

BROADCASTING DISABILITIES: A COMPARISON OF
AMERICA'S AND CHINA'S MEDIA COVERAGE OF THEIR
DISABILITY COMMUNITIES

by

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The research question for this project asks what is the difference between America's and China's media coverage of disabilities and explores why this question is important. A media content analysis of 20 articles – 10 from each country – were selected based on their popularity with readers and analyzed for their frameworks. The differences in the articles suggest that media tend to reflect societal values and that the differences in the portrayals of the disability communities may be rooted in societal and social phenomenon.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Disabilities and the Media

Media reflect societal and cultural values. Different media sources compete for our attention and for our business. Therefore, each media source has to report stories that are of the greatest interest to the largest number of people. These tend to be topics such as the economy, politics, and chaotic presidential elections. However, these topics may differ from culture to culture. For instance, a story of a protest against the government may be intriguing to Americans, whereas a story of patriotism and nationalist pride may sell well in China. Because of media's importance in distinguishing a nation's values, it is the ideal lens through which to study the cultural connotations concerning the disability community.

This thesis uses a media content analysis to better understand the frameworks used by journalists and news print to report on disabled individuals and communities. The frameworks include, exclude, and shape America's and China's values concerning their respective disability communities. The media deny and affirm disabled individuals' identities of themselves and of their identities. News print is the main source used because it is clear, easily understood and cannot be changed. News print is also the best medium to compare articles in two different languages.

This thesis studies and compares media coverage of the disability communities in America and China. Because America and China are of relatively equal size, have distinguished and well-known governments, are wealthy, and internationally relevant, this thesis asserts that the two countries form an excellent

comparison. Both America and China have comparable land mass and resources. Although China has a significantly bigger population than America does and is more agrarian, while America has a smaller population and is more urban, their populations are comparable in many ways.

Despite the different governmental structures (one party Communist republic and two party constitutional democratic republic), both governments are strong, powerful and influential. President Barack Obama and Chairman and President Xi Jinping are household names. Both governments are constantly discussed in the media and academia. Both are strong enough to pose a threat to the other, both watch and analyze the other's movements and both are wary of armed conflict with the other. Other nations attempt to imitate or be allied with both America and China because of their strength and influence. Both nations are incredibly wealthy with thriving economies. China, in particular, has a strong economy. China's industries mostly comprise factories and material goods, whereas America's economic industries are IT, luxury and service-based.

Concerning the economy, Premier Li Keqiang stated during the World Economic Forum in 2015 "“Mass entrepreneurship and innovation could offer an endless source of creativity and wealth. It could be a goldmine that we could tap into...”. Though this statement's verbs are passive and future-oriented, the Chinese interpretation indicates current and decisive action. Li asserts that China has a goldmine for its economy through its creativity and innovation. Both countries are also internationally relevant. Both are regional hegemony, America in North

America and China in South East Asia. Both have powerful military capability, strong economies, influential governments and are internationally significant.

The disability communities in both China and America have been relatively unstudied until recent years. This thesis defines disability to include physical impairments, visual impairments, hearing impairments, learning impairments and intellectual/behavioral impairments. However, this thesis only studies physical disabilities (physical, visual, hearing, etc.) because mental, learning and behavioral disabilities are generally not recognized by the Chinese population.

Recognition of the disability community began to gain momentum in the 1970s in America and in the 1980s in China through a number of protests in both countries (ADA, Weiss). The mainstream media in both China and America mirror the cultural approaches of both countries and serve as a way to study how these cultures view disabled populations. It is important to do a thesis on disabilities because it is a minority that has been neglected and unstudied. Gender, race and sexuality have been greatly studied and still need to have action taken on their minority's behalf, while the disabled community has few academic or professional studies. This gap must be closed. In order to begin the process for equality, the group must first be studied and understood by outsiders, which is the purpose of this thesis. This thesis aims at understanding and comparing two different sets of groups in a larger community to further understand and explore the media coverage of these groups.

History of America's and China's Disability Communities

In China, before any activism or advocacy, individuals with disabilities were simply not part of the community. This concept changed with the revolutionary ideas and pride of Mao's China, beginning in the 1940s, though the ideas and pride in disabilities did not lead to any significant action for years to come. Following Mao's China in the 1980s, disabled war veterans conducted a number of peaceful protests. The veterans used rickshaw-like vehicles to motor passengers across town on their motorcycles and motorized bikes (Weiss). This allowed the vets an income despite their impairment. Local government officials, however, thought this looked "very third world" and decided to ban the rickshaw-like vehicles, which denied the vets their livelihoods. Distraught that their only source of income was banned, the vets conducted peaceful protests to regain their employability. In 1988 the China Disabled People's Federation was formed to assist the blind and deaf Chinese community financially (Weiss).

In 1995 the Fourth World Conference on Women had the largest gathering of disabled individuals up until that point (WCW). This was a monumental moment and achievement because it was difficult for disabled individuals to meet because of the lack of infrastructure making it difficult to travel. Since then, there have been smaller and more consistent efforts to assist this community (Weiss). Policies have been put in place to ensure equality. According to Congressional records, however, these policies are "inadequate, vague and lack consequences" (Office of the Spokesperson). Despite these setbacks, the Chinese government has also made concerted efforts to assist the disabled community, even if these efforts primarily

derive from international pressure. Preceding the 2008 Beijing Olympics, China installed tracks in the sidewalks in all urban areas for the blind to use their white canes. The tracks are grooves in the sidewalk that lead the safely out of the streets, to bus stops, and so on (Butler). There are also specific schools for children who are blind or deaf, which is a big advancement for developing countries trying to assist the disabled. However, there are few schools of this nature, and they are only in urban areas so blind and deaf children coming from suburban and rural areas are forced to leave their families at a young age. These schools provide limited education and offer only two job prospects: street musician or massage therapist (HRW).

China is a collective, communal society, which means that the group as a whole is of greater importance than an individual. In other words, the predominant cultural belief is that the individual should adapt to fit the needs of the collective (Hofstede). In China, for instance, vehicles have the right of way when crossing a street, not the pedestrian. This cultural phenomenon makes it difficult for children with a disability to obtain even an elementary education. According to Human Rights Watch, approximately 20% of disabled children in urban areas do not receive a basic education and that percentage increases with high school and higher education. In the same article, there are accounts of mothers carrying their children from classroom to classroom and to the restroom because their schools will not provide the appropriate infrastructure for the child to be independent. If a disabled student makes it to higher education, he or she is actively discouraged from pursuing degrees in law, environmental science,

transportation, political science, and so on (HRW). This means that the degrees that would best allow individuals in the disability community to change its societal position are out of reach for most.

On the other hand, the American disability community has been on an upward trajectory. The Americans with Disability Act (ADA) was created in 1990 and ensures equality of education, housing, employment, and overall accessibility (ADA). It was arguably one of the greatest achievements of the disability community. A unique aspect of ADA is that there are consequences for those who do not comply, which is a strong incentive to ensure accessibility. Due to the ADA, there are elevators and ramps in most public and many private buildings and Braille on many signs. Resource centers and accommodations are now required at universities, high schools and elementary schools. Education, employment and government specialists exist to assist in these areas, and the federal and state government include departments for the disabled population.

Furthermore, the disabled population now includes lawyers, doctors, nurses, educators, policy-makers and so on (ADA). This means that this population is shaping its environment to fit the community's needs. Nonprofits have been created to cover every possible facet of the issues that face the American disabled community, such as employment, education, housing, transportation, etc. Additionally, the visibility and awareness of the disability community has increased in the news and entertainment media as it ranges from an autistic character on Glee to a new Lego character in a wheelchair.

Despite this momentum, there are still many issues in the American disability culture. Accessible transportation is rare, and the Braille in elevators and on signs is usually incorrect (ADA). Many buildings have ill-maintained ramps and elevators, which make it incredibly difficult for wheelchair riders. Despite ADA consequences, many employers and landlords continue to discriminate against the disabled population. Furthermore, physical, visual, and deaf disabilities are comparatively known and understood, whereas those with mental and invisible disabilities continue to struggle with equality and awareness (ADA). Awareness and understanding of this population is still relatively low compared to other minorities, such as gender and race. In Illinois, it is still legal to pay a person who is blind or visually impaired less than the minimum wage (ADA). This is a much wider gap than the man-woman salary ratio that is so prevalent in the media. Disability rights have no greater or lesser importance than gender or race discrimination. And yet, there are stories of discrimination against gender, LGBT and race in the media every day. Though the disabled population is smaller, it is not much smaller than these other groups. What makes the difference?

What This Thesis Will Do

This thesis aims to determine how these differences are expressed in the media of each country and how these media portrayals help shape public knowledge and opinion. A media content analysis on a number of articles from American and Chinese news agencies is used to better understand and explore how the two countries' media depict the disability community and to compare these depictions. This thesis adds to the body of existing literature on disability studies and expands the understanding of this minority community.

Chapter 2: Existing Literature

Media coverage of disabilities is a relatively unexplored field, but a body of literature concerning disability in the media exists. First, however, it helps to understand why it is important to examine how media frame an issue.

Entman, in "Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm," describes framing as "select[ing] some aspects of a perceived reality and mak[ing] them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described" (Entman 52). The key phrase in this definition is "to select some aspects of a perceived reality" because it indicates that framing is choosing a perception out of many and reporting an event based on the chosen perception, even if unconsciously (Entman 52). According to Gamson, the purpose of a frame is to "diagnose, evaluate, and prescribe" (Gamson 36). Therefore, a framework is a selective perception to diagnose, evaluate or prescribe a specific point (Entman, Gamson). According to Entman, "Frames call attention to some aspects of reality while obscuring other elements, which might lead audiences to have different reactions. Politicians seeking support are thus compelled to compete with each other and with journalists over news frames" (Entman 57). By selecting "aspects of reality," journalists are choosing which perceived reality to report and which to obscure concerning disabled individuals, although again, this choosing is not necessarily a conscious activity.

Both Entman and Gamson discuss the autonomy of an audience and how this relates to a framing paradigm. When people are not informed about certain

topics, they rely more heavily on media stories and on the stories' frameworks to shape their perspectives. For audiences who are unfamiliar with the disabled community, then, media frames may have a more powerful influence on how they perceive that community.

Framing Studies of Disabilities

Farrell, in "A Threatening Space?: Stigmatization and the Framing of Autism in the News," studies the stigmas of autism as represented in the news media. Farrell explores in depth how specific media sources affect individuals diagnosed with autism and how media affects his or her identity as an individual with autism. Similar to Farrell's work, Zhang's research discusses how mass media impacts the identity of the American disability community. Zhang's findings indicate that a positive or negative portrayal of an individual with a disability can lead to that individual's affirmation or denial of his or her disability.

Induk's experiment studied the themes that lead to the concept of "othering" in Asian countries as they relate to disabilities. Induk discovers that hegemony plays an influential role in "othering" in South Korea; the dominance of a specific group (in this case abled bodied citizens) allows the inferiority of the "others." Conversely, Strong studied the effects of a Nepali entertainment-education television show that highlights children with disabilities and how to treat them. Her findings indicate that the show – which encouraged kind and inclusive treatment of children with disabilities – influenced the children who watched it and that they were more likely to be understanding and supportive of a disabled child.

Chen and colleagues determined the most persuasive source and the most persuasive content of the source in students' perceptions of people with disabilities. The study found that the most persuasive source was the content of a particular source, rather than what or who the source was. The most persuasive content were the themes of assistance, pity, and fear (Chen). Nelson argues that the disability community should be using the mass media to "achieve group aims." He argues that technology has allowed for a revolution so that disabled individuals may seek out others who also have limitations and they may use the media to influence the public for their collective goals.

Von Krogh's study determined that in the twentieth century persons with disabilities were portrayed within the medical perspective, meaning that the individual's disability was emphasized and it was seen solely as the individual's problem. In the 1980s when the United Nations along with numerous disability organizations advocated for the human rights perspective in broadcast media, however, perspectives changed. Since then, persons with disabilities' problems have emphasized societal challenges rather than individual challenges. This advocacy and change primarily took place in Sweden and in other Scandinavian countries because of the Swedish Disability Federation.

Farnall and Smith studied the various reactions to meeting a disabled individual in person versus perceiving media representations. They created experiments in which participants were exposed both to individuals with disabilities and to media portrayals of disabled individuals. They found that the

participants' perceptions were greatly altered by the in person contact versus the media's depictions.

Bie and Tang discuss the representation of autism in the Chinese mass media, which is rare because autism along with other invisible disabilities is often not recognized in Chinese society (CIA). The authors examined the media framing used, concluding that autism is often perceived as being a family issue. In the newspaper coverage, the families are cited and quoted rather than the individuals with autism being allowed to speak. This leads to an increase in the belief that people with autism are unable to be independent and speak for themselves.

Zhang and colleagues, in "Framing Responsibility for Depression: How U.S. News Media Attribute Causal and Problem-Solving Responsibilities When Covering a Major Public Health Problem," analyzed major U.S. print and broadcast media sources for causal versus problem-solving reports on depression. A media content analysis was used to determine the differences in reporting. They found that print sources and local sources were more likely to place an emphasis on the individual's responsibility to problem-solve depression, whereas broadcast sources and national sources were more likely to emphasize society's role in the problem-solving.

Other Relevant Framing Studies

Yousef's article compares America's Associated Press and China's Xinhua media coverage on Pakistan's military offensive maneuvers. Yousef specifically studies these two media sources through the frame-building lens, which is important because I will be using the same technique. This article is particularly

noteworthy because an outsider (Pakistan) is observing the differences in the coverage and agendas of these two foreign media agencies. The study is comparatively objective, whereas many other studies may have a nationalist bias. Because I am American studying America and China, I am aware of my potential and intrinsic bias. which is why an objective media coding method was used.

Feng, in “Framing the Chinese Baby Formula Scandal: A Comparative Analysis of U.S. and Chinese News Coverage,” studied the media framing of the baby formula scandal from the perspective a Chinese source, Xinhua, and an American source, AP. The representations are quite different because Xinhua exhibited a positive representation of the Chinese government, whereas AP reported a negative image of the Chinese government. The study is noteworthy for its comparative treatment of an issue in Chinese and American news media.

Summary of the Literature

Studies demonstrate that framing takes place in both entertainment and news media. Studies such as Bie and Tang and Farrell researched America’s and China’s framing techniques in news sources whereas studies such as Induk and Strong examined the usage of framing in entertainment, such as children’s television shows. It is important to distinguish the studies that examine news sources versus entertainment sources because they yield different results in terms of disability related perceptions. The frameworks used in news sources tend to have an affect on the disability community as a whole, which is logically because news sources are accessed by a larger number of people. News sources also tend to generalize more than entertainment because they cannot be as detailed as

entertainment, which constructs characters with elaborate back stories. Entertainment generally impacts an individual more than it does the community as a whole. There are, of course, exceptions, but these studies demonstrate that individuals have greater reactions to entertainment. These studies show that frameworks within news sources impact the disability community as a whole whereas frameworks in entertainment tend to provoke individual reactions rather than a community's reaction. This study concentrates on news because it is standardized and accessed by a greater number of people than entertainment. Though studies examining disabilities related to entertainment are of great importance, this study wants to research a source that is more widely accessed. Entertainment sources tend to be more self-selected because its being viewed is based on a matter of an individual's taste whereas a news source is generally accessed by people regardless of taste. This is not always true as some news sources are polarizing (such as Fox and MSNBC in America). This is why this study has decided to use the Xinhua and Associated Press as news sources because both organizations draw on articles from a wide variety of regions and newspapers.

These studies also point to the differences in news media frames between Chinese and America. The news coverage of these two countries tends to incorporate the host country's cultural norms and values. Zhang, Jin, Steward, and Porter's study indicates the difference in Chinese and American broadcasting by concluding that China places more an emphasis on the individual to "blend in" with society (which is the medical model) whereas American media sources attempt to emphasize the cultural burden of a disability rather than the individuals (which is

the social model). Zhang and Haller's research determines the perception of disabled individuals in America's and China's media, which indicate that America's media attempts to align itself with the social model (though it only does so about half of the time) whereas China aligns itself with the medical model. Yousef's article compares China's and Pakistan's mass media which demonstrate the ambition and the "masculinity" of the Chinese workforce (Hofstede). All of these research articles indicate the cultural values and norms of America and China. America attempts to empower the individual and place the individual's burden on the community as a whole whereas China tries to empower the community while maintaining the burden's individual on the individual.

Research Questions

Based on the literature, this study asks two main questions. The first question is: What is the difference between Chinese and American media coverage of their respective disability communities? The second question is: How does this media coverage define and delineate the visibility and capabilities of the disabled community in each country? This is the crux of the thesis. By attempting to answer these questions, this thesis seeks to better understand the differences in how America and China frame their respective media coverage on the disability community and what this means for these communities.

Chapter 3: Method

Method Used

A media content analysis was used to best understand how news coverage framed disabled individuals. Media content analysis explores the articles' meaning and how they create specific meaning (Weber). It provides a deeper analysis of the articles than most readers do on a daily basis. This deeper analysis allows this study to determine how disabilities are portrayed and understood country to country. The method was specifically chosen because it examines a primary source: the articles to be the raw data, and the media content analysis is the analysis of the data (Weber). This allows me to understand the richest meaning and to analyze even single words in each article.

