Language can be a barrier. Unfortunately, several contributions could not be realized for language reasons or due to limited space and our aim to address an international audience. And indeed, the language barrier to accessing foreign disability research can be substantial. For example, digging deeper into the German Disability Rights Movement is quite misleading if one relies solely on English-language sources, as the seminal work on the topic in German is not translated and only available in the original language. However, a comprehensive overview of the movement is provided in the book "Disability Studies: A German Perspective" (Waldschmidt, 2003).

Despite being late in developing the research area of Disability Studies, the German Disability Rights Movement has made significant contributions to the field. The movement has been active since the late 1970s and has contributed to the development of critical disability theories and methodologies. The movement has also been influential in the development of disability rights legislation and policies in Germany and beyond. For example, the 1994 Disability Act in Germany is based on the philosophy of the German Disability Rights Movement and represents a significant step forward in disability rights for people with disabilities.

In the late 1990s, Disability Studies finally emerged in Germany. The first Disability Studies conference was held in 1998, and the first Disability Studies journal was launched in 2002. This development has been driven by the need for a more comprehensive understanding of disability and the need for a more inclusive society.

The next section deals with juridical and political issues. Theresa Degener looks at the problem of non-discrimination and equal rights for people with disabilities. She argues that the German Disability Rights Movement played a key role in the development of disability rights legislation and policies in Germany and beyond. She also observes that the German Disability Rights Movement did not have a self-developed theory of disability but drew on theories from other disciplines.

The German Disability Rights Movement was not only influential in the development of disability rights legislation and policies but also in the development of disability studies. The movement has been active in many universities in Germany, such as in Berlin, Bochum, Bremen, Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, and Munich. The movement has also been active in other countries in Europe, such as in Austria and Switzerland. For example, in Austria, Disability Studies is seen as a way to address the needs of people with disabilities and to promote their full participation in society.

Despite being late in developing its own branch of Disability Studies, the German Disability Rights Movement has made significant contributions to the field. The movement has been active since the late 1970s and has contributed to the development of critical disability theories and methodologies. The movement has also been influential in the development of disability rights legislation and policies in Germany and beyond. For example, the 1994 Disability Act in Germany is based on the philosophy of the German Disability Rights Movement and represents a significant step forward in disability rights for people with disabilities.

In the late 1990s, Disability Studies finally emerged in Germany. The first Disability Studies conference was held in 1998, and the first Disability Studies journal was launched in 2002. This development has been driven by the need for a more comprehensive understanding of disability and the need for a more inclusive society.

The next section deals with juridical and political issues. Theresa Degener looks at the problem of non-discrimination and equal rights for people with disabilities. She argues that the German Disability Rights Movement played a key role in the development of disability rights legislation and policies in Germany and beyond. She also observes that the German Disability Rights Movement did not have a self-developed theory of disability but drew on theories from other disciplines.

The German Disability Rights Movement was not only influential in the development of disability rights legislation and policies but also in the development of disability studies. The movement has been active in many universities in Germany, such as in Berlin, Bochum, Bremen, Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, and Munich. The movement has also been active in other countries in Europe, such as in Austria and Switzerland. For example, in Austria, Disability Studies is seen as a way to address the needs of people with disabilities and to promote their full participation in society.

Despite being late in developing its own branch of Disability Studies, the German Disability Rights Movement has made significant contributions to the field. The movement has been active since the late 1970s and has contributed to the development of critical disability theories and methodologies. The movement has also been influential in the development of disability rights legislation and policies in Germany and beyond. For example, the 1994 Disability Act in Germany is based on the philosophy of the German Disability Rights Movement and represents a significant step forward in disability rights for people with disabilities.

In the late 1990s, Disability Studies finally emerged in Germany. The first Disability Studies conference was held in 1998, and the first Disability Studies journal was launched in 2002. This development has been driven by the need for a more comprehensive understanding of disability and the need for a more inclusive society.

The next section deals with juridical and political issues. Theresa Degener looks at the problem of non-discrimination and equal rights for people with disabilities. She argues that the German Disability Rights Movement played a key role in the development of disability rights legislation and policies in Germany and beyond. She also observes that the German Disability Rights Movement did not have a self-developed theory of disability but drew on theories from other disciplines.

The German Disability Rights Movement was not only influential in the development of disability rights legislation and policies but also in the development of disability studies. The movement has been active in many universities in Germany, such as in Berlin, Bochum, Bremen, Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, and Munich. The movement has also been active in other countries in Europe, such as in Austria and Switzerland. For example, in Austria, Disability Studies is seen as a way to address the needs of people with disabilities and to promote their full participation in society.