilities feel as though there is something wrong with them and that they are “abnormal.”
- When in doubt, call a person with a disability by his/her name.

This document was co-written by the National Youth Leadership Network (NYLN) and Kids As Self Advocates (KASA).

Words to Describe Different Disabilities

Here are some ways that people with disabilities are described. This list includes “out-dated language” – terms and phrases that should not be used. This list also includes respectful words that should be used to describe different disabilities. What is “okay” for some people is not “okay” for others. If you don’t know what to say, just ask how a person likes to be described.

<u>Disability</u>	<u>Out-Dated Language</u>	<u>Respectful Language</u>
Blind or Visual Impairment	Dumb, Invalid	Blind/Visually Impaired, Person who is blind/visually impaired
Deaf or Hearing Impairment	Invalid, Deaf-and-Dumb, Deaf-Mute	Deaf or Hard-of-hearing, Person who is deaf or hard of hearing
Speech/Communication Disability	Dumb, “One who talks bad”, Speech Defect	Person with a speech / communication disability
Learning Disability	Retarded, Slow, Brain- Damaged, “Special Ed”	Learning disability, Cognitive disability, Person with a learning or cognitive disability
Mental Health Disability	Hyper-sensitive, Psycho, Crazy, Insane, Wacko, Nuts	Person with a psychiatric disability, Person with a mental health disability
Mobility/Physical Disability	Handicapped, Physically Challenged, “Special,” Deformed, Cripple, Gimp, Spastic, Spaz, Wheelchair-bound, Lamé	Wheelchair user, Physically disabled, Person with a mobility or physical disability
Emotional Disability	Emotionally disturbed	Emotionally disabled, Person with an emotional disability
Cognitive Disability	Retard, Mentally retarded, “Special ed”	Intellectually/Developmentally disabled, Person with an intellectual disability or developmental disability
Short Stature, Little Person	Dwarf, Midget	Someone of short stature, Little Person
Health Conditions	Victim, Someone “stricken with” a disability (i.e. “someone stricken with cancer” or “an AIDS victim”)	Survivor, Someone “living with” a specific disability (i.e. “someone living with cancer or AIDS”)

Our Words Our Image



Say	Do Say
challenged	Disability
	People with disabilities
	Person with a learning disability
	Person with quadriplegia
	Person with autism
	Person with Down syndrome
	Person of short stature
	Burn survivor
ing	Accessible parking
	Visually impaired
	Alcohol dependent
	Brain injury
	Post-polio syndrome
elchair	Uses a wheelchair
	Cleft lip
	Seizure
	Speech disorder
	Congenital disability
	Intellectual disability
ed	Nondisabled
aring impaired	Deaf, hard of hearing



KU LIFE SPAN INSTITUTE
The University of Kansas

You are in a unique position to create a positive public image of people with disabilities. Your words can create images or a straightforward message for people with disabilities.

Developed by the
Center for Independent Living

People First Language

EXAMPLES OF PEOPLE FIRST LANGUAGE

BY KATHIE SNOW; VISIT WWW.DISABILITYISNATURAL.COM TO SEE THE COMPLETE ARTICLE

Remember: a disability descriptor is simply a medical diagnosis;
People First Language respectfully puts the person before the disability;
and a person with a disability is more *like* people without disabilities than different!

SAY:

People with disabilities.

He has a cognitive disability/diagnosis.

She has autism (or a diagnosis of...).

He has Down syndrome (or a diagnosis of...).

She has a learning disability (diagnosis).

He has a physical disability (diagnosis).

She's of short stature/she's a little person.

He has a mental health condition/diagnosis.

She uses a wheelchair/mobility chair.

He receives special ed services.

She has a developmental delay.

Children without disabilities.

Communicates with her eyes/device/etc.

Customer

Congenital disability

Brain injury

Accessible parking, hotel room, etc.

She needs... or she uses...

INSTEAD OF:

The handicapped or disabled.

He's mentally retarded.

She's autistic.

He's Down's; a mongoloid.

She's learning disabled.

He's a quadriplegic/is crippled.

She's a dwarf/midget.

He's emotionally disturbed/mentally ill.

She's confined to/is wheelchair bound.

He's in special ed.

She's developmentally delayed.

Normal or healthy kids.

Is non-verbal.

Client, consumer, recipient, etc.

Birth defect

Brain damaged

Handicapped parking, hotel room, etc.

She has problems with...has special needs.

Keep thinking—there are many other descriptors we need to change!

Excerpted from Kathie's People First Language article, available at www.disabilityisnatural.com.

Copyright 2009 Kathie Snow, All Rights Reserved. You may print and/or make copies of this document to use as a handout (non-commercial use). Before using it in any other way (on websites, blogs, newsletters, etc.) and to comply with copyright law, see the Terms of Use at www.disabilityisnatural.com. While you're there, sign up for the free Disability is Natural E-newsletter!

Disability Laws & History

OVERVIEW OF SIGNIFICANT LAWS

Although there are hundreds of laws affecting persons with disabilities, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, and Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 were some of the most influential and far reaching. Excerpts from each of these laws (the findings and purposes sections) are included in this section.

Education

The Education of All Handicapped Children Act passed in 1975 was later renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) by Congress. It was reauthorized again in 1997 and 2004. This law requires states receiving federal special education funds to ensure that all children with disabilities receive a “free appropriate public education.” All states currently receive this funding and are bound by this law.



Civil Rights



The ADA is a civil rights law. It was intended to provide “...a clear national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against people with disabilities.” It also invoked the “sweep of Congressional authority... to enforce the fourteenth amendment.” An important right and responsibility for many Americans is the ability to vote. However, the universal right to vote has not always been a part of American history. Over 200 years ago, only white, male landowners could vote. Women began actively campaigning for the right to vote in 1848. However, it was not until the nineteenth amendment passed in

August 1920 that women gained the right to vote. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 readdressed the fifteenth amendment and guaranteed that, throughout the nation, no person shall be denied the right to vote because of race or color. This Act employed measures to restore the right to vote for many disenfranchised African Americans in the South. Then in 2002, Congress passed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). Included in HAVA is a requirement that each polling location have at least one voting system accessible to individuals with disabilities—including nonvisual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired—in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation (including privacy and independence) as for other voters.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2004

One Hundred Eighth Congress

of the

United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twentieth day of January, two thousand and four

An Act

To reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004.

SUBPART 4--GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 682. Administrative provisions.

(c) FINDINGS- Congress finds the following:

(1) Disability is a natural part of the human experience and in no way diminishes the right of individuals to participate in or contribute to society. Improving educational results for children with disabilities is an essential element of our national policy of ensuring equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities.

(2) Before the date of enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142), the educational needs of millions of children with disabilities were not being fully met because—

(A) the children did not receive appropriate educational services;

(B) the children were excluded entirely from the public school system and from being educated with their peers;

(C) undiagnosed disabilities prevented the children from having a successful educational experience; or

(D) a lack of adequate resources within the public school system forced families to find services outside the public school system.

(3) Since the enactment and implementation of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, this title has been successful in ensuring children with disabilities and the families of such children access to a free appropriate public education and in improving educational results for children with disabilities.

(4) However, the implementation of this title has been impeded by low expectations, and an insufficient focus on applying replicable research on proven methods of teaching and learning for children with disabilities.

(5) Almost 30 years of research and experience has demonstrated that the education of children with disabilities can be made more effective by—

(A) having high expectations for such children and ensuring their access to the general education curriculum in the regular classroom, to the maximum extent possible, in order to--

(i) meet developmental goals and, to the maximum extent possible, the challenging expectations that have been established for all children; and

(ii) be prepared to lead productive and independent adult lives, to the maximum extent possible;

(B) strengthening the role and responsibility of parents and ensuring that families of such children have meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children at school and at home;

(C) coordinating this title with other local, educational service agency, State, and Federal school improvement efforts, including improvement efforts under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in order to ensure that such children benefit from such efforts and that special education can become a service for such children rather than a place where such children are sent;

(D) providing appropriate special education and related services, and aids and supports in the regular classroom, to such children, whenever appropriate;

(E) supporting high-quality, intensive preservice preparation and professional development for all personnel who work with children with disabilities in order to ensure that such personnel have the skills and

knowledge necessary to improve the academic achievement and functional performance of children with disabilities, including the use of scientifically based instructional practices, to the maximum extent possible;

(F) providing incentives for whole-school approaches, scientifically based early reading programs, positive behavioral interventions and supports, and early intervening services to reduce the need to label children as disabled in order to address the learning and behavioral needs of such children;

(G) focusing resources on teaching and learning while reducing paperwork and requirements that do not assist in improving educational results; and

(H) supporting the development and use of technology, including assistive technology devices and assistive technology services, to maximize accessibility for children with disabilities.

(6) While States, local educational agencies, and educational service agencies are primarily responsible for providing an education for all children with disabilities, it is in the national interest that the Federal Government have a supporting role in assisting State and local efforts to educate children with disabilities in order to improve results for such children and to ensure equal protection of the law.

(7) A more equitable allocation of resources is essential for the Federal Government to meet its responsibility to provide an equal educational opportunity for all individuals.

(8) Parents and schools should be given expanded opportunities to resolve their disagreements in positive and constructive ways.

(9) Teachers, schools, local educational agencies, and States should be relieved of irrelevant and unnecessary paperwork burdens that do not lead to improved educational outcomes.

(10)(A) The Federal Government must be responsive to the growing needs of an increasingly diverse society.

(B) America's ethnic profile is rapidly changing. In 2000, 1 of every 3 persons in the United States was a member of a minority group or was limited English proficient.

(C) Minority children comprise an increasing percentage of public school students.

(D) With such changing demographics, recruitment efforts for special education personnel should focus on increasing the participation of minorities in the teaching profession in order to provide appropriate role models with sufficient knowledge to address the special education needs of these students.

(11)(A) The limited English proficient population is the fastest growing in our Nation, and the growth is occurring in many parts of our Nation.

(B) Studies have documented apparent discrepancies in the levels of referral and placement of limited English proficient children in special education.

(C) Such discrepancies pose a special challenge for special education in the referral of, assessment of, and provision of services for, our Nation's students from non-English language backgrounds.

(12)(A) Greater efforts are needed to prevent the intensification of problems connected with mislabeling and high dropout rates among minority children with disabilities.

(B) More minority children continue to be served in special education than would be expected from the percentage of minority students in the general school population.

(C) African-American children are identified as having mental retardation and emotional disturbance at rates greater than their White counterparts.

(D) In the 1998-1999 school year, African-American children represented just 14.8 percent of the population aged 6 through 21, but comprised 20.2 percent of all children with disabilities.

(E) Studies have found that schools with predominately White students and teachers have placed disproportionately high numbers of their minority students into special education.

(13)(A) As the number of minority students in special education increases, the number of minority teachers and related services personnel produced in colleges and universities continues to decrease.

(B) The opportunity for full participation by minority individuals, minority organizations, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities in awards for grants and contracts, boards of organizations receiving assistance under this title, peer review panels, and training of professionals in the area of special education is essential to obtain greater success in the education of minority children with disabilities.

(14) As the graduation rates for children with disabilities continue to climb, providing effective transition services to promote successful post-school

employment or education is an important measure of accountability for children with disabilities.

