

## Primary Sources

### Books

Longmore, Paul K., and Lauri Umansky. *The New Disability History: American Perspectives*. New York: New York UP, 2001. Print.

This book is split into fourteen essays written by disability rights leaders. The essays describe specific aspects of disability history and why the history of people with disabilities must be understood so that they may attain equality in society today. The essays expose the discrimination and inequality faced by people with disabilities and explore the stigmas regarding disability. The book was helpful to my research in showing me the wide range of reasons for which the Americans with Disabilities Act was a necessary and monumental piece of legislation for American society.

### Interviews

Farley, Douglas. "Interview on the Americans with Disabilities Act." E-mail interview. 12 May. 2015.

I conducted an email interview with Douglas Farley, who is the director of the Museum of DisABILITY History. He explained how the legacy of the Americans with Disabilities Act stems from the leadership that created it. Mr. Farley also wrote of the progress that still needs to occur in order for Americans with disabilities to be fully included and accepted in society.

Frieden, Lex. "Interview on the Americans with Disabilities Act." E-mail interview. 1 Apr. 2015.

I conducted an email interview with Lex Frieden, an activist for the Americans with Disabilities Act who testified before Congress multiple times throughout the drafting process of the ADA and helped to organize social movements for the bill. Frieden's remarks on how the ADA has impacted his own life as well as his analysis of the different sources of leadership of the ADA were helpful to my understanding of the role of the National Council on Disability in the ADA and the effects that the ADA has had on people with disabilities like Frieden.

Harkin, Sen. Tom. "Interview on the Americans with Disabilities Act" E-mail interview. 6 Apr. 2015.

I conducted an email interview with Senator Tom Harkin on April 6, 2015. Senator Harkin provided analysis into what the nature of the relationship was between the different sources of leadership of the ADA. He explained the difficulties of working with a large variety of people, all of which had specific interests and motives. Senator Harkin also gave insight into the significance of the ADA and its origins in the leadership of the disability rights community. The interview was invaluable in providing me with a better understanding of the type of leadership required from legislators like Senator Harkin and where the idea and

drive to create the ADA came from. I used quotes from this interview throughout my website.

Mayerson, Arlene. "Interview on the Americans with Disabilities Act." E-mail interview. 11 Mar. 2015.

I conducted an email interview with Arlene Mayerson, the Directing Attorney for the Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund (DREDF). Mayerson gave insight into the specific details of the legislation and which parts of it proved to be most troublesome to work out with the legislators and legal experts. Mayerson also provided analysis into how social movements shaped the ADA by connecting and working with the legislators involved with creating the bill.

Sununu, John H. "Interview with John H. Sununu (06/2000)." Interview by James S. Young, Sid Milkis, Erwin Hargrove, Tarek E. Masoud, John Karaagac, James H. McCall, and Philip Zelikow. *The Miller Center*. 2015 Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, 2000. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

This interview with President H.W. Bush's Chief of Staff, John Sununu, gives a different perspective than Senator Harkin and Kennedy's recollections on how disputes over the ADA were solved. Sununu explains that through careful negotiations, the issues in the provisions of the ADA were resolved. The interview is useful to my research in providing another perspective on how the drafting process of the ADA worked. The webpage where this interview was found also contains a photograph of Sununu. This photograph is used on the "Legislation" and "Opposition" pages of my website.

## **Journal Articles**

Frieden, Lex. "Roots of the Movement That Produced the ADA." *Houston Law Review* (2015): 131-41. 2015. Web. 4 May 2015.

This article by Lex Frieden, a leader of disability rights causes, evaluates the origins and development of the social movements and organizations that eventually formed the foundation for the passage of the ADA. The explanations of how organizations joined with each other to form coalitions and propel the disability rights movement to the national spectrum were helpful to my understanding of how the leadership of the ADA created its legacy and continues to contribute to that legacy today. I quoted the article throughout my website to demonstrate the significance of community organization and centralized leadership through disability and civil rights organizations for the legacy of the ADA.

## **Newspaper Articles**

Harkin, Sen. Tom. "Americans with Disabilities Act at 20: A Nation Transformed." *The Huffington Post*. HPMG News, 26 July 2010. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.

Senator Harkin wrote this article to reflect on the progress that the Americans with Disabilities Act has created in its 20 years of existence. Senator Harkin commends the work of the disability rights community and legislators who continue to advocate for issues relating to enforcement of the law, and explains that the ADA's continued legacy is made possible by such leaders. The article is helpful to my research in that it highlights on the legacy of the Act and how far-reaching it was for changing the landscape and society of the United States. I used quotes from the article on the "Legacy" pages of my website.

## Photographs

*ADA Handicap Ramps. Wheelchair Ramps. Express Ramps.* Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This image of a handicap ramp demonstrates how the ramps are designed and where they are installed. I used the photo on the "Title II and Title III" pages of my website to show one of the accommodations public facilities are required to have as part of Title II of the ADA.

