

**Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement**

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p align="center">1400's</p> <p>The Christian church vacillates between support of wife beating and encouraging husbands to be more compassionate and using moderation in their punishments of their wives. Friar Cherbubino, writes <i>Rules of Marriage</i>, in support of wife beating.</p>	
<p align="center">1405</p> <p>Christine de Pizan, accuses men of cruelty and beating their wives in <i>The Book of the City of Ladies</i> and writes about women's basic humanity and treatment in marriage for women.</p>	
<p align="center">1427</p> <p>Bernard of Siena suggests that his male parishioners "exercise a little restraint and treat their wives with as much mercy as they would their hens and pigs."</p>	
<p align="center">1500's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Hale, sets the tradition of non-recognition of marital rape, stating when women married, they "gave themselves to their husbands" in contract, and could not withdraw that consent until they divorced. • Abbe de Brantome asks, "but however great the authority of the husband may be, what sense is there for him to be allowed to kill his wife?" • Early settlers in America base their laws on old English common-law that explicitly permits wife-beating for correctional purposes, allowing the husband to whip his wife only with a switch no bigger than his thumb. 	<p align="center">1500</p> <p>Girolamo Cardano was the first physician to recognize the ability of the deaf to reason.</p>
<p align="center">Late 1500's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the reign of Ivan the Terrible in Russia, the State Church issues a Household Ordinance that describes when and how a man might most effectively beat his wife. He is allowed to kill a wife for disciplinary purposes. A half a century later, when a Russian woman kills her husband, her punishment is to be buried alive with only her head above the ground, and left to die. • In England, "the Golden Age of the Rod" is used against women 	<p align="center">1508</p> <p>Gotz von Berlichingen, German mercenary knight, lost his right arm in battle and had two prosthetic iron hands made for himself, each joint could be moved independently by setting with the sound hand and relaxed by a release and springs.</p> <p align="center">1575</p> <p>Lasso, a Spanish lawyer, concluded that those who learn to speak are no longer dumb and should have rights to progeniture.</p>

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
and children who are taught that it is their sacred duty to obey the man of the house. Violence against wives is encouraged throughout this time.	
	1616 G. Bonifacio published a treatise discussing sign language, "Of The Art of Signs."
	1696 Pieter Andriannszoon Verduyn (verduin), a Dutch Surgeon, introduces the first non-locking, below knee prosthesis.
1721 A German trial transcript documents lesbian violence. The women are on trial for lesbianism when domestic violence is revealed. The defendant is sentenced to death. The codefendant receives 3 years in jail and is then banished, not because she was the victim, but because she was "simple-minded.	1755 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heinicke establishes first oral school for the deaf i in Germany • Charles Michel Abbe del' Epee establishes first free school for the deaf in Paris
	1760 Thomas Braidwood opened first school for the deaf in England.
	1777 Arnoldi, a German pastor, believed education of the deaf should begin as early as four years.
	1784 Abba Silvestri opened first school for the deaf in Italy in Rome.
1792 In Mary Wollstonecraft's <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Women</i> , she seeks kinder treatment by husbands and lovers.	1790 In Paris, Pinel unshackles people with mental illnesses.
	1805 Rush's <i>Medical Inquiries and Observations</i> is the first modern attempt to explain mental disorders.
	1815 Thomas H. Gallaudet went to Europe to seek methods to teach the deaf and returned the next year with Laurent Clerc, a Deaf Frenchman
	1817 The American School for the Deaf is founded in Hartford; it is the first school for disabled children anywhere in the western hemisphere.
1824	

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
A decision by the Mississippi Supreme Court, allows a husband to administer only "moderate chastisement in cases of emergency. . ."	
1829	
In England, a husband's absolute power of chastisement is abolished.	
1845	1848
Sweden passes an Inheritance Law that gives women and men equal inheritance rights.	The Perkins Institution, in Boston 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.
1857	1859
A Massachusetts court is the first to recognize the spousal rape exemption, relying solely on Lord Hale's statement recognizing in dictum that marriage to the victim was a defense to rape.	Charles Darwin publishes his controversial book <i>The Origin of the Species</i> .
1861	1864
John Stuart Mill writes <i>The Subjection of Women</i> , but waits 8 years to publish it because he did not think the public was ready to accept his essay.	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.
1866	
The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is formed. It predates the founding of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (est.1875) and both predate any organization aimed at preventing cruelty to women.	
1867	
A man in North Carolina is acquitted of giving his wife three licks with a switch about the size of one of his fingers, but smaller than his thumb. The appellate court upheld the acquittal because the court should "not interfere with family government in trifling cases."	
1868	
The Treaty of 1868 is negotiated between General Sherman and the Navajos. General Sherman insists that the Navajos select male leaders, stripping women of their ability to participate in decision making, destroying traditional relationships and concentrates power in the hands of male leaders. "Anglo" paternalism and patriarchy are	

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
introduced to Navajo men who learn several "traditions" i.e. robbing women of economic and political power, and wife-beating.	
1871	
Alabama is the first state to rescind the legal right of men to beat their wives. Massachusetts also declares wife beating illegal.	
1874	
The "finger-switch" rule is disavowed when the Supreme Court of North Carolina rules that "the husband has no right to chastise his wife under any circumstances;" it went on to say "If no permanent injury has been inflicted, nor malice, cruelty nor dangerous violence shown by the husband, it is better to draw the curtain, shut out the public gaze and leave the parties to forget and forgive."	
1878	
Francis Power Cobbe publishes <i>Wife Torture in England</i> , denounces the treatment of wives in Liverpool's "Kicking District." Documenting 6,000 of the most brutal assaults on women over a 3 year period who had been maimed, blinded, trampled, burned and murdered. She presented a theory that abuse continues because of the belief that a man's wife is his property. Her concerns are moved forward by male parliamentarians and the Matrimonial Causes Act is passed, which allows victims of violence to obtain a legal separation from the husband; entitles them custody of the children; and to retain earnings and property. This order can only be obtained if the husband has been convicted of aggravated assault and the court considers her in grave danger.	
1880's	
In England, the law is changed to allow a wife who had been habitually beaten by her husband to the point of "endangering her life" to separate from him, but cannot divorce him.	
1882	
Maryland is the first state to pass a law that makes wife-beating a crime, punishable by 40 lashes or a year in jail.	
1886	