(d) PURPOSES- The purposes of this title are--

(1)(A) to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living;

(B) to ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and parents of such children are protected; and

(C) to assist States, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities;

(2) to assist States in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families;

(3) to ensure that educators and parents have the necessary tools to improve educational results for children with disabilities by supporting system improvement activities; coordinated research and personnel preparation; coordinated technical assistance, dissemination, and support; and technology development and media services; and

(4) to assess, and ensure the effectiveness of, efforts to educate children with disabilities.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

An Act

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

=====

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.--This Act may be cited as the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--The Congress finds that--

(1) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number is increasing as the population as a whole is growing older;

(2) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem;

(3) discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, education, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting, and access to public services;

(4) unlike individuals who have experienced discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, religion, or age, individuals who have experienced discrimination on the basis of disability have often had no legal recourse to redress such discrimination;

(5) individuals with disabilities continually encounter various forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, overprotective rules and policies, failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and relegation to lesser services, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities;

(6) census data, national polls, and other studies have documented that people with disabilities, as a group, occupy an inferior status in our society, and are severely disadvantaged socially, vocationally, economically, and educationally;

(7) individuals with disabilities are a discrete and insular minority who have been faced with restrictions and limitations, subjected to a history of purposeful unequal treatment, and relegated to a position of political powerlessness in our society, based on characteristics that are beyond the control of such individuals and resulting from stereotypic assumptions not truly indicative of the individual ability of such individuals to participate in, and contribute to, society;

(8) the Nation's proper goals regarding individuals with disabilities are to assure equality of opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency for such individuals; and

(9) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our free society is justifiably famous, and costs the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and nonproductivity.

(b) Purpose.--It is the purpose of this Act-- (1) to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(2) to provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities;

(3) to ensure that the Federal Government plays a central role in enforcing the standards established in this Act on behalf of individuals with disabilities; and

(4) to invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day by people with disabilities.

Sec. 12101. Definitions

As used in this Act:

(1) Auxiliary aids and services.--The term "auxiliary aids and services" includes--

(A) qualified interpreters or other effective methods of making aurally delivered materials available to individuals with hearing impairments;

(B) qualified readers, taped texts, or other effective methods of making visually delivered materials available to individuals with visual impairments;

(C) acquisition or modification of equipment or devices; and

(D) other similar services and actions.

(2) Disability.--The term "disability" means, with respect to an individual--

(A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual;

(B) a record of such an impairment; or

(C) being regarded as having such an impairment.

Help America Vote Act of 2002

116 STAT. 1666

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2002

Public Law 107-252, October 29, 2002

107th Congress

An Act

To establish a program to provide funds to States to replace punch card voting systems, to establish the Election Assistance Commission to assist in the administration of Federal elections and to otherwise provide assistance with the administration of certain Federal election laws and programs, to establish minimum election administration standards for States and units of local government with responsibility for the administration of Federal elections, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.--This Act may be cited as the ``Help America Vote Act of 2002''.

(1) In general.--A State shall use the funds provided under

a payment made under this section to carry out one or more of the following activities:

- (A) Complying with the requirements under title III.
- (B) Improving the administration of elections for Federal office.
- (C) Educating voters concerning voting procedures, voting rights, and voting technology.
- (D) Training election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers.
- (E) Developing the State plan for requirements payments to be submitted under part 1 of subtitle D of title II.
- (F) Improving, acquiring, leasing, modifying, or replacing voting systems and technology and methods for casting and counting votes.
- (G) Improving the accessibility and quantity of polling places, including providing physical access for individuals with disabilities, providing nonvisual access for individuals with visual impairments, and providing assistance to Native Americans,

Alaska Native citizens, and to individuals with limited proficiency in the English language.

(H) Establishing toll-free telephone hotlines that voters may use to report possible voting fraud and voting rights violations, to obtain general election information, and to access detailed automated information on their own voter registration status, specific polling place locations, and other relevant information.

Missouri Disability Timeline

1847 – The Missouri legislature authorizes \$80 per year for the education of indigent youth who are blind with a lifetime cap of \$160. The total appropriation was \$1,200.

1847 – Fulton State Hospital, the first public mental institution west of the Mississippi, is authorized by the Missouri legislature and admits its first 67 patients in 1851.

1851 – The Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind, which eventually became the Missouri School for the Blind, was formally opened in St. Louis.

1851 – The Missouri School for the Deaf (MSD) is established by an act of the Missouri Legislature and two years later in 1853 funds are authorized for the construction of permanent buildings on the present site of MSD in Fulton.

1911 - Catherine Hale establishes a home for blind woman in Kansas City and would later go on to establish employment opportunities for men. Her lifelong advocacy was a result of accompanying her visually impaired brother to meetings of the Kansas City Association for the Blind.

1913— Gini Laure, known as one of the “grandmothers” of the independent living movement is born in St. Louis. A long-time activist against institutionalization, Laure’s writings reflected the independent living philosophy as early as 1963.

1915 – The Missouri Commission for the Blind is established by state law. This agency would change and expand over the years and the core services are now provided as part of the programs administered by Rehabilitation Services for Blind in the Missouri Department of Social Services.

1919 – Federal passage of the Soldier’s Rehabilitation Act for veterans returning from World War I leads to the creation of what is today the Missouri Vocational Rehabilitation system.

1920 -- A constitutional amendment providing for blind pensions in Missouri was passed by popular vote in the general election of November.

1938 – The Henry L. Wolfner Memorial Library for the Blind opens in St. Louis providing Braille and talking books to patrons. The library moves to Jefferson City in 1985 and eventually becomes part of the Office of the Secretary of State.

1949 – A State Governor’s Committee is established to share information about work related problems facing people with disabilities and was codified in state law in 1977 as the Governor’s Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities. In 1994, the statute was expanded beyond employment and the Governor’s Council on Disability was created.

1957 - St. Louis County voters passed a referendum establishing a local public school district to support the educational needs of children with disabilities. Special School District of St. Louis County began with four teachers and a social worker serving 166 students in the fall of 1958.

1963- What is now the Missouri Developmental Disability Council began as the Missouri Advisory Council on Mental Retardation and Community Mental Health Centers.

1969 – Senate Bill 40 is passed by the Missouri legislature authorizing a county tax to support services for individuals with developmental disabilities. Today 85 of the 114 Missouri counties and the city of St. Louis have passed a tax to provide these services.

1970 – Paraquad, one of the oldest non-residential Independent Living centers is founded.

1971 – The Division of Special Education is established in the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to support development of special education programs in local school districts.

1971 - The Missouri Advisory Council on Mental Retardation and Community Mental Health Centers is established whose role and function changes over time and becomes the current Missouri Planning Council for Developmental Disabilities.

1973 – The Missouri legislature passes House Bill 474 which precedes Public Law 94-142 in requiring Missouri schools to provide special education services for students with disabilities along with authorizing funding for such services.

1974 –the Missouri Department of Mental Health is established as a cabinet-level state agency.

1977 – Missouri Protection and Advocacy was established to address public outcry in response to the abuse, neglect, and lack of programming in institutions for persons with disabilities.

1977 - The Missouri University Center for Excellence is established at the University of Missouri-Kansas City to address consumer-identified needs from a community based perspective. This Center is known at the Institute for Human Development today.

1978 – The Whole Person, a Center for Independent Living in Kansas City, is founded.

1980—The National Council on Independent Living is founded by several individuals including Max Starkloff of St. Louis.

1988 – Missouri is one of the first states to establish Centers for Independent Living in state law and authorize state funding.

1988 - The Missouri Commission for the Deaf is established by state law to improve the lives and opportunities of all Missourians with hearing loss. In 2004 the name is changed to the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

1990 – Missouri expands required special education to include three and four year old children and locals schools develop and implement early childhood special education programs.

1991 – Relay Missouri begins providing telephone accessibility to people who are deaf and hard of hearing. Services would be expanded later to include people who are deaf-blind and speech disabled.

1994 – State certification and licensure is established for sign language interpreters.

1994 – State funding for Centers for Independent Living expands significantly and new centers are established in communities all across Missouri.

2000 – Missouri establishes a telecommunications equipment distribution program that provides adaptive telephone and computer equipment to Missourians with disabilities. Missouri is the only state in the nation to have such a program.

2005 – State legislation is passed that requires any state educational institution who offers American Sign Language courses to allow students to take those courses for foreign language credit.

2008 – State legislation establishes the Missouri Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders and the Office of Autism Services to provide leadership in program development for children and adults with autism spectrum disorders.

2009 – Kaitlyn’s law passes requiring schools to allow students with an IEP who complete four years of high school to participate in graduation ceremonies even if graduation requirements are not met.

2010 –Legislation is passed which requires insurance companies to provide coverage of services for children with autism spectrum disorder.

2011 – Legislation is passed which removes the term "mental retardation" from state statutes and designates October as Disability History and Awareness Month.



Disability History Timeline

The following is a select list of national and international milestones highlighting people, events and legislation that effect disability rights.

1817

The American School for the Deaf is founded in Hartford, Connecticut. This is the first school for disabled children anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

1848

The Perkins Institution, founded by Samuel Gridley Howe in Boston, Massachusetts, was the first residential institution for people with mental retardation. Over the next century, hundreds of thousands of developmentally disabled children and adults were institutionalized, many for the rest of their lives.

1864

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind was authorized by the U.S. Congress to grant college degrees. It was the first college in the world established for people with disabilities.

1859

Charles Darwin publishes his controversial book *The Origin of the Species*.

1883

Eugenics is a term that was coined by Sir Francis Galton in his book Essays in Eugenics. Americans embraced the eugenics movement by passing laws to prevent people with disabilities from moving to the U.S., marrying or having children. Eugenics laws led to the institutionalization and forced sterilization of disabled adults and children.

1912

The Kallikak Family by Henry H. Goddard was a bestselling book. It proposed that disability was linked to immorality and alleged that both were tied to genetics. It advanced the agenda of the eugenics movement.

The Threat of the Feeble Minded (pamphlet) created a climate of hysteria allowing for massive human rights abuses of people with disabilities, including institutionalization and forced sterilization.

1918

The Smith-Sears Veterans Rehabilitation Act provided for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from U.S. military.

1924

The Commonwealth of Virginia passed a state law that allowed for sterilization (without consent) of individuals found to be "feebleminded, insane, depressed, mentally handicapped, epileptic and other." Alcoholics, criminals and drug addicts were also sterilized.

1927

The Buck v. Bell Supreme Court decision ruled that forced sterilization of people with disabilities was not a violation of their constitutional rights. This decision removed all restraints for eugenicists. By the 1970s, over 60,000 disabled people were sterilized without their consent.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Commonwealth of Virginia eugenic laws as constitutional. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes equated sterilization to vaccination. Nationally, twenty-seven states began wholesale sterilization of “undesirables.”

1932

In order to take advantage of the popularity of Tod Browning’s previous film *Dracula* the production head for MGM commissioned a new project, to be “even more horrible.” *Freaks* was released to near universal criticism. It received so much bad press and created such ill will that MGM was forced to withdraw it from circulation, suffering a loss of \$164,000.

1935

The League for the Physically Handicapped in New York City was formed to protest discrimination by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The Home Relief Bureau of New York City stamped all applications with “PH” which stood for physically handicapped. Members of the League held a sit-in at the Home Relief Bureau for nine days and a weekend sit-in at the WPA headquarters. These actions eventually led to the creation of 1500 jobs in New York City.

The Social Security Act was passed. This established federally funded old-age benefits and funds to states for assistance to blind individuals and disabled children. The Act extended existing vocational rehabilitation programs.

1939

World War II began. Hitler ordered widespread mercy killing of the sick and disabled. The Nazi euthanasia program (code name Aktion T-4) was instituted to eliminate “life unworthy of life.”

1940-44

908 patients were transferred from an institution for retarded and chronically ill patients in Schoenbrunn, Germany to the euthanasia installation at Eglfing-Haar to be gassed. A monument to the victims stands in the courtyard at Schoenbrunn.

1940

The National Federation of the Blind was formed in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania by Jacobus Broek and others. They advocated for white cane laws, input by blind people for programs for blind clients and other reforms.