*Braille ADA Compliance Signs.* Digital images. *ADA Braille Signs. Custom Signs.* Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

These digital images are of ADA compliance signs that include braille. They indicate handicapped-accessible facilities and accommodations like elevators and restrooms. I used these photos on the "Title II and Title III" pages of my website to demonstrate that these now-common signs originated with Title II of the ADA.

*Braille on the Drive-Thru ATM.* 2012. *Blind Film Critic.* Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This is an image of an ATM with modifications to assist visually impaired people in using it. I used this photograph on the "Title II and Title III" page of my website to show one of the types of public accommodations provided to visually impaired people by the ADA.

*Closed Captioning Information.* Digital image. *Charter Communications.* 2013 Charter Communications, Web. 14 Apr. 2015.

This digital image shows an example of how close captioning works on television or computer screens. I used this image on the "Title IV and Title V" page of my website to demonstrate how this well-known technological function became normal and necessary with the ADA.

*Closed Captioning Logo.* Digital image. *Caption Max.* Caption Max. Web. 14 Apr. 2015.

This image depicts the closed captioning logo. I used this image on the "Title IV and Title V" page of my website to demonstrate one of the major changes the ADA brought to American homes by bringing accessibility on television, movies, and computer functions for hearing-impaired people.

*Disabled American Veterans Logo.* Digital image. *Badges, Wings, & Other Military Insignia.* Military Graphics. Web. 17 Apr. 2015.

This digital image is the logo for disabled American veterans. I used the image on the "Need for Legislation" page of my website to demonstrate the attention given to certain groups of people with disabilities and the impact of World War II on public perception of disabilities.

Disabled Child In a Classroom. Digital image. *Performing Disability Histories*. Leeds. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

A photo from the 1960s or 70s (exact date unknown) shows a disabled child in a classroom with a fellow student. I used this photo on the "Need for Legislation" page to demonstrate what classroom conditions and learning opportunities were like for disabled children before the ADA and other significant legislation prohibiting discrimination based on disability in education.

*Discrimination Diaries*. It's Our Story, Connecticut. *It's Our Story*. Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

People with disabilities created "discrimination diaries" to recount the daily experiences of prejudice and injustice they endured. These journals brought the discrimination faced by people with disabilities to the public's attention and made the need for a comprehensive bill become more evident. I used photos of these journals on the "Social Movements" page to demonstrate one of the ways that people with disabilities made their struggles visible to the public. I also used it as a way to show some of the types of discrimination faced by people with disabilities, and how engrained prejudice against people with disabilities was in society at the time.

Gannon, Matt. *Arthur Campbell, Jr. at the Signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act at the White House, 1990*. 1990. Washington D.C. *American Documentary: True Lives*. Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

A photo of disability rights activist Arthur Campbell Jr. depicts him in his wheelchair, which holds a sign that says, "If I can't do it--it ain't worth doing." This photograph demonstrates the personal experiences and stories each protester brought to the social movements for the ADA. The different experiences of discrimination of people with disabilities strengthened the movement for the ADA by demonstrating the overarching limitations of an inaccessible, exclusive society. I used this photograph on the "Social Movements" page.

*Lex Frieden and Colleagues from NCD Explain the Concept of the Americans with Disabilities Act to Legislators and Staff Members*. 1989. Washington D.C. *United Spinal Association*. Web. 12 Apr. 2015.

This photograph shows activist leader Lex Frieden and colleagues from the National Conference on Disability speaking with legislators and members of President H.W. Bush's administration. I used the photograph on the "Opposition" page of my website to demonstrate how meetings between legislators and members of the disability rights community were necessary to propel the ADA through negotiations by overcoming misunderstandings and financial or legal issues.

*Making Mass Transit Accessible to the Masses*. 2012. Philadelphia. *Metro: For Transit & Motorcoach Business*. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This image shows the types of accommodations on a SEPTA vehicle in Philadelphia. These types of accommodations were mandated by Title II of the ADA and are continually advanced and changed as technological improvements progress. I used this photo on the "Title II and Title III" page of my website to show the differing accommodations instated on modes of public transportation.

1968. Founder Eunice Kennedy Shriver with Special Olympics Participants at the First Special Olympics International Games in 1968, Chicago. *Special Olympics*. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This photo shows the founder of the Special Olympics, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, with participating athletes at the first annual international games in 1968. I used this photo on the "1960s-80s: A Crossroads for Society" page of my website to demonstrate how earlier events and leaders contributed to the disability rights cause by increasing visibility for people with disabilities and bringing national attention to their capabilities as well as their needs.

Olin, Tom. *ADA Legacy Project Photos*. 1988-1990. Dell Jewish Community Center, Washington D.C. *The Disability Social History Project*. Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

Social documentarian Tom Olin's photographs of various demonstrations and protests carried out by the disability rights community highlight the role of people with disabilities in the creation of the ADA. The photos show the different types of demonstrations that were held while capturing their immense significance. I used these photos throughout the website and sourced to their various locations on different websites documenting the ADA and its social movement.