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
A lower court in North Carolina, declares that a criminal indictment cannot be brought against a husband unless the battery is so great as to result in permanent injury, endanger life and limb, or be malicious beyond all reasonable bounds.	
1890 North Carolina Supreme Court removes the last of the restrictions on a husband's liability and prohibits a husband from committing even a slight assault upon his wife.	
1894 The right to administer moderate chastisement is overruled in Mississippi.	
1895 The Married Women's Property Act (England) makes conviction for assault sufficient grounds for divorce.	
<p style="text-align: center;">Late 1800's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts begin to show signs that they might hold husbands responsible and found guilty of marital rape. In 1899, a Louisiana court condemns a husband's participation in the rape of his wife by a third party. With Queen Victoria's ascension to the English throne, lawmakers enact reforms regarding women; wives can no longer be kept under lock and key, life threatening beatings are grounds for divorce, and wives and daughters cannot be sold into prostitution. 	1883 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.
1905 In Texas, a husband is convicted of assault with the intent to commit rape; the appellate court overturns the conviction by essentially restating Lord Hale's rule of immunity.	
1911 The first family court is created in Buffalo, NY.	1912 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Kallikak Family</i> by Henry H. Goddard proposed that disability was linked to immorality and alleged that both were tied to genetics. It advanced the agenda of the eugenics movement. A pamphlet called <i>The Threat of the Feeble Minded</i> created a climate of hysteria allowing for massive human rights abuses of

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	people with disabilities, including institutionalization and forced sterilization.
1914 The first adult psychiatric clinic is directly linked to a court in Chicago. Professionals believe that domestic relations courts will better solve family problems in a setting of discussion and reconciliation, beginning the systematic official diversion and exclusion of violence against wives from the criminal justice system.	
1917 Bolsheviks give Soviet women full political power and legal equality and assure them access to all economic and cultural areas of Russian society.	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.
1919 Swedish and American women obtain the right to vote.	
1921 In Sweden, marriage legislation gives women legal independence and equal rights as parents.	
1924 A French court rules that a husband does not have the right to beat his wife.	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."
1920's & 1930's Psychoanalysis develops a myth of female masochism into its conception of the normal female psychology. It is argued that women derive sexual gratification from the violence they experience.	1927 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Buck v. Bell, the Supreme Court ruled that forced sterilization of people with disabilities was not a violation of their constitutional rights. By the 1970's, over 60,000 disabled people were sterilized without their consent,. • The U.S. Supreme Court upheld Virginia's eugenic laws. Oliver Wendell Holmes equated sterilization to vaccination. Twenty-seven states began wholesale sterilization of "undesirables."
1936 In Russia, the concept of marriage as a contract between two free and equal people is challenged and reversed and the Communist Party conducts a vigorous campaign to remind women of their place	1935 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League for the Physically Handicapped in New York City was formed to protest discrimination by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Members of the League held a sit-in at the

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
in the home, and the restoration of the "traditional family."	<p>Home Relief Bureau for nine days and a weekend sit-in at the WPA headquarters. These actions led to the creation of 1500 jobs in New York City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and 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's	1940
Political workers in China call the women to the village square to testify ("speak bitterness") to the crimes committed against them. The women speak of oppression, being sold as concubines, being raped and beaten, leading to the formation of women's associations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Federation of the Blind was formed in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, was the first cross-disability national political organization.
	1940-1944
	In Germany, 908 patients were transferred from an institution for retarded and chronically ill to the euthanasia installation at Eglfing-Haar to be gassed.
	1941
	Hitler suspended the Aktion T4 program that killed nearly 100,000 people. But euthanasia using drugs and starvation continued.
	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. Rehabilitation medicine became a new medical specialty.
1945	1945
A California statute states, "Any husband who willfully inflicts upon his wife corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, and any person	President Harry Truman signed PL-176 creating an annual National Employ the Handicapped Week.

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>who willfully inflicts upon any child any cruel and inhumane corporal punishments or injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a felony. In San Jose a Judge, dismisses charges against a husband accused of murdering his wife, ruling that the California wife-abuse law is unconstitutional and discriminates on the basis of sex.</p>	
	1946
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, exposing the abusive conditions at these facilities and became an impetus toward deinstitutionalization.
	1947
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week was held in Washington, D.C. • The Paralyzed Veterans of America was organized.
	1948
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Paraplegia Foundation, is founded and takes 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 &1960's	1950
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civil rights, anti-war and black liberation movements challenge the country, laying a foundation for the feminist movement. • Women being killed by abusive husbands is rarely recognized for what it is. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criminal justice system conceives of crisis intervention as a human program to aid police, courts, and victims. • Arrest is inappropriate for solving the complex social and psychological problems demonstrated in these "family squabbles." Police officers become counselor and mediators trained in the skills of crisis intervention. Couples can then be referred to the appropriate social or psychiatric agency. By the time the battered women's movement develops, family courts and psychiatric and social work approaches reduce these criminal assaults to problems of individual or social pathology. 	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 Employ 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Supreme Court in <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> 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. • Director of the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, authorized funds for more than 100 university-based rehabilitation-related programs. • Social Security Act of 1935 was amended by PL 83-761 to include a freeze provision for workers who were forced by disability to leave the workforce. This protected their benefits by freezing their retirement benefits at their pre-disability level.
	1956
	Social Security Amendments of 1956 created the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) program for disabled workers aged 50 to 64.
	1958
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Amendments of 1958 extended Social Security Disability Insurance benefits to dependents of disabled workers.

