A Partially Annotated Bibliography of Publications in the Field of Disability Studies for the Year 2000

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This bibliography is only partially annotated because the volume of disability studies literature is becoming overwhelming. The increasingly larger number of publications each year is an indication of the progress of the field which is growing in breadth and depth as well as in number. These entries represent only a small part of the literature and are only a place to start.

I am very indebted to my colleagues in the field who gladly share publications in their areas of expertise. Without such sharing this bibliography and others would not be possible.


Amundson, Ron. (2000) Against Normal Function. Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences. 31(1): 33-53. An excellent analysis of the concepts of normal and abnormal as found in the biological sciences (and which form the foundation of the medical model of disability) showing that they are social judgments of what are acceptable biological variations which justify the disadvantages of people with disabilities.

Anderson, Elena M.; Fitch, Carol A.; McLendon, Patricia M.; Meyers, Allan R. (2000) Reliability and Validity of Disability Questions for US Census 2000. American Journal of Public Health, 90(8): 1297-99. Using a sample of 131 people with disabilities and their proxies (part of the sample from St. Louis and part from Massachusetts), the Census 2000 questions, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, and the Activities of Daily Living instrument were compared for validity and the reliability of the proxies' answers. More impairments were reported by proxies than by people with disabilities and there was low agreement. The three sets of questions were moderately in agreement. An accurate profile of people with disabilities may not come out of the Census 2000.


Antonak, Richard F.; Livneh, Hanoch (2000) Measurement of Attitudes Towards Persons with Disabilities. Disability and Rehabilitation, 22(5): 211-24. A review of measurement instruments of attitudes toward people with disabilities. They discuss ten direct measures (people know that their attitudes are being measured) and fourteen indirect measures (people do not know). A problem with a direct measure is that knowing your attitudes are being measured can distort the attitudes. They conclude that "innovative experimental methods and psychometrically sound instruments that are reliable, valid, and multidimensional" (p. 211) are needed for research on important questions on inclusion of people with disabilities. However, the authors discuss methodology without directly naming the instruments used in the studies cited.


Bakke, Dave. (2000) God Knows His Name: The True Story of John Doe No. 24. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press. A reconstruction of the life of a deaf and mute African American found on the streets in an Illinois city who was judged to be "feebleminded" and was sentenced to spend his life in the Illinois mental health system.


Batavia, Andrew. (2000) Ten Years Later. The ADA and the Future of Disability Policy Americans with Disabilities: Exploring the Implications of the Law for Individuals and Institutions. Edited by L. Francis and A. Silvers; New York: Routledge Press, 283-92. The author discusses whether other disability related laws and programs conform to and are compatible with the Americans with Disabilities Act. He concludes that they are not and we must go beyond the Americans with Disabilities Act to achieve needed change in society. First, other disability programs must be brought into conformity with the Americans with Disabilities Act. As he demonstrates this is especially true of access to health care. Second, there must be some social intervention, although he rejects "extremely aggressive social policy," which will change people's negative attitudes toward persons with disabilities and will empower persons with disabilities. He presents some ideas about what can be done.


Bolander, Anne M.; Renning, Adair N. (2000) I Was #87: A Deaf Woman's Ordeal of Misdiagnosis, Institutionalization, and Abuse. Washington, D.C.: Gallaudet University Press. Sent to a special school for children labelled mentally retarded in 1964 at the age of six, Bolander (who was deaf) endured many years of abuse and rape because of her misdiagnosis during the time of the Great Society.

lipreading, civil rights, and social integration.


Estes, Yolanda; Farr, Arnold Lorenzo; Smith, Patricia; Smyth, Clelia. (2000) Marginal Groups and Mainstream American Culture. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas. Includes people with disabilities among the marginalized groups.


of Diane DeVries who was born without limbs.

Galbraith, K.M.; Dobson, K.S. (2000) The Role of the Psychologist in Determining Competence for Assisted Suicide/Euthanasia in the Terminally Ill. Canadian Psychology, 41(3): 174-83. The authors write that psychologists should help determine competency of patients who wish to commit suicide. The distinction is blurred between voluntary and involuntary euthanasia and the following sentence is in the article about the term euthanasia: "Unfortunately, the term became tainted through the association with the Nazi experiments during the 1930s."


Hall, Randal L. (2000) William Louis Poteat: A Leader of the Progressive-Era. South Louisville: University Press of Kentucky. Poteat (1856-1938) was an educator who taught evolution and was liberal on race, child labor, and other issues, but who also advocated eugenics. Good example of the late 19th, early 20th century intellectual who discriminated against people with disabilities.