*Protesters Ride with Justin Dart Jr. and Max Starkloff in a St. Louis March through the Streets*. 1989. Max and Colleen Starkloff-Starkloff Disability Institute. *Missouri History Museum*. Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

A photo of Justin Dart Jr. and Max Starkloff, two leaders of social movements for the ADA, leading protesters through the streets of St. Louis. The photo is helpful in showing the geographical span of the demonstrations held in favor of the ADA as well as in showing the types of activism of different leaders of the ADA. I used this photo on the "Social Movements" page of my website.

Reed, Jason. *U.S. Senator Ted Kennedy Reacts after President Barack Obama Signed H.R. 1388, the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act in 2009*. 2009. *Reuters*. Web.

I used this photo of Senator Ted Kennedy on the "Legislators" page.

*Requirements for Pools and Spas*. Access New England. *New England ADA*. Web. 13

Apr. 2015.

This is a photo of a ramp for handicap access to a pool. I used this photo on the "Title II and Title III" page of my website to show one of the standards public facilities must comply with. This particular photo shows how city facilities fall under the jurisdiction of "public facilities," so they must adhere to ADA standards as well.

*Restroom Signs - ADA Braille Signs.* Digital image. *Compliance Signs.* Compliance Signs, Inc. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This is an image of a sign for a handicapped-accessible public restroom. I used this image on the "Title II and Title III" page to show one of the many signs that was created to label adherence to standards set by the ADA.

*Senator Dole (right) with Justin Dart, Jr. and Tony Coehlo.* 1989. Washington D.C.

*Access Living.* Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

This photograph depicts disability rights leader Justin Dart Jr. with Senator Bob Dole and Tony Coehlo working together. The photograph demonstrates the differing origins and professions of the leaders of the ADA, with some being lawmakers, others being people with disabilities, and still others being lobbyists, legal experts, and other forms of activists. I used this photo on the "Leadership" and "Coalition" pages of my website.

*Sign Language Interpreting Service.* Digital image. *Total Source for Hearing-Loss and Access.* United Way Partner Agency. Web. 14 Apr. 2015.

This image shows a sign language interpreter during a public speech. I used this image on the "Title IV and Title V" page of my website to demonstrate one of the services that is often offered for hearing-impaired people as a result of Title V of the ADA.

The Americans with Disabilities Act Logo. Digital image. *Lehigh Valley Center for Independent Living.* 2012 Lehigh Valley Center for Independent Living. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This webpage contains one of the popular logos representing the Americans with Disabilities Act and the scope of its provisions. I used this logo on the "Home" page of my website to capture the far-reaching nature of the legislation.

Tusler, Anthony. *The 504 Protest in San Francisco – outside the Building.* 1977. San Francisco. *Disability Visibility Project.* Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

The photographs by Anthony Tusler of the "504 Occupation" and other demonstrations carried out by people with disabilities give insight into how the methods of protest used by ADA supporters were developed and how the disability rights community became leaders in the movement for the ADA. I used one of the photos on the "1960s-80s: A Crossroads For Society" page.

Vershen, Roger. *ADA Signs*. Digital image. *Identifont*. Identifont. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.  
This image consists of an array of the various signs and symbols used to indicate ADA accommodations in public places. I used this image on the "Title II and Title III" page of my website to show the various signs that exist in all public places that many people may have become immune to noticing due to their normalcy today. This is one of the many ways that the ADA goes unnoticed by many but makes a profound difference for those with disabilities.

## Videos (Or Audio Recordings)

Bush, George H.W., perf. *Remarks on the Signing of the Americans with Disabilities Act (July 26, 1990)*. George H.W. Bush. Rec. 26 July 1990. 1990. *The Miller Center*. Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

This audio recording of President George H.W. Bush's remarks at the signing ceremony of the Americans with Disabilities Act highlights on the leadership that achieved the ADA and the legacy it promises with its groundbreaking contents. President H.W. Bush's speech speaks of a brighter future for people with disabilities and for all citizens, and inclusivity in education, the workplace, public services, and the rest of mainstream society. I used a clip of this audio on the "The Passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act" page of my website.

Gross, Zoe. "Harkin Chats with Intern About ADA Generation; Workplace Accommodations." Interview by Tom Harkin. *YouTube*. YouTube, 27 July 2012. Web. 23 Dec. 2014.

This video from Senator Harkin's YouTube channel shows Senator Harkin's intern, Zoe Gross, who has autism, explaining the accommodations she receives to help her function normally as an employee. The video is helpful for understanding how the ADA has made employment opportunities more available and attainable for people with disabilities. I used a clip of the video on the "Title I" subpage to explain what types of accommodations are made for employees with disabilities and how they help people with disabilities attain equal opportunities in employment.

*24 Years of the Americans with Disabilities Act*. Perf. President Barack Obama. *The White House YouTube Channel*. Youtube, 25 July 2014. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

In this video, President Barack Obama recognizes the combined efforts and leadership that led to the ADA and the legacy that it has created. He also reminds Americans of the need for continued attention to the rights of people with disabilities. I used a clip of this video on the "Legacy" page of my website.

## Secondary and Primary Embedded in Secondary

### Books

Nielsen, Kim E. *A Disability History of the United States*. Boston: Beacon, 2012. Print.