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, founded by Paul Strachan, was the first cross-disability national political organization to urge an end to job discrimination, lobby for passage of legislation, call for a National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and other initiatives.

1941

Hitler suspended the Aktion T4 program that killed nearly one hundred thousand people. Euthanasia continued through the use of drugs and starvation instead of gassings.

1942

Henry Viscardi, an American Red Cross volunteer, trained hundreds of disabled soldiers to use their prosthetic limbs. His work at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. drew the attention

of Howard Rusk and Eleanor Roosevelt, who protested when Viscardi's program was terminated by the Red Cross and the military.

1943

The LaFollette-Barden Vocational Rehabilitation Act added physical rehabilitation to the goals of federally funded vocational rehabilitation programs and provided funding for certain health care services.

1944

Howard Rusk began a rehabilitation program for disabled airmen at the U.S. Army Air Force Convalescent Center in Pawling, New York. Dubbed "Rusk's Folly" by the medical establishment, rehabilitation medicine became a new medical specialty.

1945

President Harry Truman signed PL-176 creating an annual National Employ the Handicapped Week.

1946

The Hill-Burton Act (also known as the Hospital Survey and Construction Act) authorized federal grants to states for the construction of hospitals, public health centers and health facilities for rehabilitation of people with disabilities.

The National Mental Health Foundation was founded by World War II conscientious objectors who served as attendants at state mental institutions rather than in the war. The Foundation exposed the abusive conditions at these facilities and became an impetus toward deinstitutionalization.

1947

The President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week was held in Washington, D.C. Publicity campaigns, coordinated by state and local committees, emphasized the competence of people with disabilities and used movie trailers, billboards, radio and television ads to convince the public that it was good business to hire the handicapped.

The Paralyzed Veterans of America was organized.

1948

The National Paraplegia Foundation, founded by members of the Paralyzed Veterans of America as the civilian arm of their growing movement, took a leading role in advocating for disability rights.

University of Illinois at Galesburg disabled students' program was officially founded and directed by Timothy Nugent. The program moved to the campus at Urbana-Champaign where it became a prototype for disabled student programs and independent living centers across the country.

We Are Not Alone (WANA), a mental patients' self-help group, was organized at the Rockland State Hospital in New York City.

1950's through 1960's: U.S. Civil Rights Movement, Self-Help Movement, Deinstitutionalization Movement, Demedicalization Movement, & Consumerism Movement

1950

Mary Switzer was appointed the Director of the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation where she emphasized independent living as a quality of life issue.

Social Security Amendments established a federal-state program to aid permanently and totally disabled persons.

1951

Howard Rusk opened the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine at the New York University Medical Center in New York City.

1952

The President's Committee on National Employment of the Physically Handicapped Week became the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, a permanent organization reporting to the President and Congress.

1953

Los Angeles County provided at-home attendant care to adults with polio as a cost-saving alternative to hospitalization.

1954

The U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* ruled that separate schools for black and white children are unequal and unconstitutional. This pivotal decision became a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement.

Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments were passed that authorized federal grants to expand programs available to people with physical disabilities.

Mary Switzer, Director of the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, authorized funds for more than 100 university-based rehabilitation-related programs.

1956

Social Security Amendments of 1956 created the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program for disabled workers aged 50 to 64.

Rehabilitation Gazette (formerly known as the Toomeyville Gazette), edited by Gini Laurie, was a grassroots publication which became an early voice for disability rights, independent living and cross-disability organizing. It featured articles by writers with disabilities.

1960

Social Security Amendments of 1960 eliminated the restriction that disabled workers receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits must be 50 or older.

1961

President Kennedy appointed a special President's Panel on Mental Retardation.

The American National Standard Institute, Inc. (ANSI) published American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped. This landmark document became the basis for subsequent architectural access codes.

1962

The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped was renamed the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped reflecting increased interest in employment issues affecting people with cognitive disabilities and mental illness.

Edward Roberts sued to gain admission to the University of California. (James Meredith sued to become the first black person to attend the University of Mississippi.)

1963

President Kennedy called for a reduction "over a number of years and by hundreds of thousands, (in the number) of persons confined" to residential institutions and asks that methods be found "to retain in and return to the community the mentally ill and mentally retarded, and there to restore and revitalize their lives through better health programs and strengthened educational and rehabilitation services." **This resulted in deinstitutionalization and increased community services.**

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Health Centers Construction Act authorized federal grants for the construction of public and private nonprofit community mental health centers.

South Carolina passed the first statewide architectural access code.

1964

The Civil Rights Act, signed by President Johnson, prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, national origin and creed (gender was added later). This Act outlawed discrimination on the basis of race in public accommodations and employment as well as in federally assisted programs.

1965

Medicare and Medicaid were established through passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, providing federally subsidized health care to disabled and elderly Americans covered by the Social Security program. These amendments changed the definition of disability under Social Security Disability Insurance program from "of long continued and indefinite duration" to "expected to last for not less than 12 months."

Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1965 were passed authorizing federal funds for construction of rehabilitation centers, expansion of existing vocational rehabilitation programs and the creation of the National Commission on Architectural Barriers to Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf at the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York was established by Congress.

1966

The President's Committee on Mental Retardation was established by President Johnson.

Christmas in Purgatory by Burton Blatt and Fred Kaplan documented conditions at state institutions for people with developmental disabilities.

1968

The Architectural Barriers Act prohibited architectural barriers in all federally owned or leased buildings.

California legislature guaranteed that the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) would be the first rapid transit system in the U.S. to accommodate wheelchair users.

1970

The Urban Mass Transit Act required all new mass transit vehicles be equipped with wheelchair lifts. APTA delayed implementation for 20 years. Regulations were issued in 1990.

Disabled in Action was a group started by Judy Heumann at Long Island University, New York.

Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Amendments were passed which contained the first legal definition of developmental disabilities. They authorized grants for services and facilities for the rehabilitation of people with developmental disabilities and state DD Councils.

The Physically Disabled Students Program (PDSP) was founded by Ed Roberts, John Hessler, Hale Zukas and others at UC Berkeley. With its focus on community living, political advocacy and personal assistance services, it became the nucleus for the first Center for Independent Living, founded in 1972.

1971

The National Center for Law and the Handicapped was founded at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. It became the first legal advocacy center for people with disabilities in the U. S.

The U.S. District Court, Middle District of Alabama decided in *Wyatt v. Stickney* that people in residential state schools and institutions have a constitutional right “to receive such individual treatment as (would) give them a realistic opportunity to be cured or to improve his or her mental condition.” Disabled people were no longer to be locked away in custodial institutions without treatment or education.

The Mental Patients’ Liberation Project was initiated in New York City.

The Fair Labor Standard Act of 1938 was amended to bring people with disabilities (other than blindness) into the sheltered workshop system.

1972

The Berkeley Center for Independent Living was founded by Ed Roberts and associates with funds from the Rehabilitation Administration. It is recognized as the first center for independent living.

The Rehabilitation Act was passed by Congress and vetoed by Richard Nixon.

The U.S. District Court, District of Columbia ruled in *Mills v. Board of Education* that the District of Columbia could not exclude disabled children from the public schools.

The U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in *PARC v. Pennsylvania* struck down various state laws used to exclude disabled children from the public schools. Advocates cited these decisions during public hearings that led to the passage of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

Social Security Amendments of 1972 created the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The law relieved families of the financial responsibility of caring for their adult disabled children.

The Houston Cooperative Living Residential Project was established in Houston, Texas. It became a model for subsequent independent living programs.

The Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, founded in Washington, D.C. provided legal representation and advocated for the rights of people with mental illness.

The Legal Action Center (Washington, D.C. and New York City) was founded to advocate for the interests of people with alcohol or drug dependencies and for people with HIV/AIDS.

Paralyzed Veterans of America, National Paraplegia Foundation and Richard Hedding filed suit against the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to incorporate accessibility into their design for a new, multibillion-dollar subway system in Washington, D.C. Their victory was a landmark in the struggle for accessible public mass transit.

The Network Against Psychiatric Assault was organized in San Francisco.

In *New York ARC v. Rockefeller*, parents of residents at the Willow Brook State School in Staten Island, New York filed suit to end the appalling conditions at that institution. A television broadcast from the facility outraged the general public. Eventually, thousands of people were moved into community-based living.

Disabled in Action demonstrated in New York City, protesting Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act. Led by Judy Heumann, eighty activists staged a sit-in on Madison Avenue, stopping traffic. A flood of letters and protest calls were made.

Demonstrations were held by disabled activists in Washington, D.C. to protest Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act. Among the demonstrators are Disabled in Action, Paralyzed Veterans of America, the National Paraplegia Foundation and others.

The Commonwealth of Virginia ceased its sterilization program. 8300 individuals never received justice regarding their sterilizations.

1973

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was passed. Sections 501, 503 and 504 prohibited discrimination in federal programs and services and all other programs or services receiving federal funds. Key language in the Rehabilitation Act, found in Section 504, states "No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States, shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Handicap parking stickers were introduced in Washington, D.C.

The first Conference on Human Rights and Psychiatric Oppression was held at the University of Detroit.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act authorized federal funds for construction of curb cuts.

The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board established under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 enforced the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968.

The Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities advocated for passage of what became the Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 1975 and the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

1974

The Disabled Women's Coalition was founded at the University of California, Berkeley by Susan Sygall, Deborah Kaplan, Kitty Cone, Corbett O'Toole and Susan Shapiro.

Atlantis Community, Denver, Colorado was founded by Wade Blank who relocated adults with severe disabilities from nursing homes to apartments.

The Boston Center for Independent Living was established.

Halderman v. Pennhurst, filed in Pennsylvania on behalf of the residents of the Pennhurst State School and Hospital highlighted conditions at state schools for people with mental retardation. It became a precedent in the battle for deinstitutionalization, establishing a right to community services for people with developmental disabilities.

The first Client Assistant Project (CAP) was established to advocate for clients of state vocational rehabilitation agencies.

North Carolina passed a statewide building code with stringent access requirements. Drafted by access advocate Ronald Mace, the code became a model for effective architectural access legislation in other states.

Barrier Free Environments, founded by Ronald Mace, advocated for accessibility in buildings and products.

1975

The Education of All Handicapped Children Act (PL 94-142) required free, appropriate public education in the least restrictive setting. This Act was later renamed The Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

The Developmental Disability Bill of Rights Act established protection and advocacy (P & A) services.

The Community Services Act created the Head Start Program. It stipulated that at least 10% of program openings were to be reserved for disabled children.

The Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act provided federal funds to programs serving people with developmental disabilities and outlined a series of rights for those who are institutionalized.

The American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities was founded. It became the leading national cross-disability rights organization of the 1970s.

The Association of Persons with Severe Handicaps (TASH) was founded by special education professionals in response to PARC v. Pennsylvania (1972) and other right-to-education cases. This organization called for the end of aversive behavior modification and the closing of all residential institutions for people with disabilities.

U.S. Supreme Court ruled in O'Connor v. Donaldson that people cannot be institutionalized in a psychiatric hospital against their will unless they are determined to be a threat to themselves or to others.

Parent and Training Information Centers were developed to help parents of disabled children exercise their rights under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

The Western Center on Law and the Handicapped was founded in Los Angeles.

1976

Centers for independent living are established in Houston and Chicago.

The Federal Communications Commission authorized reserving Line 21 on televisions for closed captions.

1976 (cont')

Higher Education Act of 1972 amendment provided services to physically disabled students entering college.

Disabled in Action of Pennsylvania, Inc. v. Coleman was known as the Transbus lawsuit. Disabled in Action of Pennsylvania, the American Coalition of Cerebral Palsy Associations and others were represented by the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia. They filed suit to require that all buses purchased by public transit authorities receiving federal funds meet Transbus specifications (making them wheelchair accessible).

