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RI World Congress
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Parallel B Tinto
Models of Disability

Tom Clarke: I think we are ready to begin. It is about 3 minutes past 11. I am checking everything is working ok. Welcome to Edinburgh and welcome to this wonderful convention. I was looking forward to it and pleased with the coverage it got on TV last night. Everyone in Scotland and Britain knows we are here. I have the pleasure of chairing. There is another word that is being used – I am the moderator for today's session. I will introduce myself before introducing the speakers who will talk to us today before leaving, I am sure, enough time for contributions from the audience. I am Tom Clarke, CBE and I live in Coatbridge which lies between Edinburgh and Glasgow but is nearer to Glasgow but don't fall out of me because of that! If people are driving on the motorway a lot of roadworks are near my hometown so I stayed here in Edinburgh last night so I was here on time today. I was elected as member of Parliament by the people of Coatbridge and Airdrie in 1982 and they threw me out in 2015. That is democracy and Scotland for the moment! I had 33 years in Parliament but before that was in local government, a councillor for my district and as Provost, I was young at the time! I was the President of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities and travelled here to Edinburgh often. When I got to Parliament I decided to take, though he had gone before I got there, Mr Attlee's advice to stay away from the bar! I decided the issues that interested me was my constituents and their concerns and a big second of disability and international development. Those three came together. In 1986, I was elected in 1982, I was fortunate to be number 1 in the borough for the Private Member's Bills where the first 10 names are drawn out which is a raffle/ballot and had a chance of getting a Bill through with enough support. Today I find it a criticism of British Parliament that the Private Members Bills are taken on a Friday but that is not fair as people want to get home to their families but you have to have a quorum of 100 on three occasions or you won't get it through. In 1986 my name was drawn and I wanted to introduce a Bill on disability rights – Disabled Person Services, Representation and Consultation Act. On that point I met a lot of lovely people, some of whom are here today. I will mention them later. Others are not. I did find wonderful people in disability and thanks to a lot of support from a lot of people we got that Bill through and then it became an Act and the Queen gave it Royal Assent. The 1986 Disabled Persons Services, Representation and Consultation Act was something

that came as a matter of luck and I don't believe these matters should depend on luck.

I had wonderful support and people like Alf Morris - a wonderful man who worked hard to the end of his life in the House of Lords. Jack Ashley went abroad and then became deaf. He felt he had to stand down from Parliament but our former and late Prime Minister Harold Wilson said to him you have a big job to do for people with disabilities and that is what you should do. He was persuaded along with Alf Morris and Lewis Carter Jones and Brian Rix, who gave sterling support to me and later went onto defending disabled people's rights.

Among those names I have mentioned... [Unfinished Sentence]. I don't want to go too long as this is your session. I do think it is right that I should go over the names I mentioned in passing. One is Brian Rex. He is Mr Mencap which was set up and is influential in England and Wales. He was a good friend of mine and got into the House of Lords and campaigned all the time he was there for the rights of people with disabilities and their carers. He lived till his early 90s and was as sharp as you come. He was ill this year when I went to see him in London 5-6 weeks ago, when he was going back on his beliefs, and I make no comment on this, but he expressed in the House of Lords on numerous occasions that he did not wish for the Act on assisted death. However, he changed his mind when he was coming close to the end of his life. He wrote to the House of Lords speaker towards the end saying he wanted to go. I saw him in March and he was very frail. I sent him an e-mail that someone I thought would read to him but he was able to reply himself. I mention him as he was a wonderful man and this is the first opportunity I have had to pay tribute to him in public. If you have met him or now want to look up his whole work and life contribution please do. We miss him very much and it is right to pay this tribute to him today.

Time went on in terms of my own life and I was elected to the Shadow Cabinet before Tony Blair came in. I was Shadow Secretary of State for Scotland. Tony Blair asked me to promote disability and we had a Shadow Cabinet Minister for Disabled People's Rights and I could make a contribution to the Labour Party's manifesto. I regret that the Commission was amalgamated with Human Rights. I regret that happened as I believe we should have an independent separate commission representing people's rights and needs. So, we are where we are. I have had various jobs over the years and in my last role I had a meeting on the last day in Parliament to co-chair with Brian Rix and found that inspiring but there is a lot of work to do. That is about me. Now this is about you at this convention with your own experiences and I am delighted we have so many people to speak. I will do a name check and call on Michael Fox. He is my good friend, I only met him 10 minutes ago but I have never met an Australian I never met. Have we Larissa Beck from Germany. We did not have Wilson Ketter did we. Has he come? Come to the front. We have Wilson. We have all