The articles for study were chosen by going to the Xinhua and AP websites and looking for articles about disabilities from the year 2000 on. There are two main reasons I chose to examine articles after the year 2000. The first is that it is a time of relative stability in both countries. It comes after the cultural revolution and the Asian economic crisis. It does coincide with the war in Iraq, but the American culture itself was primarily stable during this time. The second reason is that I am more familiar with the Chinese vocabulary during this time period.

To do this study, I used an advanced search in each news sources' online database on their website. I would indicate the time frame and then used the key phrase "disability" or "残障 (crippled, handicapped)" to search for articles. I also used variations of the word, such as "disabled" or "disabled individual." On both sites, one can rank the articles for most read, which is what I did in order to easily

sift out the most widely read articles. This does not necessarily mean that these articles are *the* most popular, but I wanted to read the articles that the average reader would be most likely to read or have read. If the articles did not relate enough to the topic, such as not discussing disabled individuals, I rejected dismissed them even if they were more popular. Because of the rather simple search terms, the articles were somewhat varied in topic, but they all relate to disabled individuals. The varied topic is not as important because I am analyzing how disabled individuals and disabilities are framed, and they are framed in varied ways and I want the thesis to reflect this.

To distinguish the deeper meaning of these articles, I evaluated how each article was framed. To do this, I read through each article several times and considered themes found in the literature review. From that process I created five overarching frameworks into which I could place each article: dehumanization, humanization, politics, propaganda, and charity (reference Appendix A). I was then able to compare dominant meanings.

Dehumanization was selected because it is a common theme and quite a few articles fell into this category. It was then clear that I needed to include the natural opposite, which was humanization. Charity was chosen because a few articles neither dehumanized nor humanized but instead discussed charities. Politics and propaganda are similar, but different enough to warrant different categories. Politics was chosen for the articles that discuss disabilities in relation to Congress or the Beijing government, whereas propaganda used disabilities to talk about a more controversial issue, which tended to be political.

To ensure that my coding was not objective, I had a second coder code the articles as well. The second coder came up with two differences in coding from the schema that I did, which was a 5% difference, indicating a good overall agreement. By coding these articles, I am able to quantify these articles, and by using a media content analysis I was able to qualify these articles. By quantifying and qualifying these data, I am able to understand the many nuances they present.

Chapter 4: Results

Dehumanize

In these articles, dehumanizing is a common framework when discussing disabilities and disabled individuals in the media of both countries. I assigned the dehumanization frame to articles by determining if the articles are neglecting to use quotes from or descriptions of disabled individuals and if the articles relied on the medical model.

The dehumanizing issue of generalizing and degrading disabled individuals is particularly relevant in Xinhua's article "Teacher's Day Feature: excellent teachers with love hold hope for children with disabilities." The Chinese article discusses two teachers and the educational accomplishments to celebrate the Mid-Autumn festival. The first teacher will not be greatly discussed here because the disability he addresses is that of general students' inability to use language properly, which is not a defined and recognized disability since it pertains the general population.

The second teacher, however, is an elementary school teacher for disabled students. Dang Hongni says that "all children are angels and that disabled children are still angels even though they have broken wings." This phrase is of particular significance because it indicates that they are "broken" and that they are *physically* broken. Though the phrase initially seems complimentary because she says that her students are still angels, Dang implies the wrong-ness and broken-ness of her students. In other words, she emphasizes their imperfection. That being said, Dang considers her students to be her children and the children consider Dang to be

their mother. Dang works at one of the special schools for the disabled where the children live at the school. Dang allows hearing-impaired children to feel her throat so that they will understand how many vocal cords are used when people speak.

And yet, there is no mention of the children, their actual parents, their education or job opportunities. In other words, these children could be any children in China. There is nothing to draw the reader in about the character of the children or to indicate their humanity. The reader only knows that some of the children are hearing-impaired and that they like Dang. By removing any individual or collective characteristics, the article dehumanizes the children. The children seem to be irrelevant to the story, despite the title. The article clearly paints a picture of a “big happy family.”

Many of the Chinese articles create this image of a big happy China and want everyone – even the “broken” ones – to fit into this picture. Because of this, the article reads almost propaganda like. By framing this article in the dehumanization category, the article further removes the children from Chinese society and isolates them and their disabilities even further. Despite the happy surface of the article, it causes suffering because it further isolates and dehumanizes children with disabilities.

The journalistic isolation of disabled school children is also evident in the dehumanization depicted in “There Is A Mid-Autumn Festival Atmosphere On the School Campus for Disabled Children Who Are Making Moon Cakes for the Full Moon.” The framework of this article is another dehumanizing and big, happy

family celebrating the Mid-Autumn festival. Not a single quote from students, teachers or families is used, which indicates the insignificance of the individuals taking part in the event. In fact, the children are dehumanized and lack such character that it is easy to miss that the students are disabled. Unlike “Teacher’s Day Feature,” the article does not even state what kind of disabilities the students have.

The article clearly focuses on a Mid-Autumn festival celebration because it discusses the directions for making moon cakes and the illustrations used to help the children better understand the legend of the festival. The people in the article are dehumanized to such an extent that the article reads like a fake story. There are no names, no ages, no characters, only students and teachers. The purpose of the article is unquestionably to promote the image of a happy and inclusive China. However, this image is undermined by the fact that the article utterly dehumanizes the people and the celebration.

The Xinhua article “The idea of a manipulation-oriented robot is to help people with disabilities to go out to see the world” also dehumanizes the Chinese disability community by reinforcing the medical model. The medical model is – usually an entertainment based – representation of disabilities that focuses around the medical and physical struggles along with depicting how a disability is an individual’s challenge to solve. The article discusses the employment of the Australian robot Teleport and how the disabled Chinese community has been using it. The article begins with the standard devices of dehumanization: no quotes, no names, no ages, no vocations or education, no characteristics, and so on.

As the article continues, however, there are sparse quotes from disabled individuals, which is an important inclusion and places the article closer to humanization. However, the robot is discussed only in relation to how it will improve the lives of the disabled because without the robot they are “unable to see the world.” This statement forces the challenge of a disability onto an individual and does not indicate any imperfections with society concerning disabilities. By framing the dehumanization with the medical model, the article indicates that the struggles of a disability are exclusively medical, which removes the responsibility from society and places the burden on the disabled individual to deal with the disability.

Similar to this last article is the AP article “Disable Rights Group Seek To Stop Teen’s Planned Death,” which uses the standard devices of dehumanization while relying on the medical model. The AP article discusses a disabled teenager suffering from spinal muscular atrophy type two, which is causing her great pain, requiring intense medical intervention, and has left her with only limited movement in her head and hands. Because of this, the young girl, Jerika, wishes to enter hospice and be taken off her ventilator, which her mother agrees is the right choice. However, disabled rights organizations are intervening and calling for an intervention of child services based on Jerika’s potential future. One woman argues “We’re talking about a 14-year-old child. It’s a difficult time in most people’s lives. She has her whole life in front of her. She should be going to college. She should be having a career.” The AP article counters by stating that most groups do not realize the amount of medical treatment that was needed for Jerika to reach her age.

This article is framed with the medical choices and decisions disabled individuals need to make. This is a framework of dehumanization because of its reliance on the medical model, failure to understand Jerika's struggle, and lack of quoting either Jerika or her mother. The article does, however, provide Jerika's name and age and quotes experts in the field of disabilities, which makes this article stand out from the rest with its hints of humanization. Though the article's topic directly discusses disabilities and disability rights, the article fails to characterize Jerika and her mother. They are only discussed in third person and are not quoted. The framework – though not heavily implying – brings up the issue of euthanasia and looks at the controversial topic through the new light of disabilities. While the framework is inclusive and focused on disabilities and disability rights, it fails to reach all the way and have a humanization framework. This article is not only controversial for its content, but also for its rather scattered framework.

Humanizes

The humanization framework is the opposite of dehumanizing. Humanizing gives disabled individuals a personality and defining characteristics. Under the humanizing framework, individuals are more than the single identity of disabled, which may include race, religion, vocation, etc. The framework also heavily relies on the social model, which is a representation depicting disabled individuals as leading normal lives and places much of the responsibility for disability-related struggles on society. The humanization framework is demonstrated by inclusion of quotes of disabled individuals, family, friends, teachers, experts and so on. It is also

devised through use of accepting and inclusive language and examples and usually asserts equality.

The AP article “Family Stunts Disabled Daughter’s Growth to Expand Her World” demonstrates the humanization framework through holistic and inclusive writing. The article discusses the decision of an Australian family to attenuate its daughter’s growth through heavy doses of hormones. Attenuation is the medical implementation of heavy hormone doses to stop or decrease the weight and height of a patient, and surgeries and other methods are used to sterilize the patients. The Hooper family decided on this process for their daughter Charley in order to allow her the best quality of life. Charley is severely physically disabled as she is unable to hold any of her limbs up, including her own head, and is also unable to speak. Her family must determine her moods and wants based on her moans and the relaxation or tension of her face muscles. She is currently 4 ft tall and a little over fifty pounds and will stay that way for the rest of her life. She is only seven. Her parents hold and cuddle her to calm her down, take care of her and take her on trips. They say this is the best quality of life they can provide and they would be unable to provide this to her if she were bigger.

Attenuation is not widely practiced, and the public frequently acts with “unease to revulsion” when they hear of it (AP). This article, unlike the articles framed by dehumanization, directly discusses a disabled child and her family. The article contains many quotes from her mother and father, as Charley is unable to speak, and from other disability experts, even if they do not agree with the use of attenuation as a medical treatment. The experts and disagreements gives to

Charley's circumstance and her parents' decision more complexity and depth. The contradiction also allows for a better understanding of the situation and various arguments while creating a well-balanced article.

The article discusses the use of language concerning the word "disabled" and discusses the rights of the disabled. Many of the articles concerning disabilities discuss another issue and just use disabilities as the lens through which to discuss the real topic. This article, however, truly goes into the difficulty of having a disabled child and also the joy it can bring, which creates a humanization framework.

The AP article "Still Finding Joy in Sport that Led to Paralysis" also humanizes physically disabled individuals through thorough interviews and characterizing their personalities. This article discusses the paralyzed Chinese gymnast Sang Lan and discusses her opinions almost a decade after her journey from being a gold medalist to a student paralyzed by injury. The article uses quotes from Sang Lan herself along with a Russian gymnastics coach who witnessed her paralyzing fall. Though Sang Lan has a husband and son, the article primarily focuses on her career and education.

Time and time again, the article discusses her optimistic spirit and how much she loves the sport. She discusses her resistance of regret and how difficult it is to be disabled in China, which continues to humanize her because the struggles add complexity and depth to her life. She has a degree from Beijing University (one of the hardest and most rigorous universities in the world), and she now hosts her own interview segment on television. The Chinese government and sports

organizations have taken her in by providing her an education, career, and a manager. Celebrities adore her, Mayor Giuliani and Sang Lan lowered the ball in Time Square, Leonardo DeCaprio left her his address, and she received concert tickets from Celine Dion.

And yet, despite this fame, Sang Lan indicates that things are still difficult. Friends had to carry her from one classroom to another, and she could not take notes in classes because she could not hold a pen. And despite her fame, she was not able to receive a ticket to see her friends compete. The framework of the article is humanizing. There is an undertone of frustration and neglect, but there is also an emphasis on her positivity and the opportunities given to her despite her struggles. The focus on her obstacles along with her achievements indicates a holistic picture of her life; it does not depict a “big happy life” nor a pathetic former champion. By giving balance to both sides of her life, this AP article humanizes Sang Lan and the many aspects of her life.

A similar Xinhua article, “The love loaded with disabilities disabled young writer Wang Yi Xuzhou Railway Station in the book,” humanizes the young writer Wang Yi by focusing on her work rather than on her disability. The article discusses the book reading and meet and greet Wang Yi held with her fans at a railway station. The article humanizes Wang Yi by acknowledging the complications she faces as a wheelchair user while primarily focusing on her accomplishments. The article quotes Wang Yi, her family and publishing experts, which creates a balanced understanding of how Wang Yi writes and publishes her books at the age of 19. An unusual and humanizing characteristic of the article is

that while acknowledging that she is a wheelchair user, the article does not focus on it. Instead, the majority of the article discusses her books and how readers respond to them.

The Xinhua article “Increasing Exchanges to Promote the Integration of the Disabled Youth Gathered in the Hebei Provincial Museum” continues the tradition of unusual Chinese articles because it discusses the actions taken by a number of politically motivated disabled youth. The article discusses the meetings of disabled youth in Hebei and their rejection of the “monotonous” lives set for them. The article highlights how Chinese youth are taking their lives into their own hands and are advocating for themselves, which goes against the general trend of a communal culture. One of the students, Zhu Jiancong, describes his two-point life plan and how he refused to follow it because his life was “boring,” “monotonous” and “self-enclosed.” This description demonstrates the limitations faced by the disability community in China and how difficult it is for them to break away and receive an education or a job.

The beginning of the article discusses how the majority of disabled Chinese individuals are unable to leave the country. Therefore, the summer camp for the disabled youth had a meeting at the Hebei museum to better understand the history of Hebei and see murals of other places in the world. Though this is not ideal, it is a big step for the disabled youth because they are studying and learning about other places in the world. The usually home-bound disabled youth have their worlds open up by traveling and viewing all the places that they can go. This gives them independence and knowledge.

Most importantly, the youth are taking charge of their own lives. The summer camp and meetings have been a life-changing experience for the students. In reference to the experience's impact, Zhu states ""In the past, I felt that I could not fit into the crowd. I did not want to communicate with others. Through these activities, my character has become more cheerful, and I am also willing to chat with others about their lives and experiences, 'the feeling has opened its own heart.' All of these elements work to create the framework of humanization for the disabled youth, with subtle undertones of change.

"Tangled in Fraud Probe, 100s Face Loss of Disability Checks" is an AP article that discusses the current misfortunes of the Rust Belt and the decreasing access to disability checks. The article begins with a grim scene discussing Donna Dye, who is married to a disabled coal miner in Kentucky. In recent years, the area was swept by a fraudulent attorney, Eric Conn, who took on hundreds of injured and disabled coal miners. He made millions of dollars over the years as he signed more and more clients who did not qualify for disability benefits. The breaking scandal has caused an investigation into his clients and has temporarily cut off his clients from their disability checks. Fifteen percent of the area's income comes from disability checks (the national average is 4.7%). Some call the region the "disability belt" because there is limited education and the main industry is coal mining. The area has become so reliant on disability payments that stores will prepare for the days that disability checks are given out.

The absence of the checks while the cases are sorted through is causing great harm. Many people are losing their homes and possessions. Donna Dye

traded her engagement ring to keep the electricity on, and Kevin Robertson “lost his home and everything in it.” There are even more stories, according to local Ned Robertson; he states “Another man told [me] he's now sleeping in his pick-up truck. A woman wrote that she and her children kept only their camping gear and went out to live in the woods.” The financial struggles of the region have led to an increase in suicide rates, while the lawyer’s office taking on the cases is working around the clock.

The framework of this article is humanizing because it uses quotes from numerous affected persons and even includes quotes from people suffering from mental disorders. It quotes the affected people, their families, and the lawyers working on the cases. The journalist gives detailed descriptions of everyone mentioned and gives them all backgrounds. For instance, Kevin Robertson is “a 41-year old with an anxiety disorder, a bad back and an eighth-grade education.” This humanizes Robertson because his identity moves beyond that of disabled. By humanizing the plight of the people of the Rust Belt, the AP article makes the problems they face real not only for them, but also for the public and the politicians. For instance, Trump did exceedingly well in these areas; their woebegone homes, lack of jobs and financial misfortunes may have encouraged them to vote for a different kind of president. The humanization of a problem allows it to be confronted and then solved.

The AP article “Peppier Sign” is an article that lies within the framework of humanization. The article discusses the potential implementation for a new and improved sign for disabilities rather than the internationally recognized sign of a

stick figure in a wheel chair. The new figure leans forward and is clearly in motion. This article, unlike the others, uses an array of quotes from disabled and abled individuals, experts to layman, professors to activists and so on. One aspect of significance is the introductory language used by AP when introducing a quote. Instead of simply introducing an individual as disabled, the journalist would first qualify the speaker with his or her job and then later lead into their disability, almost as if the disability was an afterthought. For instance, the first professional quoted is Elizabeth Guffey, who is “a professor of art and design history at State University of New York at Purchase.” A reader would not even know Guffey is disabled until the next paragraph, which merely states that she is “disabled” but does not go into any detail. Rather, the journalist continues to cite and discuss her achievements and expertise concerning the symbol.

The article discusses the creation of the new symbol in street graffiti and compares it to the archaic stick figure and how this stick figure is internationally recognized. The old style is thought to indicate stiffness and to enhance the severity of a disability. The article then discusses the two states – New York and Connecticut – adopting the new symbol and the financial concerns and solutions used. The article also discusses how a number of individuals and groups feel about the new symbol. Many feel that it will promote more independence and creates an improved image of the disabled, whereas others continue to find it limiting because it does not include severe or mental disabilities. That said, all agree that the creation and beginning implementation of the new symbol is progress.

Humanization is a necessary and important framework for journalists to use when writing their articles. Humanization allows disabled individuals in articles to move past their disability and take on other identifying features, such as their job, family, education, interests, and so on. By doing this, the readers of these articles have more exposure to the diversity of disabled individuals. It also tends to create fuller and more complex stories and arguments because the individuals are real.