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Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rehabilitation Gazette</i>, 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Kennedy appointed a special President's Panel on Mental Retardation. • The American National Standard Institute, Inc. (ANSI) published <i>American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped</i>.
1962	1962
In New York, domestic violence cases are transferred from Criminal Court to Family Court where only civil procedures apply. The husband never faces the harsher penalties he would suffer if found guilty in Criminal Court for assaulting a stranger.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	1963
Betty Friedan authors <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> . It captures the discontent of a whole generation of middle class women who are struggling between aspirations for fulfillment and an ideology that assigns them to the home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 thereto 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

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Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	<p>public and private nonprofit community mental health centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Carolina passed the first statewide architectural access code.
<p style="text-align: center;">1964</p> <p>An article in the Archives of General Psychiatry written by Snell, Rosenwald, and Robey suggests that battered wives are like the wives of alcoholics, and that these wives have a masochistic need that their husbands' aggression fulfills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1964</p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1965</p> <p>Congress passes laws prohibiting discrimination against women in employment and requiring equal pay for equal work. The traditional marriage contract, however, remains legally intact in America.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1965</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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.
<p style="text-align: center;">1966</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beating, as cruel and inhumane treatment, becomes grounds for divorce in New York, but the plaintiff must establish that a "sufficient" number of beatings have taken place. • A study in Chicago reveals that from September 1965 to March 1966, 46.1% of the major crimes perpetrated against women took place in the home and that police response to domestic disturbance calls exceeded total response for murder, rape, aggravated assault, and other service crimes. • Every state except Hawaii has passed child abuse report laws. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1966</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President's Committee on Mental Retardation was established by President Johnson. • <i>Christmas in Purgatory</i> by Burton Blatt and Fred Kaplan documented conditions at state institutions for people with developmental disabilities.
<p style="text-align: center;">1967</p> <p>The state of Maine opens one of the first shelters in the United</p>	

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Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
States.	
1968 The Harris poll interviews 1,176 American adults in October and find that 1/5 approve of slapping one's spouse on "appropriate occasions."	1968 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Late 1960's & Early 1970's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The killing of a wife, sister, or mother by a man upholding his "male honor" is made a serious offense in Italy. • Feminism develops into two major branches, women's rights feminism like NOW, and a women's liberation movement exemplified by socialist feminist and radical feminist groups. The women's liberation movement, by claiming that what goes on in the privacy of people's homes is deeply political, sets the stage for the battered women's movement. The emerging movement details the conditions of daily life that allow women to call themselves battered. Women's hotlines and crisis centers provide a context for battered women to speak out and seek help. The feminist movement emphasizes egalitarianism and participatory organizational models. • References to male violence in the family are made in several women's liberation anthologies none contains articles on rape. The anti-rape movement emerges a couple of years later. • In Chicago, married battered women who leave their husbands are denied welfare due to their husbands' income. • NOW organizes more than 300 local and state rape task forces. • Chicago Women Against Rape forms. • Scotland and Iran make wife-beating illegal. 	
1970 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "We will not be beaten" becomes the mantra of women across the country organizing to end domestic violence. A grassroots organizing effort begins, transforming public consciousness and 	1970 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>women's lives. The common belief within the movement is that women face brutality from their husbands and indifference from social institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Richmond, CA police department is the first in the nation to make domestic crisis intervention training part of its in-service training, and the first to train all of its police officers. • In Tokyo, Japan a group of feminists is on the alert for situations where women are victimized by men. They march into the offices of the perpetrators wearing pink helmets, carrying placards that read "We will not condone the tyranny of the husband." If the man is there, they will shout at him through bullhorns for all to hear. If he is not there, they will demand that the company executives justify why they hired such a "heel." • The index of the Journal of Marriage and the Family includes a reference to "violence." None existed from 1939 to present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rolling Quads was started by Ed Roberts at U C Berkeley. • 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. • The Physically Disabled Students Program (PDSP) was founded 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.
<p style="text-align: center;">1971</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Advocates in Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN is among the first groups to develop from a woman's consciousness raising group. • In Philadelphia, one of the first feminist self-help groups, Women in Transition, forms, providing services for divorced or separated women, battered wives and single mothers. • The Bay Area Women Against Rape forms in California to provide support to rape victims and combat their "criminal" treatment in the legal system. • New York Radical Feminists hold a speakout and conference on rape. • Susan Griffin authors Rape - The All-American Crime, breaking the silence of terror and shame, and articulates a theory that rape is an act of aggression. • Erin Prizzey establishes an "advice center" in London where women and their children come together and meet their peers, escape loneliness and discuss mutual issues. This center 	<p style="text-align: center;">1971</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Center for Law and the Handicapped was founded at the University of Notre Dame, becoming the first legal advocacy center for people with disabilities in the U. S. • The U.S. District Court, Middle District of Alabama decided 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.

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>develops into Chiswick Women's Aid, also known as the Battered Wives' center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copenhagen's first shelter, Kvindehuset (The Women's House), is opened by the Red Stockings, the Danish Women's Liberation organization. 	
1972	1972
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Center for Women Policy Studies is founded to identify, analyze and propose solutions to problems related to the status of women. • Joyce N. Ruiz files suit against the police in Sacramento, CA charging that they had refused to enforce a court order against her estranged husband, but the case was dismissed. • The San Jose Police Department is sued on behalf of Ruth Bunnell for wrongful death due to police negligence. Ruth called the police requesting assistance but was refused. Ruth's husband killed her. In the year prior to her death, she called the police 29 times complaining about the violent acts her ex-husband committed against her and her daughters. • The first emergency rape crisis line opens in Washington, D.C. • In Kansas City, MO, police receive 46,137 domestic disturbance calls, 82% of the total calls for that year. • James Bannon, Commander of the Detroit police department, describes how 4,600 battered women's cases "disappeared" as they moved through the criminal justice system in Detroit. Only 300 cases went to trial. • Haven House, a shelter in Pasadena, CA, is the first to receive a government contract. • Rainbow Retreat, one of the earliest battered women's shelters, opens in Phoenix, AZ. • Women's Advocates (Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN) moves to a 1 bedroom apartment to offer minimal shelter services. • Informal networks between women convey information, strategies, and support. Friendships among women from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 that the District of Columbia could not exclude disabled children from the public schools. • The U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, struck down various state laws used to exclude disabled children from the public schools. • Social Security Amendments of 1972 created the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. • 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 Hedinger file suit against the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to incorporate accessibility into their design for a new, multibillion-dollar subway system in