our speakers. Then there is Nora Grace who is here. Then we have Sasha Saben Callaghan. Then we have a good friend of mine from 1986 of being number one in the ballot is James Elder-Woodward. I was pleased to hear he was going to be a speaker. Can we get a seat for Wilson and we will begin? We have tried not to time the speakers but we are aware people may want lunch and we aim to finish at 12.45 pm. We will see how that works. We have to call on the speakers and then open to the floor and finish at 12.45 pm. Thanks for listening to the introductory. I won't go through the biographies. Over to Michael Fox from Australia to speak to us. [APPLAUSE].

Michael Fox: Thank you for that great introduction. You mentioned great people and we had association with all of those in the 80s and 90s. They were part of RI and we had a great association with them. Thanks, Tom. I want to talk about an outline of some perspective from Australia, particularly in accessibility and inclusion. The top line here is creating a more inclusive world which is a wonderful theme. Thanks to the organisers for arranging for over a 1000 people to be here in Edinburgh. Can I have the next slide?

This is our conference theme – see slide. There is a global history and influence of RI for accessibility and inclusion and if you look at the RI website then the key lines are empowerment, inclusion and access. RI has extreme involvement in all aspects of the global agenda, some were mentioned yesterday but we know the International Symbol of Access (ISA) led to awareness of issues of inclusion, accessibility and equal opportunities. There is the CRPD and that is the charter on the rights for people with disability from 2006.

I was RI president from 2004 - 2008 and RI took a major role in New York during a complex drafting period with adoption in 2006 and ratification in 2008 where we got 20 countries around the world to ratify the UN convention as that requires 20 states to ratify that before it goes into force. 10 years later and this year in December is the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the CRPD and today as you see we have over 160 ratifications which means 160 government out of 200 worldwide have seen the benefits of the CRPD and signed up to it in various ways. It is a great achievement and we should be proud of that.

I will discuss accessibility and inclusion from our perspective. Australia been involved in this field for a long time and had the DDA in the 90s and we ratified the CRPD in 2008. It was very important to remember one of the articles, article 9, which requires access on an equal basis to the physical environment, housing, transportation, information, communications in both urban and rural areas. That article drives the global accessibility agenda. We have programmes in Australia and building codes and legislation. One exception

is the issue of housing that is something we are active with just now. We are in partnership with stakeholders with the government and people with disabilities and service providers and industry in the public and private sector involved in housing. We reflect on housing as most countries, when access comes along, we legislate for public environments like theatres, shopping Centres. We then move to transport, public domain, streets and path ways but we forget housing. In the UK parts of legislation we have here is there is a framework for adaptable housing in the UK. We have that in Australia but it is not mandatory. We wish to include housing as the process of access as people live in houses, go to school, get a job and use the bus but housing is an integral part of that process. Some of the legislation I won't go through is there are standards, guidelines and housing strategies that are moving the agenda forward strongly. From an inclusion point of view...[unfinished sentence]. Tom, you are looking at me with time on your mind. Inclusion is central to the CRPD and referenced in many of the 50 CRPD articles with full inclusion in all aspects of life then the CRPD encapsulates that between accessibility and inclusion. You needed accessible information, streets and transport to get here today. Accessibility is integral for your inclusion here today. In 2002 Nora Grace prepared a book for RI called from Charity to Disability Rights and it should be republished to all our members because it tells the story of RI from 1922 to almost the year 2000. Some things she mentioned were articulating the RI vision which I will discuss and better information and communication with appropriate regional structures around the world.

In Oslo in 2004 I was at a conference and talked about the importance of the rights of inclusion and strengthening global networks, finding funding, membership knowledge base and implementing CRPD that came to pass during my 4 years as president. The RI mission is to advance rights of inclusion for those around the world with disabilities. Things change over time. We have the website information here as per the slide – www.riaustralia.org. RI continues to be a leader in the changing global agenda.

The CRPD includes 50 articles, one article is about rehabilitation. All articles have a global based rights agenda. Some of those opportunities are to continue with leadership and think as an organisation about the name and image of RI. Should it remain Rehabilitation International? RI has an important role of leadership and that has to be progressed. Final comments. It is relevant from the last week that Joseph and Susan that are here were in Ecuador last week for the new urban agenda. One part of the agenda was to integrate equity into the development agenda so that is housing at a global stage so Habitat and the UN agency is in the same agenda.