Nielsen's book provides a comprehensive overview of the issues facing people with disabilities and the struggle to attain disability rights throughout the history of the United States. The perspective into disability rights movements of the past and earlier legislation for disability rights is helpful for understanding the legacy of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the leaders who progressed its creation throughout history. I used quotes from the book on the "Legacy" pages of my website.

O'Brien, Ruth. *Voices from the Edge: Narratives about the Americans with Disabilities Act*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2004. Print.

Ruth O'Brien's book analyzes the intent and effects of the Americans with Disabilities Act and provides insight into how the Americans with Disabilities Act has changed the landscape of the United States as well as the daily lives of people with disabilities. The book also evaluates the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms of the ADA and analyzes instances where the ADA has failed to provide equality in access to people with disabilities. I used quotes from this book on several pages of my website, particularly in the "The Legislation" pages.

Pelka, Fred. *What We Have Done: An Oral History of the Disability Rights Movement*. Amherst: U of Massachusetts, 2012. Print.

This book includes insight from various participants in the disability rights movement. It also contains analysis of the effectiveness of the social movement for disability rights. It emphasizes on the activism and leadership of people with disabilities and their role in the ADA. The narratives by Lex Frieden and Arlene Mayerson were particularly helpful to me in understanding the relationships between activists and legislators, and how legal experts and lobbyists also played a role in the ADA. I used quotes from this book throughout my whole website.

### Image Galleries

"ADAPT Image Galleries: Tom Olin." *ADAPT: Free Our People!* ADAPT. Web. 11 May 2015.

ADAPT is a disability rights organization that participated in the social movements that led to the ADA and continues to contribute to the progress of people with disabilities today in society through legal advocacy and community organizing. This image gallery contains many photographs by Tom Olin documenting the various demonstrations leading up to the passage of the ADA. These photos are helpful in showing the magnitude of marches, sit-ins, and other



demonstrations as well as their impact. I used the ADAPT logo from this website photos from this gallery throughout my website.

"Civil Rights, Disability Rights: Image Gallery." *Everybody: An Artifact History of Disability in America*. Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Web. 19 May 2015.

This gallery contains images of buttons used to portray messages of the disability rights community to the public and photographs of people participating in marches and other demonstrations for disability rights reform. I used these images throughout my website to show the different aspects of the disability rights movement and the different ways in which its messages were conveyed.

Olin, Tom. "Disability History Museum Library." *Disability History Museum*. Straight Ahead Pictures, Inc. Web. 13 May 2015.

This webpage is an online gallery documenting various stages of disability history in the United States. I browsed through the images to gain a better understanding of the conditions people of all kinds of disabilities faced prior to the ADA and how social movements formed to contribute to the ADA. The images are by several contributors but I mostly used those taken by Tom Olin in my website. I used photographs from this gallery throughout my website and on the header of my website.

## Interviews

Foner, Eric. "Eric Foner: Rewriting American History: An Interview with Jonah Raskin." Interview by Jonah Raskin. *Sonoma State University*. The California State University. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

This interview conducted by professor of communication studies Jonah Raskin with historian Eric Foner includes a section on the significance of the 1960s and particularly the social movements of the 1960s. Foner's analysis of this time period was helpful to my understanding of how other civil rights movements contributed and led to disability rights movements and the recognition of disability rights as civil rights. I used a quote from this interview on the "1960s-80s: A Crossroads for Society" page of my website.

"Interview with Gallaudet University President I. King Jordan." Interview by Chet Cooper and Dr. I. King Jordan. *Ability Magazine*. Ability Magazine. Web. An interview with the president of Gallaudet University, a university for hearing-impaired students, gives insight into how opportunities can be increased and equality achieved in education and employment for people with disabilities. Additionally, Dr. I. King Jordan explains how disability rights agendas are furthered on an international scale by describing global conferences and reform. The interview is helpful for understanding the resources and assistance that people with disabilities require from educational institutions to succeed in both educational and employment settings.

## Journal and Scholarly Articles

"A Brief History of the Disability Rights Movement." *The Anti-Defamation League Archives*. 2005 Anti-Defamation League, 2005. Web. 14 Apr. 2015.

An article published by the Anti-Defamation League details the history of the treatment of people with disabilities as well as the disability rights legislation created before the ADA in the United States. The article was helpful in providing a timeline of events and particularly legislation leading up to the ADA and analyzing how earlier legislation was limited by its scope and ambiguous language. I used a quote from this article on the "Need for Legislation" page of my website.

Berkowitz, Edward D. "A Historical Preface to the Americans with Disabilities Act." *Journal of Policy History* 6.01 (1994): 96-119. *Cambridge Journals Online*. Web. 23 Dec. 2014.

This journal article explains the process of drafting the legislation and the various obstacles faced by lawmakers in this process. Business interests were opposed to the financial implications of the bill, and members of President H.W. Bush's administration were concerned with appeasing these interests and ensuring that the bill would fit within the administration's agenda and objectives. The article was helpful to me in understanding the roots of the opposition for the bill as well as how they were resolved. I used quotes from this article on the "Opposition" page of my website.