Politics

One of the less common frameworks for disability-related articles is politics. Politics framework articles are characterized by their focus on local, state, or federal legislation or court cases. This framework may include articles concerning disabled employees in the executive branch, but these articles are quite rare. The articles categorized by the politics framework frequently humanize or dehumanize the disabled individuals. The politics framework is distinguished from the propaganda framework by its unwavering and clear focus on politics generally and, politics of disabled citizens particularly. In comparison, the propaganda framework articles veil politics under the topic of disabilities. The politics framework allows readers to better understand the sociopolitical challenges the disability community faces and how these challenges are solved.

Written in 2012, the AP article “UN Disability Treaty Rejected by Senate” discusses the federal Senate’s politics concerning a disabilities treaty. According to John Kerry (a Massachusetts senator at the time and heading the Foreign Affairs committee), the treaty will update other countries’ disabilities rights to be on par

with America's ADA. He states "What this treaty says is very simple. It just says that you can't discriminate against the disabled. It says that other countries have to do what we did 22 years ago when we set the example for the world and passed the Americans with Disabilities Act." The UN treaty is supported by many other countries, including Britain, France, Germany, China and Russia, but failed to receive the two thirds majority needed in the Senate. Republicans see the treaty as infringing on U.S. sovereignty, not able to be held up in courts, and would be left to states' rights.

The article primarily focuses on veterans' disabilities by specifically singling out disabled World War II vet and former Senate leader Bob Dole and Vietnam disabled vet Senator John McCain. Later in the article, AP mentions that the treaty would be greatly beneficial for veterans wishing to "work, travel or study abroad" (AP), while there is only one line stating that the larger disability community gives support for their treaty. The article also emphasizes the point that Bob Dole is there and is in a wheelchair. Because the Senate includes disabled war veterans it makes a stronger point for the treaty because the Republicans who reject the treaty are rejecting their colleagues. The article primarily discusses lame duck and Senate politics through the lens of the UN's disability treaty. There is no one from the disabled community – the larger community or the disabled veterans in the Senate – who is quoted in the article. By doing this, the article fails to understand how the disability community interprets the Senate's actions, particularly the Republicans petitioning the treaty.

The AP article “Donald Trump’s Properties Were Sued At Least Eight Times For Disabilities Violations” has great political significance because it discusses President Trump. This article is one of the many shedding light on then presidential nominee Donald Trump’s businesses, properties, and character. This article was published soon after president-elect Trump mocked a disabled reporter. The article goes into great detail describing the cases where Trump’s properties were accused of violating ADA regulations. The article combines a discussion of current politics, the politics of the situation, and the voices and stories of the disabled individuals affected by his property and the following court cases. The framework in this article is a political framework – particularly because the article is published in Politico – where disability is the topic, but not the topic that pulls readers in. While the article humanizes disabled individuals, it also primarily focuses on their lives in accordance with Trump’s properties.

By exploring how a disabled individual is bullied by a New York politician, “Disability Bias Suit: Worker Ridiculed, Teddy Bears Beheaded” is written within a politics framework. Though this article walks a fine line between dehumanization and humanization, it is primarily about politics because of the emphasis placed on how a politician’s actions are perceived. Michael Bistreich – a New York City Counselor ‘s aide diagnosed with Asperger syndrome – is filing a ten million dollar lawsuit against New York Council member Vincent Gentile and his chief of staff John Mancuso for harassment and discrimination. Bistreich states that Gentile and Mancuso “decapitated the teddy bears and other stuffed animals [he] kept on his desk. One bear's head was mounted on a small flagpole. A stuffed dog "was gutted

and impaled and had red coloring around its slit stomach, mouth and eyes to resemble blood” (AP). Despite the dehumanizing content, the article attempts to be humanizing by quoting experts, Bistreich’s lawyer, and Bistreich himself. The political framework is important so that readers can understand how a disability is met with by a political employer. For instance, Gentile and Mancuso did not want Bistreich to “be seen” and found his twitching “unnerving.” This case not only humanizes the struggles of a disabled and political employee but may shed light on the interaction between politics and disabilities.

The AP article “This Girl and Her Service Dog Could Win Big for Children with Disabilities” discusses a Supreme Court case about the ADA law and how it will affect school children with disabilities. The article discusses how Ehlana Fry’s school would not allow her service dog to accompany her in class and instead offered “human aide[s].” The Fry family is now waging battle in the courtroom to sue Ehlana’s school – not because of the lack of accommodations – but because of the humiliation and distress the lack of accommodations caused. Ehlana’s mother recounts one of the moments by describing how the aides made Ehlana use the restroom with the door open and have four aides watching because they did not trust the dog. Ehlana is at another school, but the family still seeks to be reimbursed for their daughter’s distress.

The article uses quotes from Ehlana and her family along with Chief Justice John Roberts, which creates a political framework because it gives Ehlana and her family a voice while rounding out the argument with the expertise of the Chief Justice. The article does not give Ehlana many identifying characteristics because it

primarily focuses on the case and how the case will affect future cases. The main concern of Chief Justice John Roberts is that this case will encourage families to go straight to court when their children's accommodation needs are not met instead of trying to find a solution with the school. The article humanizes Ehlana by quoting her and her family while simultaneously dehumanizing her because she is only portrayed as a disabled child. This is an important case for the disabled community because it represents reimbursement for emotional distress and humiliation rather than fighting for rights and accommodations, which is the majority of cases. The importance of the representation may also be attributed because of its rarity and may indicate a change in disability-related legal cases.

Charity

Charity is the least common framework found in this study. The charity framework is prevalent when the article discusses the generosity of others, which usually means the abled giving money or goods to the disabled. Generally, the charity framework dehumanizes disabled individuals because it asserts that disabled individuals are dependent on the charity of others rather than able to earn an independent living. The charity framework relies on quotes from the charitable organizations and on quotes from disabled individuals about how important the charity is. These articles also have a tendency to focus on the disabled elderly population.

The AP article "AniMeals On Wheels: Seniors, Disabled Get Help Feeding Dogs And Cats" observes the growing charitable programs providing pet food along with Meals on Wheels. The article explores how Meals on Wheels pairs with

animal charities to provide free cat and dog food for their clients' pets. The article details many of the benefits and companionships that the Meals on Wheels participants gain from their pets. The article has little to do with disabilities. The article focuses on the isolated and low-income elderly and how their pets assist with physical and emotional impairments. Though this population is often isolated because it is unable to leave the house, there is little discussion of the disabled community. The draw of the article is the pairing of human and animal charities and not with the rights or discrimination of the disabled. This article falls within the charity framework because it focuses on the inspiration and operation of the AniMeals on Wheels charity and not on disabilities. It also encourages the stereotypes of dependency and the medical model because the disabled are dehumanized, whereas the charities are humanized.

The Xinhua article "Chinese Embassy in Sudan Donates Supplies to Local People with Disabilities" discusses China's donation of 300 wheelchairs, 200 crutches and other equipment to disabled Sudanese people. The article indicates that the disabled individuals of Sudan are dependent on foreign aid for their equipment and independence. The stated equipment of wheelchairs and crutches are primarily used for physical impairments, which increases the persistence of the medical model, especially in developing countries, such as Sudan.

Another charity framed article by Xinhua is "Weihai Carries Out Caring Activities for 60 Disabled Individuals to Celebrate the New Year." This article is framed by charity because it involves Chinese citizens and companies donating food to their disabled friends. The article discusses how donations are obtained

through companies and what kind of food stuffs are donated. By doing this, the article imposes the medical model onto the 60 disabled individuals, reinforcing that the disability community is dependent on the able-bodied community. The community is so dependent that they cannot even get food or a job for themselves and, thus, the article reduces the community's independency as a whole.

Propagandistic

Propaganda is a difficult word to define and is often a taboo word, in both America and China. It is an apt word to describe articles that use disabilities or disabled individuals to discuss a larger, usually controversial or political, theme. The propagandistic articles can both humanize and dehumanize the disabled individuals and often contain elements of the charity and politics frameworks, which makes them particularly difficult to categorize.

The Xinhua article "Chinese Embassy in Sudan Donates Supplies to Local People with Disabilities" falls into both the charity and propagandistic frameworks and is discussed in both sections. This article contributes to numerous political agendas currently in play by the Chinese government. First, this act of charity makes Beijing appear generous, which improves both domestic and international relations. This also makes the Beijing government look financially stable because there is a surplus to be given away. Second, China is currently working under the expansionistic theory of international relations, which is a theory describing how strong countries have the ability to expand their power, such as China's being strong through its economy and expanding its power to Sudan (Wirls). This move indicates China's goodwill to the people of Sudan while allowing it to also exploit

resources. Third and last, this quells any protests about the slowdown of the Chinese economy and attempts to dispute the rumored human rights violations, especially about the disability community.

The Chinese population, particularly the aging population, takes great pride in the government and takes even more pride in its government being generous to other nations, which also subtly indicates China's superiority through soft power. The article's propagandistic framework supports these assertions by using language to indicate hierarchy and generosity. The article is diplomatic and only quotes the Chinese ambassador, thereby bypassing the Sudanese people and leaders altogether.

"Open a Window of Opportunity for the Disabled" is a Xinhua article that has numerous hidden meanings concerning the disabled and Chinese politics. The article discusses an art show on Hainan Island, which is produced by a mixture of disabled and abled students. The art form is flower arranging. Hainan Island is the southernmost point of China and is not geographically a part of the mainland. Similar to Taiwan, Hainan faces many political issues because of geographic distance, particularly cross-strait relations,. Therefore, there are many double meanings in the article as the journalist discusses Hainan politics and culture, which are also meant for Taiwan. The art of flower arranging is also a culturally charged art form because of the Japanese invasion of China. Japan is traditionally known for the art of flower arranging, which they most likely introduced to Hainan during the Hainan Island Operation. This operation strained cross-strait relationships because the island was used during the second Sino-Japanese war to

block communication and needed supplies for the Republic of China. By bringing back flower arranging, the artists are reminding both the island and the mainland of this history.

The article does not mention or even indicate any hidden or suppressed history. When discussing the art itself, the article merely says how “fun” flower arranging is and how it brightens a room during the New Year or on a table, which is a mundane and innocuous paragraph. The main artist bringing this culture back discusses how she involved the disability community. She discusses how the art increases opportunities and gives the disabled students a better hope of employment. In fact, the first batch of students to graduate from the program are employed in flower shops. The artist was surprised to learn that the physical and hearing disabled students had their own views of flower arranging and that they were more patient, which indicates that there was a dehumanization of the community until she gave them an art form to express themselves. This indicates how quiet and unimposing the community as a whole is in Hainan. This program is run on welfare and is free for the students. The program is supported by provincial disability and women’s groups, which is interesting because this politically loaded art form is being strongly supported by minority groups.

The Xinhua article “Qiong Ji – Taiwan’s Daughter-in-Law- Is Teaching New Skills to People with Disabilities” is about the same Dudu Bird Art Exhibit as the previous article, which means that the subject is of great interest. The term “Taiwanese daughter-in-law” refers to women who are from the mainland (either physically or culturally) and fall in love with Taiwan. In comparison with the

previous article, this article discusses the second exhibition of art (which takes place in Taiwan, not Hainan) and downplays the role of the disabled. In the first paragraph detailing the art show, Wu states “A total of 40 pieces of floral art were displayed at the site, of which 20 were from handicapped people.” This sentence is one of the few times that disabled students are mentioned, despite the title of the article.

Furthermore, this article raises a contradiction. The first article on this subject discusses the artwork done by the disabled, whereas this article discusses the flowers that are picked by the disabled, not the art. This implies that the disabled are in actuality only picking the flowers to be used in the art by others and not creating any art. This is significant because it means that the disabled community either has different opportunities in different regions or that their opportunities are being exaggerated. Either way, there is a significant inconsistency in employment and opportunity in the cross-strait islands where opportunities are generally believed to be superior and more numerous for the disabled than on the mainland.

The phrase “cheerful and careful” is used to describe the flowers of one of the students (not known if the student is disabled or not), which seems relevant because the translation is *careful*, not *selective* or *delicate* or *deliberate*. The word chosen is careful, which naturally means that the student was more careful and not whimsical while creating her art. However, it is coincidental for Wu to use this word in describing the artwork that is being used to forge and strengthen a cross-strait relationship warily watched by Beijing as more and more people (women in

particular) move to and invest in Taiwan and Hainan rather the mainland. While the article appears to be discussing the artwork of the disabled, it is truly discussing the careful politics of mainland China and Taiwan, which indicates propaganda.

By reading like an airline advertisement, the Xinhua article “Sang Lan was Invited to China Eastern Airlines on How to Do a Good Job of Special Passenger Services” functions under a framework of propaganda. Though the article technically discusses Sang Lan, the paralyzed Chinese gymnast, it is clearly paid for and endorsed by China Eastern Airlines. Sang Lan’s quotes, achievements, and even her family are all used to better endorse and advertise for the airline. Though the article contains many inspirational quotes from Sang Lan, they seem like scripted lines, and many of them are common inspirational Chinese idioms. Sang Lan and her family seem fake and – even though the article mentions her career, education, son, and quotes her husband - it still manages to dehumanize her. This all results in the article’s propagandistic framework.

Summary

From these data, one can conclude numerous characteristics about the media coverage of these two countries. There is a total of 21 frameworks found within 20 articles; 10 American articles from Associated Press and 10 Chinese articles from Xinhua news agency. Four articles use the dehumanization framework; of these articles one is American and three are Chinese. Within this sample, popular Chinese articles are more likely to dehumanize disabled individuals than are American articles. American articles also dehumanize disabled

individuals, but the framework is used less frequently. The humanization framework is the most abundant in this sample with six articles, which is encouraging because this is one of the most inclusive frameworks. Of the six articles, four are American and two are Chinese. Popular American articles appear more likely to humanize disabled individuals, whereas Chinese articles are more likely to dehumanize, although both countries humanize and dehumanize disabled individuals in their mainstream articles.

The charity framework appears in 3 articles: one of the articles is American and the other two are Chinese. This indicates that while America portrays disabilities in a charity framework, China is more likely to publish this framework's articles. Politics and propaganda are two of the most unusual frameworks in the sample because both only contain articles from a single country. The politics framework has four articles and all of the articles are American, which implies American media focuses on politics. Propaganda also has four articles and all of these articles come from Xinhua, which indicates the popularity of propagandistic articles in China. These two frameworks indicate a fundamental difference between the two countries' media coverage.

Chapter 5: Discussion

It was initially assumed that all of the Chinese articles would be framed with dehumanization and all of the American articles would be framed with humanization. However, the results are more complicated, which reflects the true complexity of portraying disabled individuals in the media. The Chinese articles use three dehumanization, two humanization, zero politics, four propaganda, and two charity frameworks. This line up indicates a preponderance of dehumanization and the medical model, but it is only a trend. There were a few Chinese articles that read like an American AP article and humanized disabled individuals, sometimes better than the American humanizing articles did. These different frameworks may signify the beginning of change in Chinese media portrayals of the disabled. Despite the pattern of dehumanization, there is the beginning of humanization and the beginning of the social model. This is important because this suggests that the old pattern is changing and is changing for the better.

The American articles use one dehumanization, four humanization, four politics, zero propaganda, and one charity frameworks. This indicates that – though the pattern of dehumanization has changed to humanization – dehumanization framed articles still exist, which means there is still work and research to be done. Despite the progressive attitude America puts forward on the disability front, the media continue to dehumanize individuals. Another important observation is that America has the same number of humanization framed articles and politically framed articles. This indicates that the humanization of an

individual may be as important as the politics of an individual or an individual's situation. Were this research project to be expanded, I would seek to better understand the relationship between politics and the disabled.

These frameworks and their implications may be explained by cultural and social phenomenon, including communality, individuality, power distance, and so on. These cultural and social elements make up a specific society, and, therefore, contribute to a society's media coverage. One can understand how the media cover these disabilities and why by exploring the cultural and social elements at work. By better understanding the implications of these frameworks, this project hopes to better comprehend how disabilities are viewed in each country and why these views exist.

It is widely known that China is a communal culture, whereas America is an individualistic culture. The Hofstede scale is a set of societal and cultural dimension used to quantify values and cultural aspects of a society, these dimensions include power distance, individualism, masculinity, uncertainty avoidance, long-term orientation, and indulgence (Hofstede). A country receives a number from one to 100 to show the abundance or lack of a certain dimension (Hofstede). According to the Hofstede scale, China received a score of 20 and America received 91 out of 100 on individualism, which quantifies this social phenomenon. China's cultural pattern of communality may account for the higher number of dehumanization framed articles. By dehumanizing the disabled community, the media may be fitting it into the collective ideal of the "big, happy family" that is China.

Alternatively, this dehumanization may be a kindness on the part of the media. By dehumanizing the disabled the media may be allowing the community an opportunity to join the collective and not stand out as an individual. On the other hand, America's cultural tendency to value individualism may account for its higher proportion of humanizing framed articles. By valuing a disabled individual or group as a unique individual or individuals, the media humanizes them. The media humanizes disabled individuals by considering and exploring their characteristics and features that define them. These opposing cultural tendencies may account for the inverse number of dehumanized and humanized framed articles.

