

championship golf at the PGA Tour and Nike Tour levels" (qtd. in Cullity, 1998a, 31).

He failed to mention the sanctioned use of golf carts on the Senior PGA Tour, in the PGA Tour Qualifying Tournament, and at the NCAA level (Cullity, 1998b). U.S. magistrate Thomas M. Coffin, citing the ADA of 1990, dismissed the PGA's request to dismiss the lawsuit; he went on to find in Martin's favor. The case finally ended up in the Supreme Court. In 2001 the Supreme Court ruled that the PGA had to allow Martin's accommodation. Martin currently coaches golf at the University of Oregon; in the summer of 2012, he played in the U.S. Open (Burwell, 2012).

In 2007 Oscar Pistorius, a South African world-class sprinter, sought to become the first amputee runner to compete in the Olympics. A bilateral below-the-knee amputee because of a congenital lack of fibula bones, he runs with prosthetics and posts world-class times. He is a champion Paralympian; however, the international track and field governing body successfully barred him from competition. The Court of Arbitration for Sport in May of 2008 ruled that there was insufficient evidence that his prosthesis gave him any advantage over athletes with typically formed legs and feet (Weihenmayer, 2008). We find it ironic that when a person who would be considered unable to work and eligible for disability benefits in many countries attempts to compete against nondisabled athletes, he is deemed by some to be advantaged by his disability. These attempts to exclude disabled persons smack of ableism.

One of the most significant areas in which persons with mobility-related disabilities remain discriminated against is employment. Brault (2012) found that in 2010 significantly fewer than half of all people with disabilities of working age (41.1%) were employed. Almost 80 percent of the aggregate nondisabled working-age individuals were employed. Individuals with mobility-related disabilities experienced slightly less employment (40.8%) than those individuals with other disabilities such as psychiatric disabilities. Unemployment tells only part of the picture. Of those people twenty-one to sixty-four years old with severe disability, only about 20 percent were likely to remain employed. Understandably in light of the above, people with severe disabilities experience longer spells of not being employed. It should be noted that the above represents a conservative estimation of unemployment of people with disabilities. In the same time period, The Kessler Foundation and National Organization on Disability (2010) found that on average 21 percent of working-age individuals with disabilities experienced employment.

In 2010, the Kessler Foundation and the National Organization on Disability addressed not only the number of people with disabilities employed, but also the places of potential employment. They found important trends in corporations and businesses for future employment of individuals with disabilities. While most employers have some policies and programs that