The Australian focus is towards mainstream accessible housing involving all stakeholders. The opportunity for RI is so huge and we have such an opportunity in this world. CRPD has given the world through RI and

many other organisations to change the world we live in as a more equitable and inclusive world.

The centenary of RI is in 2022 and I heard yesterday the theme is a century of rights and inclusion. I think the benefit of RI is that it is one of the few organisations that involves all the key stakeholders and membership is open to anyone with a disability, government, industry, service provider, advocate, researcher so we have this opportunity to involve all stakeholders in embracing change in the world. RI could in the future, should be focussing on the best practice of CRPD implementation. There are 100 members of RI around the world and they should be using the best practice of CRPD implementation and that would be a great thing and then the other 100 countries in the world could learn from that. We should be the leaders of CRPD and promote membership but we should have to have a vision and take the lead on CRPD. We took the lead when I was President and we had a great office in New York and led the whole process of CRPD but we need to pick that up.

The Australia experience in accessibility and inclusion has much to offer the world. Our organisation is pleased to work with RI members across the world. Our website is as per the slide. Thanks for your time.
[APPLAUSE].

Tom Clarke: Thanks Michael. Sorry about putting you under pressure on time. You can question Michael later and if I have my way he will have to sing Waltzing Matilda before he gets back on the plane! Next is Larissa Beck from Germany.

Larissa Beck: Thank you and first of all thanks to Michael for the support speech for RI where the organisation I come from is a National Member and we are happy to have supporters like you.

I am from the German Association for Rehabilitation and would like to talk of our Internet based platform for the application and development of rehab and participation laws in Germany. This is for participation in legal discussions for society for people with or without disability. This was started in 2003 and developed and enhanced to a public domain. Since 2010 we were a project management agency – German Association for Rehabilitation. We have professional and academic partners at the University of Kassel in two departments and in Halle/Saale in Germany. You may have heard of that. They are part of the editorial board to secure the quality level we want to keep or retain. In addition, if we have projects about special legal subjects we have advisory boards supporting us.

There are two tracks of funding. Since this year we offer this online platform as regular service from DVfR

and we have a budget for that in addition to membership fees. We have the equalisation fee in accordance with the German Severely Handicapped Act - Federal Participation Law. We now, at the moment, have a special project for Federal Participation Act. You may have heard of this last night. For this project, we get money to have a special focus on law and employment for those with disabilities.

We are older than RI - over 100 years already supported by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. All actors in the field co-operate on an equal state so we have social insurance and service providers and persons with disabilities and their organisations and have a 5th group that are individuals. You can be a member if working in a rehabilitation field. We are a big network for development rehabilitation and for rehabilitation law - reading slide.

Why is there a need for legal discussion? If a new law comes to force, then there are questions how to bring it into action. During the last 15 years, we had a lot of milestones. There are examples here as you can see on the slide. We had the German Code Book IX. It is an umbrella law that co-ordinates all other code books in Germany. Another was the ratification of CRPD in 2009 and now we are close to the end of a big and long discussion about the so called German Federal Participation Law that comes into force in January but that is not adopted as yet. They want to bring information to make the work of our Chancellor harder as it is a comprehensive and ambitious project including reform of the Code Book which is 15 years old and also the social welfare law as we have a special area that is integration of health for persons with disabilities. We have a chance for making this law develop and bring it to action. The target groups are multi-disciplinary as that is one aim of the DF to make people talk to each other from different disciplines. They don't get in touch which is a problem if to wish to bring a law into practice. We wish to extending the knowledge base from the target groups as you can see on the slide - reading.

Counselling centres is a big discussion in Germany and who should do that. The background is a scientific one.

Now to the online platform with 3 main portal areas. We have additional services such as newsletters and print of scientific articles but they are the main parts to navigate the web page. The first portal area are the scientific articles on rehabilitation and participation laws and published by experts in different areas. We have social law, labour law, social medicine, concepts and policies, laws for services and institutions. Then we have an older portal area that is an information centre where there are papers from law or other institution's law drafts if accessible and we try to give some background information in related links and, if accessible, data based literature. There are different categories such as international topics and we offer

those in English language. Mostly they are in German but we have a small part that is in English.