Disabled in Action, New York City picketed the United Cerebral Palsy telethon calling telethons "demeaning and paternalistic shows which celebrate and encourage pity."

The Disability Rights Center was founded in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law, it specialized in consumer protection for people with disabilities.

The Westside Center for Independent Living, Los Angeles was one of the first nine independent living centers established by Ed Roberts, Director of the California Department of Rehabilitation.

1977

Joseph Califano, U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, refused to sign meaningful regulations for Section 504. After an ultimatum and deadline, demonstrations took place in ten U.S. cities on April 5th. The sit-in at the San Francisco Office of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare lasted until May 1st. More than 150 demonstrators refused to disband. This action became the longest sit-in at a federal building to date.

Max Cleland was appointed head of the U.S. Veterans Administration. He was the first severely disabled and youngest person to fill that position.

The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals drew 3,000 disabled people to discuss federal policy toward people with disabilities. It resulted in numerous recommendations and acted as a catalyst for grassroots disability rights organizing.

Legal Services Corporation Act Amendments added financially needy people with disabilities to the list of those eligible for publicly funded legal services.

In *Lloyd v. Regional Transportation Authority*, the U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit ruled that individuals have a right to sue under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and that public transit authorities must provide accessible service.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, in *Snowden v. Birmingham Jefferson County Transit Authority* undermined this decision by ruling that authorities need to provide access only to “handicapped persons other than those confined to wheelchairs.”

1978

American Disabled for Public Transit (ADAPT) was founded. It held a transit bus hostage in Denver, Colorado. A yearlong civil disobedience campaign followed to force the Denver Transit Authority to purchase wheelchair lift-equipped buses.

Title VII of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1978 established the first federal funding for consumer-controlled independent living centers and created the National Council of the Handicapped under the U.S. Department of Education.

On Our Own: Patient Controlled Alternatives to the Mental Health System by Judi Chamberlin became the standard text of the psychiatric survivor movement.

The National Center for Law and the Deaf was founded in Washington, D.C.

Handicapping America by Frank Bowe was a comprehensive review of the policies and attitudes denying equal citizenship to people with disabilities. It became a standard text of the general disability rights movement.

1979

Vermont Center for Independent Living, the first statewide independent living center in the U.S., was founded by representatives of Vermont disability groups.

In *Southeastern Community College v. Davis*, the Supreme Court ruled that under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, programs receiving federal funds must make “reasonable modifications” to enable the participation of otherwise qualified disabled individuals. This decision was the Court’s first ruling on Section 504 establishing reasonable modification as an important principle in disability rights law.

The Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF), founded in Berkeley, California, became the nation’s leading disability rights legal advocacy center. It participated in landmark litigation and lobbying of the 1980s and 1990s.

1980

The National Disabled Women's Educational Equity Project, Berkeley, California, was established by Corbett O'Toole. Based at DREDF, the Project administered the first national survey on disability and gender and conducted the first national Conference on Disabled Women's Educational Equity held in Bethesda, Maryland.

Social Security Amendments, Section 1619 was passed. Designed to address work disincentives within the Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income programs, other provisions mandated a review of Social Security recipients. This led to the termination of benefits of hundreds of thousands of people with disabilities.

The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act authorized the U.S. Justice Department to file civil suits on behalf of residents of institutions whose rights were being violated.

Disabled Peoples' International was founded in Singapore with participation of advocates from Canada and the United States.

1981-1984

The Reagan Administration threatened to amend or revoke regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975. Disability rights advocates Patrisha Wright (DREDF) and Evan Kemp, Jr. (Disability Rights Center) led an intense lobbying and grassroots campaign that generated more than 40,000 cards and letters. After three years, the Reagan Administration abandoned its attempts to revoke or amend the regulations.

The Reagan Administration terminated the Social Security benefits of hundreds of thousands of disabled recipients. Distressed by this action, several disabled people committed suicide. A variety of groups including the Alliance of Social Security Disability Recipients and the Ad Hoc Committee on Social Security Disability fought these terminations.

1981

The International Year of Disabled Persons began. During the year, governments were encouraged to sponsor programs bringing people with disabilities into the mainstream of their societies.

The parents of "Baby Doe" in Bloomington, Indiana were advised by their doctors to decline surgery to unblock their newborn's esophagus because the baby had Down's syndrome. Although disability rights activists tried to intervene, "Baby Doe" starved to death before legal action was taken.

The Telecommunications for the Disabled Act mandated telephone access for deaf and hard-of-hearing people at public places like hospitals and police stations. All coin-operated telephones had to be hearing aid-compatible by January 1985. The Act called for state subsidies for production and distribution of TDD's.

1982

The National Council on Independent Living (NCIL) was founded by Max Starkloff, Charlie Carr, Marca Bristo and Judy Heumann.

1983

A national ADAPT action was held for accessible transportation in Denver, Colorado at the American Public Transit Association (APTA) Convention.

The World Institute on Disability (WID) was established by Ed Roberts, Judy Heumann and Joan Leon.

The Disabled Children's Computer Group (DCCG) was founded in Berkeley, California.

The National Council on the Handicapped called for Congress to include persons with disabilities in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other civil and voting rights legislation and regulations.

The United Nations expanded the International Year of Disabled Persons to the International Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

The Job Accommodation Network (JAN) was founded by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped to provide information to businesses with disabled employees.

Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act provided for the Client Assistance Program (CAP), an advocacy program for consumers of rehabilitation and independent living services.

1984

Ted Kennedy, Jr., spoke from the platform of the Democratic National Convention on disability rights.

The "Baby Jane Doe" case involved an infant being denied needed medical care because of her disability. The litigation argued before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Bowen v. American Hospital Association* resulted in the passage of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1984.

The U.S. Supreme Court, *Irving Independent School District v. Tatro* ruled that school districts are required under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 to provide intermittent catheterization performed by the school nurse or a nurse's aide as a "related service" to a disabled student. School districts can no longer refuse to educate a disabled child because they might need such service.

The National Council of the Handicapped became an independent federal agency.

The Social Security Disability Reform Act was passed in response to the complaints of hundreds of thousands of people whose social security disability benefits were terminated. The law required that payment of benefits and health insurance coverage continue for terminated recipients until they exhausted their appeals.

The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act mandated that polling places be accessible.

1985

The Mental Illness Bill of Rights Act required states to provide protection and advocacy services for people with psychological disabilities.

Final legal hearings on eugenics were held in the Commonwealth of Virginia. No financial settlement was granted.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Burlington School Committee v. Department of Education* that schools must pay the expenses of disabled children enrolled in private programs during litigation under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, if the courts ruled that such placement is needed to provide the child with an appropriate education in the least restrictive environment.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center* that localities cannot use zoning laws to prohibit group homes for people with developmental disabilities from opening in a residential area solely because its residents are disabled.

The International Polio Network, St. Louis, Missouri, founded by Gini Laurie, began advocating for recognition of post-polio syndrome.

The National Association of Psychiatric Survivors was founded.

1986

Toward Independence, a report of the National Council on the Handicapped, outlined the legal status of Americans with disabilities and documented the existence of discrimination. It cited the need for federal civil rights legislation (eventually passed as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

The Employment Opportunities for Disabled Americans Act was passed allowing recipients of Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance to retain benefits, particularly medical coverage, after they obtain work.

The Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act was passed setting up protection and advocacy (P & A) agencies for people who are in-patients or residents of mental health facilities.

Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986 defined supported employment as a “legitimate rehabilitation outcome.”

1987

Justin Dart, Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, was forced to resign after he testified to Congress that “an inflexible federal system, like the society it represents, still contains a significant portion of individuals who have not yet overcome obsolete, paternalistic attitudes toward disability...”

The Alliance for Technology Access was founded in California by the Disabled Children’s Computer Group and the Apple Computer Office of Special Education.

1988

The Air Carrier Access Act was passed prohibiting airlines from refusing to serve people simply because they are disabled and from charging people with disabilities more for airfare than non-disabled travelers.

The Civil Rights Restoration Act counteracted bad case law by clarifying Congress’ original intention. Under the Rehabilitation Act, discrimination in any program or service that receives federal funding – not just the part which actually and directly receives the funding – is illegal.

The Fair Housing Act amendments prohibited housing discrimination against people with disabilities and families with children. It also provided for architectural accessibility of certain new housing units, renovation of existing units and accessibility modifications at the renter's expense.

The "Deaf President Now" protest was held at Gallaudet University. I. King Jordan became the first deaf president of Gallaudet University.

ADAPT protested inaccessible Greyhound buses.

The Technology-Related Assistance Act for Individuals with Disabilities was passed authorizing federal funding to state projects designed to facilitate access to assistive technology.

The Congressional Task Force on the Rights and Empowerment of Americans with Disabilities was created by Rep. Major R. Owens, with Justine Dart and Elizabeth Boggs, co-chairs. The Task Force began building grassroots support for passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Congress overturned Ronald Reagan's veto of the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987.

In *Honig v. Doe*, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the stay-put rule established under the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975. School authorities cannot expel or suspend or otherwise move disabled children from the setting agreed upon in the child's Individualized Education Program (IEP) without a due process hearing.

1989

In *ADAPT v. Skinner*, the Federal Appeals Court ruled that federal regulations requiring that transit authorities spend only 3% of their budgets on access are arbitrary and discriminatory.

The original version of the American with Disabilities Act was introduced in 1988. It was redrafted and reintroduced in Congress. Disability organizations across the country advocated on its behalf (Patrishia Wright, Marilyn Golden, Liz Savage, Justin Dart Jr., and Elizabeth Boggs, among others).

The Center for Universal Design (originally the Center for Accessible Housing) was founded by Ronald Mace in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mouth: The Voice of Disability Rights began publication in Rochester, New York.

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped was renamed the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities.

1990

The Americans with Disabilities Act was signed by George W. Bush. The Act provided comprehensive civil rights protection for people with disabilities. Closely modeled after the Civil Rights Act and Section 504, the law was the most sweeping disability rights legislation in history. It mandated that local, state and federal governments and programs be accessible, that businesses with more than 15 employees make "reasonable accommodations" for disabled workers and that public accommodations such as restaurants and stores make "reasonable modifications" to ensure access for disabled members of the public. The act also mandated access in public transportation, communication, and in other areas of public life.

Sam Skinner, U.S. Secretary of Transportation, issued regulations mandating lifts on buses.

American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit (ADAPT) organized The Wheels of Justice campaign in Washington, D.C. which drew hundreds of disabled people to support the Americans with Disabilities Act. Activists occupying the Capitol Rotunda were arrested when they refused to leave.

The Committee of Ten Thousand was founded to advocate for people with hemophilia who were infected with HIV/AIDS through tainted blood products.

The Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resource Emergency Act was passed to help communities cope with the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

American Disabled for Accessible Public Transit (ADAPT) changed its focus to advocating for personal assistance services, changing its name to American Disabled for Attendant Programs Today (ADAPT).

The Education for All Handicapped Children Act was amended and renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

1992

Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act were infused with the philosophy of independent living.

1993

The American Indian Disability Legislation Project was established to collect data on Native American disability rights laws and regulations.

A legal case of four men convicted of sexual assault and conspiracy for raping a 17-year old mentally disabled woman in Glen Ridge, New Jersey, highlighted the widespread sexual abuse of people with developmental disabilities.

Robert Williams was appointed Commissioner of the Administration on Developmental Disabilities. He is the first developmentally disabled person to be named the Commissioner.

Holland v. Sacramento City Unified School District affirmed the right of disabled children to attend public school classes with non-disabled children. The ruling was a major victory in the ongoing effort to ensure enforcement of IDEA.