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>Carbondale, IL and Pittsburgh influence the founding of the Pittsburgh women's center. 5Pittsburgh's Women's Center South begins in the home of Ellen Berliner. A shelter opens in April 1974.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The July issue of Ms. Magazine reports in the "No Comment" section an ad for a bowling alley in Michigan, which reads "Have some fun. Beat your wife tonight. Then celebrate with some good food and drink with your friends." • From 1968 to 1973, the crime of rape increased 62% nationwide. • Interval House, Toronto's first refuge house, opens. Transition House, Vancouver's first refuge house, opens 	<p>Washington, D.C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Network Against Psychiatric Assault was organized in San Francisco. • In New York, parents of residents at the Willow Brook State School in Staten Island, New York filed suit to end the appalling conditions at that institution. • 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. • 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.
1973-1974	1973
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the several thousand domestic violence cases proceeding through the Bureau of Family Relations of the San Francisco District Attorney's Office, only 8 lead to a formal complaint and prosecution. • Al-Anon members who are battered women organize a shelter in Harrisburg, PA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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	1974
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term "battered women" is still not a part of the public's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Disabled Women's Coalition was founded at the University of

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>vocabulary. Writings on battered women are becoming less overtly hostile, but are still riddled with sexism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition House in Boston is founded by two ex-battered women, Chris Womendez and Cherie Jimenez and two former members of Cell 16 (one of Boston's earliest radical feminist groups), Betsy Warrior and Lisa Leghorn. Womendez and Jimenez simply declare their home a shelter. • In San Francisco, 25% of all murders involve legally married or cohabitating mates. • Out of recognition of the lack of services for Latina Women and the absence of Latina controlled organizations, a multi-racial group of women in Boston's South End funds Casa Myrna Vazquez shelter. Later, Cassa Myrna Vazquez produces Doing Community Outreach to Third World Women. • In California, battered women are able to legally claim compensation for their injuries. • Haven House provides the country's first Children's Program. • Rainbow Retreat establishes an outpatient program to offer counseling to women not ready to leave. • Columbus, OH has a Night Prosecutor Program funded by the LEAA. The program offers 24-hour service focusing on pre-arrest diversion tactics. The purpose is to avoid costly arrest and persecution procedures. • In Boston, police respond to 11,081 family disturbance calls, most involving physical violence. At the end of the first quarter of 1975, 5,589 such calls were received, half of the previous year's figure for that period. Boston City Hospital reports that 70% of the assault victims received in the ER were known to be women attacked in homes by husbands and lovers. • In Fairfax County, VA, considered one of the wealthiest counties in the United States, police report 4,073 family disturbance calls, and that approximately 30 assault warrants are sought each week. 	<p>California, Berkeley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atlantis Community in Denver was founded and relocated adults with severe disabilities from nursing homes to apartments. • The Boston Center for Independent Living was established. • A lawsuit 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, the code became a model for effective architectural access legislation in other states. • Barrier Free Environments is founded and advocated for accessibility in buildings and products.

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the FBI, 132 police officers are killed in the nation. Twenty-nine of them, one out of five officers, is killed while responding to domestic disturbance calls. • As a result of women's groups' efforts, New York no longer requires a rape victim to give independent corroboration of the crime. • Through their newsletter, the Feminist Alliance Against Rape begins to fight for legal and institutional changes to help rape victims. • Eisaku Sato, former prime minister of Japan, is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Prior to his nomination, Sato's wife accused him publicly of beating her. Sato's popularity soars after his wife reveals that "Yes, he's a good husband, he only beats me once a week." • An Italian man is sentenced to two years in jail for raping his wife at gun point. • Britain holds Parliamentary Select Committee hearings on Violence in Marriage. Much of the testimony describes the roots of domestic violence as lying in individual inadequacy. • Interval House, a 3 bedroom flat in an old tenement property is established in Glasgow, Scotland. Edinburgh establishes 2 refuges. These organizations operate with feminist principles of self-help and non-hierarchical model. • Erin Prizzey authors the groundbreaking <i>Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear</i>, the first on the subject of battered wives. The British movement started four years before the U.S. movement. • Time Magazine prints an article on Erin Prizzey's Chiswick Center. However, it is carried only in the European edition, suggesting that spousal battering is not of interest to Americans. • Rotterdam opens its first refuge with funds from the General Aid Office of the Netherlands. In 1975, 2 additional houses are obtained. 	

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elsie, a battered women's shelter in Australia, is formed when members of the women's Liberation squatted in 2 abandoned houses in the Glebe section of Sydney and refused to move out. 	
1975	1975
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a unanimous vote at its national conference, NOW declares marital violence a major issue and establishes a National Task Force on Battered Women/Household Violence The December issue of Vogue magazine carries a fashion layout depicting a couple alternately fighting and caressing each other. One photograph shows the female with her face twisted in pain after the male model hit her. The caption merely notes that her jumpsuit could "really take the heat." Most U.S. states allow wives to bring criminal action against a husband who inflicts injury upon her. In New York, Abused Women's Aid in Crisis is formed after a domestic violence conference held in January. In April, the Ann Arbor MI NOW Wife Assault Task Force is formed and develop a "how to" technical manual (Wife Beating: How to Develop a Wife Assault Task Force and Project) Susan Brownmiller authors her book <i>Against Our Will: Men, Women, and Rape</i>. Diana E. Russell authors her book <i>The Politics of Rape: the Victim's Perspective</i>. Women in Transition publishes the <i>Women's Survival Manual: A Feminist Handbook on Separation and Divorce</i>. In England, the feminist oriented National Women's Aid federation is established by women from England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. After seven years of debate, a new family law goes into effect in Italy. It explicitly does away with the ancient Rome concept of patris potestas, which vested sole authority in the father. Wife-beating is also abolished. In Kinghorn, Scotland, the Magistrate George MacKay, fines a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The Association of Persons with Severe Handicaps (TASH) was founded by special education professionals and called for the end of aversive behavior modification and the closing of all residential institutions for people with disabilities. U.S. Supreme Court ruled 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. Ed Roberts was appointed Director of the California Department of Rehabilitation. He established nine independent living centers based on the Berkeley CIL model. The Western Center on Law and the Handicapped was founded in Los Angeles.

