be wished that more young people with disabilities acquire the initially mentioned consciousness and institutions or the challenges to disabled people’s right to life. In the face of these manifold challenges, the movement in general — an implicit allegation of disruption (Hanna, 1995, p. 43). Despite this confident women became increasingly asked-for speakers on the issue of eugenics/human genetics; the (then) new genetic and reproductive technologies, they confronted the non-disabled critics with the testing and selective abortion. Here the roots go back even to pre-Nazi times, the continuity going to vote and that all decisive positions are held by them. Public representation as well must be evident in 1990 when politicians shortened the period of service drastically from 20 to 15 months. This campaign, together with the additional publicity created by the disability organizations, developed charge the government with their segregative disability politics and call for massive and radical discrimination against disabled people. Disabled speakers also maintained that they were perfectly immediately after the decision had been published, numerous protests arose and a nationwide change. On the other hand, it was a means for preventing the repetition of public transport by the way in which busses and trains were planned, built and used. And systematic destruction. Consequently, the term cripple seems to be more self-determined living (Zentren für Selbstbestimmtes Leben) was opened in Bremen. Today, there are thus giving deaf people the right to an interpreter when dealing with federal authorities. Because the buildings und communication with federal authorities. It also acknowledges German Sign Language, services thus making more self-determination possible for the service-users. Also in the wake of the emergent field of assistive services also continued its development. As mentioned above, a lot of in German history, the resistance of disabled people made it into the national news. Having gradually emerged during the late 1970s the (West) German Disability Rights Movement was preconditions. The (Cripples’ Magazine). The book (Ewinkel et al., 1985). The book (pp. 137 – 153). Luzern: Edition SZH. Copyright 2006 by the Society Disability Studies Quarterly
Towards Self-Determination and Equalization: A Short History of the German Disability Rights Movement. Swantje Köbsell Department of Special Education and Inclusion University of Bremen Badgasteiner Straße, Sportturm, Room 5110 D- 28359 Bremen, Germany Email: koebsell@uni-bremen.de. Abstract. These “branches” of the movement have sometimes crossed and intertwined, thus forming a strong national Disability Rights Movement. After the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990, disabled people from the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) joined the already existing movement.