1995

Maria Rantho, South African Federation of Disabled People's Vice-Chair, was elected to Nelson Mandela's Parliament in South Africa. Ronah Moyo, head of the women's wing of the Zimbabwe Federation of Disabled People, was elected to Robert Mugabe's Parliament in Zimbabwe. Both women felt they faced an uphill struggle with legislators who were ignorant of the needs of people with disabilities.

The First International Symposium on Issues of Women with Disabilities was held in Beijing, China in conjunction with the Fourth World Conference on Women.

ACLIFM, an organization of people with disabilities in Cuba, held its first international conference on disability rights in Havana, Cuba.

Justice for All was organized by Justin Dart and others in Washington, D.C.

When Billy Broke His Head...and Other Tale of Wonder premiered on PBS. The film is about the disability rights movement.

The American Association of People with Disabilities was founded in Washington, D.C.

The U.S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit in *Helen L. v. Snider* ruled that continued institutionalization of a disabled Pennsylvania woman, when not medically necessary and where there is the option of home care, was a violation of her rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Disability rights advocates perceived this ruling as a landmark decision regarding the rights of people in nursing homes to personal assistance services.

Sandra Jensen, a member of People First, was denied a heart-lung transplant by the Stanford University School of Medicine because she has Down's syndrome. After pressure from disability rights activists, Stanford U School of Medicine administrators reversed their decision. In 1996, Jensen became the first person with Down's syndrome to receive a heart-lung transplant.

1996

Congress passed legislation eliminating more than 150,000 disabled children from Social Security rolls along with persons with alcohol and drug dependencies.

Not Dead Yet, formed by disabled advocates to oppose those who support assisted suicide for people with disabilities, focused on the idea of rationing health care to people with severe disabilities and imposition of "do not resuscitate" (DNR) orders for disabled people in hospitals, schools, and nursing homes.

In *Vacco v. Quill* and *Washington v. Glucksberg*, the Supreme Court validated the state prohibition on physician-assisted suicide, deciding that the issue is within the jurisdiction of the states.

1998

The Persian Gulf War Veterans Act was passed.

In *Bragdon v. Abbott*, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the definition of disability includes asymptomatic HIV.

In *Pennsylvania Department of Corrections v. Yeskey*, the Supreme Court decided that the Americans with Disabilities Act includes state prisons.

1999

In *Carolyn C. Cleveland v. Policy Management Systems Corporation, et. al.*, the Supreme Court decided that people receiving Social Security disability benefits are protected against discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act if and when they are able to return to work.

In *Olmstead v. L.C. and E.W.*, the Supreme Court decided that individuals with disabilities must be offered services in the most integrated setting.

In three employment cases (*Sutton et. al. v. United Air Lines, Inc.*, *Murphy v. United Parcel Service, Inc.* and *Albertsons, Inc. v. Kirkingburg*) the Supreme Court decided that individuals whose conditions do not substantially limit any life activity and are easily correctable are not disabled under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The Works Incentives Improvement Act (Ticket to Work) became law, allowing those who require health care benefits to work.

2001

The Commonwealth of Virginia House of Delegates approved a resolution expressing regret for its eugenics practices between 1924 and 1979.

President George H.W. Bush signs an executive order, the New Freedom Initiative—a comprehensive program to promote the full participation of people with disabilities in all areas of society by increasing access to assistive and universally designed technologies, expanding educational and employment opportunities, and promoting increased access into daily community life. Part of the New Freedom Initiative included over \$1.75 billion “Money Follows the Person” grant program to support states in building Medicaid programs that enable persons with disabilities to live in their communities.

2008

The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Amendments Act is signed into law. The Act made important clarifications to the ADA to make it easier for individuals with disabilities to fight discrimination. The ADAAA was passed unanimously by both the U.S. House and Senate.

2009

President Barack Obama signs an executive order to increase federal employment of individuals with disabilities at an event marking the 20th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act on the South Lawn of the White House.

2010

The 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act is signed into law. It is called the most significant accessibility legislation since the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. The Act establishes new safeguards for disability access to ensure that people with disabilities are not left behind as technology changes and the United States migrates to the next generation of Internet-based and digital communication technologies.

The U.S. Department of Justice issues an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making (ANPRM) to consider requiring entities covered under the ADA’s Title III (public accommodations) and Title II (state and local governments) to make their Internet services and websites accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Rosa's Law (Public Law 111-256) is signed into law in October by President Obama. It replaces the words "mental retardation" in a number of laws with the term "intellectual disability."

Sources

Author Unknown. A Chronology of the Disability Rights Movements.

<http://www.sfsu.edu/~dprc/chronology/chron70s.html>

Author Unknown. Significant Dates and Events in Disability History.

http://www.disabilityhistory.org/timeline_new.html

Fleischer, D. Z., & Zames, F. (2001). The disability rights movement: From charity to confrontation.

Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Francis, L. P., & Silvers, A. (Eds.). (2000) Americans with disabilities: Exploring implications of the law for individuals and institutions. New York: Routledge.

Special thanks to Paul Longmore, PhD for verification.

©2001, rev. 2002 by the Rehabilitation Research & Training Center on Independent Living Management.

This publication of the Rehabilitation Research & Training Center on Independent Living Management is funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research of the U.S. Department of Education under grant number H133B000002. The opinions contained in this publication are those of the grantee and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Education.

CLASSROOM ACTIVITY IDEAS

1. Have students read the disability timeline information provided then work in groups to create a visual timeline for the passage of the amendments and laws.
2. Note the differences each amendment and law addresses. Have students discuss why they think this was necessary?
3. ADA and IDEA each state a reason for its existence. Have students paraphrase the purpose.
4. ADA and IDEA have different definitions of disabilities. Have students discuss the different definitions.
5. There was the Women's Suffrage movement, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Disability Rights Movement. Which one do students know the most about? Have them discuss why they might know more about one movement than the other. Have them research and write a short paper on the similarities and differences between the movements.



6. Have students discuss their opinions on what rights still need advocacy.

*U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division Voting Section, "Introduction to the Federal Voting Act."
History: The Right to Vote.*

Resources

Disability Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAA Area Agency on Aging	NOD National Organization on Disability
ADA Americans with Disabilities Act	OERI Office of Educational Research and Improvement
ADD Administration on Developmental Disabilities (part of HHS)	OHI Other Health Impaired
ADD/ADHD Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	OI Orthopedic Impairment
ADL Activities of Daily Living	OSEP Office of Special Education Programs
AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	OSERS Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services
ALS Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis/Lou Gehrig's Disease	OT Occupational Therapy
ASD Autism Spectrum Disorder	P&A Protection and Advocacy
ASL American Sign Language	PAS Personal Assistance Services
AT Assistive Technology	PCA Personal Care Assistant
CC Closed Caption	PCEPD President's Council on Employment of People with Disabilities, now Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) of the Department of Labor
CCTV Closed Circuit Television	PT Physical therapy
CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Rehab Act The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and its amendments
CMHC Community Mental Health Center	ROM Range of Motion
CP Cerebral Palsy	RRTC Rehabilitation Research and Training Center
CRP Community-based Rehabilitation Program	RSA Rehabilitation Services Administration
DME Durable Medical Equipment	RTC/IL Research and Training Center on Independent Living
HHS Department of Health and Human Services	SCI Spinal Cord Injury
HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus	Section 508 Section of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 regarding the accessibility of items procured by the Federal government including electronic and information technologies.
IDEA Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	SILC State Independent Living Council
ILC/CIL Independent Living Center or Center for Independent Living	SLD Specific Learning Disability
MOCIL Missouri Association of Centers for Independent Living	SSA Social Security Administration
DESE Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	SSDI Social Security Disability Insurance
MD Muscular Dystrophy	SSI Supplemental Security Income
DD Developmental Disability	TBI Traumatic Brain Injury
MS Multiple Sclerosis	TT/TTY/TDD Teletypewriter or Telecommunications Device for the Deaf
NCD National Council on Disability	TWWIIA Ticket to Work/Workforce Incentives Improvement Act
NICHY National Institute on Children and Youth with Disabilities	UD Universal Design
NIDCD National Institute on Deafness and Communication Disorders	VR Vocational Rehabilitation
NIDRR National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	WHO World Health Organization
NIH National Institutes of Health	WID World Institute on Disability
NIMH National Institute of Mental Health (part of NIH)	

Bullying and Character Education Resources

Missouri state law requires every school district to have an antibullying policy as of September 1, 2007. The law was revised in 2010 to require school districts to address cyberbullying in their policies.

The statute language of RSMO §160.775. is shown below:

1. Every district shall adopt an antibullying policy by September 1, 2007.
2. "Bullying" means intimidation or harassment that causes a reasonable student to fear for his or her physical safety or property. Bullying may consist of physical actions, including gestures, or oral, cyberbullying, electronic, or written communication, and any threat of retaliation for reporting of such acts.
3. Each district's antibullying policy shall be founded on the assumption that all students need a safe learning environment. Policies shall treat students equally and shall not contain specific lists of protected classes of students who are to receive special treatment. Policies may include age-appropriate differences for schools based on the grade levels at the school. Each such policy shall contain a statement of the consequences of bullying.
4. Each district's antibullying policy shall require district employees to report any instance of bullying of which the employee has firsthand knowledge. The district policy shall address training of employees in the requirements of the district policy.

A model policy on bullying has been developed by the Missouri School Boards Association (MSBA). If your school district uses MSBA policy services you will have a version of this policy adopted in your district. You should access your district's bullying policy and review the resources that follow to address this important issue in disability history and awareness instruction.

A wealth of resources available to address bullying can be found on the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education web site at <http://dese.mo.gov/schoollaw/freqaskques/anti-bullying.html> . The following is information found on that page –

Resources

The following information and resources are provided to help educators, parents and community members recognize bullying behavior and approaches for determining how to respond.

BullyingInfo.org is a website provided by the U.S. Department of Education dedicated to bullying prevention and response.

KidsHealth.org provides resources for parents to help kids deal with bullies.

Missouri School Safety Initiative provides information, fact sheets and guides for school safety issues, such as bullying, cyberbullying, Internet safety, drug abuse and more.

Missouri Center for Education Safety is dedicated to enhancing safety and security in public and nonpublic education.

Missouri Bullying Prevention Initiative is a partnership with the Missouri Association of Elementary School Principals, the National Association of Elementary School Principals and the Hazelden Foundation. The Olweus Bullying Prevention Program is an important part of this initiative.

Missouri School Violence Hotline provides resources for parents, educators and law enforcement. It also provides three ways to report bullying.

National Bullying Prevention Center is provided by the Pacer Center, Bloomington, Minn., to enhance the quality of life of children and young adults with disabilities and their families.

National PTA provides parent guides and other resources to help adults identify and stop bullying.

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools provides expertise and technical assistance to keep students safe.

Stop Bullying Now! is a website provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In addition to the above resources on bullying, character education resources can also be very appropriate to utilize in disability history and awareness instruction. CHARACTERplus is a project of Cooperating School Districts and works to advance the cause of character education and sustain its impact on the lives of educators and students by:

- ◆ designing, promoting and facilitating processes and best practices;
- ◆ serving educators and enhancing their commitment to character education;
- ◆ actively recruiting and developing community support; and
- ◆ continually evaluating the impact of our programs and services.

The CHARACTERplus website has a robust set of resources that can be helpful in supporting acceptance of students with disabilities and reduction of bullying, see <http://www.characterplus.org/default.asp>.

Disability Awareness Activities

The following activities are traditional activities that are used to “simulate” what it is like to have different disabilities.

Drinking Straws Galore

Source: "A Perfect Fit, 4-H Involvement for Youth with Disabilities." 1996. Breaking New Ground/National AgrAbility Project, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.