How these two societies treat the inequalities instilled within them may contribute to the results of the study. According to Hofstede, power distance is defined as "the extent to which the less powerful members of institutions and organizations within a country expect and accept that power is distributed unequally." In other words, power distance is the degree to which citizens of a society are comfortable with the inequality of power. China's score is 80 out of 100, and America's score is 40 out of 100. That America's score is half of China's may explain America's emphasis on humanization and politics frameworks. Americans are known to not accept inequality; the media may attempt to humanize disabled individuals to diminish the existing inequality. It may also account for the society's monopoly on the politics framed articles. American politics is often seen as having the ability to change the daily lives of those with unequal power. Alternatively, China's power distance score of 80 may account for

its domination of the propaganda framed articles. China is known for its historic propaganda and for its modern censorship. Therefore, the propaganda articles may be used to encourage docility toward the society's inequalities.

The results are different than originally hypothesized. I believed that the American articles would entirely humanize with a lot of politics articles and that the Chinese articles would be entirely dehumanizing and charity oriented. In other words, I assumed that the American articles would operate within the social model and that the Chinese articles would operate within the medical model. Though the articles have tendencies, both the American and Chinese articles operate under both the social and medical mode, which means that they are framed with humanization, dehumanization, politics, charity, and propaganda. I had imagined a black and white research project, but I am presented with grey data. It is too simple to say that the American and Chinese articles nicely fall into separate categories. The situation faced by the international disability community and the media reporting on the community is more complicated.

I also did not expect to have so few charity framed articles and so many propaganda framed articles. Given the prevalence of the medical model, I assumed that there would be many charity framed articles because it fits with many people's assumptions that the disabled community is helpless. And yet, the charity framed had the fewest number of articles. Alternatively, I assumed that the propaganda framed articles would be very few because it seemed outlandish to expect many articles to discuss politics under the guise of disabilities. I only added the framework when I could not place a few of the articles in the other categories. I

was also surprised at the number of politics and propaganda framed articles. I assumed the majority of articles would be humanizing or dehumanizing because they are the biggest and most variable terms. The popularity of the politics and propaganda framed articles indicates the political tension coursing through both countries now.

Comparing the Results to the Literature

Similar to Farrell's and Zhang's research projects, my results support the complexity of creating and maintaining a disability-related identity within the media. The two researchers discuss how they study mass media's effects on the disability community's identity. In my study, I explore the disabled community's identity through the framework of the studied articles. This affects the greater disability community because it is important to understand how an identity develops in order to either understand or change an identity. Chen's article discusses the most persuasive source and the most persuasive content of a source to demonstrate how disabilities are most interpreted in Hong Kong. Chen's study found that the most persuasive material was that of pity, fear and assistance. My study demonstrates that the Chinese articles are more likely to dehumanize disabled individuals but are still capable of humanizing them. This is important because – though the articles tend to assert images of “pity” and “assistance” – the articles can also show strength and independence. In another study, Induk discusses the concept of “othering” for disabled individuals in Asia. My thesis supports this idea because the dehumanizing framed articles often centered around othering people with disabilities. This concept of othering derives from the

division of people with and without disabilities and exists today but creates barriers between the two groups. Though my thesis demonstrates this concept still exists today with the dehumanizing framed articles, it also shows that not all articles “other” people with disabilities because the greatest number of articles are the humanizing framed articles, along with politics and propaganda framed articles.

In Nelson’s article, he discusses how the disability community should take charge of the media for themselves and have a technology and media revolution. Though this is a fascinating idea, my thesis failed to prove that this idea had any merit. The closest this thesis got to Nelson’s idea was in the “Peppier Sign” article, which discussed the new disability sign and how people felt about it. Many of the individuals interviewed about the sign said how pleased they were that a disability-related issue was being reported in the news. Unfortunately, my thesis fails to support any claim of Nelson.

Von Krogh, however, discusses the movement in mass media from the medical model to the social model. Though the medical model still exists, particularly in the dehumanizing and charity framed articles, it is decreasing. My research shows that there are 6 humanizing articles, 4 politics framed articles, 4 propaganda framed articles whereas there are only 4 dehumanizing and 3 charity framed articles. It is not absolute, but this does show a trend. The medical model – though not completely gone – is being surpassed by articles that are more likely to be social model oriented. This is important because it means people with disabilities are being seen in a better light because the social model emphasizes

that disability-related challenges are the fault of society and often portray people with disabilities as having more characteristics than just their disabilities.

Farnall and Smith wrote an excellent article concerning their research on how people with disabilities are perceived when people meet them versus just seeing them in the media. The researchers concluded that people who met disabled individuals in person were more likely to be understanding and humanize the individuals. Were I to expand this thesis, I would like to include an element similar to Farnall and Smith. My thesis was purely a media content analysis, which means that I only worked with the literature about the disabled. It would be beneficial and add nuance to look at how people perceive the articles before and after coming into contact with a disabled individual.

Bie and Tang published an important article discussing how individuals with autism were framed in Chinese media. The article concluded that families were cited in the articles, but the autistic individuals were rarely cited or quoted. My thesis found that the dehumanizing framed articles also failed to cite or quote the disabled individuals they discussed. However, if the articles from Xinhua were humanizing or propaganda framed articles, they quoted and cited the referenced disabled individuals. This is significant because it indicates that the humanization of the disabled individuals relies on the framework of the article. This also simultaneously proves and disproves Bie and Tang's research. My research added to this conversation because it added more nuance in terms of the framing of articles concerning disabled individuals.

These twenty articles indicate patterns and trends arising in the American and Chinese media. Despite lingering dehumanization, humanization and politics are of equal relevance to Americans. In China, there is a trend of dehumanization and propaganda, but humanization framed articles are beginning to emerge. It is important to study these articles in order to better understand how the disability community is represented in these countries and how the media play a role in these representations. The trends are more complicated than imagined. It is simple to call China dehumanizing and America humanizing, but it is more complicated than that. China not only dehumanizes, but humanizes and uses propagandistic articles to portray their politics, and America does not simply humanize but discusses politics at great length. The media coverage on their disabilities communities of these two countries is as complicated as the countries themselves.

This study may have implications for public policy in terms of the disability communities in America and China. For instance, the social model is most prominent in the American articles, which indicates that more social programs are needed and those that exist need more funding. In China, however, the medical model is primarily used, which may indicate that – before the social programs are instituted and utilized – there must be a fundamental shift in how people perceive individuals with disabilities and how they are treated. To deal with the medical model, it is important that disabled individuals have access to medical care and are fairly treated. If a disability is portrayed as an individual's burden to bear, than the infrastructure to allow that individual to be independent is crucial. If individuals

desire the social model, then the social development of how disabilities and disabled individuals are perceived must be fundamentally changed.

This could have a great influence on public policy. First, medicine and health insurance related programs and policies must begin to incorporate and include the needs of the disabled community. If individuals desire the social model, then programs oriented toward educating the public must be employed because it requires a societal change. Social policies may need to be instituted in terms of not rejecting individuals with disabilities for education and housing. A policy similar to the ADA would be ideal. Programs to assist disabled individuals finding housing, accessible transportation, jobs, and so on will need to be institutionalized, maintained, and continually funded.

This study has a number of limitations, such as drawing articles from a 16-year period, using the articles that are “most read,” not allowing for audience autonomy. This study could be improved by narrowing down the time limit for the selection of articles to provide a more focused view. Another limitation is that this study has only used articles that were the “most read” in both countries. This may allow more extreme articles that fall in the categories of politics or propaganda to emerge while excluding less exciting articles that fall into the category of charity. By doing this, the data set of articles may be biased toward more extreme or exciting articles, which may be more read but are less typical of the standard articles concerning disabilities in each country.

Another limitation of the study is that it fails to include the autonomy of the audience, which is part of the framing paradigm according to Entman and Gamson

(Entman, Gamson, see Existing Literature). Audience autonomy indicates that – no matter how the journalist frames the article or what the dominant meaning is – the audience has its own sovereignty and may see a different framework and observe a different dominant meaning. In order to address this in a new study, it would be important to include interviews or surveys to better understand how an audience interprets these articles. This would allow the audience to have its opinion, and help account for how the articles may or may not typical articles of the country on this subject. By only using a first reader and a second reader, this study has failed to allow the audience its autonomy.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

This project compares the media coverage of America and China's disability communities. To do this, the project used 10 articles from Associated Press to represent American articles and 10 articles from Xinhua news agency to represent Chinese articles. To understand the quantitative aspect of the project, the main researcher coded all of the articles into five frameworks and then had a second coder do the same to check for intercoder agreement. The project then determines why each article is framed in the way that it is and explores how these frameworks may be indications of larger cultural trends. This project will add to the growing academic archive of disability studies and will encourage future studies to better understand the relationship between disabilities and the media.

By writing this research paper, I have added to the growing collection of academic work on the domestic and international disability community. This is important because this minority is often invisible to the public eye, and it needs to be seen and heard in order to gain rights and equality. The community as a whole begins to unite as a single entity by comparing the domestic disability community to the Chinese community. It is important that this community is researched in an academic project because the community needs to be quantified and qualified to be better understood by those who do not regularly interact with the community. This is an important and overlooked community, and academic research papers demonstrate the community's importance not only to academia, but to politics, journalism, science, art, and society as a whole.

It is also important that the research paper looked at the disability community through the media. The media reflect the values, beliefs, and ideals of a particular society. The media – in a way – define a society because they reflect the shared interest of a group of people and include the values of the group. It is a significant method of understanding how and why people are connected and, therefore, it may be an ideal lens through which to study the disability community.

Appendix

Appendix A

Title	Summary	Elements	Framework/Notes
“UN Disability Treaty Rejected By Senate”	discusses the Senate’s politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vets • Quotes vets, not others 	Politics of Disabilities
Family Stunts Disabled Daughter’s Growth To Expand Her World”	discusses the decision of a family to attenuate their daughter’s growth through heavy doses of hormones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single example • Broadens to others • Quotes the family • Quotes expert • Struggles of dis • Social model 	Humanizes
AniMeals On Wheels: Seniors, Disabled Get Help Feeding Dogs And Cats”	discusses the growing charitable programs providing pet food along with Meals on Wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly • Quotes • Focuses on the charity side of disabilities, which indicates medical model 	Charity
“Donald Trump’s Properties Were Sued At Least Eight Times For Disabilities Violations”	describing the cases where Trump’s properties were accused of violating ADA regu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • politics • the voices and stories of the disabled individuals 	Politics
Disable Rights Group Seek To Stop Teen’s Planned Death”	discusses a disabled teenager suffering from spinal muscular atrophy type two, which is causing her great pain, medical intervention and has left with only limited movement in her head and hands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quotes • Only quotes disabled rights group • Thin arguments • Medical Model 	Dehumanizes
Peppier Sign	Peppier Sign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotes 	Humanizes

		<p>Individuals and experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job then dis • Holistic • Social model 	
“Still Finding Joy In Sport That Led To Paralysis”	Sang Lan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotes • Criticism’s • China-social model • Social model • Life goes on 	Humanizes
Teacher's Day Feature: excellent teachers with love hold hope for children with disabilities	discusses two teachers and their accomplishments in education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quotes child/family • Does quote teacher 	Dehumanizes
There Is A Mid-Autumn Festival Atmosphere On the School Campus for Disabled Children Who Are Making Moon Cakes for the Full Moon	a big, happy family celebrating the Mid-Autumn festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quotes for students, family, teachers • No individual characteristics, could be any children (not necessarily disabled) 	Dehumanizes
Chinese embassy in Sudan donates supplies to local people with disabilities	discusses China donating 300 wheelchairs, 200 crutches and other equipment to Sudan for their disabled population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quotes • All political agenda 	Propagandistic Charity
Increasing Exchanges to Promote the Integration of the Disabled Youth Gathered in the Hebei Provincial Museum	discusses the meetings of disabled youth in Hebei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotes students • Reads like AP • Multiple Characteristics 	Humanizes

<p>Open a Window of Opportunity for the Disabled</p>	<p>Flower arranging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lightly quotes • Light humanization • Political agendas • Focuses on strait relations 	<p>Propagandistic</p>
<p>Qiong Ji – Taiwan’s daughter-in-law- Is Teaching New Skills to People with Disabilities</p>	<p>Discusses and strengthens many of the points made in the fifth article, but discusses the second exhibition of art and downplays the role of the disabled. In the first paragraph detailing the art show,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less human more politics • Rather than truly focusing on the disabled students, focuses on Strait relations 	<p>Propagandistic</p>
<p>Sang Lan was invited to China Eastern Airlines on how to do a good job of special passenger services</p>	<p>Discusses Sang Lan’s inspiration visit to China Eastern Airlines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotes, but not very unique or individualistic • Supporting “big, happy family” • Advertises for the airlines rather than focusing Sang Lan 	<p>Propagandistic</p>
<p>The love loaded with disabilities disabled young writer Wang Yi Xuzhou Railway Station in the</p>	<p>Discusses the books written by a disabled teenager in China</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One individual • Quotes experts • Disability organization • Social model 	<p>Humanizes</p>

book			
The idea of a manipulation-oriented robot is to help people with disabilities to go out to see the world	Discusses robot with a manipulating hand and how it will help disabled individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No quotes • No disability experts • Does not go into depth on how it will help • Somewhat of a charity and propaganda framework 	Dehumanizes
Weihai carries out caring activities for 60 disabled individuals to celebrate the New Year	Discusses the city Weihai's efforts to make a nice New Year's dinner for disabled individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No voices • No experts • Creates an image of the "big, happy family" while dehumanizing the individuals 	Charity
Tangled in fraud probe, 100s face loss of disability checks	Discusses the politics and struggles of disability checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotes families • Experts • Statistics • Politics • Personal views & expert views • Social Model • Highlights the struggles of disabled individuals 	Humanizes
Disability bias suit: Worker ridiculed, teddy bears beheaded	Discusses the discrimination and bullying of a legal case concerning a disabled individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics of NYC and of the Brooklyn representative • Statements by lawyer • Characterizes individual, but not much 	Politics

This Girl And Her Service Dog Could Win Big For Children With Disabilities	Discusses a case of a student seeking compensation from a school that failed to adhere to ADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quotes her, her family, and her lawyer • Discusses struggles and strengths • Characterizes her other than disabled 	Politics
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Appendix B

<http://www.politico.com/story/2012/12/un-disability-treaty-rejected-by-senate-084570>

UN disability treaty rejected by Senate

By ASSOCIATED PRESS 12/04/12 01:06 PM EST

WASHINGTON (AP) — Led by Republican opposition, the Senate on Tuesday rejected a United Nations treaty on the rights of the disabled that is modeled after the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act.

With 38 Republicans casting "no" votes, the 61-38 vote fell five short of the two-thirds majority needed to ratify a treaty. The vote took place in an unusually solemn atmosphere, with senators sitting at their desks rather than milling around the podium. Former Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, looking frail and in a wheelchair, was in the chamber to support the treaty.

The treaty, already signed by 155 nations and ratified by 126 countries, including Britain, France, Germany, China and Russia, states that nations should strive to assure that the disabled enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms as their fellow citizens. Republicans objected to taking up a treaty during the lame-duck session of the Congress and warned that the treaty could pose a threat to U.S. national sovereignty.

"I do not support the cumbersome regulations and potentially overzealous international organizations with anti-American biases that infringe upon American society," said Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-Okla.

They were not swayed by support for the treaty from some of the party's prominent veterans, including the 89-year-old Dole, who was disabled during World War II; Sen. John McCain, who also suffered disabling injuries in Vietnam; Sen. Dick Lugar, the top Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee; and former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh. Eight Republicans voted to approve the treaty.

The treaty also was widely backed by the disabilities community and veterans groups.

Democratic support for the convention was led by Foreign Relations Committee

Chairman Sen. John Kerry, Senate Democratic Whip Dick Durbin, D-Ill., and Sen. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, one of the key players in writing the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act.

"It really isn't controversial," Kerry, D-Mass., said. "What this treaty says is very simple. It just says that you can't discriminate against the disabled. It says that other countries have to do what we did 22 years ago when we set the example for the world and passed the Americans with Disabilities Act."

The ADA put the United States in the forefront of efforts to secure equal rights for the disabled, and it became the blueprint for the U.N. treaty, formally the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The treaty was negotiated by the George W. Bush administration. It was completed in 2006 and President Barack Obama signed it in 2009.

The United Nations estimates that 650 million people around the world are disabled, about 10 percent of world population.

Kerry and other backers stressed that the treaty requires no changes in U.S. law, that a committee created by the treaty to make recommendations has no power to change laws and that the treaty cannot serve as a basis for a lawsuit in U.S. courts. They said the treaty, by encouraging other countries to emulate the rights and facilities for the disabled already existing in the United States, would be of benefit for disabled Americans, particularly veterans, who want to work, travel or study abroad.

Supporters also rejected the argument that it was inappropriate to consider an international treaty in a post-election lame-duck session. They said that since the 1970s the Senate had voted to approve treaties 19 times during lame-duck sessions.

But in September, 36 Republican senators signed a letter saying they would not vote for any treaty during the lame duck,

The opposition was led by tea party favorite Sen. Mike Lee, R-Utah, who argued that the treaty by its very nature threatened U.S. sovereignty. Specifically he expressed concerns that the treaty could lead to the state, rather than parents, determining what was in the best interest of disabled children in such areas as home schooling, and that language in the treaty guaranteeing the disabled equal rights to reproductive health care could lead to abortions. Parents, Lee said, will "raise their children with the constant looming threat of state interference."

Supporters said such concerns were unfounded.