The newest and most important portal area is the part for discussion and it is called questions, opinions and answers. We offer temporary discussions that are moderated or chaired by experts, practical and science experts, to support the questions and have another area that is called the rehabilitation lounge where people with our without disabilities can ask questions, tell their experience and impulse for development of law. We have one other where you can comment on all comments on the online platform.

The advantage of the online platform compared to print material is that we can be up to date on all legislation and it is a low threshold offer. Those that wish to can participate and it is accessible and there is a focus on people with a visual impairment. You can be anonymous. We try to support the interdisciplinary exchange and have an eye on high quality secured by science and practical experts we involve and nothing we offer is lost. It is sustainable documentation. An advantage for the office is the scientific documents can be cited or quoted. This is not individual counselling and we are not allowed to do that due to law aspects. We try to reach and give sources of information for everyday life. This whole online platform is used by Universities for research purposes.

We facilitate dialogue between research and practice - reading slide. Research can offer results to a broad responding audience.

In addition to support research and networking activities and the interactive use and participation use of this online offer we see it as a measure to raise awareness to give persons with disabilities their rights and to achieve all of these law aspects come to life. Thanks for your attention. [APPLAUSE].

Tom Clarke: Thank you very much. I apologise for the prodding of time. You got a lot into your contribution. Time allowing, I am sure people wish to follow that up. Next is Wilson Ketter. Over to Wilson.

Wilson Ketter: Thank you. It is a great honour to meet you and be at this conference. This is my first time here and I thank God. I am here to represent members of the Bomet County Assembly in Kenya. I am totally blind but am very comfortable with that. I will take this opportunity and humbly request that I have an assistant that will take us through my presentation so let me request Oscar to come and read on behalf of me. Thanks.

New Speaker: I am Oscar and I will present on behalf of Wilson. Wilson's paper is entitled inclusively of person with disabilities in Kenya, a personal experience. Over the last 13 years in Kenya there have been measures put in place to include persons with disabilities in public and social life. Key measures has been the Persons with Disabilities Act in 2003 by the Kenyan Parliament. It had substantial focus on physical accessibility and employment of persons with disabilities. This Act has been effective in offering persons with disabilities opportunities across a wide range of sectors.

Equally important is the constitution of Kenya from 2010 that provided for quotas for persons in elected appointments. Wilson found himself nominated to be a member of a regional parliament in Bomet in Kenya. What are the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities? There is a requirement that 5% of all elected and appointed bodies should be persons with disabilities but this has yet to be achieved as it is expected to be progressive. There are measures to facilitate training and access to opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Similarly, the constitution requires persons with disabilities to participate in different sectors. In Mr Wilson's opinion, there have been strides to include persons with disabilities in elected offices but the same is not for the corporate sector. In Kenya, every elected body we have 47 regional Parliament and 2 national Parliaments which should have by law two members who are supposed to be persons with disabilities and are required to be appointed by law. Wilson does not think his appointment was because he has disabilities. He started his career in the 1970s and at that point had low vision. Able bodied people found him fit to help with organisations. In 1963 Kenya gained its independence and in the 1970s land was reclaimed from the departing British settlers and Wilson was elected in his community to try and help the locals acquire property from the British settlers that were leaving. He was one of 5 officials to give out 13,000 acres of land and he was able to do that. He engaged in active politics in 1997 and he gained nomination to a political party but the local leadership did not believe, despite him having a track record of community mobilisation, he could take up a political leadership and they tried to deny his nomination. He was nominated again 5 years later but it was again denied. It was not until 2013 when the new constitution with the stipulation of persons with disabilities to be included that he got appointed. Mr Wilson believes if similar application can be made in the corporate sectors then people will find themselves employed. There are high levels of low labour force for those with disabilities and he believes if the same legislative quarters are to be applied in high management corporate bodies it can have the same effect as it has had in the political arena.

Wilson believes there are certain needs and stereotypes of those with disabilities to perform and the same

was also encountered by himself in that people believed he would have difficulty in his role as a legislator. He has been one of the most consistent members of the legislature in which he serves and has never missed a meeting and made various contributions just have many of his other colleagues. He believes if people with disabilities are in high management positions then people with disabilities will be seen differently.

In summary Mr Wilson wishes institutionalisation of legislative quotas in top management - reading slide. This is based on his experience. Thank you. [APPLAUSE].

Wilson Ketter: Thank you for listening to me [APPLAUSE].