Disabilities Addressed

--Blindness, speech impairments (muteness), amputations (missing limbs and fingers)

Desired Outcome

This activity is designed to emphasize the interactions that occur between youth with and without disabilities as they work to accomplish a specific goal--in this case the construction of a structure using drinking straws and masking tape.

Materials Needed

--Drinking Straws- (40 straws per group) Spaghetti noodles may be used instead of drinking straws, but can be more challenging as they will break during the construction process.

--Masking Tape

--Scotch Tape (one roll per group)

--Blind Folds (one per group)

What To Do

1. Divide the large group into smaller groups of 4 to 5.
2. Distribute a handful of drinking straws to each group.
3. Provide each group with a roll of Scotch tape.
4. Assign different disabilities to the members of the groups. Do this by asking one person, at a time, in each group to hold up their hand. In succession notify these individuals that they have one of the following disabilities:

--No use of their thumbs (You might wish to tape their thumbs to their hands using masking tape)

--No use of their dominant hand and arm (they must place it behind their back)

--Unable to talk

--Blind (Distribute blind folds)

The remaining member(s) of each group will be a “TAB” (temporary able bodied), meaning they will not possess a disability. (Note: If you have only four members per group, it is still a good idea to leave one person in each group a “TAB”.)

5. After each group is ready, inform them that the object of this activity is to construct the tallest free standing structure possible using only drinking straws and Scotch tape. The structure may NOT be anchored to the floor or any other structure, such as a table or chair. It must be free standing.

6. Give them approximately 20 minutes to construct their straw structure. This part is very flexible. Additional time can be allotted for this segment.

Variation

If working with a group of adults or if a member of the audience is in a wheelchair, this activity can be

adapted by building the longest structure off the end of a table, anchoring (taping) the structure only to any part of the table.

Questions To Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

--What did the blind person in your group do? (Sometimes, especially in youth groups, they do not participate:

--Did members of the group assume that since someone possessed a disability that they were not capable of being an active member of the group or they would only be able to do certain tasks?

--Did any group ask their members with a disability what they felt they could do to contribute to the group activity? (This is a good chance to mention that one of the greatest barriers to individuals with a disability is people's perceptions or beliefs in what the person with a disability can or cannot do.)

--If you possessed a disability in real life, how would you want people to treat you when doing something such as what you did here?

Peanut Butter Sandwiches

Source: "A Perfect Fit, 4-H Involvement for Youth with Disabilities." 1996. Breaking New Ground/National AgrAbility Project, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.

Disabilities Addressed

--Blindness, arm amputation

Desired Outcome

--Participants will develop an awareness of the barriers that challenge people who have major sight limitations or arm amputations.

Materials Needed

--Plates and Table Knives (The number of plates and knives needed depends on the number of youth that try this activity. You may wish to have two to four youth demonstrate the activity in front of the entire group.

--Jar of Peanut Butter

--Loaf of Bread

--Blind Folds

What To Do

Part 1

1. Place the plates, knives, jar of peanut butter (with lid tightly screwed on) and loaf of bread (wrapped, tied) on a table.
2. Ask for two volunteers.
3. Blindfold the two volunteers.
4. Instruct them that they will, blindfolded, make a peanut butter sandwich.
5. Prior to letting them start, quietly move the jar of peanut butter and loaf of bread. (This is in effect the same thing that a person without a disability might do, unintentionally, when visiting the home of a person who is blind.

Questions to Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

- What were some of the problems encountered?
- What were your thoughts when you couldn't find the peanut butter or loaf of bread?
- How do you think a blind person would feel if you moved items in their home?

Part 2

1. Place the plates, knives, jar of peanut butter (with lid tightly screwed on) and loaf of bread (wrapped, tied) on a table.
2. Ask for two new volunteers.
3. Ask them to place one hand and arm behind their back.
4. Instruct them to make a peanut butter sandwich using only one hand and arm. (NOTE: You might require them to use their non-dominant hand and arm.)

Questions to Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

- What were some of the problems encountered?
- What were your thoughts when you couldn't spread the peanut butter like you wanted to?
- What might be done to make it easier to make a peanut butter sandwich for a person with only one hand and arm?
- What should you do if you are unsure if a person with a disability needs help or not?

Answer: Ask them if they would like some help. Don't be pushy, simply ask. If they say no, leave it at that.

Socks, Socks, and More Socks

Source: "A Perfect Fit, 4-H Involvement for Youth with Disabilities." 1996. Breaking New Ground/National AgrAbility Project, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.

Disabilities Addressed

--Muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy

Desired Outcome

--This activity is designed to make people aware of the challenges faced by people who have a muscular mobility disability.

Materials Needed

- Two Heavy Pairs of Socks (It is important that heavy winter type socks be used.)
- Small (Snack-Size) Box of Raisins and/or Several Pieces of Tightly Wrapped Candy.

What To Do

1. Select a volunteer from the audience.
2. Ask them to place two socks on each hand.
3. Instruct them to either remove ONE raisin at a time from the box or eat it or unwrap a piece of candy and eat it. (You may wish to have one person do the raisin activity and another person do the candy activity.)

Variation

Select a volunteer who is wearing shoes with laces or a button down shirt. Ask the volunteer to place tow socks on each hand. Instruct them to tie their shoes or button a shirt.

Questions to Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

- What were some of the problems encountered?
- What was the most difficult part of trying to eat a raisin or a piece of candy?
- What are some other tasks that would be difficult for you to do on a daily basis?

Ruler Legs

Source: "A Perfect Fit, 4-H Involvement for Youth with Disabilities." 1996. Breaking New Ground/National AgrAbility Project, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.

Disabilities Addressed

--Muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy

Desired Outcome

--Participants will develop an awareness of the barriers that challenge people who have a fairly severe muscular control limitation.

Materials Needed

- Ruler
- Masking Tape
- String

What To Do

1. Select a volunteer from the audience.
2. Tape and/or tie the ruler between the person's legs such that their legs are far apart from each other.
3. Ask the person to walk away from and then return to the group.

Questions to Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

- Did you feel awkward as you walked?
- What do you think people would say or do if you walked like this all the time?
- What would be some other limitations or problems if you had to walk like this all the time?

What's in the Bag?

Source: "A Perfect Fit, 4-H Involvement for Youth with Disabilities." 1996. Breaking New Ground/National AgrAbility Project, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.

Disabilities Addressed

--Blindness, glaucoma, other sight limitations

Desired Outcome

--Participants will develop an awareness of the barriers that challenge people who have major sight limitations.

Materials Needed

--Paper Bag
--Misc. Items, Select Items that might Require the Use of Different Senses (Smell, touch, hearing)
--Blindfold

What To Do

1. Prior to the program place approximately 15 small items in a paper bag.
2. Select a volunteer from the audience.
3. Blindfold them.
4. Instruct them to identify the items in the paper bag using their senses. (i.e., feeling, smelling, listening)

Questions to Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

- What were some of the problems the blind person encountered?
- What was the most difficult item for the blind person to identify?
- In addition to listening, feeling, and smelling; how else might a person with sight impairment identify different items and objects?

Computer Mania

Source: "A Perfect Fit, 4-H Involvement for Youth with Disabilities." 1996. Breaking New Ground/National AgrAbility Project, Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service.

Disabilities Addressed

--Spinal cord injury that limits use of hands and legs. (quadriplegic)

Desired Outcome

--Participants will develop an awareness of the barriers that challenge people who have little to no use of their upper body including arms and hands.

Materials Needed

--Computer with Word Processing Software
--Tall Cup
--Unsharpened Pencils
--Tall Table
--Large 3-ring Binder

What To Do

1. Place the computer with the word processing software running on a table tall enough so that the participants do not have to bend their trunk in order to press keyboard buttons with a mouth stick. (NOTE: The keyboard should be tilted slightly forward. This can be accomplished by placing the

keyboard on a large 3-ring binder notebook.)

2. Place a new pencil (mouth stick) in a tall cup with the eraser toward the bottom next to the computer.
3. Ask the participant to sit in a chair close enough to the table such that they will be able to type their name with the mouth stick using only their head, neck, and mouth. (NOTE: They should not move their trunk.)
4. Have them try to access the print menu using the mouse or function keys.

Questions to Ask

Following completion of the activity ask and discuss the following questions:

- What is the most difficult part of typing your name?
- What would it be like if you had to type a 10-page school report this way?
- What might be done to make it easier to type?

Hearing Disabilities- Muffled Sounds

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

This activity will help children understand the frustration of not hearing clearly. Ask for one or two volunteers. Have the children place a cotton ball in the outer part of each ear and tie a scarf around their head to hold the cotton balls in place. As an alternative you can place earphones over their ears. Continue with the regular activities at the meeting. Do nothing special for the children. Repeat when they ask you to.

1. Ask the children to share how it felt to have their hearing impaired.
2. What were their feelings toward the leader? The other children?
3. How do people feel who have hearing loss?
4. Develop some helpful hints for working with someone with a hearing loss.

Hearing Disabilities- Communicating

There are two parts to sounds: loudness and pitch. Loudness ranges from soft to loud. Pitch ranges from high tones to low tones. Both loudness and pitch together produce the sounds we hear. Persons with hearing disabilities usually experience a loss in certain tones or pitches as well as loss in volume of loudness. Hearing disabilities can range from mild to profound and can produce difficulties in communicating with others. Try this activity to simulate communicating with someone who cannot hear and understand speech.

Divide the students into pairs. Give one student in each pair a message to communicate to his/her partner without talking.

- Please get me a drink of water.
- Please get me three books to read.
- It's your turn to write on the blackboard.

- I have three cats at home.

Discuss:

1. How did they communicate using eye contact, gestures, pointing to objects, writing, etc.?
2. How did it feel to communicate silently?
3. What are some things to remember when communicating with someone with a hearing disability?

Vision Disabilities- Central Vision

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

Persons with central vision disabilities can see, but they don't see images clearly and they don't focus well. The world is seen as a fuzzy image. Try this activity to simulate this disability. Give each student a 3" strip of waxed paper over their eyes with their hands at their temples. Ask them to walk around the room. What can they see or not see? Try to read signs, look at pictures, etc. Point out that people with vision disabilities learn to rely on environmental clues: shapes, sounds, light, color, and movement. They do not have any special sensory perceptions, just a well-trained awareness.

Discuss:

1. What are some adaptive aids that can help people with this disability?
2. Try reading with a small, portable telescope or a magnifying glass.
3. Ask if anyone has seen a television screen enlarger.

Vision Disabilities- Tunnel Vision

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

Persons with tunnel vision see a narrower visual field and a very small amount of accurate central vision. They have very little or no peripheral vision. Try this activity to simulate tunnel vision.

Have children make binoculars with their hands and place them directly around their eyes.

Talk about they can and cannot see.

Discuss:

1. How would this disability affect their everyday activities such as walking to school, crossing streets, playing games, etc.?

Vision Disabilities- Wearing a Blindfold

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

When moving from place to place, blind persons may use a guide dog, a cane, and learn to pay attention to a variety of environmental clues. Sometimes another person serves as a sighted guide and functions as the eyes for the blind person. The sighted guide describes what is around and in front of them. One way to describe things is to relate objects to the face on a clock. For example, in describing a plate of food say your meat is at 3 o' clock, your potatoes are at 9 o' clock, etc. Sighted guides also need to describe noises and the source of the sounds.

Each student will need a partner. One of the partners is blindfolded; the other is the sighted guide. Have the sighted guide take his/her partner around the room or to another part of the building. Visit the drinking fountain, play a game, have refreshments, do a friendship circle, etc.

Have the partners change roles.