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>husband \$11.50 for hitting his wife in the face. The magistrate told the husband, "it is a well known fact that you can strike your wife's bottom if you wish, but you must not strike her on the face."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil passes a penal code that prohibits husbands from selling, renting, or gambling away their wives. • In South Africa, Queen Sibongile Winnifred of the Zulus is granted interim custody of her two children after alleging in affidavits to the Durban Supreme Court that her husband, the Zulu King, had whipped her while she was pregnant. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">1976</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Women's Year Conference is held in Houston, TX. Meetings such as this on the local, state and national level allow women to form coalitions with one another and create a national battered women's movement. • Ken Nealy, a state legislative aide in Pennsylvania, invites several women from around the state to attend hearings so that grassroots groups might have an impact on pending state legislation. Out of this meeting, the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence is formed. • The Wisconsin Conference on Battered Women is held. Women from around the country establish the national newsletter, The National Communication Network for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. • Nebraska makes marital rape a crime. • The New York City Council passes resolution 491, urging city agencies to make concrete plans for providing specialized assistance to battered women. • Del Martin publishes <i>Battered Wives</i>, a major source of information and validation for the movement. It legitimates the view that violence against women is caused by sexism. • Betsy Warrior's directory of individuals and groups working on domestic violence is published, Working on Wife Abuse. • A bill in the Florida State legislature is introduced "authorizing a 	<p style="text-align: center;">1976</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centers for independent living are established in Houston and Chicago. • The Federal Communications Commission authorized reserving Line 21 on televisions for closed captions. • Higher Education Act of 1972 amendment provided services to physically disabled students entering college. • Disabled in Action of Pennsylvania, the American Coalition of Cerebral Palsy Associations and others 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.

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>peace officer to arrest a person without a warrant if the officer reasonably believes the person has committed an assault or battery upon the person's spouse."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, Birch Bayh (D-IN) is the only U.S. Senator to express interest in introducing federal legislation on family violence through the Senate Judiciary Committee. • The Center for Women Policy Studies begins publishing <i>Response</i>, the newsletter, mailed free to a national audience, centers on the criminal justice, hospital, social service and federal responses to rape and domestic violence. • Women of the Loop Center YMCA hold a meeting of women's organizations and individuals to discuss services for battered women. A conference is held in the fall and the Chicago Abused Women's Coalition is founded. Shelter and legal task forces are established. • The Chicago Abused Women's Coalition newsletter is published in December. • The first Chicago Abused Women's Coalition reveals housing alternatives for women who have no family or friends. • The first Legal Center for Battered Women in the U.S. is funded by a grant from the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago. • The anti-rape movement is at its peak. There are approximately 1,500 separate projects related to the issue of rape. • There are 400 independent rape crisis centers for women that provide self-defense courses, support groups, and counseling. • An old town ordinance is still on the books in Pennsylvania stating that no husband shall beat his wife after ten o'clock at night or on Sundays. • The District of Columbia police have the authority to make a valid warrant-less arrest on probable cause if they believe the person has committed an assault and may cause injury to others. Yet, they continue to adhere to a non-arrest policy in domestic violence cases. 	

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England and Wales, The Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act gives women the right to occupy the matrimonial home and provides access to exclusion orders. • 8,200 women from 33 countries meet in Brussels for the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women. A resolution on domestic violence is sent to the government of all countries. Similar tribunals occur in New York and San Francisco. • Russian husbands are answerable under the rape laws, receiving a sentence of 3-7 years for rape based on their wife's complaint with no witness needed. In Sweden, Denmark and countries in the Communist bloc, the criminal codes proscribe rape in marriage. 	
<p style="text-align: center;">1977</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities have moved the phrase "battered women" into the public consciousness. • Francine Hughes is acquitted on the grounds of "temporary insanity" for the murder of her husband. She suffered abuse since 1963, but received no help from police or social workers. Even when she divorced him, he refused to move out. • Washington State Supreme Court makes a landmark decision declaring that a woman defendant's right to equal protection under the law in a murder trial was violated by instructions that require a woman's conduct be measured against that of a reasonable man finding himself in the same circumstances. The use of commensurate force and the perception of an imminent danger might be different for a woman, who is entitled to have the jury consider her actions in that light. Thus the reasonable woman standard and the beginning of the battered women's syndrome defense. • Jan Peterson, is appointed Associate Director of Public Liaison at the White House, and in July the first White House meeting opens with testimony of battered women and statements presented by activists. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1977</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Section 504 regulations were issued. • 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. • The U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit ruled that individuals have a right to sue under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women is founded. • In Minnesota, the first state funding bill for domestic violence services is drafted jointly by a state Senator and a Consortium of Battered Women. • In July, the first battered women's refuge using apartments is available in New York City. In October, the City opens a shelter in a hotel that accepts per diem welfare payments. • Brooklyn's first shelter, Women's Survival Space, is opened and is the only autonomous women's shelter in the city. • American Friends Service Committee sponsors New York City's first conference on battered women. Out of the conference, the New York Coalition for Battered Women is formed. • The National Communication Network for the Elimination of Violence Against Women publishes its first issue in April. The headline of the third issue reads "Do We Have a Right to Self-Defense?" • Women around the country march annually to "Take Back the Night." They walk with confidence because of the collective presence of women. • In England, the Homeless Person's Act is passed which gives a battered woman priority in obtaining housing. Many women live in refuges for up to 9 months due to housing shortages. 	<p>1973 and that public transit authorities must provide accessible service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, undermined this decision by ruling that authorities need to provide access only to "handicapped persons other than those confined to wheelchairs."
1978	1978
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States Commission on Civil Rights sponsors a <i>Consultation on Battered Women: Issues of Public Policy</i> to identify issues and possible solutions. Focusing on the roots of domestic violence in marriage, male domination, and women's subordinate status. The hearings legitimize the needs of battered women as a matter of national concern. • The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, born from the USCCR consultation, is the result of extensive organizing efforts by feminists nationwide. The initial goals of the NCADV emphasize gaining financial aid for shelters and grassroots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The Adaptive Environments Center was founded in Boston. • 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. • <i>On Our Own: Patient Controlled Alternatives to the Mental Health</i>