"I am frankly upset," said Sen. Chris Coons, D-Del., "that they have succeeded in scaring the parents who home school their children all over this country." He said he said his office had received dozens of calls from homeschooling parents urging him to vote against the convention.

The conservative Heritage Action for America urged senators to vote no against

the treaty, saying it would be recorded as a key vote on their scorecard. It repeated

the argument that the treaty "would erode the principles of American sovereignty

and federalism."

Appendix C

<http://www.readingeagle.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20151026/AP/310269828>

Family stunts disabled daughter's growth to expand her world

Monday October 26, 2015 01:47 PM

This magic checks if the byline returns text. If it does then the author is not in the staff register and will now link to their page If the byline is a number it will be xxx and show the staffer link, otherwise output the plain byline By KRISTEN

GELINEAU, Associated Press

BALI, Indonesia (AP) — Charley Hooper is so disabled that her mother considers her "unabled."

At 10, she cannot speak, walk or see anything beyond light and dark and perhaps the shadowy shape of a face held inches away. As she grew bigger, her parents feared she would eventually become too heavy to take anywhere.

So Jenn and Mark Hooper came up with a radical solution. The New Zealand couple gave their daughter hormones to stop her growth. Then they had doctors remove her womb to spare her the pain of menstruation. Charley is now around 1.3 meters tall (4 foot 3) and 24 kilograms (53 pounds), and will remain so for the rest of her life.

A small but increasing number of families across the U.S., Europe and New Zealand are turning to what is known as growth attenuation in an attempt to improve the lives of their disabled children. The practice is highly controversial: Many see the very idea of stunting and sterilizing the disabled as a violation of human rights. But parents such as the Hoopers say it helps their children preserve their quality of life.

"We haven't stopped her doing anything. Growing would have stopped her doing things," Jenn says. "We didn't take away any choices that weren't already taken from her."

Back in the 1950s and 60s, growth attenuation — which refers only to the hormone treatment — was sometimes prescribed for girls who were expected to grow very tall. But the first known case of stunting a disabled child to ostensibly improve her life popped up in a medical journal in 2006. A Seattle couple wanted to keep their daughter, Ashley, small enough to participate in family activities as she grew up. So doctors gave her high doses of hormones that pushed her body into early puberty and stunted her growth, and removed her uterus and breast buds to prevent discomfort.

More and more doctors have since received requests for growth attenuation. In a recent survey of the Pediatric Endocrine Society, most of whose members are in the U.S., 32 of 284 respondents said they had prescribed growth-stunting hormones to at least one disabled child.

But the practice is by no means widely accepted. Many doctors consider the treatment invasive and unnecessary, and refuse to prescribe it. The public, too, often reacts with everything from unease to revulsion.

"People are really entitled to grow and to become the people they were meant to

be," says Margaret Nygren, CEO of the American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. "Would you ever want this kind of treatment done to you without your consent or knowledge? And if the answer is no, then why would one want to do that to someone else?"

Yet for Charley's parents, that question is moot, because they have never been able to ask for her consent on anything. They have always had to imagine what their daughter would want.

Charley is a jumble of uncontrolled limbs with a floppy head that needs supporting. Her parents try to interpret what she feels by the pitch and volume of her moans, and whether her freckled face is relaxed or contorted in a gaping yawn because of intense muscle contractions. The warm sun on her skin can trigger a smile, but is it a sign of joy or a reflex?

After reading about Ashley, they convinced Paul Hofman, a pediatric endocrinologist in Auckland, New Zealand, that stunting Charley would help her. But the local ethics board dismissed the treatment as unnecessary.

So Jenn proposed a compromise: If she started the treatment outside New Zealand, could local doctors continue it at home?

The board said yes. The family found a doctor in South Korea who gave them the hormones.

Within days, they say, her seizures stopped and her stiff limbs became more pliable. Hofman says that may be because estrogen changes neurological activity and can relax muscles.

At 6, she began bleeding now and then in the way women sometimes do on birth control pills. Worried that she would have severe period pain like Jenn, the Hoopers discussed a hysterectomy. She would never be able to consent to sex, they reasoned, let alone to pregnancy.

The ethics board approved it. Charley was 7 when doctors removed her uterus. It took nearly four years before she stopped growing.

Today, Charley joins her family on trips to the mall and vacations to Bali. Her parents soothe her by cuddling her in their laps and carrying her in their arms. None of that would be possible, they say, if she was bigger.

When Charley was 5, she almost died from a chest infection. Jenn began to wonder what they would say at her funeral; they couldn't talk about her laughter or her favorite games. So they wrote up a bucket list for Charley with experiences they imagined a little girl would enjoy: Being a flower girl, meeting the Queen.

Would she actually like those things? They don't know. But they believe she'd prefer checking items off the list to being stuck at home.

"We don't expect her to live forever. We don't want her to live forever. Who wants

this life forever?" Jenn says. "So we give her the best life we can while we've got her."

Appendix D

<http://www.dailynews.com/lifestyle/20131226/animeals-on-wheels-seniors-disabled-get-help-feeding-dogs-and-cats>

'AniMeals' on Wheels: Seniors, disabled get help feeding dogs and cats

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Mary Birrell, volunteer and board member of the Humane Society of Tampa Bay, drops off cat food at a home as part of the "AniMeals," or Meals on Wheels for pets program where volunteers use their own cars and gas to deliver free dry cat or dog food to people who can't afford it. (AP Photo/The Tampa Bay Times, James Borchuck)

By Sue Manning, The Associated Press

If Meals on Wheels didn't deliver donated dog food, Sherry Scott of San Diego says her golden retriever Tootie would be eating the pasta, riblets and veggie wraps meant for her. But thanks to partnerships between the program for low-income seniors and pet groups across the country, fewer people and pets are going hungry.

After Meals on Wheels volunteers noticed a growing number of clients giving their food away to their furry friends, they started working with shelters and other pet groups to add free pet food to their meal deliveries. Those programs, relying on donations and volunteers, have continued to grow in popularity as seniors began eating better, staying healthier and worrying less about feeding their pets, one group said.

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Meals on Wheels is just one organization serving people who are poor, disabled or elderly, but it has a vast reach. It has teamed up with independently run pet partners in several states, but how many isn't known, said Jenny Bertolette, spokeswoman for Meals on Wheels Association of America in Alexandria, Va. Partner pet groups will solicit, pick up, pack and get the animal chow to Meals on Wheels or another agency that donates food, volunteers said. Agencies also take pet food to nursing homes, senior centers or community centers.

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Those who qualify for Meals on Wheels or similar programs are almost always eligible for a free pet food program.

"Pets are so **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** to our seniors. They are social workers, depression counselors, a lifeline for a lot of them," said Charles Gehring, CEO of Columbus, Ohio-based [LifeCare Alliance](#), a nonprofit providing meals and other services to low-income seniors.

It is common for low-income seniors or people with disabilities to feed their dogs or cats instead of themselves, Gehring said. The nonprofit started a pet food

giveaway program five years ago that serves more than 1,000 animals a month.
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LifeCare Alliance launched the program after taking a survey and learning many of the Columbus area's seniors had pets. Most were low income, didn't drive and were isolated. Gehring said 70 percent reported not seeing anyone besides their Meals on Wheels driver each week.

"The pets are so important to them. But people need to eat what we give them. Pets don't need salisbury steak," Gehring said.

Both Scott and Timothy Goddard, 34, of Columbus, Ohio, live on just hundreds of dollars a month.

Goddard, who is disabled and has HIV, said if he didn't get free food for his 2-year-old black Lab, Max, he couldn't have a dog at all.

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"He's my companion. I got no kids, so he's my everything," he said. "We take walks, do everything together."

For Scott, critical food deliveries arrive from Meals on Wheels in San Diego, which partnered with [Helen Woodward Animal Center](#) 15 years ago to add pet food drop-offs. Woodward had started one of the first pet food programs in the nation in 1984, called AniMeals, which expanded its reach when the agencies partnered. "Animals provide companionship and love," said Luanne Hinkle, director of development for the San Diego Meals on Wheels. So when Woodward suggested the partnership, "we jumped right in."

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AniMeals started with 10 pets, and today there are 250, Woodward Animal Center spokeswoman Jessica Gercke said.

The partnership formed after "a (Meals on Wheels) volunteer discovered one of her clients was sharing her delivered food with her cats, sacrificing her own health," she explained.

It takes 40 volunteers to collect 3,000 pounds of donated dry food and about 3,200 cans of wet food for dogs and cats each month.

The biggest challenge is getting donations, Gercke said. Despite bins in pet stores and markets where people can donate, "there is never a time we don't need more food."

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Some groups and shelters offering pet food programs nationwide have gotten a boost from **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** grants, offered since 2007. It's given funding to a social services department in North Carolina and [LifeSpan Resources](#) in New Albany, Ind., a nonprofit providing information and assistance to seniors and the disabled, as it tries to get its program up and running.

Scott, a former tennis teacher who lives on less than \$800 a month, has been receiving Meals on Wheels deliveries for four years and pet food from AniMeals for about one. She has to save up for three or four months just to take Tootie to

the groomer.
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“The pet food program is a lifesaver,” she said.

Appendix E

<http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/donald-trump-disabilities-violations-us-57e44c0be4b08d73b8307075>

Donald Trump’s Properties Were Sued At Least Eight Times For Disabilities Violations

Trump dragged some cases out for years.

09/23/2016 11:41 am ET | Updated Sep 25, 2016

At least eight times over the last 19 years, GOP presidential nominee [Donald Trump](#)’s properties have been subject to lawsuits for violating the [Americans with Disabilities Act](#), court records show. Additionally, a federal inspection found ADA violations at one of his properties.

Only once did Trump come close to winning, in a suit that was dismissed at the request of both sides. Five of the cases were settled, while two ended in consent decrees requiring building modifications and one met its end in a Trump property bankruptcy.

When a disabled Purple Heart veteran filed a lawsuit in 2004 alleging that the Trump International Hotel and Tower in New York lacked proper handicapped-accessible emergency exits, guest rooms and restrooms, Trump dragged the case out for three years. He tried to get the lawsuit dismissed and counter-sued his own architects to try and shift liability to them, but a judge dismissed that attempt. Trump eventually settled and agreed to make changes to the hotel.

“What was so striking and frankly appalling was the way he tried to fight [the violations],” said Helena Berger, the president and CEO of the nonprofit American Association of People with Disabilities. “That, I think, is really telling.”

What was so striking and frankly appalling was the way he tried to fight [the violations].

Helena Berger, American Association of People with Disabilities.

Still, after [Trump mocked](#) a New York Times reporter with arthrogryposis last November, the reality TV star defended himself by pointing out how much money he’d spent on accessibility in his hotels. “I spend millions a year, or [millions of dollars on ramps](#),” he said in July, “and get rid of the stairs and different kinds of elevators all over and I’m gonna mock? I would never do that.”

Spending that money is a legal requirement: The Americans with Disabilities Act, which became law in 1990, requires that buildings and spaces used by the public meet specific disability access standards.

“It is the policy at all of our properties to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act,” Christine Da Silva, a Trump Hotels spokeswoman, told The Huffington Post. “This handful of cases, many of which are over ten years old, are

not representative of our organization's strong record of ADA compliance."

Still, the cases do show that Trump has, at times, been less than enthusiastic about spending money to bring his buildings into compliance with federal law.

For example, in 2001, two wheelchair users alleged that the wheelchair lift at Trump International was kept locked, and the employee who eventually unlocked it couldn't operate it. In court records, one of the plaintiffs, Robert Levine, said the experience made him feel like a "second class citizen." The other plaintiff, Frieda Zames, said it was like being a "grade school child asking permission to go to the restroom."

As in the 2004 lawsuit, after a judge denied Trump's motion to dismiss the case, Trump counter-sued his architect to try to shift liability. Trump "amicably settled" the 2001 case in 2009, when both he and the plaintiffs agreed to dismiss the complaint.

Emily Munson, a disability rights lawyer, told HuffPost that she understands the building owner's perspective in ADA cases. The requirements are exhaustive and violations can be very technical, compared to more substantive problems, Munson said. "On the other hand," she added, "businesses have had over a quarter century to come into compliance with the ADA."

Trump, she said, "clearly sees people with disabilities as sick or in need of charity and pity, rather than people with rights who deserve to be out and about and accessing the community."

Trump "clearly sees people with disabilities as sick or in need of charity and pity, rather than people with rights who deserve to be out and about and accessing the community."

Disability rights lawyer Emily Munson

Trump's Atlantic City Plaza Hotel has also come under fire for its basic and serious deficiencies in accessibility. In a 1997 suit, James Conlon, who is paraplegic, said that even though he stayed in a designated handicapped-accessible room at the hotel, the toilets and showers were unusable for someone in a wheelchair, and the public restrooms were so inaccessible that he had to ask strangers to help him use them.

Trump settled the case a year later, agreeing to pay Conlon's legal fees and renovate the hotels rooms and public restrooms to comply with federal law. But a year after that, Conlon told the judge in the case that the renovations Trump had agreed to hadn't been done.

Two additional complaints were brought against the Plaza Hotel in 2007 and 2008. The plaintiffs in the former agreed to dismiss the case, and the latter case was terminated by Trump's company's 2009 bankruptcy.

Conlon also brought a case in 2003 alleging that the bus between New York and the Atlantic City, New Jersey, casino wasn't accessible and that wheelchair access could only be provided with one week's notice. Trump tried counter-suing the bus provider, but eventually settled Conlon's case.

Another Trump hotel in Atlantic City, [the Trump Taj Mahal](#), settled with the Department of Justice in 2011 after an inspection by the U.S. Attorney's Office showed numerous violations, including not posting signs on some disabled parking

spots.

But the cases aren't limited to Trump's tri-state area properties. In 2011, a guest at the Trump International Miami – which the reality star doesn't own but licenses his name to – alleged that his designated accessible room had accessibility problems. The case was confidentially settled.

And in response to a lawsuit in 2014, the Trump National Doral Miami golf course said making its pool accessible to disabled users would be “impose an undue

burden.” Trump and the plaintiff agreed to enter into a consent decree four months after the suit was filed.

Appendix F

<http://ktar.com/story/1262471/disabled-rights-groups-seek-to-stop-teens-planned-death/>

Disabled rights groups seek to stop teen's planned death
BY ASSOCIATED PRESS | September 7, 2016 @ 10:13 am

In this Friday, July 22, 2016 photo, Jerika Bolen goes through the final stages of hair and makeup before her prom at the Grand Meridian in Appleton, Wis. The ballroom was packed as well-wishers flooded in throughout the night to celebrate with the 14-year-old Appleton girl who suffers from a terminal illness and is expected to die by the end of summer. Dubbed "J's Last Dance," the prom was a final wish for Jerika, who has chosen to have her ventilator disconnected at the end of August because the chronic pain from her disease, spinal muscular atrophy type two, has become overwhelming and the prognosis is bleak. (Danny Damiani/The Post-Crescent via AP)

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Story Body

APPLETON, Wis. (AP) — Disability rights organizations have asked child protection officials to prevent a Wisconsin teenager from going without her ventilator and ending her life.

Jerika Bolen, 14, suffers from spinal muscular atrophy type two. The incurable disease destroys nerve cells that control voluntary muscle activity. Jerika's movement is mostly limited to her head and hands, and she says she's in constant pain. Her mother, Jen Bolen, agrees with her daughter's wishes to enter hospice care.

Jerika's decision to end her life attracted widespread attention, including on social media. More than a 1,000 people attended a prom thrown in her honor in July at a ballroom in Appleton as a last wish. She received cards and gifts from around the world when her story became known.

Disabled Parents Rights, along with several other groups, have asked Outagamie County child protection services to step in, according to Carrie Ann Lucas,

executive director of the Windsor, Colorado-based organization. Lucas said Jerika needs intervention, not assistance in ending her life. "We're talking about a 14-year-old child. It's a difficult time in most people's lives. She has her whole life in front of her. She should be going to college. She should be having a career," Lucas said Wednesday. Outagamie County's Children, Youth and Families Division declined comment on the organizations' request, citing privacy in child welfare cases. Lucas said her group has no legal standing to stop Jerika and that she had not heard from child protection services. In a July interview, Jen Bolen said those critical of Jerika's decision fail to understand the depth of medical intervention it's taken for her to reach her teenage years. Copyright © The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed.

Appendix G

<http://www.sj-r.com/article/ZZ/20151016/news/310169999>
Peppier handicapped symbol gets support, but problems remain
Previous

In this Monday, Sept. 28, 2015 photo, a handicapped parking sign marks a parking spot on Castle Island in Boston. Advocates want to replace the familiar image of a stick figure in a wheelchair with an action-oriented logo to emphasize ability, not

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) " The ubiquitous handicapped symbol that marks parking spaces, building entrances and restrooms around the world is getting an update, a modernization that emphasizes ability rather than disability.

By Susan Haigh, The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) " The ubiquitous handicapped symbol that marks parking spaces, building entrances and restrooms around the world is getting an update, a modernization that emphasizes ability rather than disability.

What started as a street art project has grown into official acceptance. Yet, the restyled logo has been rejected by some who favor the familiar rigid stick-figure design, which has become one of the most recognizable in the world over the past 40 years.

Adoption of the new, modernized International Symbol of Accessibility " which depicts a figure leaning forward in a wheelchair " has been piecemeal:

New York adopted it last year, and Connecticut could soon become the second state to do so. Other cities around the country including Phoenix and El Paso, Texas, are also on board.