Tom Clarke: Ok that was really excellent. I am sorry I did not get the name of your assistant.

Wilson Ketter: Oscar.

Tom Clarke: I have once been in Kenya and I am so happy you are represented here in Edinburgh today. Lovely to have you both. The next speaker is Nora Grace and she is chair of University of London.

Nora Grace: I am chair of the Research Centre of Leonard Cheshire Inclusive Development Centre. I am conscious of time so I will go quickly through the talk so we can listen to the other speakers. I am the chair of the Leonard Cheshire Inclusive Development Centre at University College London and what I wanted to do was not tell you what we do at the centre, we do applied research. I hear people say you do research and ask if we do direct action or policy development or service delivery but they are all one of the same piece. Research creates ammunition for that. What we do is applied work that may be interest for those working in research and perhaps is relevant to you too.

This is a UK based charity around for 65 years and delivers services from being old fashioned to being more progressive with 7,000 employees in the UK and has an international system in 54 countries and is a global alliance. As part of the international division in 1995 they created a research centre at University College London for research on people with disabilities through global alliance and beyond. Before me was Doctor James Ryan - reading slide.

We are interested in both helping get information to people working on disability. We do what we expect for researchers - reading slide. We help the new disability framework for the UK. Our Mission is as per the

slide - reading.

Key research priorities are per the slide - reading.

We cover a range of subjects but we are a small sector and partner with Universities around the world. I will list a few and then go in more depth to our projects. We are looking at these as per the slide - reading.

Our big projects is called bridge the gap as per the slide - reading. We took four countries listed as low income on the human development index all of whom have passed and ratified the CRPD but have good legislation relating to disability so what is blocking those people getting ahead?

We have a research consortium with each of these countries as per the slide. We have a team of international experts as you can see from the slide - reading.

I won't go into detail but there is a gap in development and where people with disabilities are not keeping up with non-disabled peers. I am happy to talk about this in length. We are working with African Universities on disability research. We are working ourselves out of a job!

We are looking at these grants - reading slide. We hope to have clarity on what the barriers are and how they work in the country and what can be done to overcome barriers.

We have worked with Dr Daniel Mont, Dr Jennifer Madans and Mitchel Loeb as you can see.

We provide disability statistics with a 6-question screen to figure out how many people with disabilities live in country. It is a way to measure whether people are being reached. The methodology has developed since 2002 and we were approached by the Australia department of trade and finance to work collaboratively - reading from slide.

We are setting up regional training and our hope is to contribute to develop questions for sub populations. We have a website now. We hope to make this methodology accessible. I have got the yellow sign.

This project we looked at is the disabled street beggars project. It is the most visible and invisible population we have. Getting them off the street was difficult but we wish to intervene. We do desk research on poverty and inheritance and illiteracy and more complex and multi-dimensional poverty

issues.

One other project we are involved in is per the slide. We work with partners in London called the Global Disability Innovation Hub. I thought that was overbearing to call it that. We have access to their resources of 30,000 students and 10,000 faculty and they have committed resources. We are working with all these as per the slide - reading slide. It is based at the Olympic Park in London. It is new but we have 10 projects under way with them. We are an active centre and hopefully you can see what we do is applied work asking a range of questions. We are always open to talk about partnerships. If you think we are researchers stop and think that we are here to make a difference. Good research makes a difference and really good research makes trouble - I tell my students that. Get in touch with us if you are interested. Thanks. [APPLAUSE].

Tom Clarke: Thanks Nora. When I was asked in the last 15 months about compulsory redundancy, top is Leonard Cheshire. Next is Sasha.

Sasha Saben Callaghan: Thanks for inviting me. It is a pleasure. Before I start I will talk about my presentation in terms of access. For anyone that cannot access the slides I will be talking closely to them. There is not much text and it is big. It is outsider art produced by disabled people.

My presentation is who do we think we are. That is a good question. I am from a disabled people's organisation called Bella Freak based here in Edinburgh. We hope we are trailblazers as disabled people. In terms of disabled people's history in Scotland that is an area neglected and anyone that is a disabled person living here and knows about history realises the long shadow that it casts over us such as the Lunacy Act with mass imprisonment of disabled people, the 1944 Education Act which categorised 11 groups of impairment that would exclude a disabled child from mainstream education. If you think history does not impact us, then that casts a long shadow on us.