Handley, Peter. (2000) Trouble in Paradise - A Disabled Person's Right to the Satisfaction of a Self-Defined Need: Some Conceptual and Practical Problems. Disability & Society, 15(2): 313-25. The author argues that a rights based approach to the problems of people with disabilities in the United Kingdom will not work. The Disability Discrimination Act of 1995 has the "experts" ascribing what the needs of the person with a disability are. Social model theorists say that it must be self-defined needs (the person with a disability is the best expert) which are sought. The author says that the social model theorists fail to understand that no one is autonomous and everyone has some of their needs defined by others. But the author is taking about human rights in the sense of moral and legal rights and not about equal protection and due process.

participatory action research model.


Hayward, Mark D.; Crimmins, Eileen M.; Miles, Toni P.; Yang, Yu. (2000) The Significance of Socioeconomic Status in Explaining the Racial Gap in Chronic Health Conditions. American Sociological Review, 65(6): 910-30. Whites live longer and have fewer chronic health conditions (including disabilities) than African Americans. Studying a sample of middle age (51-63) people the authors find that it is socioeconomic reasons which cause this difference and not health risk behaviors.


Imrie, Rob. (2000) Disabling Environments and the Geography of Access Policies and Practices. Disability & Society, 15(1): 5-24. The author points out that the lives of people with disabilities are effected by where they live. He points to considerable published evidence that education policies and practices, housing resources, and accessible transportation vary
from location to location. Therefore, he writes, geographic and/or spatial terms are important to researching and understanding the experience of disability.


Kitchin, Rob. (2000) Disability, Space and Society. Sheffield, UK: Geographical Association. A school text for students 16 to 19 using the social model of disability. It is intended for the UK geography school curriculum. It links geography and disability studies showing how geography can disable people and encouraging the use of the geography context to study discrimination.


Kitchin, Rob; Wilton, Rob (editors). (2000) Disability, Geography and Ethics [special issue]. Ethics, Place and Environment, 3(1): 61-102. Contents: Rob Kitchin and Rob Wilton, Introduction; Brendan Gleeson, Enabling Geography: Exploring a New Political-Ethical Ideal; Vera Chouinard, Getting Ethical: For Inclusive and Engaged Geographies of Disability; Isabel Dyck, Putting Ethical Research into Practice: Issues of Context; Deborah Metzel, Research with the Mentally Incompetent: The Dilemma of Informed Consent; Rob Wilton, `Sometimes it's okay to be a spy': Ethics and Politics in Geographies of Disability; Eric Laurier and Hester Parr, Emotions and Interviewing in Health and Disability Research.


186-206. In the context of increased demands by people with disabilities for their rights, the authors propose that participatory democracy prevail in disability research bringing in people with disabilities as major actors and they demonstrate how fruitful and necessary this change is by discussing research in facilitated communication.


Linton, Simi. (2000) Trans-Atlantic Commerce. Disability & Society, 15(4): 699-703. An invited comment about the complaint in Colin Barnes' Disability Studies: New or Not So New Directions (Disability & Society, 1999, 14: 577-80) that disability studies scholars in the US ignore the contributions of those in the UK and that in the US disability studies is impairment specific. Linton says that she and Barnes are evidently not reading the same works because US scholars do cite UK scholars and that maybe Barnes has been reading work in medicine and rehabilitation because US scholars' work is not impairment specific. Linton's piece is a good rejoinder to Barnes.

Llewellyn, A.; Hogan, K. (2000) The Use and Abuse of Models of Disability. Disability & Society, 15(1): 157-65. Focusing exclusively on the field of developmental psychology of children with physical disabilities the authors discuss the medical model, the social model, systems theory, and the transactional model. They make some good general points: models are neither true nor false, but rather are aids in clinical activities and in research.


Good discussion of the objectives and the goals of what some say is the beginning of the disability movement.


Martin, Jack K.; Pescosolido, Bernice A.; Tuch, Steven A.


Neumann, Peter; Uhlenkueken, Christoph. (2000) Assistive
Technology and the Barrier-free City: A Case Study from Germany.