But the Federal Highway Administration rejected requests to allow "alternative dynamic designs" for traffic signs and pavement markings. And the International Organization for Standardization has argued against the new design, citing the

universal recognition of the original one.

"On the face of it, it seems like a really positive step to take," said Elizabeth Guffey, a professor of art and design history at State University of New York at Purchase.

"When you start thinking about it more fully, it brings up more questions."

Guffey, who is disabled and writing a book on the symbol's history, said there's been a backlash in the United Kingdom, where some view the revamp as American political correctness. Meanwhile, some countries have a reputation for misusing the original symbol, placing them in locations that are not handicapped accessible.

"As a disabled person, the actual image matters much less to me than the use of it. It's not being used fully or right, right now," Guffey said.

Some disability rights activists believe the new symbol implies prejudice toward people with serious disabilities.

"The old symbol leaves everything up to the imagination," said Cathy Ludlum, a Connecticut disability rights activist who has a neuromuscular disorder and controls her motorized wheelchair by using three fingers. "The new symbol seems to say that independence has everything to do with the body, which it isn't.

Independence is who you are inside."

One of the artists who designed the new symbol, Sara Hendren, said that kind of independence is "precisely what we want this thing to represent."

Hendren, an assistant professor of design at Olin College of Engineering in Needham, Massachusetts, said she felt people were underestimating her son, who has Down syndrome and does not use a wheelchair. She believes the redesigned icon could change attitudes and, ultimately, prompt more funding and better programs.

"I want it to stand for much larger efforts, to improve material conditions," she said.

Danish graphic artist Susanne Koefoed designed the now well-known logo of a stick figure sitting in a wheelchair in 1968. The symbol was later revamped, with a head added to the body, and designated an international symbol of disability by the United Nations in 1974.

The Swiss-based IOS, the world's largest developer of voluntary international standards, has said it makes sense to keep the well-known international symbol given the growth in international trade, travel and tourism.

Lawmakers in Connecticut are expected to take up legislation next year that changes the logo and removes the word "handicapped," replacing it with "reserved." To keep costs low, new signs would only be required for new construction or when a sign is replaced.

Jon Slifka, Gov. Dannel P. Malloy's disability community liaison, said the Democratic governor would sign the bill.

"I think this is just another step in the evolution of disability awareness or disability action, where the disability community doesn't want to be looked at in just one certain way," said Slifka, who uses a wheelchair.

Various groups already have embraced the idea. Health insurance giant Cigna,

based in Bloomfield, repainted parking spaces at its offices across the country with the updated symbol. It also donated materials to other entities wanting to do the same.

Stephen Morris, executive director of the Arc of Farmington Valley in Canton, recently started an online petition supporting the change in Connecticut. He's heard from advocacy organizations as far away as California.

"While I think the message and the movement is a national movement, the effort has to begin state-by-state," Morris said. "We really are hoping that this is going to be like a domino effect."

Appendix H

http://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/13/sports/olympics/13longman.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FSang%20Lan&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=collection&r=0

Still Finding Joy in Sport That Led to Paralysis

By JERÉ LONGMANAUG. 12, 2008

Sang Lan in 1998, during the vault that would leave her paralyzed; and in 2008, with the Olympic torch.

Robert Harrison/Associated Press; Doug Kanter for The New York Times
BEIJING — Sang Lan rolled her wheelchair to a spot overlooking the vault, her broken, withered body dressed in jeans and a red shirt. Several Chinese boys she once knew performed on the floor below, men now, tumbling and spinning on Tuesday to a gold medal in Olympic team [gymnastics](#). Sang cheered and bumped one hand into the other, her fingers closed permanently into loose fists.

Ten years ago, she was a 17-year-old competing at the Goodwill Games in New York. During a routine warm-up vault, Sang landed on her head and sustained a spinal injury that left her paralyzed from the chest down. A decade later, she is a college graduate and news media figure, a symbol of gymnastics' inherent danger and of spirited resilience in the face of catastrophic disability.

"I don't feel anything bad," Sang said in an interview over the weekend, explaining that she still followed gymnastics and may provide television or Internet commentary during the Olympics. "I learned to face reality from the beginning. Sometimes, when I watch old videos of me flying in gymnastics, I'm proud that I used to be so good."

In her dreams, she does not see herself as a national champion vaulter, which she was, but as a mischievous prankster avoiding dietary restrictions with her friends at sports school.

"The little cozy things we did together," Sang said, speaking through an

interpreter, laughing at the story. “They were doing weight control, and we snuck out to buy snacks.”

The women’s Olympic team final played out Wednesday in muffled scandal. Online records listing Chinese gymnasts and their ages, posted on official Web sites in China and given in the Chinese news media, indicate that two female gymnasts — He Kexin and Jiang Yuyuan — may be 14, not 16, the minimum age required for Olympic eligibility.

Another Chinese gymnast, Yang Yun, has acknowledged on state-run television that she was only 14 when she won two bronze medals at the 2000 Sydney Games. The Chinese gymnastics federation has produced passports for He and Jiang, indicating they are 16. The International Olympic Committee and the World Gymnastics Federation seem to be performing see-no-evil backflips to avoid confronting China on the Yang case. Other nations hesitate to complain, fearful that retaliatory judges will mark their athletes down, like day-old bread.

“You can’t lie to the I.O.C.,” Sang said. “You have to be truthful.”

Then she chose diplomacy over accusation.

“Asian girls are smaller than American girls,” Sang said.

There was no equivocating on her belief that women’s gymnastics was becoming too dangerous, overly dependent on tricks instead of artistry. It is not a new claim. Alarm bells have long sounded about abusive, injurious treatment of young girls in the sport.

“I understand the unquenchable craving for gold medals,” Sang said. “I am against this trend. The sport should be the embodiment of beauty and harmony of the human body. We should bring pleasure and beauty to the audience, not just, Oh, they are doing another difficult trick.”

Safety-related changes have been made in the vault after a handful of paralyzing injuries. The vaulting horse, once a pommel horse turned sideways for women, now resembles a cushiony potato chip. But the changes have come too late for Sang.

As she made her runway sprint at those fateful Goodwill Games, a coach moved the springboard in a misguided attempt to assist her, Sang said. She was running at full speed; there was no time to stop and no spotter to cushion her fall.

“I heard a bad sound,” Octavian Belu, the Romanian national coach, said at the time. “A crack.”

During 10 months of rehabilitation in the United States, Sang drew the attention of political and celebrity figures for her courage and upbeat nature. She assisted Rudolph W. Giuliani, who was the mayor of New York, in lowering the ball in Times Square on New Year’s Eve of 1999. Leonardo DiCaprio left his home address. Celine Dion later sent a concert invitation.

“Knowing her own prognosis, she showed nothing but courage and exceptional spirit,” Dr. Kristjan T. Ragnarsson, who treated Sang at Mount Sinal Medical Center, told The Associated Press last year. “In contrast to many people with such devastating injuries, I can’t recall that she ever appeared depressed, angry or blamed anybody or anything for her injury.”

Of course there have been dark moments. Frustration complicates the simplest

task. Sang cannot hold a cup, pick up a pen, grab a pill out of a bottle, dress herself. To type on a computer keyboard, she must use small sticks attached to her hands. At Peking University, where Sang graduated last year with a broadcasting degree, friends had to carry her up stairs from class to class. She tried to take notes with a large pen, but it fell away when her hand began to spasm. A caretaker looks after her, along with a personal assistant, or manager, provided by China's General Sports Administration.

"I can't say I never regret, but I never complain," Sang said. "There's no use in being regretful. You can't do your life over again. I still have a deep affection for sport." Two years ago, she hosted a television program called "Sang Lan's Olympics." Currently, she hosts an interview program on one of China's leading Web portals and serves as a guest journalist for the Web site of the Chinese Olympic Committee. A day before the opening ceremony, she carried the [Olympic torch](#), as she had done four years earlier before the Athens Games.

"I felt in my heart no less than the real athletes competing in the Olympic arena," Sang said.

For the women's team final on Wednesday, though, she probably got no closer than her television set.

"I don't have a ticket," Sang said.

Appendix I

Tangled in fraud probe, 100s face loss of disability checks

<http://bigstory.ap.org/article/5b1ab809de1e4e0ba7e9bb66695ad1f1/tangled-fraud-probe-100s-face-loss-disability-checks>

BY CLAIRE GALOFARO

Dec. 29, 2016 10:19 AM EST

MINNIE, Ky. (AP) — Donna Dye saw the coal truck come barreling over the horizon and her head started spinning with that familiar, desperate urge to end it all.

She thought of the disconnect notices, the engagement ring she pawned to keep the lights on, the house she loved and would probably lose. Life insurance was the only bill that was up to date; this way, she thought, it might look like an accident.

Months had passed since the letter arrived from the Social Security Administration. "We are suspending your disability benefits," it had said.

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She thought of her husband, a proud man with a body broken from 26 years mining coal, and the fights over money they never had — until now. "Fraud," the agency had written, and the humiliation consumed them.

She thought about veering across the yellow line and slamming head-on into that truck.

For more than a year, Dye's family and hundreds of others in the coalfields of Kentucky and West Virginia have been fighting the federal government to keep their Social Security Disability checks. They have one thing in common: They hired

attorney Eric C. Conn, a flamboyant master marketer who billed himself "Mr. Social Security." For years he clogged the highways with neon yellow billboards promising to help people get what they deserved from the government.

Dye thought they could trust him.

Now federal officials allege he funneled \$600 million in fraudulent claims to this impoverished pocket of Appalachia, and the government has turned off the spigot. It suspended disability payments to hundreds of Conn's former clients, propelling them into an unprecedented, year-long battle with the federal government. They must prove once again that they deserved disability years ago.

If they lose, their checks stop and they are billed for tens of thousands of dollars they received over the years, money the government now believes they never deserved.

The government has good reason to ferret out disability fraud. Critics call it a secret welfare program that morphed over the decades from serving the truly disabled to aiding the unemployable: the uneducated, the frail, the unfortunates who live in places where a rotting economy relies on back-breaking labor.

Burgeoning claims — in Floyd County, Kentucky, 15 percent are on disability — have pushed the disability fund to the brink of insolvency.

The government has squeezed other programs for the poor, leaving many in these crumbling corners of blue-collar America with few good options. The mass suspensions laid bare their absolute dependence on disability.

Three people have killed themselves. Others caught themselves in quiet moments wondering whether they'd be better off dead.

Donna Dye didn't crash her car into the coal truck. Instead, she pulled over to the shoulder of the road and sat for an hour, her temples pulsing with panic, her thoughts racing. Disability had been her family's safety net; now, she thought, there was nothing to save them from flailing toward impact.

"It's like sitting in a tub of water, floating, nothing's wrong," she said. "And then somebody pulls the cork, you get sucked out and everything's gone."

Eric C. Conn opened his law practice 23 years ago in a trailer in his hometown of Stanville, Kentucky, population 500. There, he built the third most lucrative disability firm in the nation.

When the Dyes went looking for a lawyer in 2008, Conn was everywhere.

He paid young women he called "Conn's hotties" to attend events across the region with his 1-800 number printed across their tank tops. He erected a 19-foot replica of the Lincoln Memorial in the parking lot of his law complex at a cost, he claimed, of a half-million dollars. He commissioned life-sized Conn effigies to sit atop billboards on the highways; in an online ad, he bragged that he had sent a local boy with terminal cancer to Disney World, and closed with a preacher's benediction giving thanks to God for Conn's kindness.

Tim Dye hurt his back in the mines years ago and a car wreck in 2008 aggravated his injuries. He had surgery for ruptured discs and disintegrating cartilage. He resisted applying for disability, his wife said, until it got to where he couldn't push in the clutch in his truck or bend over to tie his shoes.

His application was denied.

About three-quarters of applicants' initial claims are rejected, and many turn to lawyers to help them appeal. That means big money for attorneys doing disability claims in bulk. If they win on appeal, applicants are entitled to payments dating back to when they became unable to work and lawyers get a chunk of that money, paid directly by the agency.

Conn racked in more than \$20 million in fees.

Media reports in 2011 questioned his relationship with government-employed Administrative Law Judge David Daugherty, who approved nearly all of Conn's clients for disability. In 2013, former U.S. Senator Tom Coburn, a Republican from Oklahoma, led an investigation into abuse of the disability program. He entitled his report, "How Some Legal, Medical and Judicial Professionals Abused Social Security Disability Programs for the Country's Most Vulnerable: A Case Study of the Conn Law Firm."

For 161 pages, it described an elaborate system in which Conn paid doctors and Daugherty to rubber-stamp disability claims, using phony medical evidence. Years passed. Conn was not criminally charged, and he remained in good standing with the Kentucky Bar Association. Donna Dye says she and her husband were unaware of any improprieties — the Social Security Administration has acknowledged there's no evidence Conn's clients were involved in the scheme. The Dyes took him their records, went to the appointments he arranged and trusted he took care of the rest.

But in May 2015, 11 months before Conn was formally accused of any crime, the Social Security Administration contacted his clients. The letters said their lawyer was suspected of having colluded with a judge and their doctors to file claims using fraudulent medical evidence. It told them their benefits were suspended, and gave them 10 days to collect their medical records from years before and prove once again they had been disabled.

Local attorney Ned Pillersdorf's phone started ringing. He heard a hundred letters were sent out and panicked. Then he heard it was several hundred, then 900. Before the scope of the chaos settled into focus, a colleague made an ominous prediction.

"There will be suicides," he said.

Within weeks, three people took their own lives, including Melissa Jude, on disability for a decade for anxiety and depression. She was on her way to Pillersdorf's office when she pulled over to the side of the road and shot herself in the head.

The death toll startled Republican Congressman Hal Rogers, whose district includes the hardest-hit counties of eastern Kentucky. He convinced the Social Security Administration to allow Conn's clients to keep their checks as they struggled in a series of hearings to prove they deserved them all along. The Appalachian Research and Defense Fund, a legal aid organization in eastern Kentucky, grew so worried they recruited the largest network of volunteer attorneys since the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

Now led by Pillersdorf, the band of 150 lawyers — some of the best disability attorneys in the nation — has become a sort grassroots suicide prevention network. "We are fighting for you," they tell people over and over. "You are not

alone against the government."

Still, at least once a week, Pillersdorf fields a suicide threat. They plead publicly on Facebook that they want to die. They call his office. They call his home.

"Why live?" Kevin Robertson wrote him.

Robertson, a 41-year old with an anxiety disorder, a bad back and an eighth-grade education, lost his \$1,035 monthly draw. He hadn't worked in a decade and says his anxiety is so crippling he can barely leave his bedroom. He lost his house and everything in it.

"I know some people killed themselves," he wrote. "To be honest, Ned, I've had some crazy thoughts myself."

Another man told him he's now sleeping in his pick-up truck. A woman wrote that she and her children kept only their camping gear and went out to live in the woods.

The stress is beginning to wear on Pillersdorf now, too. His wife begged him to see a doctor. His colleagues worry he's coming undone.

"I want this nightmare to be over," he said, the fraying hems peeking from the leg of his trousers and the framed diplomas crooked on his office wall. "I don't remember what life was like before this started. And I don't know if we're at the end or the beginning."

Grocery stores in Floyd County, Kentucky, are overrun when the disability checks arrive the first week of the month. Traffic backs up on the main drag in downtown Prestonsburg, the county seat. Even the Papa John's doubles its number of delivery drivers.

The payments prop up an economy that struggled, then collapsed in recent years along with the coal industry.

One of every six working-aged adults here gets a check, more than three times the American average.

Coburn attributes that to a broken system abused by those who don't truly deserve it, yet grow dependent on government benefits. They should have known better than to hire a "shyster lawyer," he said, and those who didn't deserve benefits in the first place shouldn't draw another dime. Government dependency, he believes, is the first step toward tyranny.

"Do I feel sorry for them? Yes," he said. "Do they have hardships? Yes. But do they meet the qualifications for Social Security Disability? Absolutely not. Here's what the law says: if you can do any job in the economy you don't qualify for disability. Rules have to mean something, and life isn't fair."

The disability program was not designed to be welfare. It is an insurance program. Every American worker pays a premium out of their paycheck under an agreement with the government that a percentage of their salary will be paid to them if one day they become too disabled to work.

Tim Dye started working in the mines when he was 17. He thought when he hired Conn 26 years later, he was collecting what he was due.

His family grew entirely dependent on that check. His wife worked for the county government for nearly 18 years, until she was laid off in 2015. She didn't worry too much then about losing her job. Her husband's disability check came every month,

around \$2,200. It wasn't a lot for a couple with a son still in high school and two granddaughters living with them. But it was stable and they made do, and expected life to go on the way it always had in their yellow house on the edge of a mountain. Earlier this year, her husband went to the Social Security office for his initial re-determination hearing, thinking that his inclusion on the suspension list must have been some sort of mistake. But a vocational expert told the judge Dye's back problems wouldn't prevent him from working a desk job. He was denied, and the checks stopped coming seven months ago.

They wonder who would want to hire an old coal miner for a sit-down job, with nothing more than a high school diploma, a crippled back and an eight-year gap on his resume.

"In a month or two, we won't have nothing," he said. "We're losing everything."

The volunteer lawyers representing Conn's former clients say the deck is stacked against them: The agency is assuming fraud without having to prove to any court that any of them committed it. The Office of the Inspector General identified applications that included Conn's suspect medical evidence. But the report is confidential, no one has seen the evidence the agency relied on to determine why this particular pile of claims was assumed to be fraudulent.