Colker, Ruth. "ADA Title III: A Fragile Compromise." *Berkeley Journal of Employment & Labor Law* 21.377 (2000): 377-412. *Social Science Research Network*. Web. 20 Dec. 2014.

This journal article explains Title III of the ADA in depth. Colker analyzes the careful negotiations and compromises that went into its creation and the different groups and people Title III had to appease. The article also explains opposition from businesses, which was helpful to me in learning about the sources and nature of opposition to the ADA.

Cone, Kitty. "Short History of the 504 Sit in." *Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund*. DREDF. Web. 16 Apr. 2015.

An article written by Kitty Cone of the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund details how Section 504 became a highly controversial and nationally known issue. It also analyzes the impact of the language and objectives of Section 504 on later legislation and the impact of the demonstrations and organizing that occurred within the disability rights community as Section 504 was stalled in Congress. The article has an image of a button urging citizens to support Section 504. I used this photo on the "1960s-80s: A Crossroads for Society" page of my website.

Donnelly, Lara. "National Expert on Disability Rights Law to Speak in Presidential Lecture Series." *Wright State Newsroom*. Wright State University, 7 Oct. 2011. Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

This article is about disability rights activist and expert on disability rights law Arlene Mayerson. The article was helpful in giving insight into Mayerson's role in the ADA and her continued advocacy for enforcing the law and working towards equality for people with disabilities in society. The article also contains a photo of Mayerson, which is used on the "Interviews" page of my website.

Fleischer, Doris J., and Frieda Zames. "Disability Rights: The Overlooked Civil Rights Issue." *Disability Studies Quarterly* 25.4 (2005). 2005. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

This journal article explains how people with disabilities were largely excluded from civil rights movements and resulting legislation. It is helpful to my research in that it explores the harmful effects of the invisibility that people with disabilities faced by explaining stigmas. This helped me to understand why it was significant that disability rights became classified as civil rights, and what impact this had on the creation of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Mayerson, Arlene. "The History of Americans with Disabilities Act." *Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund*. DREDF, 1992. Web. 19 Mar. 2015.

Legal expert and disability rights activist Arlene Mayerson offers a perspective into the relationships between citizen activists, organizations like DREDF, legal experts, lobbyists, lawmakers, and the other important leaders of the ADA. It was helpful to my research to see how Section 504 and the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 were catalysts to the introduction of the ADA. It was also helpful to gain insight into the specific roles of different leaders in the movement for the ADA. I used quotes from this article in several pages on my website. The logo at the top of this page, for the Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund (DREDF) is used on the "Citizen Activists and Organizations" page as a part of the explanation of such organization's significance in the ADA.

Picker, Les. "Consequences of the Americans With Disabilities Act." National Bureau of Economic Research. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

This research article analyzes the economic effects of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The ADA was incredibly wide-reaching and it impacted the way in which public infrastructure is built, buildings are equipped, and so on. The article is helpful in understanding why businesses were opposed to the ADA, and how some of that opposition has been dealt with in the carrying out of the requirements set for accessibility and accommodation.

Shannon, Jeff. "The Promised Land Will Be Wheelchair-Accessible." *Roger Ebert: Demanders*. Ebert Digital LLC, 20 Oct. 2011. Web. 13 Apr. 2015.

An article by Jeff Shannon details the significance of the documentary "Lives Worth Living" for disability visibility. It also analyzes the progress made for people with disabilities since the ADA and reflects on the need for leadership for the improvement of enforcement mechanisms of the ADA. The article also contains several photographs of people with disabilities (and a few photos of legislators) participating in demonstrations, testifying before Congress, and being interviewed for press. I used the photos of Senator Kennedy and Justin Dart Jr. on the "Coalition" page of my website to demonstrate the equally important role of different sources of leadership in the ADA.

## **Newspaper and Blog Articles**

Ayala, Christine. "Texas Advocate Helped Mold Americans with Disabilities Act." *The Texas Tribune*. The Texas Tribune, 28 Feb. 2015. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This article explains the discrimination that Lex Frieden encountered as he attempted to receive a post-secondary education. The article gives insight into how Frieden played a role in the ADA and his influence on legislators working on the bill. The article also contains a photo of Frieden taken by Todd Wiseman. I used this photograph on the "Citizen Activists and Organizations" page of my website.

Basu, Rekha. "Harkin Displayed Character, Courage without Compromise." *The Des Moines Register*. Rick Green, 21 Dec. 2014. Web. 24 Dec. 2014.

This newspaper article reflects on Senator Harkin's career of advocating for the underrepresented and marginalized people of society. Basu gives insight into Senator Harkin's strengths as a politician and his ability to negotiate without compromising his objectives for legislation. The article was helpful to my research in explaining where Senator Harkin gained the courage and inspiration to advocate for people with disabilities from and how his abilities as a politician guided the ADA.

Boatman, Mark. "Senator Tom Harkin: Champion of Disability Rights." *New Mobility: The Magazine for Active Wheelchair Users*. New Mobility Magazine, 1 Apr. 2013. Web. 23 Dec. 2014.