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>services, sharing information and supporting research beneficial to the movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Florida State Legislature places a \$5 tax on marriage license to raise money for shelters. • The National Communication Network and the Feminist Alliance Against Rape merge and publish their first issue of <i>Aegis Magazine on Ending Violence Against Women</i>. It is the only journal dedicated to preserving and building a feminist analyst and grassroots movement. • The House of Representatives by a vote of 205 to 201 fails to pass the domestic Violence Act of 1978. The Senate passes H.R. 12299, the Domestic Violence Act of 1978. • Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) includes specific language into its funding guidelines reaffirming shelters as an eligible funding category. • The Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women's Service Groups is formed. • Violence in the home has become a priority for the LEAA when it pioneers a federal response to battered women and recognizes the existence of family violence and women's right to safety. • Capt. Nancy Raiha and co-workers in Social Work Services start the first domestic violence program and shelter at Ft. Campbell, KY. Military police write a protocol for domestic violence calls and the batterer's Commander can send him to counseling and/or the barracks. • In Berkeley, CA, Laura X establishes the National Clearinghouse on Marital and Date Rape to lobby for state laws against marital rape. • The first national feminist conference on pornography is held in San Francisco. • John Rideout of Oregon is the first man indicted for marital rape, but is acquitted. Later he was jailed for harassing his wife after they broke up. 	<p><i>System</i> by Judi Chamberlin became the standard text of the psychiatric survivor movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Center for Law and the Deaf was founded in Washington, D.C. • <i>Handicapping America</i> 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.

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study in England finds that for the prior 1 year period, 11,400 women and 20,850 children had been sheltered. • On April 14-15, 128 women from 13 western nations gather at the International Conference on Battered Women in Amsterdam. • There are more than 250 battered women's shelters in the United States. • Rape crisis centers in 20 states join to form the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault. • "Battered spouse" and "battered woman" are new categories added to the International Classification of Diseases: Clinical Modification Scheme. A survey in Minnesota finds that 70% of the women requesting shelter had been turned away due to lack of space. • The Domestic Violence Act (1976) allows for temporary exclusion from the house of the violent partner using a civil injunction with the possibility of attaching powers of arrest for subsequent violation. • Lenore Walker authors <i>The Battered Woman</i>. • As late as 1979, less than 15 state legislatures have enacted laws providing funds for shelters. Less than half of all shelters receive any state or federal funding. • The Navy's Family Advocacy Program is the only service-wide program that treats wife battering and child abuse. • The National Center for Women and Family Law is organized to offer legal resources to low-income women. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1979</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part B funds created ten new centers for independent living across the U.S. • Vermont Center for Independent Living, the first statewide independent living center in the U.S., was founded by representatives of Vermont disability groups. • The Supreme Court ruled that under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, programs receiving federal funds must

**Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement**

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	<p>make "reasonable modifications" to enable the participation of otherwise qualified disabled individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF), founded in Berkeley, California, became the nation's leading disability rights legal advocacy center.
<p align="center">1980</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The California Alliance Against Domestic Violence is founded and sets its own goals as do each members coalition. Abused Women's Aid in Austin, TX completes a multi-million dollar shelter. The Los Angeles County Domestic Violence Council forms. The April, May and June issues of <i>Response</i> has material on programs for men who batter. The Air Force establishes an Office on Family Matters to deal with domestic Violence. Although the Senate passes H.R. 2977 (Domestic Violence and Services Act) by a vote of 46 to 41, the House - Senate compromise version of the bill is filibustered by a Republican critic and then withdrawn by the sponsors before another Senate vote. By 1980, the National Women's Aid Federation has established organizations in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. 	<p align="center">1980</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Disabled Women's Educational Equity Project, Berkeley, California, was established and administered the first national survey on disability and gender and conducted the first national Conference on Disabled Women's Educational Equity. 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, leading 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.
<p align="center">1981</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On October 17, The National Coalition declares a national day of unity on behalf of battered women across the country. The first annual Domestic Violence Awareness Week is celebrated. There are nearly 500 battered women's shelters in the United States. In March, the first national conference on "Domestic Violence in the Military Community" is held. Nilda Rimonte, a Filipino victim of abuse, establishes Everywomens Shelter in Los Angeles, CA. It is the first shelter in the U.S. for Asian Women. A study by Stark e al. reveals that 73% of the battered women 	<p align="center">1981</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The International Year of Disabled Persons began and

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>seeking emergency medical attention for injuries do so after leaving the batterer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office on Domestic Violence is dismantled after the election of President Reagan. Their few remaining grants are monitored by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. By November, NCCAN could site no other federally funded programs for battered women. • Subcommittees of the Navajo Nation Council, in cooperation with the Navajo Nation Judicial Branch, hold hearings on the scope and impact of domestic violence. The Courts of Navajo Nations issue rules for criminal and civil proceedings to provide remedies. • Massachusetts Coalition of Battered Women's Service Groups publishes <i>For Shelter And Beyond</i>. It details the philosophy, tasks, skills and information needed to effectively help battered women in shelters. • The Women of Color Task Force of the National Coalition receives an 8 month planning grant from the Ford Foundation to address issues unique to women of color. • Restraining orders are granted only for divorce, separation or custody proceedings in 12 states. • In New York City, 5 shelters for battered women turn away 85 out of 100 women due to capacity limits. • In England, there are approximately 135 refuges, 70 of which are not government funded, 97 are affiliated with the National Women's Aid Federation. There are 37 refuges in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland also associated with the Federation. 	<p>governments were encouraged to sponsor programs bringing people with disabilities into the mainstream of their societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and called for state subsidies for production and distribution of TDD's.
<p style="text-align: center;">1982</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second National Coalition Against Domestic Violence features the first national Women of Color conference. Race, class and homophobia are central themes of this conference. • The words "battered women's movement" has come to symbolize the groups of organizations serving battered women and their children. 	

Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are an estimated 300 to 700 shelters and safe home projects in the United States. • A study in the Midwest concludes "mediation appears to be a way to avoid arrest in the majority of domestic assault cases in which it is used," and is related to "an avoidance of the law enforcement function of the police." Although officers claimed to routinely make referrals, observations of police action reveal that only 4% make referrals and rarely mention shelters to women. • In New York, only one shelter in the city belongs to an autonomous woman's organization. The other three are administered by social service organizations. <p>The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence administers \$2 million a year in state Title XX monies, trains police and district judges, and administers a five-state coalition building grant.</p>	
1983	1983
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 700 shelters are in operation nationwide serving 91,000 women and 131,000 children per year. • The U.S. Department of Justice states that 3/4 of domestic assaults reported to law enforcement agencies may have happened after the couple separates. • National attention is focused on male violence after a gang rape of a woman in a bar in Bedford, MA. Four men are convicted of aggravated assault and given prison sentences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Council on Independent Living (NCIL) was founded by Max Starkloff, Charlie Carr and Marca Bristo. • 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.

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act provided for the Client Assistance Program (CAP), an advocacy program for consumers of rehabilitation and independent living services.
<p style="text-align: center;">1984</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence holds national hearings and issues a report. People v. Liberta, New York. An ex-husband convicted of (non-marital) rape asserts a violation of his right to Equal Protection, i.e. if his wife had not obtained a restraining order, thereby causing a separation, his rape of her would not have been a crime. The appellate court agreed with him and struck down the marital rape exemption in the state statute. The Victims of Crime Act is passed. In 1988, Congress amends the Act, requiring state victim compensation programs to make awards to victims of domestic violence. Lenore Walker writes <i>The Battered Women's Syndrome</i>. This book discusses the "learned helplessness" theory of battered women and the "cycle of violence." By order of Chief Justice, Nevada closes its courts for one day to send the judges to domestic violence training. In Weishaupt v. Commonwealth, the court asserts the existence of implied consent to sexual intercourse in marriage, but states that the consent was revocable. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1984</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, litigation argued before the U.S. Supreme Court resulted in the passage of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1984. The U.S. Supreme Court 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. 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 Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act mandated that polling places be accessible.
<p style="text-align: center;">1985</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracey Thurman wins her suit against a Connecticut police department for negligence and violation of her civil rights. Her husband receives a 15-year sentence for attacking her, stabbing her and repeatedly kicking her in the head during 1983. New York Asian Women's Center is formed. It sponsors programs to combat violence against Asian women. The National Assault Prevention Center is formed and helps children deal with different forms of abuse. In Seattle, the first support group for battered lesbians is started. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1985</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in <i>City of Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center</i> 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 The San Francisco Asian Women's Shelter Project conducts a survey of 33 Bay Area social service agencies. They find that 800 battered Asian women sought help that year, representing 0.2% of the 400,000 Asian women living in the Bay Area.	<p style="text-align: center;">1986</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Toward Independence</i>, a report of the National Council on the Handicapped, outlined the legal status of Americans with disabilities and documented the existence of discrimination. • Concrete Change, a grassroots organization advocating accessible housing, was organized in Atlanta, Georgia. • 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 Sue Osthoff and Barbara Hart, in Philadelphia, establish the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women.	<p style="text-align: center;">1987</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Comparison Table Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>1988</p> <p>A study of 111 shelters in the U.S. finds that they rank funding issues as a "highest possible priority."</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1988</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Congress overturned Ronald Reagan's veto of the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987. • 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	1989

**Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement**

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. has 1,200 battered women programs which shelter 300,000 women and children per year. • England has approximately 100 shelter programs. Wales has 32 refuges serving nearly 5,000 women and about an equal number of children. Scotland has 37 groups with 32 refuges serving 12,000 women and children. • Brooklyn Supreme Court justice Pincus sentences Chinese immigrant to 5 years probation for using a claw hammer to smash the skull of his wife. Pincus concludes that traditional Chinese values about adultery and loss of manhood drove Chen to kill his wife and that he was just as much a victim as his wife due to extenuating circumstances. The Chen decision sent a message to battered immigrant women that they had no recourse against domestic violence. • The "battered women's syndrome" is first used as a defense for a lesbian killing her partner. The judge allows the "battered women's syndrome" defense changing it to "battered person defense." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, was redrafted and reintroduced in Congress. • The Center for Universal Design (originally the Center for Accessible Housing) was founded by Ronald Mace in Raleigh, North Carolina. • <i>Mouth: The Voice of Disability Rights</i> 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.
<p align="center">1990</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Attorney's Office begin to adopt a "no-drop" policy, in which the prosecutor clarifies to the victim and the defendant that the prosecutor, not the victim, is in charge of the case, and that the victim is unable to get the charges dropped. • States begin to clarify statutorily that Battered Women's Syndrome (BWS) can be the basis for a recommendation for parole or a grant of clemency, and mandate training on domestic violence and BWS for the parole board. It is also used as a defense when women kill their batterers. • The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) begins to recognize domestic violence as grounds for asylum in the U.S. • A survey of several hundred therapists regarding domestic violence cases reveals that 41% failed to identify obvious evidence of violence. 	<p align="center">1990</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 refuse to leave. • The Committee of Ten Thousand was founded to advocate for people with hemophilia who were infected with HIV/AIDS through