Citing a 1994 law, the agency is forbidding Conn's clients from using any medical evidence from the doctors alleged to have been involved in his scheme.

Pillersdorf said many of his clients were on disability for mental illness and cognitive disabilities. Now they are expected to recall the names of the other doctors they saw 10 years ago and pray they still have the records, Pillersdorf said. They can't go back to original files they handed over to their lawyer. Conn is alleged to have destroyed millions of pages of documents. Coburn's investigation found that he shredded 26,000 pounds of paper when the senate started to investigate. His former employees testified he burned more in a bonfire behind his office that grew so big it smoldered for four days.

He was charged with 18 crimes, including mail fraud, wire fraud, destruction of records, money laundering, making false statements and conspiracy.

Conn's attorneys did not respond to calls requesting an interview. He was released on bond pending his trial scheduled for next summer. His bail was secured by his \$1.5 million estate in Pikeville.

Of the hundreds of his clients initially suspended, about half have won their cases. The other half, including the Dyes, were cut off. Their cases are entangled now in a series of lawsuits in federal court.

At least one judge agreed that the procedure is unfair. U.S. District Judge Amul Thapar — on President-elect Donald Trump's short list for the U.S. Supreme Court — issued an opinion last month that found a number of Conn's clients were afforded fewer protections than suspected terrorists and ordered the Social Security Administration to reconsider its process. But another federal judge sided with the agency. The question will now likely be settled by a federal appeals court. The agency declined to talk about the process.

In the meantime, many of those who lost are living with no income.

The Dyes couldn't pay the water bill, so Donna Dye designed a system of hoses and

barrels to collect run off from the hill that juts up behind her house, "the old-fashioned mountain way," she says.

Then a man came to switch off the lights. He gave her enough time to get to the pawn shop, cash in her engagement ring and pay the bill.

She signed up for food stamps. But her husband is too proud to spend them. To him, disability was earned; food stamps are welfare.

She had hoped to find a job that paid almost as much as she made with the county, \$12.45 an hour. She's 49 years old, with only a GED. They live in rural Floyd County, 23 miles from the county seat, and just putting gas in their old truck to get to and from town eats up a couple hours of minimum wage work. But she gave up and put in 40 applications, from the Dollar Store to cleaning rooms at a cheap motel. She posted advertisements all over town offering babysitting or housecleaning for \$10 an hour. She's had no takers.

They raised their kids in a hollow nearby in a rickety two-bedroom house with no heat. When Tim was still working, about 10 years ago, they bought this bigger place for \$85,000 and thought it meant they'd made it to the middle class. She said it was one of the happiest days of her life, and she went out and got the big dining room table she always wanted, with eight chairs so she could have the whole family over for dinners.

The mortgage got behind by three months. The bank called to collect and she panicked. She put a sign in her yard. "Open house, everything must go." Her neighbors picked through her belongings. She sold her couch, her dishes and every television they owned. A woman offered her \$20 each for five of her eight dining room chairs.

"This has been pure hell. Worry, just worry, that's all I do," she said and slumped into one of the three chairs she has left.

"I'm almost out of stuff to pawn."

Most people — even Conn's former clients — believe fraud is rampant in the disability system. They point to a distant relative or a man down the street, who seems healthy and able to work but still draws a check. Pillersdorf calls them "fakers," people knowingly gaming the system, and said he hasn't met one in his stack of Conn's former clients yet. The reality is much more complicated.

The very definition of disability is open for debate. Mental illness is hard to measure. Pain is impossible to see.

"There is no medical condition called disability," said David Autor, an economics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "You can't go to a doctor and have them say, 'I've got bad news for you, son, you've got a disability.'

Disability is a social construct; it's how much we want you to be suffering before you shouldn't have to work."

The nature of disability has evolved since its inception in the 1950s, when it was designed to support people with severe physical limitations — blindness, paralysis, heart disease. The program rapidly expanded in the 1970s and the federal government clamped down and kicked nearly a half-million people off the rolls. But it backfired: The public was incensed at the thought of suffering people cut off. Congress in 1984 responded by writing a more generous definition of

disability which required that the agency consider pain, mental illness and combinations of less serious ailments in awarding disability.

The number of Americans in the program has skyrocketed since, from 1.8 million people in 1970 to more than 10 million today, only some of which can be attributed to aging baby boomers and more women in the workforce. Nationwide, 4.7 percent of Americans rely on Social Security Disability. But in some pockets, that number is far higher. Autor calls it the "disability belt," a swath across the South and Appalachia, where levels of education are among the lowest in the nation and jobs in mining or manufacturing have disappeared.

Dan Black, an economist at University of Chicago, studied how the rate of disability shot up when the coal industry declined. He pointed to a system tied more to economics than to physical impairments. But he doesn't believe that translates to fraud.

"I'm not sure what we mean by fraud," he said. "Obviously it's fraud if I have no health problems that prevent me from working. But there are big gray areas in between. If I have significant pain in my back, is that enough to keep me from working? Maybe. But maybe not. It is a very, very difficult line to draw."

Black has a colleague who uses a wheelchair. If he were a coalminer, he would be disabled. But he has advanced degrees and works as an economist at a university. The very definition of disability is inherently tied to education and skill and the labor market.

Americans have tasked administrative law judges employed by the Social Security Administration with choosing who deserves disability and who does not.

The stakes are high. A tiny fraction of those who enter the disability program ever leave it for a job, said David Stapleton, who runs the Mathematica Center for Studying Disability Policy. The government spends an average of \$300,000 in lifetime benefits for each person in the system. The disability fund is going broke. Congress routed money last year from the retirement fund into the disability fund, a move he likened to "robbing Peter to pay Paul when Peter's already in trouble." But the solution, he said, is to work with people on the front end to keep them in the workforce, not kick them off after they've been out of the labor market for too many years to be reasonably expected to return to it.

"Just throwing them off the rolls without considering what that means for them," he said, "seems pretty irresponsible."

Donna Dye looked in the mirror not long ago and was stunned by the bags under her eyes, the frayed edges of her long curly ponytail.

Just a year ago, she would have never left the house without fixing her hair and putting on lipstick.

Somewhere along the way, she thought, she had run out of pride. She doesn't know exactly when it happened. Maybe it was on one of the trips to the pawn shop. Or maybe when her mother gave her all she could — four piggy banks, labeled "quarters," "dimes," "nickels," "pennies" — and she took them.

She told herself to accept it, resign to a life of poverty, and move back to that rickety old house in the hollow with no heat because she couldn't stand the stress of caring anymore.

She fixates now on the dents in the drywall, the peeling paint, the cracks in the concrete porch. She trained herself to hate this house she had loved so much. She will not weep when the bank comes to take it away.

Appendix J

<http://bigstory.ap.org/article/5e2bebb2a47d4a0aad7f332b5b4550b8/disability-bias-suit-worker-ridiculed-teddy-bears-beheaded>

Disability bias suit: Worker ridiculed, teddy bears beheaded

By ULA ILNYTZKY

Dec. 7, 2016 3:54 PM EST

NEW YORK (AP) — A former aide to a New York City Council member says the lawmaker and a senior member of his staff subjected him to cruel bullying that included decapitating the stuffed animals on his desk and locking him in a basement.

Michael Bistreich, who has Asperger syndrome, filed a \$10 million lawsuit against the city and Brooklyn City Councilman Vincent Gentile on Tuesday.

In the disability discrimination suit, Bistreich said Gentile and his former chief of staff, John Mancuso, ridiculed him because of his disorder, which the group Autism Speaks says is "on the high-functioning end" of the autism spectrum.

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On one occasion, someone decapitated the teddy bears and other stuffed animals Bistreich kept on his desk. One bear's head was mounted on a small flagpole. A stuffed dog "was gutted and impaled and had red coloring around its slit stomach, mouth and eyes to resemble blood," the lawsuit said. Bistreich said he was subsequently told that Mancuso was behind the beheadings.

The suit also claims Gentile laughed when a person on his staff compared Bistreich to Avonte Oquendo, a New York City boy with severe autism who was found dead after he left school through an unattended door. The staffer allegedly suggested Bistreich "test the doors."

Among other allegations, the lawsuit said Mancuso once locked Bistreich in the building's basement for an extended period when he went there to retrieve something.

Bistreich's attorney, Brian Heller, said the harassment occurred throughout Bistreich's two-year stint as Gentile's legislative and budgetary director. But he said it became more severe this year when Bistreich began dealing more with the public. Gentile told Bistreich his twitching was "unnerving" and asked him to increase his medication, Heller said.

"They didn't want him to be seen by anybody," said Heller.

Bistreich, who has a bachelor's and master's degrees from St. John's University, said he quit his job in June after he was demoted and a recent pay raise was cut. Gentile represents parts of Brooklyn. His office didn't respond to a request for comment. Gentile told the New York Post and Daily News that he wouldn't

comment.

Mancuso now works as a community relations official for the city's sanitation department. A message left for him there with a department spokeswoman was not immediately returned. He told the Daily News that he was "not allowed to comment" on the bullying allegations.

The city Law Department said the complaint is under review.

Appendix K

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/disability-rights-supreme-court_us_58179c6ce4b064e1b4b42455

This Girl And Her Service Dog Could Win Big For Children With Disabilities

The Supreme Court will decide whether Ehlena Fry's family can sue for damages after her school didn't let the pup assist her.

By Cristian Farias

WASHINGTON — Wonder the goldendoodle is retired, but he still made an appearance at the [Supreme Court](#) on Monday to show support for Ehlena Fry, the 12-year-old for whom he once worked as a service dog.

The dog wasn't actually *in* the courtroom as the justices considered Ehlena's case — a disability rights dispute brought by her parents after their school district refused to allow Wonder to come to school to serve as their daughter's aide. Ehlena and Wonder are still close, and their reunion outside the courthouse showed just how large a role the pup has played in the girl's life.

"He was a great helper to me and my family and he did a lot of things," Ehlena, who has cerebral palsy, told a group of reporters gathered in the Supreme Court's front plaza on Monday. "He made me independent."

Ehlena's mother, Stacy Fry, called Wonder "the bridge" that helped her daughter rely on herself rather than others.

The sixth-grader and her service dog are the human and canine faces of [Fry v. Napoleon Community Schools](#), a civil rights case from Michigan. The Supreme Court has been asked to determine whether a student with disabilities who was discriminated against must first "exhaust" all other administrative avenues before suing for damages in federal court.

The question is a technical one, but it could mean the world for students with disabilities who may face discrimination under the [Americans With Disabilities Act](#) — even as their schools are [taking steps to accommodate them](#) under other disability rights statutes.

A pediatrician prescribed Ehlena a service dog when she was 5 so that she could "live as independently as possible," according to court filings. And so Wonder entered the picture to help her do just that — he assisted her with day-to-day tasks like using a walker, going to the bathroom and picking up items off the floor.

But Ehlena's school wouldn't allow Wonder to help her during school hours, and instead arranged for a "human aide" to assist her in ways school officials thought the service animal couldn't. This accommodation, the school said, was perfectly

acceptable to meet Ehlena’s educational needs. But her parents thought it amounted to discriminatory treatment, partly because it limited her ability to be independent.

Even after the Department of Education determined that Ehlena’s school was violating the ADA and related statutes, the school didn’t admit liability for shunning Wonder. Instead, it offered to allow the service dog in the school. But things had gotten so bad that Ehlena’s parents decided to place her in a neighboring school that was more accommodating – [Wonder even made the yearbook there](#). They later sued the prior school district over the social and emotional harm Ehlena had experienced for nearly three years.

The justices spent [the better part of an hour](#) on Monday weighing whether the family’s lawsuit complied with the letter of the law. Two lower courts had determined that the Frys’ complaint should be dismissed because they hadn’t tried to work things out with the school district before suing.

Generally speaking, this “work it out” requirement is known as [exhaustion](#), a principle that allows parties to resolve disputes in an administrative forum – like a school, which may have subject matter expertise and be quicker at finding solutions – rather than a court of law, where litigation could take years.

Some members of the high court, including [Chief Justice John Roberts](#) and Justice [Stephen Breyer](#), seemed to worry that a ruling in favor of Ehlena might encourage parents to skip this initial step of working with the school and simply go straight to court whenever their child is denied rights that may be available under disability law.

“That would seem to gut the carefully written procedural system” Congress set up for kids who need special educational plans, Breyer said. The school’s lawyer, Neal Katyal, agreed that “local education experts” should get a first crack at this kind of case.

But Ehlena’s lawyer, University of Michigan Law School professor [Samuel Bagenstos](#), emphasized that his client is only seeking compensation for the damage done rather than any further accommodations. After all, she is already in another school.

“What we have said is the injury my client experienced is not a denial of education, but, for example, the humiliation that she experienced when she was forced to go to the toilet with the stall door open and four adults watching her because defendants did not trust her to use her dog to transfer to the toilet bowl,” Bagenstos told the justices. It was this type of “emotional distress” that led Ehlena’s parents to sue, he added.

Reunited with Wonder outside the Supreme Court after oral arguments, Ehlena wasn’t privy to all the legalese going on inside the courtroom, but she was confident of her chances.

“I think we will win,” she said.

Appendix L

教师节特写：优秀教师用爱托起残障孩子希望

时间：2016-09-10 17:01:57 来源：西部网-陕西新闻网 作者：高奇发 崔刚 宋蕊 袁哲 编辑：高政超

西部网讯（陕西广播电视台《陕西新闻联播》记者 高奇发 崔刚 宋蕊 袁哲）在昨天（9月9日）的教师节庆祝大会上我省隆重表彰了800多位全省优秀教师，今天带你去认识其中两位受表彰的优秀教师，认真钻研教学的陕西省特级教师获得者王林波和用爱托起残障孩子希望的陕西省师德标兵获得者党红妮。

编口诀 讲故事 王老师的语文课挺幽默

陕西师范大学附属小学语文教师王林波：“假如这是箭，这是你的盾，我要来了，你能不能挡得住？上边，下边，左边，右边，谁猜猜，这可以用什么来形容？你说。”

学生：“挡。”

陕西师范大学附属小学语文教师王林波：“怎么样挡呢？”

学生：“左抵右挡。”

陕西师范大学附属小学语文教师王林波：“来，再试试。”

这是陕西师范大学附小三年级四班的一节语文课，用这样看似游戏的方式上课，是王林波老师的招牌“王式教学风格”。1995年，19岁的王林波在毕业后当了一名小学语文教师。怎么才能把照本宣科变得生动有趣。在他看来，小学不只是学习的开始，也是一个孩子兴趣启迪和探索未知的开始。于是，王林波尝试把容易写错的汉字编成顺口溜，用互动小游戏演绎成语的含义，让孩子们在轻松愉快的学习氛围中得到启发。2012年，在工作之余，他带领几位老师花三年时间编写了《生字教学实用手册》，把近千个汉字书写编成了口诀。

陕西师范大学附属小学语文教师王林波：孩子用这种方式把这个口诀记住之后，他不光用很换来的方式记住了这个字，而且他连这个意思也知道了。”

陕西师范大学附属小学五年级学生王滢瑞：“作业布置的不多，有一些课上他还会给我们讲小故事之类的，反正就是一句话，他很幽默的。”

这样花心思的幽默课堂，让学生对语文可有了新的认识。2013年，王林波在第五届全国小学语文教师素养大赛中，获得了我省参赛以来的首个特等奖。省教育厅还成立了以他名字命名的“王林波优秀教学能手工作站”，与省内多地教师送

课到边远地区，为师生们带去先进教学经验。

陕西师范大学附属小学语文教师王林波：“我们开始带一个孩子，（他）几乎什么都不会。到后来，他可以写出漂亮的字，可以完成工工整整的作业，包括后来他们可以用文字去表达他对人生的思考，对周围人的一种态度的时候，我们发现这就是成就感。”

特教老师党红妮：用爱托起生命的希望

今天一大早，商洛市特殊教育学校的特教老师党红妮就来到了学校，她选择和孩子们一起度过这个特殊的节日。

陕西省师德标兵、商洛市特殊教育学校老师党红妮：“过一个有意义的教师节。包饺子相当也是一门课程吧，也是他们学会生活的技巧。”

党红妮从事特殊教育已经有十几个年头，在孩子们心中，她就是“妈妈”，每当看到孩子们有点滴的变化都能让她兴奋好长时间，因为这代表着她的付出有了回报。

陕西省师德标兵、商洛市特殊教育学校老师党红妮：“听力上有障碍的孩子，我们通常是用几十遍、几百遍的教这些孩子，让他们摸着我的喉咙，感受声带震动。”

陕西省师德标兵、商洛市特殊教育学校党支部书记龙正志：“老师要管学生的学习，要管学生的吃饭，要管学生的睡觉，可以说老师既是老师又是他们的家长。”

在党红妮看来，每个孩子都是天上降临的天使，残障孩子只是因为不小心折断了翅膀。她坚信自己的努力能给予孩子们新的希望。尽管孩子们不会说话，但在今天教师节，几个孩子几个孩子专门制作了精美的绘画送给他们的“妈妈老师”党红妮。

陕西省师德标兵、商洛市特殊教育学校老师党红妮：“那么今天收到他们的礼物，我也觉得这是一种职业的芬芳与幸福，我也特别享受着这种职业的幸福。”

进入论坛 字体设置 大 中 小 来源：西部网-陕西新闻网 编辑：高政超

Date Accessed: Sept. 10 2016

Link: http://news.cnwest.com/content/2016-09/10/content_14111140.htm

English Translation

Teacher's Day Feature: excellent teachers with love hold hope for children with disabilities

Time: 2016-09-10 17:01:57 Source: Western Network - Shaanxi News Analysis: Gau Qifa, Cui Gangsong, Rui Zheyuan. Editor: Gao Zhengchao

WEST Reuters (Shaanxi Broadcast Television "Shaanxi Network News" reporters Gau Cifa, Cui Gangsong, Rui Yuanzhe). Yesterday's (September 9) Teachers' Day Celebration of the solemn recognition of the province's more than 800 outstanding teachers. Today, we have met two of them who were recognized as outstanding teachers, Wang Linbo is a Shaanxi Province Winner because of his grading, studying and teaching of teachers, Dang Hongni is the morality model of Shaanxi Province because he holds up the hope of disabled children.