Pfeiffer, David. (2000) The Devils are in the Details: The ICIDH2 and the Disability Movement. Disability and Society, 15(7): 1079-82. Using the medical model of disability which is based on an erroneous ontology which encourages eugenics, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and other entities continue to push the ICIDH and the ICIDH-2 which is a threat to the existence of people with disabilities across the world.

constructionist and oppressed minority models, a paradigm must be adopted which says that disability exists when discrimination is encountered. Equal protection and due process is a remedy for discrimination. Disability policy today is largely a failure and seen as terribly expensive and not always the morally correct thing to do. Until professionals, providers, family members, and policy makers recognize that people with disabilities have the right to equal protection and due process and have the right to be a part of the process, disability policy will remain a failure. Nothing about us without us.


paradigm of disability] and how it is the foundation for the ADA. He then describes the conservative critique of the ADA as an economic and moral approach. He concludes that legislation and the ADA alone will not change society regarding the mistreatment of persons with disabilities.


Scullion, Philip. (2000) Disability as an Equal Opportunity Issue Within Nurse Education in the UK. Nurse Education Today, 20: 199-206. The author presents the case that disability must be treated in nursing education as race and similar things are considered. It is a question of discrimination in the same way.


Shorter, Edward. (2000). Making a Difference: The Kennedy Family and the History of Mental Retardation. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. Starting with the conditions under which people labelled mentally retarded lived before 1960 (and later), the author traces the influence which the Kennedy family (especially Joseph Sr., Jack, and Eunice) had on attitudes toward mental retardation.


Solvang, Per. (2000) The Emergence of an Us and Them Discourse in Disability Theory. Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research, 2(1), <www.sjdr.no>. The disability experience can be analyzed by looking at the "changing importance of three discourses: (1) normality/deviance, (2) equality/inequality, and (3) us/them." They cover, respectively, rehabilitation and integration, economic welfare and equal
rights, and the basis for identity formation. The identity
formation discourse is not well developed in disability theory.

Groups. Exceptional Parent, 30(10): 66-73. Discussion of the
experiences of several families with children born with
metabolism disorders now detectable with newborn screening and
parent support groups.

People With Mental Disabilities and the Americans With

Steineman, Margaret G.; Ross, Richard N.; Granger, Carl V.
(2000) A Functional Diagnostic Complexity Index for
Rehabilitation Medicine: Measuring the Influence of Many
Diagnoses on Functional Independence and Resource Use. Archives

Translated by William Sayers; Ann Arbor: University of Michigan
Press. A history of the responses to persons with disability in
Western society. CONTENTS: 1. Introduction; 2. The Bible and
Disability: The Cult of God; 3. Western Antiquity: The Fear of
Gods; 4. The System(s) of Charity; 5. The Classical Centuries: The
Chill; 6. The Birth of Rehabilitation.

Stroupe, Kevin; Kinney, Eleanor D.; Kniesner, Thomas J.J.
(2000) Does Chronic Illness Affect the Adequacy of Health
Insurance Coverage? Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law,
25(2): 309-42.

Swain, John; French, Sally. (2000) Towards an Affirmation
the positive experiences of people with disabilities and the
emerging culture of disability, the authors reject the tragic
view of disability and set forth the outlines of an affirmative
model of disability.

Teasell, Robert W.; McRae, Marc P.; Finestone, Hillel M.
Patients. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation,
81(2): 205-209.

Deficiency, Mental Health and Human Rights in Interwar Britain.
Clio Medica, 60: 231-50.

(2000) Students with Disabilities in Large-Scale Assessments:
State Participation and Accommodation Policies. Journal of
Special Education, 34(3): 154-63. Analysis of state policy on
participation in district and state assessments and
accommodations provided for students with disabilities.

Titchkosky, Tanya. (2000) Disability Studies: The Old and

Health Surveys: Effects of Preceding Questions on Reporting
Serious Difficulty Seeing and Legal Blindness. The Public Opinion
Quarterly, 64(1): 65-76.

Todorov, Alexander; Kirchner, Corinne. (2000) Bias In
Proxies' Reports of Disability: Data from the National Health
Interview Survey on Disability. American Journal of Public
Health, 90(8): 1248-53. Using data from the National Health
Interview Survey on Disability the authors report that proxies
under reported disabilities in the 18-64 years category and over
reported disabilities in the 65 and older category. Proxie reports bias disability estimates.


  Walkup, J. (2000) Disability, Health Care, and Public Policy. Rehabilitation Psychology, 45(4): 409-22. Psychologists must know about the social, political, and institutional values which shape health care and related policy if they expect to participate in the structuring of services provided to people with disabilities.