This online article explains the immense importance of Senator Harkin's leadership on disability rights issues. His personal background shaped his political beliefs to advocate for the needs of the underrepresented, and he worked tirelessly to achieve the ADA and further the rights of people with disabilities throughout his career. The article was helpful for understanding what kind of leadership was required by politicians and particularly legislators in the movement to create the ADA.

Carlson, Tiffany. "6 Instances of Discrimination People with Disabilities Face Every Day." *The Huffington Post: Impact*. TheHuffingtonPost.com, 27 Dec. 2013. Web.

16 Apr. 2015.

This Huffington Post article details the ways that people with disabilities still experience discrimination and alienation in society today. In describing the stigmas and the various ways they manifest in the lives of people with disabilities, the article was helpful to me in recognizing the failures or limitations of disability rights legislation in eliminating societal barriers.

Eaton, William J. "Disabled Persons Rally, Crawl Up Capitol Steps : Congress: Scores Protest Delays in Passage of Rights Legislation. The Logjam in the House Is Expected to Break Soon." *Los Angeles Times*. 2014 Los Angeles Times, 13 Mar. 1990. Web. 20 Dec. 2014.

This news article from the day after the Capitol Crawl gives insight into what American society was like at the time just before the Act was passed and what impact the demonstrations carried out by disability rights activists had on it and on the legislators drafting and voting on the bill. I used quotes from the article on the "Capitol Crawl" page.

Hohmann, James. "*Democratic Party Leaders Had Hoped That Harkin Would Seek Another Term.*" 2014. Associated Press. Politico. Web.

An article about Senator Tom Harkin's retirement also contains an Associated Press photo of Harkin. I used this photograph on the "Legislators" page.

Joachim, David S. "Computer Technology Opens a World of Work to Disabled People." *The New York Times*. The New York Times Company, 28 Feb. 2006. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This article describes how people with disabilities are affected by technological developments and how they enable employers to comply and go beyond the requirements that the ADA sets. I used the picture of Steven Singley, a quadriplegic, working at a desk with accommodations taken by George Frey on the "Legacy" page of my website.

Laird, Rox. "Harkin Looks Back as He Says Farewell." *The Des Moines Register*. Gannett Company, 19 Oct. 2014. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

This newspaper article explains Senator Harkin's career and achievements as an elected official. The article cites the need for legislators like Harkin who will continue to advocate for the needs and rights of people with disabilities. The article also gives insight into Harkin's legacy and his astute political abilities, which is helpful for understanding how Harkin carried out negotiations throughout the process of creating the Americans with Disabilities Act. The article also contains a photo of Harkin speaking about the rights of people with disabilities in a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee speaking about the rights of people with disabilities from 2012, with credit given to Getty Images. I used this photo on the "Leadership" page of my website.

Meyer, Jeremy P. "DPS Aims to Make Charter Schools More Diverse." *The Denver Post: Denver and the West*. The Denver Post, 26 Oct. 2009. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This article describes policies regarding students with disabilities and the need for implementation mechanisms preventing any discrimination against students with disabilities. I used the photograph from the webpage of Cal Crum, a student with cerebral palsy, taken by John Prieto on the "Legacy" page of my website.

Milligan, Susan. "A Towering Record, Painstakingly Built." *Boston.com*. The Boston Globe, 20 Feb. 2009. Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

This article gives a broad overview of Senator Ted Kennedy's achievements and his strengths in brokering deals in the Senate. The article is helpful to my research in that Senator Ted Kennedy's abilities to compromise without budging on certain aspects of legislation were essential to the ADA in the form that it was passed in.

Morton, Joseph. "Rights of Disabled Still Fueling Fire of Soon-to-Retire Tom Harkin." *Omaha.com*. 2014 Omaha.com, 6 July 2014. Web. 21 Dec. 2014.

This article highlights on Senator Harkin's legacy of leading the cause for disability rights legislation and the need for leadership in the Senate to continue the advocacy for disability rights. The article is helpful for understanding the relationships between disability activists and lawmakers and the importance of lawmakers who take the time to listen to their constituent's needs and who have the courage to stand up for underrepresented groups of people.

Nelson, Andrew J. "Tom Harkin's Brother Fueled His ADA Determination." *Omaha.com*. Omaha.com, 21 July 2013. Web. 20 Dec. 2014.

This article explains Senator Harkin's background and how it has affected his career and particularly his work on the ADA. Senator Harkin's brother was born with spinal meningitis and Harkin witnessed firsthand the discrimination and difficulties his brother faced. Harkin felt compelled to create change for his brother and the thousands of other disabled Americans, and this sentiment drove him to work tirelessly on the ADA.

"Remembering an Infamous New York Institution." *NPR*. Disqus, 7 Mar. 2008. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This NPR story documents the unjust treatment that people received at the Willowbrook Institution for Mentally Ill Children. The inhumane treatment of the residents as well as the discriminatory nature of the institution serve as evidence of the need for legislation mandating the rights of people with disabilities. The webpage also contains a photo of patients at the Institution in January 1972 taken

by Bill Pierce of Time Life Pictures/Getty Images. I used this photo on the “The Need for Disability Rights Legislation” page of my website.