Discuss the following activities:

1. Have the students talk about how it felt to be blindfolded.
2. How did it feel to be the sighted guide?
3. What was helpful; what was difficult?
4. Develop a list of suggestions for guiding and helping a person with a vision disability.

Physical Disabilities- Daily Living Skills

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

A physical disability occurs when there is an impairment of the bones, joints, muscles, nerves, or malfunctioning spinal cord. A physical disability can affect how one moves, as well as how one speaks or writes.

Talk with students about some of the things they do every day that use their "little muscles," also known as fine motor skills. Include things done with muscles, joints, and bones (eating, writing, drawing, buttoning, shoe tying, teeth brushing, etc.).

Give each student a piece of paper and pencil. Simulate a partial loss of hand control by writing name and address with the non-dominant hand. Next, pass out long strips of masking tape and have the students tape their thumbs and first two fingers to the palm of their dominant hand. Try shoe tying, zippers, buttons, cutting, turning pages, etc.

Discuss

1. What made these tasks difficult?
2. What kinds of devices could have helped them?

Learning Disabilities- Reading

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

Reading is a skill that is necessary for almost every task in school. When a person doesn't read well, it's very difficult to succeed in school no matter how bright or motivated. A reading disability is the most common type of learning disability. Try these activities to see how it would feel to have a reading disability.

Hold a book up to a mirror. Read the book by looking in the mirror.

Hold a book upside-down and read it.

Discuss:

1. Did you have trouble reading?
2. Did you use your fingers to keep your place?
3. Do you know anyone with a problem like this?
4. How could you help a person with this problem?
5. What are some things a person with reading problems could do well?

Developmental Disabilities- Following Directions

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

A developmental disability occurs when there is a general slowing down in a person's thinking and learning abilities. Following directions may be difficult even for people with a mild developmental disability because they may not learn as quickly or remember as much. This activity will simulate developmental disabilities by changing some of the everyday words to make it more difficult.

Stand in a circle and name three positions:

Hands in air = CAT

Hands on waist = DOG

Hands on thighs = FISH

Practice each motion a few times.

Then try: Hands on FISH

Right hand on FISH, left hand on DOG

Right hand on CAT, left hand on DOG

Now give directions without doing them yourself. Complicate them by adding standing one

leg, legs together, legs apart, etc.

Discuss:

1. How the students succeeded, but the exercise took a long time and lots of concentration.
2. What helped them to succeed?
3. How did they feel?

Learning Disabilities- Writing

Source: Girl Scouts of Colorado (A United Way Agency), Celebrating Diversity: Disability Awareness Activities

A learning disability occurs when a person has problems processing information in order to perform tasks which are generally related to learning. Sometimes a learning disability shows up in the way people write. This activity will help girls understand how it feels to know how something should look, but somewhere between the brain and the pencil, the information gets mixed up.

Have each student place a piece of paper on her forehead and write her name on the paper. Discuss the amount of concentration and extra time required, the “look” of the final product, and how this exercise made them feel.

Some of the students will write their name backwards. Talk about how they felt when they saw what they had done. Point out that students who wrote backwards did not realize, at the time, that they were doing so.

Variation: Hold the paper to your forehead with the hand you usually write with. Write with the other hand. First write the word “zonker.” Turn the page over and write your name.

Understanding Friends Supply List and Description of Experiential Activities

Catherine Faherty, Asheville TEACCH Center. A program to educate children about differences and to foster empathy(<http://teacch.com/educational-approaches/understanding-friends>)

Activities

For a group of 25-30 students; the following are descriptions of four different centers you can use. I recommend that you choose only three of the following at any one time, to keep the program within a realistic time-frame (45-60 minutes).

Fine Motor Activity

8 pairs of large cloth garden gloves

8 sets of shoestrings and beads, each in a small tub

8 sets of hardware (nut, bolt, and washer), each in a small tub Table with 8 chairs

Each child wears the gloves and tries to string beads and assemble hardware.

Hint: For K-1 students, have them just wear one glove and use large beads.

Visual Activity

8 pairs of safety goggles

Jar of petroleum jelly (to smear on lenses of goggles) or sandpaper to scratch lens

8 pencils and pads of lined paper

Books at grade level

Table with 8 chairs

Each child wear goggles (with obstructed view because of petroleum jelly or scratched lenses).

Try to write sentences on the lines and read the print in a book.

Hint: Do not let children take off goggles until they are done.

Perceptual and Sensory (Tactile) Activities

Roll of masking tape and binoculars:

Place a length of tape on the floor and have children walk on the line. Have each child hold the binoculars on their eyes, backwards. This causes perception to be distorted.

Several strips of yarn, 4-feet in length:

Have child jump rope using the yarn, instead of a rope. This causes the feeling of distorted perception of the weight of the "rope".

Garden glove with Velcro sewn on to inside of fingers and palm; and

A large handful of lambs-wool or a feather duster:

You wear the scratchy glove and hold the soft feathers or wool. While children are participating in the above activities, walk by and touch a bare arm. Simulates unpredictable sensation on the skin (either too scratchy or uncomfortably soft!)

Attention and Sensory (Auditory) Activity

8 pairs of headphones hooked up to a Listening Station

Cassette tape of static-noise or noisy crowd sounds

Worksheets at slightly higher grade level - requires concentration

8 pencils

Table with 8 chairs

Students wear headphones and have to listen to noises in their ears. They must complete the worksheets within a given time. Simulates difficulty focusing on work while not being able to filter out distractions.

SUGGESTED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES ABOUT DISABILITIES

There are many resources available from libraries and Web sites about individuals with disabilities. This list is intended as a starting point for children, youth, families, and others as they learn more about differing abilities. Please add to it as you discover additional resources and then please share your selected titles with others.

Pre-K & Elementary	
Title	Author
<i>A Season of Secrets</i>	Allison Cragin Herzig & Jane Lawrence Mali
<i>A Young Man's Dance</i>	Laurie Lazzaro Knowlton
<i>Adam and the Magic Marble</i>	Adam and Carol Buehrens
<i>Andy Finds a Turtle</i>	Nan Holcomb
<i>Anna Joins In</i>	Katrin Arnold
<i>Brian's Bird</i>	Patricia Anne Davis
<i>Brothers and Sisters</i>	Laura Dwight
<i>Can't You Be Still?</i>	Sarah Yates
<i>Dad, Jackie, and Me</i>	Myron Uhlberg
<i>Dancing with Katya</i>	Dori Chaconas
<i>Dear Santa, Please Come to the 19th Floor</i>	Yin & Chris Soentpiet
<i>Fair and Square</i>	Nan Holcomb
<i>Featherless/Desplumado: Story/Cuento</i>	Juan Felipe Herrera
<i>Hi I'm Adam</i>	Adam Buehrens
<i>I'm Like You You're Like Mer</i>	Cindy Gainer
<i>Kathy's Hats: A Story of Hope</i>	Trudy Krisher
<i>Keeping Up with Roo</i>	Glenn, Sharlee
<i>Knockin' on Wood</i>	Lynne Barasch
<i>Learning Disabilities and the Don't Give Up Kid</i>	Jeanne Gehret
<i>Little Trees</i>	Joyce C. Mills, Ph.D.
<i>Looking Out for Sarah</i>	Glenna Lang
<i>Luna and the Big Blur</i>	Shirley Day
<i>Making of My Special Hand: Madison's Story</i>	Jamee Riggio
<i>Mandy Sue Day</i>	Roberta Karim
<i>Margaret's Moves</i>	Bernice Rabe
<i>Moses Goes to a Concert</i>	Isaac Millman
<i>My Friend Ben</i>	Wanda Gilberts Kachur
<i>My Pal, Victor/Mi Amigo, Victor</i>	Diane Gonzales Bertrand
<i>Rainbow Joe and Me</i>	Maria Diaz Strom
<i>Sarah and Puffle</i>	Linnea Mulder
<i>Sarah's Surprise</i>	Nan Holcomb
<i>Screaming Kind of Day</i>	Rachna Gilmore

<i>Shelley: The Hyperactive Turtle</i>	Deborah M. Moss
<i>Sosu's Call</i>	Meshack Asare
<i>The Deaf Musicians</i>	Pete and Paul DuBois Jacobs Seeger
<i>The Flying Fingers Club</i>	Jean F. Andrews
<i>The Flying Fingers Club</i>	Jean F. Andrews
<i>The Hickory Chair</i>	Lisa Rowe Fraustino
<i>The Printer</i>	Myron Uhlberg
<i>The Sound of Colors: A Journey of the Imagination</i>	Jimmy Liao
<i>We Can Do It!</i>	Laura Dwight
<i>Zoom!</i>	Robert N Munsch
Middle School & Older	
<i>A Mango-Shaped Space</i>	Wendy Mass
<i>Al Capone Does My Shirts</i>	Gennifer Choldenko
<i>Are You Alone on Purpose?</i>	Nancy Werlin
<i>Becoming Naomi Leon</i>	Pam Munoz Ryan
<i>Ben, King of the River</i>	David Gifaldi
<i>Can You Feel the Thunder?</i>	Lynn E. McElfresh
<i>Chuck Close: Up Close</i>	Jan Greenberg
<i>Do You Remember the Color Blue?</i>	Sally Hobart Alexander
<i>Emily Good as Gold</i>	Susan Goldman Rubin
<i>Extraordinary People with Disabilities</i>	Deborah Kent and Kathryn A. Quinlan
<i>Gentle's Holler: A Novel</i>	Kerry Madden
<i>Granny Torrelli Makes Soup</i>	Sharon Creech
<i>Harry Sue</i>	Sue Stauffacher
<i>Iron Horse: Lou Gehrig in His Time</i>	Ray Robinson
<i>Nothing Wrong with a Three-Legged Dog</i>	Graham McNamee
<i>One-Handed Catch</i>	M. J. Auch,
<i>Probably Still Nick Swansen</i>	Virginia Euwer Wolff
<i>Rules</i>	Cynthia Lord
<i>Singing Hands</i>	Delia Ray
<i>Tell Me How the Wind Sounds</i>	Leslie D. Guccione
<i>Tending to Grace. Knopf</i>	Kimberly Newton Fusco
<i>The Next-Door Dogs</i>	Colby Rodowsky
<i>The Sound of Colors: A Journey of the Imagination</i>	Jimmy Liao
<i>The Storyteller's Beads</i>	Jane Kurtz
<i>Tiger's Fall</i>	Molly Bang
<i>Views from Our Shoes: Growing Up with a Brother or Sister with Special Needs</i>	Donald Meyer, Ed.
<i>What Would Joey Do?</i>	Jack Gantos
<i>Wish on a Unicorn</i>	Karen Hesse
<i>World at Her Fingertips: The Story of Helen Keller</i>	Joan Dash

For Young Adult Readers	
<i>A Small White Scar</i>	K. A. Nuzum
<i>Accidents of Nature</i>	Harriet McBryde Johnson
<i>Blind Sighted</i>	Peter Moore
<i>Inside Out</i>	Terry Trueman
<i>Invisible</i>	Pete Hautman
<i>Louis Braille: A Touch of Genius</i>	C. Michael Mellor
<i>My Thirteenth Winter: A Memoir</i>	Samantha Abeel
<i>Small Steps</i>	Louis Sachar
<i>So B. It</i>	Sarah Weeks
<i>Stoner & Spaz</i>	Ronald Koertge
<i>Stuck in Neutral</i>	Terry Trueman
<i>Things Not Seen</i>	Andrew Clements
<i>Under the Wolf, Under the Dog</i>	Adam Rapp

Websites and Additional Resources

Accessible Arts, Inc.

Accessible Arts offers programming focused on educating professionals and families about the need for access to the arts for children with disabilities and ways to meet those needs.

www.accessiblearts.org

Action for Access – Missouri History Museum

This website provides national information about the disability rights movement, raising awareness, and activities for children, parents and teachers. It also has Missouri specific information about Missourians with disabilities including videos in which they share their personal stories.