I have listened to a lot of presentations and they have been great and there have been lots of congratulations but the elephant in the room is that disabled people here are not congratulating. We have advances in pieces of legislation that is important but we have seen our rights, the rights we fought for as disabled people, we were the ones chaining ourselves to buses and making a nuisance of ourselves and raising the disability profile. We see those rights stripped away from us where now we see a rise in disability hate crime and an uncaring and unfair social security system where you are labelled as lazy, scum, skiver. To pretend we are protected is wrong.

You can see the headlines here - reading slide. I am proud to be a product of the welfare state and am not ashamed our contribution may not be one to society based on our economic value in the labour force. We are not concentrated in employment. We have allowed the situation to happen. When we had neoliberalism, we took on the mantle of being vulnerable and the hardest hit so successive government attacked us further. Who would attack those that consider themselves proud but the government confronted with us being vulnerable, they saw that as the green light to attack us further.

I have been a member of the disabled people's movement 30 years. I am so young! I started as a child. We have come a long way but I have to say going back to the Minister for Disabled People's Speech yesterday, I wonder how far that has been genuine progress. During my 30 years as an activist I have had the pleasure and annoyance of listening to successive Ministers for Disabled People and Shadow Ministers. Tom was proactive and well-intentioned but others were hopeless but harmless. That is not too bad a combination. Others were patronising and ignorant and some are dangerous. We are facing the biggest danger we have ever faced. A key note speaker truthfully said that for some people where rehabilitation and access and inclusion will only go so far because economically it is too expensive and that is a world I don't want to see as a disabled person and hope I don't see that in Scotland. I wonder if the Ministers do irony! That is an ironic question and is rhetorical because I know they don't. Penny talked yesterday of a consumer approach to disability. What did that mean? I ask about irony and will talk of the social model of disability. The first court action by an individual disabled person - Paul Hunt smuggled a letter out of his care home to the Guardian asking for others to form a consumer group. It was very 1970s. Now Paul Hunt and others and the awkward squad who made progress to the social model of disability were not particularly sweet but were members of a revolutionary organisation. When looking at the social model of disability, it is a revolutionary model and I ask other disabled people to take that on again.

Our voices. As a disabled person living in Scotland I have come to know a lot about biscuits. There are no end of consultation meetings with disabled people and we get lovely biscuits and we say what we think and go away and no progress is made. I don't know about you but I am consulted out and focus grouped out. I want our voices to be meaningful and listened to and if that means taking the social model back to its roots that is where we have to go. The language of the social model is being turned against us as when talking of barriers, empowerment and inclusion as we did not mean just as workers or economic units but a radical transformation of society. Where we have gone wrong is we asked for too little and asked for civil rights and not liberation and are living with that now.

Our culture. Someone asked me recently do disabled people have a history. I said yes we do. I said to them listen to what I say and make up your own mind. He said I can't believe what I have heard and put my own life into context and understand why things happen as I was part of history. We also have a culture and we have to take that back and assert ourselves as valued human beings.

Lastly Bella Freak - beautiful monsters. We want to set up an accessible arts festival. We are starting from scratch but we think we can make it. We don't subscribe as an organisation to inspiration and the 'I can' statements. It is wrong to put that oppression upon us. If there are non-disabled people here is anyone asking you to be a Paralympian – no but they are asking us. [Applause].

Tom Clarke: Thanks very much. That is called shooting from the hip and you are right to do and say what you did. Now we are doing not bad for time. We are aiming to finish at 1.00 pm. Our last speaker is my good friend from 1986 when I got the Act through. I am not sure how Jim Elder-Woodward is going to arrange for his presentation. What will happen? The assistant is going to speak.

Bella: Thank for the opportunity to speak today. Miranda Fricker argues - reading from slide.

These background conditions of being in receipt of prejudice that makes this epistemic injustice misfortune.

Kidd and Carrel - reading from slide.

However, Begum gives an example - reading slide.

There has been debate around epistemic displacement - reading slide.

This displacement in the form of others speaking on behalf of disabled people has been discussed with Beresford and Gendering. This is in the wider political sphere.

Another feminist writer Linda Martin Alcoa... Reading slide.

She states privilege persons speaking on behalf of less privilege people can enforce the opposition.

I am speaking here in the position of a representative of the Scottish Independent Living movement -

reading slide.

Strive to talk to and with disabled people around the country listening to their views and through the Scottish Government we represent these at a strategic level.

[SEE SLIDE]: PAMS...