Thompson, Kimberley. “Disability Rights History: Supporting 504.” *Sunrise Community*. Sunrise Community, Inc, 5 Apr. 2013. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This article describes the significance of the Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Section 504 was legislation that was supposed to prevent discrimination against people with disabilities, Due to the lack of enforcement mechanisms; Section 504 did not serve its purpose. This resulted in numerous protests and the organization of the disability rights community to stage large-scale demonstrations, which carried into the demonstrations for the ADA. I used several photos from this webpage on the subpages of the “Leaders” page and on the “Social Movements” page of my website.

Totenberg, Nina. "Kennedy Remembered As Civil Rights Champion." *National Public Radio*. Disqus, 27 Aug. 2009. Web. 19 Dec. 2014.

This transcript of a radio story explains Senator Kennedy’s legacy as an elected official and his strengths as a politician. It is helpful to my research in that it shows how Senator Kennedy’s leadership was both similar and different to that of Senator Harkin’s and other key leaders of the ADA. The transcript also gives insight into how Kennedy’s work in other areas of civil rights impacted his work in disability rights.

## Videos

*Lives Worth Living*. Dir. Eric Neudel. Perf. Fred Fay, Ed Roberts. PBS Independent Lens, 2011. DVD.

This documentary covers disability history in the United States and features several people with disabilities, disability rights activists, legislators, and legal experts. In including how the history of disability rights led to the ADA while also including narratives of the various leaders of the movement, the connections of the Americans with Disabilities Act with the theme of leadership and legacy become more clear. I used a clip of this documentary on the "Capitol Crawl" page.

## Webpages

"About CCD." *Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities*. Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities. Web. 25 Mar. 2015.

The Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD) is a coalition of organizations that provides leadership in the creation legislation and other forms of reform that provide progress in the objective of integrating individuals with disabilities into mainstream society. The CCD was a source of legal experts in the

drafting of the ADA as well as lobbyists. I used the logo from the website on the "Citizen Activists and Organizations" page of my website.

"ADA Accommodations and Provisions." *ADA.gov*. Department of Justice, 2001. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This webpage contains several explanations and details about the provisions and accommodations mandated by the ADA. It includes updates and developments in the regulations set by each title of the act. It contains several links to other sources describing the specific provisions of the ADA as they have been changed and updated over time. It also contains several photographs of signs and symbols, diagrams with measurements, and other visual representations of the regulations and how they appear in public facilities and other places the ADA applies to. I used several of these images throughout the "Legislation" subpages of my website to demonstrate the ways that the ADA impacts the landscape of the United States and creates accessibility.

"Americans with Disabilities Act." *U.S. Department of Transportation*. Federal Transit Administration. Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

This webpage contains information about Title II as it pertains to transportation accessibility and accommodations that was helpful to my understanding of the Title. It also contained an image of a handicapped man boarding a bus with a ramp, which I used on the "The Legislation Page" and the "Title II and Title III" page.

"Arlene Mayerson: Recent Appearances." *C-Span*. National Cable Satellite Corporation, 27 Jan. 2003. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This webpage contains archived videos of the Directing Attorney of DREDF, Arlene Mayerson, testifying before Congress on behalf of the disability rights community. These videos were helpful for understanding how the advocacy for people with disabilities must be continued in order for the provisions of the ADA to be carried out. The page also contains screenshots of the videos of Mayerson. I used one of these photographs on the "Citizen Activists and Organizations" page of my website.

"Center For Independent Living Blog." *Center For Independent Living*. Center for Independent Living. Web. 23 Mar. 2015.

The website for the Center for Independent Living (CIL) contains information about their historical involvement in disability rights and their current work for people with disabilities. I used the "About" and "History" pages on this website to evaluate its role in the Americans with Disabilities Act and its continued advocacy for people with disabilities. This particular organization, as well as other independent living organizations, was involved in the legal aspects of drafting the ADA and in the organization of social demonstrations. The CIL now



focuses on eliminating the various barriers that prevent people with disabilities from achieving full inclusion in society. I also used the logo from this website on the "Citizen Activists and Organizations" page of my website.

"Discrimination/ADA Rights." *Equip for Equality*. Equip for Equality Chicago. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This webpage contains information about the provisions and accommodations mandated in the ADA. It provides useful information for people with disabilities, employers, and other people and institutions affected by the ADA regarding guidelines on complying with the ADA and the rights guaranteed to people with disabilities by the ADA. I used photographs of people with disabilities and various accommodations for their needs in public places from this webpage on the "Legacy" page and subpages of the "Legislation" page of my website.

"Information and Technical Assistance on the Americans with Disabilities Act."

*ADA.gov*. Department of Justice. Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

The United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division offers a guide to each title of the Americans with Disabilities Act. This was helpful to me in understanding the specific requirements laid out in each section as well as the intentions of each section of the bill. I used quotes from this on each of the "The Legislation" pages on my website. The webpage also contained photographs of various devices and accommodations provided to people with disabilities as mandated by the ADA. I used these photographs on the subpages of the "Legislation" page of my website.