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Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forty-eight states have enacted or revamped injunctions that enable courts to refrain men from abusing, harassing and assaulting the women with whom they live. Emergency protection orders outside of normal court hours can be obtained in 23 states. Studies show that 1 out of 7 wives report being raped by their husband; 2/3 of the rapes occurred more than once. In 23 states, police officers may arrest on "probable cause" in cases of simple or minor assault within the home. A few states and cities go further by imposing a mandatory duty to arrest the violent offender. 	<p>tainted blood products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).
1991	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women students at Brown University begin a graffiti campaign to publicize the names of male students who commit date rape. The Navajo Nation Department of Law Enforcement reports that 0.6 to 1 % of Navajos over age 18 are victims of domestic violence. The report projects that by 1995, 1.5 to 1.8 % of the Navajo Nation population will be affected. On November 1, The Navajo Nation Judicial Conference adopts domestic violence court rules based on Navajo comon law, the Equal Rights provision of the Navajo Nation Bill of Rights, principles of the law of equity and English-American common law. 	
1992	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Surgeon General ranks abuse by husbands to be the leading cause of injuries to women aged 15 to 44. The FBI reports that 1,431 women were killed by husbands or boyfriends. The American Medical Association releases guidelines suggesting that doctors screen women for signs of domestic violence. Nineteen states require arrest for violation of an order of protection. 	1992
	Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act were infused with the philosophy of independent living.
1993	1993

Comparison Table	
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations recognizes domestic violence as an international human rights issue and issues a Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. A similar resolution is issued by the Organization of American States. • A study conducted by the Family Violence Prevention Fund finds that most battered patients are not identified as such by emergency staff and that emergency staff are not trained in identification or referral procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
1994	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress passes the Violence Against Women Act, part of the federal Crime Victims Act, which funds services for victims of rape and domestic violence, allows women to seek civil rights remedies for gender-related crimes, and provides training to increase police and court officials' sensitivity. It creates for the first time a federal right to sue the assailant for gender-based violence and provides that states and American Indian nations give full faith and credit to each other's restraining orders. • New York recognizes that rapists cannot claim that the victim's dress provoked their crime. • New Jersey and Pennsylvania add stalking to definitions of abuse. • O.J. Simpson is arrested for the murders of Nicole Brown-Simpson and Ron Goldman. 	
1995	1995
O.J. Simpson is acquitted in the murders of Nicole Brown-Simpson and Ron Goldman.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

**Comparison Table
Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement**

Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
	<p>Parliament in Zimbabwe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First International Symposium on Issues of Women with Disabilities was held in Beijing, China • 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. • <i>When Billy Broke His Head...and Other Tale of Wonder</i> 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 ruled that continued institutionalization of a disabled Pennsylvania woman, when not medically necessary and where home care is an option, was a violation of her rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. • Sandra Jensen, a member of People First with Down's Syndrome was denied a heart-lung transplant by the Stanford University School of Medicine. They reversed their position after pressure from disability rights activists, and in 1996, Jensen became the first person with Down's syndrome to receive a heart-lung transplant.
<p align="center">1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are over 1,200 battered women's shelters across the United States sponsored by approximately 1,800 domestic violence agencies. • Only 11 states have repudiated the marital rape exemption. Seven states recognize marital rape exemption unless the parties are separated. Illinois and Mississippi retain total exemptions for marital rape. In California, a husband can be prosecuted for aggravated or first degree rape, but still retains immunity from prosecution for "lesser" attacks. 	<p align="center">1996</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • In <i>Vacco v. Quill</i> and <i>Washington v. Glucksberg</i>, the Supreme Court validated the state prohibition on physician-assisted suicide, deciding that the issue is within the jurisdiction of the states.
<p align="center">1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O.J. Simpson is found liable for the deaths of Nicole Brown-Simpson and Ron Goldman in a civil lawsuit and is ordered to pay 	

Comparison Table Violence Against Women's Movement and Disability Rights Movement	
Violence Against Women's Movement	Disability Rights Movement
<p>\$33 million to the families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In California, AB 200 passes. First statement in statute that domestic violence perpetrated against a parent is detrimental to a child. 	
1998	1998
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposition 10 - The California Children and Families First Initiative, provides sustainable funding for social service programs for children ages 0-5 and their caretakers and a significant domestic violence component. Department of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health, Domestic Violence Section, conducted statewide Teen Needs Assessment in recognition of the problem of violence among youth, especially teen relationship violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Persian Gulf War Veterans Act was passed. In <i>Bragdon v. Abbott</i>, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the definition of disability includes asymptomatic HIV. In <i>Pennsylvania Department of Corrections v. Yeskey</i>, the Supreme Court decided that the Americans with Disabilities Act includes state prisons.
<p>Material for this table came from "Herstory of Domestic Violence: A Timeline of the Battered Women's Movement" available at http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/herstory/herstory.html and "Disability History Timeline" available at http://www.disabilityhistory.org/timeline_new.html</p>	1999
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supreme Court decided that people receiving Social Security disability benefits are protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act if and when they return to work. The Supreme Court decided that individuals with disabilities must be offered services in the most integrated setting. In three employment cases the Supreme Court decided that individuals whose conditions do not substantially limit any life activity and are easily correctable are not disabled under the ADA. The Works Incentives Improvement Act (Ticket to Work) became law, allowing those who require health care benefits to work.
	2001
	<p>The Commonwealth of Virginia House of Delegates approved a resolution expressing regret for its eugenics practices between 1924 and 1979.</p>
	2006
	<p>NCIL and APRIL pass the <i>Resolution on Violence and Abuse of People with Disabilities</i> and NCIL starts the NCIL Task Force on Violence and Abuse of People with Disabilities</p>