Reading slide. Disabled professions run services and community services for disabled people for provision, interpretation and advocacy and addressing their understanding in the world so disabled people can take control of their lives by having a direct accountability to disabled people.

[SEE SLIDE]: How to counteract...

Reading. To return to my original thesis for epistemic displacement there has to be a vehicle to develop understanding, respect and credence of the disadvantaged speaker.

[SEE SLIDE]: Co-production...

Reading.

It is not easy but we have an EasyRead guide to develop services and policies strategies and can be found on this website - see slide. We have to listen to all parties which requires those to adopt new ways of listening and transferring information to help the disadvantaged hearer. Speaking with and to rather than for and about lets us have a greater respect and understanding of the world around us. Thanks.

[APPLAUSE].

Tom Clarke: That was excellent. Has someone got a roving mic? We will try and get as many people in as possible. Tell us who you are and put a question to the speaker then mention their name.

New Speaker: I am a delegate from the Persons with Disabilities in the Czech Republic. Michael, I am glad to hear from you and remember when you were President of RI. I counted the active members and it is less than 40. You said it was 100. There is no directory on the page so is hard to count it.

To Larissa and Nora, you spoke about research and about some specialists you collaborate with but who is

specialists for disability? I have a book from a colleague who was a specialist on disability studies so do you collaborate with social workers, social doctors. I am glad that Nora is active in African countries where there is no active member organisation. It is very positive.

For Mr Wilson from Kenya this is my last question I would like to ask if you remembered you participated in the I Congress in Nairobi and you had some output of this congress that was effective. What kind of impact does this have in the country? I am not English speaking so I don't know the term epistemic. I thought what I am listening to and the meaning of it. It is a type of difficulty introducing new terms.

Tom Clarke: Michael and Wilson if you want to respond?

Michael Fox: Thank you. I think of the central issues in RI which is the problem of information exchange. There are 100 members in RI. If we are going to be a global network and power, it is so important to get the information correct and let everyone know who the members are and how to access them. There has been discussions about the member base not being up to date. Our website is riaustralia.org.

Tom Clarke: Wilson?

Wilson Ketter: In Kenya it is asking about the impact of disability acts there. We have the national institution for disabilities and have established national benevolent fund for disabilities. There is a great impact.

Tom Clarke: Someone else?

Larissa Beck: You asked for the name of the experts. One is Professor [inaudible German name]. I can send his address to you or go to the exhibition and find a leaflet there. The other one is not a social worker but social scientist who is not here. There are two others [inaudible German names]. The names are on the leaflets.

New Speaker: I wish to discuss who are good experts for us to solve the problem of disability that cannot be solved in general.

Larissa Beck: The scientists work with colleagues with disabilities but they are not disabled, apart from one, if that is the point you are getting at. They are truly a support for people with disabilities.

Tom Clarke: Any other panel member wish to comment?

Nora Grace: We have a bunch of projects but in country we try to work with people who have disabilities. The real experts out there are people with disabilities and they often can tell you who in country or other professionals to work with.

Tom Clarke: Another question from the floor? No one. That fits in nicely to what I was told about lunch that should be between 12.30 pm and 1.30 pm. We don't want you to leave Edinburgh feeling hungry. I will say a few words of thanks. Thanks for coming along. It has been a very inspiring and interesting session and I discovered a lot I did not previously. I want to thank those responsible for the technical aspects so thanks to those. That was excellent. Thanks to all the organisers of the convention including those that helped me today to remind me of what was going on. To anyone I have missed I hope you continue to have a very successful convention.

Now in the course of my opening remarks I mentioned distinguished people involved in the campaign for those with disabilities. We are joined by a number of them and I will mention two - Teresa I wish to thank you for your paper and being here today and wish you and your colleagues all the very best. Finally, and this is an enormous pleasure, I referred to Alf Morris, a wonderful man who not only introduced the first comprehensive act on disability in Britain and I know Michael appreciated him in Australia. His widow is here today - Irene. We are pleased to have you.

Irene Morris: Can I say we all need to be needed and enabled people need disabled people more than we need them as you have the energy, spunk and fight. I will shut up now.

Tom Clarke: Great. That was a lovely way to wind up the session. I have a surprise Irene. My colleague will make a presentation to Irene and hope you accept it with all our affection.

Irene Morris: You will make me cry.

Tom Clarke: Thanks to everyone. Order, order, now enjoy your lunch.

[END]