"Making Print Accessible." *NCBI: Working for People with Sight Loss*. NCBI Group. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This webpage contains information about the various services and accommodations that can be provided to people with sight loss to enable them to have access to resources such as books and other text types. Many of these accommodations are ones that the ADA requires employers and educational institutions to provide to people with sight loss. I used photos from this website on the "Legacy" page of my website.

Nuckles, Kim P. "Title V: Miscellaneous." *West Virginia State Americans with Disabilities Act*. State of West Virginia. Web. 14 May 2015.

This webpage gives a concise breakdown of Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act. It explains how the title is mostly concerned with enforcement mechanisms and clarifying the role of federal and state agencies in ensuring that the ADA's provisions are carried out as appropriate in individual states. I quoted a portion of this webpage on the "Title IV and V" page of my website to clarify the objectives of Title V and their significance for the continued enforcement of the ADA.

"Protests/Activism." *Action for Access*. Missouri History Museum. Web. 12 May 2015.

This webpage examines the impact of social movements on public policy. It describes how bringing awareness to the disability community was significant to propelling the movement forward and achieving significant changes in policy regarding people with disabilities. The webpage also contains two images I used on my website--one is of a woman in a wheelchair holding a sign that reads, "Fix the system, not me!" (this is credited to the Max and Colleen Starkloff-Starkloff Disability Institute and used on the "Social Movements" page of my website) and another that depicts a group of people in wheelchairs in front of a Greyhound bus protesting its inaccessibility (this image is used on the header of my website).

"Public Notice: Americans with Disabilities Act." *City of Miami Americans with Disabilities Act*. 2011 City of Miami. Web. 15 May 2015.

This webpage contains information about how the city of Miami complies with ADA standards. I used this website to gain an understanding of how the ADA affects individual cities and states. I also used the blue ADA logo from this webpage on the homepage of my website to demonstrate the various areas of disability the ADA covers and to remind readers of how the ADA surrounds Americans everyday with the familiar blue ADA signs seen throughout the country.

"Rights and Responsibilities: History of Disability Rights." *SDDL: Teaching All Students*. Center on Disability Studies. Web. 3 May 2015.

This webpage contains an explanation of the motives of organizers of the disability rights movement of the 1960s and beyond. Organizers sought to eliminate both "physical and attitudinal barriers" preventing the advancement of people with disabilities in society. The webpage also contains three photos by Tom Olin of various events of the movement. I used these photos throughout my website to demonstrate the growth of the movement and its tactics and achievements.

"Rights Under Section 504." *The Galvin Group: Opening Doors to Opportunity*. Galvin Group LLC. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This webpage contains analysis of the significance for Section 504 in setting the precedent for future disability rights legislation. The webpage also likens the protests for Section 504 to anti-war protests and civil rights demonstrations, demonstrating the significance of the mobilization of the disability rights community. The page contains two images of protestors in Washington D.C. in 1977 protesting the stalling of Section 504. I used these images on the "1960s-80s: A Crossroads for Society" page of my website to exhibit the magnitude and nature of the protests against the stalling of Section 504.

Shapiro, Joseph. "Climbing Society's Mountains--The Disability Rights Movement Arrives." *The Alicia Patterson Foundation*. Alicia Patterson Foundation, 12 Apr. 2011. Web. 2 May 2015.

This article by Joseph Shapiro documents the significance of disability rights leaders Bob Kafka and Randy Jennings in the overall progress of people with disabilities in society. The article analyzes how the movement united people with disabilities and their allies despite other differences. The article contains various photographs of the Capitol Crawl and marches that occurred during the push for the ADA. I used these images on the "Capitol Crawl" and "Social Movements" pages of my website.

"The Collection: Attorney General of the United States (1988-1991)." *The Dick Thornburgh Papers*. University of Pittsburgh. Web. 29 Mar. 2015.

This webpage contains information about Dick Thornburgh's career as Attorney General of the United States during President George H.W. Bush's time in office. I used a photograph of Thornburgh from this webpage on the "Opposition" page of my website.

"The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights." *The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights*. The Leadership Conference Education Fund. Web. 22 Mar. 2015.

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights is a coalition with over 200 national organizations that advocate for the civil and human rights of people in the United States. The coalition of organizations was significant to the progress of the ADA in that it reinforced the fact that disability rights are civil rights, which made the legislation seem more necessary and urgent. The coalition also helped to organize demonstrations and lobbied for the ADA. I used the "About" and "Our History" pages of the website to gain knowledge on what the Conference's role was in the ADA and in other civil rights movements. I also used the logo from the website on the "Citizen Activists and Organizations" page of my website.

United States. Library of Congress. United States Copyright Office. *Summary: S.933 101<sup>st</sup> Congress (1989-1990)*. Washington D.C.: Library of Congress, 1990. *Library of Congress*. Web. 22 Dec. 2014.

This summary of the Americans with Disabilities Act is helpful for understanding the various provisions of each of the titles of the ADA and understanding the extent to which this bill changed infrastructure and society. It contains explanations of the legalities of the ADA, which are important to understand when analyzing the impact of the legislation.