<http://www.actionforaccess.mohistory.org/>

ADA Signing Ceremony

This on-line video documents the speech given by President George H. W. Bush when he signed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) into law on July 26, 1990. The film is re-released on the Internet to increase awareness of the ADA.

<http://www.ada.gov/videogallery.htm#adasigningcaptioned>

Anti-defamation League

Their web site contains anti-bias lesson plans and resources for K–12 educators. It promotes equal treatment and equal access for persons with disabilities and provides the following resources.

Lesson 1: *Getting to Know People with Physical Disabilities* (Grades K–2)

Lesson 2: *Experiencing Hearing Disability through Music* (Grades 2–4)

Lesson 3: *Seeing the World through the Hands of People with a Visual Disability* (Grades 4–6)

Lesson 4: *Understanding Learning Differences* (Grade 6–9)

Lesson 5: *History of the Disability Rights Movement* (Grades 10–12)

There are also a number of resources listed that include, but are not limited to, “Assessing Your School Environment for Access to People with Disabilities,” “Evaluating Children’s Books that Address Disability,” “Communication Guidelines on Disability,” and “Famous People with Disabilities.”

http://www.adl.org/education/curriculum_connections/fall_2005/

British Red Cross

This web site contains a program entitled “Class act: Jet ski challenge.” This site contains lesson plans based on a man named Graham Hicks who enjoys extreme sports. Initially, the lesson gets students thinking about risk taking and encourages them to imagine what it might be like to be someone else. As the story develops and students find out that the initial scenario really happened, the discussion moves to the topic of disability. This resource is divided into three phases. Each phase provides nuggets of information for discussion and reflection and encourages students to think creatively. There are several optional activities that can be completed during the lesson or as homework. This program is designed for 7- to 14-year-olds but may also be used with older students.

<http://www.redcross.org.uk/standard.asp?id=73621>

Center on Human Policy’s Disability Studies for Teachers

This web site contains lesson plans and materials designed to help teachers integrate disability studies into social studies, history, literature, and related subjects in grades 6–12. The plans and materials also can be adapted for use in postsecondary education. Each lesson plan contains the following elements: grade level, subjects, overview of lesson plan, standards, objectives, questions to consider, resources and materials, and activities and procedures. You may also access “Differentiated Instruction,” which provides ideas on how the lesson plans can be adapted to meet diverse learning needs.

Unit 1—Introduction to Disability includes

Lesson 1: *The Meaning of Disability*

Lesson 2: *What’s in a Name?*

Lesson 3: *The U.S. Constitution and Disability Laws*

Unit 2—Deaf Education

Lesson 1: Religion and Deaf Education: The Contract Between Clerc and Gallaudet

Unit 3—A Woman’s Crusade: Dorothea Dix

Lesson 1: *Dorothea Dix: Reform in Massachusetts*

Lesson 2: *A Woman’s Crusade: Dorothea Dix*

Lesson 3: *The Duties of Governments: Dix vs. Pierce*

Lesson 4: *Out of Jails into Asylums: The Mission of Dorothea Dix*

Lesson 5: *Exposés in Different Eras: The Works of Dorothea Dix and Burton Blatt*

Unit 4—Freak Shows

Lesson 1: *The Father of Lavish Advertising: P.T. Barnum*

Lesson 2: *General Tom Thumb: Star or Spectacle?*

Lesson 3: *A Woman’s Story: The Autobiography of Mrs. Tom Thumb*

Unit 5—Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Conscientious Objectors in World War II

Lesson 1: *Conscience and Public Service*

Lesson 2: *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*

Lesson 3: *Making a Difference*

Unit 6—Deaf Culture and Diversity

Lesson 1: *American Deaf Culture: A History of Language*

Lesson 2: *American Deaf Culture: Deaf Art*

Unit 7—Intelligence Testing

Lesson 1: *The Testing of the Feeble-minded Immigrants*

Lesson 2: *Lippmann vs. The Testers: Can Intelligence Be Measured?*

Unit 8—Eugenics

Lesson 1: *Eugenics in the Hospital: The Death of the Bollinger Baby*

Lesson 2: *Three Generations of Imbeciles... Eugenic Sterilization in America*

Lesson 3: *American Influences on Eugenics in Nazi Germany*

Unit 9—Social Model of Disability

Lesson 1: *Johnny Can't Play: The Charity Model of Disability*

Lesson 2: *To Help the Unfortunate: Benevolence and American Charities*

<http://www.disabilitystudiesforteachers.org/>

Disability History Museum

This website provides a robust collection of pictures and artifacts from disability history. It has a searchable library, education curricula, and museum exhibits. These programs are designed to foster research and study about the historical experiences of people with disabilities and their communities.

www.disabilitymuseum.org

Disability Rights Course

This self-paced web course provides an overview of disability rights laws. The course takes approximately 2 hours to complete and includes real life scenarios, quizzes and a final exam.

<http://www.DisabilityRightsCourse.org>

Disability Social History Project

The Disability History Project is a community history project which provides information about heroes in the disability movement, a disability history timeline, and related information.

<http://www.disabilityhistory.org/index.html>

Education for Disability and Gender Equity (EDGE)

This web site is specifically made for high school students. There is a Teacher's Guide and lessons include plans, activities, resources, notable people, before and after guides, and a self-test. The goal is to show interesting facts and ideas about sciences and humanities looking at people with disabilities.

<http://www.disabilityhistory.org/dwa/edge/curriculum/>

Gallaudet University

This web site offers "History through Deaf Eyes" with information and pictures related to the history of people with deafness. It also offers a link for ordering a PBS documentary, "Through Deaf Eyes," and the book *Through Deaf Eyes: A Photographic History of an American Community*, as well as a poster set.

http://www.gallaudet.edu/history_through_deaf_eyes.html

Good Golly, Miss Molly: A Family's Transition Story

Molly was placed in the Marshall Habilitation Center in 1951 as a child. She lived most of her life on the campus and then at age 63, Molly moved to the community. This video follows her and her family through the transition process.

<http://www.youtube.com/user/MissouriDDCouncil>

I'm Tyler

Tyler is a typical high school student who happens to have cerebral palsy and some other challenges. He has taken on a mission to education the world about Ability Awareness.

www.imtyler.org

It's Our Story

This online, fully accessible database contains a history of the disability community designed to educate users about the disability experience and empower them to take ownership of their history and become storytellers.

<http://www.itsourstory.org> and <http://www.youtube.com/user/itsourstoryproject>

Missouri Disability Portal

This is the main online portal for disability information hosted by the Governor's Council on Disability.

<http://www.mo.gov/disability/>

Museum of disAbility History

This website provides extensive supports for teaching disability history. There is a whole section on teacher resources, curriculum, timelines, and great activities. The best part is... it is very interactive!

www.museumofdisability.org

http://www.museumofdisability.org/teachers_resources.asp (agree to terms and click downloads)

National Consortium on Leadership and Disability for Youth

This online guide is designed to assist youth with and without disabilities to learn about the rich history of people with disabilities.

<http://www.nclcd-youth.info/index.php?id=61>

National Public Radio: Beyond Affliction the Disability History Project

This project offers an in depth look into disability history and the civil rights movement for individuals with disabilities.

http://www.npr.org/programs/disability/ba_shows.dir/index_sh.html

Public Broadcasting Corporation

The Arthur web site contains online games and activities that can be printed and used in the classroom, including, but not limited to:

Marina's Guide to Braille

Talking and Learning with Sight

Signing Create Your Own Captions

Braille Key

Fingerspelling

Reflections and Projects

Braille Name Tag

Word Puzzle

Cool Tools

<http://pbskids.org/arthur/index.html>

ReadWriteThink

A partnership of the International Reading Association, National Council of Teachers of English, and Verizon Foundation, this web site offers lesson plans with student-ready materials, including ones focused on disability issues. In one plan (*Inclusive Stories: Teaching About Disabilities With Picture Books*) students choose a disability to research and then create a picture book about the disability.

<http://www.readwritethink.org/>

The Disability Rights & Independent Living Movement-Berkeley

This website contains rich collection of primary sources exploring the social and political history of the disability movement from the 1960s to the present and includes related projects on artists with disabilities and the Self-Advocacy Movement. The website has over 100 oral histories with leaders and shapers of the disability rights and independent living movement from the 1960s onward and an extensive archive of personal papers of activists and records of key organizations.

<http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/collections/drilm/index.html>

The Disability Rights Movement (The Smithsonian)

This web site has an entire exhibit dedicated to the disability rights movement including topics such as The Movement, Dissent, Technology, Touchable Objects, and a special exhibit section called Hey Kids! It is rich with pictures and embedded videos.

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/disabilityrights/welcome.html>

Tolerance.org

This website was developed by the Southern Poverty Law Center to host a variety of resources and lesson plans to promote diversity. Several activities focus on disability rights and disability awareness, and additional lessons on this site explore related issues. Go to the Classroom Activities tab and search on “disability”.

<http://www.tolerance.org/activities>

VSA – The International Organization on Arts and Disability

This website has several programs for disability and history awareness. The Express Diversity! resource guide contains teacher materials to provide 12–20 hours of art activities for the “non-art” teacher. Art activities range from creative writing to visual arts to drama and are the basis of the resource guide lesson plans. Express Diversity! is available in alternative formats. The Missouri VSA website is also provided as another resource

<http://www.studioc2.com/vsastatic/x594.html> and <http://www.vsamissouri.org/>

Yes I Can Curriculum

These materials were developed at the University of Minnesota’s Institute on Community Inclusion (ICI). The curriculum includes 20 lessons to be presented in weekly classes of 45–60 minutes. Although some lessons can be completed within one class period, many require multiple sessions. ICI recommends that the program be offered over an academic year to allow sufficient time for

development of partner relationships and acquisition of skills and knowledge.

Lesson 1: *Orientation*

Lesson 2: *Introductions*

Lesson 3: *A New Way of Thinking*

Lesson 4: *How We're Alike*

Lesson 5: *Myths and Misconceptions*

Lesson 6: *Quality-of-Life Issues*

Lesson 7: *Understanding Friendships*

Lesson 8: *Developing Communication Skills*

Lesson 9: *Characteristics and Needs of Persons with Autism and Mental Retardation*

Lesson 10: *Characteristics and Needs of Persons with Physical and Other Disabilities*

Lesson 11: *Enhancing Sensitivity*

Lesson 12: *Everyone's a Winner*

Lesson 13: *Being a Team Member*

Lesson 14: *Legal and Human Rights*

Lesson 15: *Being an Advocate*

Lesson 16: *Self-Determination and Self-Advocacy*

Lesson 17: *Person-Centered Social Inclusion Planning*

Lesson 18: *Making a Difference*

Lesson 19: *"Yes I Can" Review*

Lesson 20: *Planning the "Yes I Can" Celebration*

<http://ici.umn.edu/yesican/>

Youth Organizing

YO! connects, organizes and educates youth with disabilities! YO! gives youth leadership opportunities, social networks, resources and more. YO! is for youth with disabilities to be PROUD of who we are and what we can achieve!

<http://www.yodisabledproud.org/organize/disability-history.php>

Community Contacts

The following links provide contact information for community organizations that are resources for speakers and local disability awareness activities.

Missouri Centers for Independent Living

<http://www.mosilc.org/CIL.htm> - provides a list of centers and contact information

Missouri Association of County Developmental Disabilities Services

<http://macdds.org/county-board/> - provides a map with links to contact information for county boards

People First of Missouri

<http://www.missouripeoplefirst.org/?catid=208> – provides a map with links to community chapters