Teacher Wang tells a humorous story about his language class.

Shaanxi Normal University Primary School's language teacher Wang Linbo:

"If this is the arrow, this is your shield, I want to come, you can not resist the top, bottom, left, right, Guess Who, What does this describe? Tell me. "

Student: "Stop."

Shaanxi Normal Primary School's language teacher Wang Linbo: "How to stop it?"

Student: "The left resists the right, the right blocks the left."

Shaanxi Normal Primary School's language teacher Wang Linbo: "Come on, try again."

This is Shaanxi Normal University's four third-year language classes. Teacher Wang Linbo has a signature teaching style "Wang teaching style" of teaching the class like a game. After graduation in 1995, the 19-year-old Wang Linbo became a primary school language teacher. How can you make oral repetition fun and vibrant. In his opinion, primary school is not just about the beginning of learning, it also begins a child's inspiration and an interest in exploring the unknown. Thus, Wang Linbo tries to teach the easily composed intricate characters with interactive games and interpretation of the idiom's meaning, which allows the kids to be inspired to learn in a relaxing environment. In 2012, in his spare time, he led several teachers in writing the "vocabulary teaching Practical Handbook", which contained nearly one thousand Chinese characters written in a mnemonic rhymes. It took them three years.

Wang Linbo: "Children who remember these mnemonic rhymes, remember the word, even if they do not know its meaning.

Shaanxi Normal University Primary School grade five's student Ying Wang Rui: "It is not too much work, there are some lessons he will tell us little stories, anyway, is a sentence, he was very humorous."

The humorous classroom allows the students to have a new understanding of the language. In 2013, Wang Linbo participated in the province's Fifth National Literacy Competition and won the first Grand Prize. The Provincial Department of Education also set up in his name, "the Wang Linbo excellent teaching

workstation", and the province's many teachers send classes to remote areas, to bring advanced experience in teaching teachers and students.

Shaanxi Normal Primary School's language teacher Wang Linbo: "We started with a child who write almost nothing. Later, he can write beautiful words completely neat and careful. Then the students can also use words to express his thoughts about life and his opinion about the people around him, we find that this is a sense of accomplishment. "

Special education teacher Dang Hongni: Holds the hope of life with love

Early this morning, Shangluo City Special Education School's special education teacher Dang Hongni came to school, she chose to spend this special holiday with the kids.

Shangluo City special education school teacher Dang Hongni: "It was a significant Teacher's Day. Dumplings are equivalent to a whole course, they also learn life skills."

Dang Hongni has been in special education for a dozen years. She is the "mother" in the hearts of children. She is excited for a long time when she sees even a small change in a child because it represents her hard work.

Shaanxi Province Shangluo City's special education school teacher Dang Hongni: "When teaching hearing impaired children, I will let them touch my throat to feel how many vocal cords vibrate dozens of times, hundreds of times." Shaanxi Province, Shangluo City's special education school's Party Branch Secretary Long Zhengzhi: "The teacher must manage students' learning, students must manage to eat and to sleep, it can be said that the teacher is a teacher and their parents."

Dang Hongni's opinion is that every child is an angel in heaven and just because disabled children have accidentally broken wings does not mean that they are not coming. She believes her effort is to give children new hope. Even though these children cannot speak, a number of them painted exquisite paintings for their "mom teacher" Dang Hongni on Teacher's Day.

Shaanxi Province, Shangluo City's special education school teacher Dang Hongni: "Well, today I received their gifts, and I think this is a career full of happiness, and I particularly enjoy the happiness of this occupation."

Western network - Shaanxi News Editor: Gao Zheng Chao

Appendix M

中秋氛围提前进校园 残障孩子制作月饼喜悦满满

2016年09月09日 08:29 来源: 福州新闻网

分享到:

原标题：中秋氛围提前进校园 残障孩子制作月饼喜悦满满

今日下午，仓山区培智学校的校园里充满欢乐笑语，仓山区文化馆和仓山区培智学校携手举办的“明月寄情、爱满培智”中秋活动，让培智学校的孩子们提前感受中秋佳节的快乐气氛。

活动在老师讲述中秋节的由来中拉开序幕。图文并茂配上老师的讲述，孩子们更加了解了中秋节的来历以及与其他节日的不同之处。

活动最让孩子们开心的环节是制作月饼，跟随着西点老师，有序的把面团擀成面皮，细心的包好月饼馅再裹成面团，放入模具，孩子们清澈的小眼睛专注的看着手里的月饼。老师、家长们、志愿者陪着孩子一起制作爱的月饼。制作好的月饼送进预热好的烤箱。当烤箱里端出了一盘盘香喷喷、金灿灿的月饼，孩子们开心地拍起手来。孩子们亲手制作的月饼一部分带回家与自己的家人分享，另一部分与老师同学们一起品尝，共迎中秋。

今年中秋前夕，恰逢教师节，仓山区文化馆工作人员带领孩子们一起为特殊教育工作者唱响《感恩的心》。在教师节来临之际，感谢这一群特殊教育的工作者默默奉献，现场的孩子们拥抱着老师，温暖感人。（记者 包书平）

(责编：林东晓、施云娟)

Date: Sept. 10 2016

Link: <http://fj.people.com.cn/n2/2016/0909/c234960-28974800.html>

English Translation

There Is A Mid-Autumn Festival Atmosphere On the School Campus for Disabled Children Who Are Making Moon Cakes for the Full Moon

September 20, 2016

This afternoon, Cangshan District's Peizhi School's campus is full of joy and laughter. Cangshan District's Cultural Center and Cangshan District's Peizhi School jointly organized the "moon that is full love," which is Peizhi's Mid-Autumn Festival activities for the children of Pui Chi primary school. The activities give the children a happy atmosphere for the Mid-Autumn Festival.

It kicks off with activities teaching about the origin of the Mid-Autumn Festival. The children better understand the origins of the Mid-Autumn Festival because of the illustrations that accompany the story. This is what makes this festival different from the other ones.

The activity that makes the children is making moon cakes. They must follow the teachers to roll the dough and carefully wrap the moon cake stuffing. Then, the stuffing must be wrapped into dough and placed in a mold. The children must have clear eyes when starting to make the moon cake. Teachers, parents and volunteers accompany the children so that they will love making the moon cakes. They must put a good moon cake into the preheated oven. When the oven is done,

there will be a plate of fragrant, golden moon cake and the children happily clap their hands. Some of the moon cakes produced by the children were brought home to share with their families, while the other moon cakes were eaten by the teachers and students.

The eve of the Mid-Autumn Festival coincides with this year's Teacher's Day. The Cangshan District Museum staff lead the children in singing "thankful heart" for the special education workers. Thanks to the quiet dedication of a group of special education workers, the approaching Teacher's Day will be met with a warm embrace by the children for their teachers. (Reporter Bao Shuping).

Appendix N

中国驻苏丹大使馆向当地残障人士捐赠用品

2016年09月09日 09:12 来源:人民网-国际频道

图为捐赠仪式现场，中国驻苏丹大使李连和与苏丹总统夫人薇达德共同向当地残障人士移交物品

人民网喀土穆9月8日电（记者李逸达）8日，中国驻苏丹大使馆向苏丹喀土穆州残障人士联盟会捐赠了一批残疾人用品，包括300件轮椅和250对拐杖。

中国驻苏丹大使李连和在捐赠仪式上表示，此次中国驻苏丹使馆与苏丹萨纳德慈善基金会合作，向苏丹残障人士捐赠物品，希望以实际行动关心、帮助苏丹残障人士，传达中国人民对苏丹人民的情意，相信捐赠的物资将会改善残障人士的生活。

苏丹总统巴希尔的夫人、萨纳德慈善基金会董事局主席薇达德·巴比克尔出席捐赠仪式，并与李大使一起向残障人士代表移交了用品。萨纳德慈善基金会秘书长萨米娅·奥斯曼感谢中方长期以来对苏丹人民的帮助，称此举体现了中苏人民间的传统友谊。

Date: Sept. 10 2016

Link: <http://news.dahe.cn/2016/09-09/107461818.html>

English Translation

Chinese embassy in Sudan donates supplies to local people with disabilities

At 09:12 on September 9, 2016 Source: People - International Channel

The picture shows the donation ceremony, Chinese Ambassador to Sudan and Sudanese president's wife Lian Wei Dade jointly handed over the goods to the local people with disabilities

People Khartoum, September 8 (Reporter Li Yi), the Chinese Embassy in Sudan donated supplies (including 300 wheelchairs and 250 pairs of crutches) to the state of Kartoum's Disabled Union.

The Chinese Ambassador to Sudan, Li Lian, attended the donation ceremony. He said that the Chinese Embassy in Sudan will cooperate with the Sudan-Ad Ali Charity Foundation to donate items to Sudans with disabilities. The Embassy cares about the practical actions when helping the Sudanese people with disabilities and to convey this the Chinese people in Sudan are showing their feelings. Li Lian said "I believe that donated materials will improve the lives of people with disabilities."

Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir's wife and the Sudan-Nad Ali Charity Foundation Board of Directors Bar Bieri attended the ceremony together with Ambassador Li who handed out the items for people with disabilities. Sudan-Nad Ali Charity Foundation's

Appendix O

增交流促残健共融 各省残障青年齐聚河北博物院

2016年09月07日 10:51:10 来源：长城网

9月6日上午，一群特殊的年轻人来到河北省博物院参观学习，他们是第三届残障青年拓展自我夏令营的营员们。

增交流促残健共融 各省残障青年齐聚河北博物院

第三届残障青年拓展自我夏令营营员跟随讲解员一起了解河北的历史。长城网 宁晓雪 摄

据了解，学员中有大部分人来自外地，其中，从来没有走出县城的人很多。面对河北省博物院内的丰富展品，学员很激动，大家跟随讲解员一起了解河北的历史，纷纷拿出手机进行拍摄。

来自江西鹰潭的小伙朱建聪告诉记者，他以前的生活单调而乏味，每天过着从家到公司的两点一线生活。平时同事组织聚会朱建聪也不太愿意参加，他用“自我封闭”这四个字形容之前的生活，但这一切参加从第三届残障青年拓展自我夏令营开始，悄然地发生着变化。

“刚开始跟夏令营的工作人员聊天时，他们否定了我的之前的做法，并鼓励我走出家门去外面的世界看一看。他们说外面的世界很美好，好人也很多，希望我能够走出自己的世界，接触更多的人。”朱建聪说，“以前，我感觉无法融入到身体健康的人群中去，内心有隔阂，不愿意与别人交流。通过这几天的活动，我的性格

变得开朗了许多，也愿意跟别人聊起自己的生活与经历，感觉已经敞开了自己的心扉。”

12 下一页

[作者: 责任编辑:赵博)

Date: Sept. 10 2016

Link: http://www.he.xinhuanet.com/hbGongyi/20160907/3427830_c.html

English Translation

Increasing Exchanges to Promote the Integration of the Disabled Youth Gathered in the Hebei Provincial Museum

The Great Wall Network.

The morning of September 6, a group of peculiar/special young people came to the Hebei Provincial Museum to study. They are the third meeting of disabled young people to expand their summer camp.

“Increase exchanges to promote the integration of the disabled disabled youth gathered in the Hebei Provincial Museum.”

The third meeting of disabled youth follow their instructor – Ning Xiaoxue – in order to expand their summer camp and better understand the history of Hebei. A lot of the students from other parts of the country, have never been outside of the country before. Hebei Museum displays vibrant exhibits and students are very excited. We followed the instructor to understand the history of Hebei, one after another we take out our phones.

Zhu Jiancong who comes from Yingtan in Jiangxi told reporters that his former life was monotonous and boring. The company’s two point plan meant living one day at home. Zhu Jiancong was not willing to participate in the plan. He used the word "self-enclosed" to describe his life before. All of this began to change because of the third meeting of disabled youth.

“When I first started chatting with the staff at the camp, they denied my previous practice and encouraged me to go out and look around the world, and they said that the outside world was a good place with a lot of good people. I hope I can get out of my world so I can meet more people.”Zhu Jiancong said, “In the past, I felt that I could not fit into the crowd. I did not want to communicate with others. Through these activities, my character has become more cheerful, and I am also willing to chat with others about their lives and experiences, ‘the feeling has opened its own heart.’”

Appendix P

为残障人士开启一扇光明之窗

2016-09-05 07:49 来源：海口日报 我有话说

本报9月4日讯（记者吴雨倩）昨天，由杜杜鸟花道美学馆、海峡两岸（海南）文创艺术交流中心主办的第二届花道插花与绘画艺术作品展举行。现场共展示40件插花艺术参赛作品，其中20件出自残障人士之手。

在海甸岛杜杜鸟花道美术馆的一角，一株株亮橙色的天堂鸟，如凤头高高直立，新鲜的鹅黄色的椰子嫩芽和翠绿的枝叶相映成趣，再以大片椰壳作为底衬，一眼望去，像极了一只颇有神韵的凤凰在翱翔……这件作品出自梁春英，一位右脚有点跛的年轻女孩。

她告诉记者，她所用的花材再普通不过，可要表现的立意却非常深刻，作品的名字叫“椰风海韵”。“在杜杜鸟花道美术馆接受了一年的免费公益培训，如今受益良多，为自己就业掌握了更多的技能。”梁春英说。

海南杜杜鸟花道美学馆、海峡两岸（海南）文创艺术交流中心由海南籍台湾媳妇谢泳春创办。谢泳春先后在海南大学、中央美术学院学习环境艺术和壁画。2013年，她回到海南创业，开办杜杜鸟花道美学馆，将她在台湾学习的花道艺术传播到海南来，致力于两岸文化交流。

“我2014年开办花道美学馆，向海南人民传授自身的花道文化，丰富市民的精神文化生活。后来，在机缘巧合之下，我发现肢残和听障人士对花道文化有属于自己的见解，也更加耐心和细心去钻研花道。更重要的是，掌握多一项技能，就为就业增添一份希望。”

谢泳春介绍，花道文化也可为日常生活增添情趣。以文竹、黄莺、飞燕草与百合，看似无意实际充满设计感的自然直立插花手法，更容易与居家环境融合，过年时或在房屋玄关处、或在餐桌正中间、又或在书房案台边摆放这样的一捧手捧花束，增色添福。

杜杜鸟花道美学馆是由省残联和省残疾人基金会扶持的公益插花助残培训基地，从去年开始免费对所有残疾学员进行花艺培训，目前共有肢体、聋哑等23名残疾学员。通过一年的花艺培训，现已帮助8名残疾学员在花店就业。

本次展览由省残联、省台办、台盟海南省委、省台联、省妇联指导。将通过现场投票的方式评选优秀作品，并给予奖励。第一批残疾学员将在本次作品展上获得结业证书，10月将免费公益招收第三批学员学习花道文化。

现场展示插花技术。

本报记者吴雨倩摄

[责任编辑:yfs001]

Date: Sept. 10 2016

Link: http://edu.gmw.cn/newspaper/2016-09/05/content_115897218.htm

English Translation

Open a Window of Opportunity for the Disabled

I have something to say.

Yesterday, the Second Flower Arrangement and Painting art exhibition was held by the Duodisiaohua Road Esthetic Academy and the Cross-Strait (Hainan) Cultural and Creative Arts Exchange Center. A total of 40 pieces of floral art were displayed at the site, of which 20 were from handicapped people.

In the corner of the Dudou Bird and Flower Art Gallery in Haidian Island, a bright orange bird of paradise, such as the soaring phoenix, fresh yellow coconut buds and green leaves side by side, and then a large coconut shell that lines the bottom. At first glance, it was a charming soaring phoenix This work comes from Liang Chunying, a young girl with a lame right foot.

She told reporters that she used the ordinary floral material, but the the concept of her artistic performance very deep. The name of the work called "Ye Feng Hai Yun (Coconut Palms in Wind, Music in Sea)." "Having received a year's free public service training in the Dudu Bird Museum, I have benefited a lot and have more skills for my job," says Liang.

Xie Yongchun founded the Hainan Dudu Bird Flower Art Museum in the Taiwan Strait (Hainan) Cultural and Creative Arts Exchange Center. Xie Yongchun studied environmental art and murals successively at Hainan University and the Central Academy of Fine Arts.

In 2013, she returned to Hainan to start a business, opened Dudu Bird Flower Museum, her study in Taiwan to spread the art of flower arrangement to Hainan, is committed to cross-strait cultural exchanges.

"I opened the Flower Arrangement Art Museum in 2014 to educate the people of Hainan on their own flower arrangement and enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the people." Later, I found that the disabled and the hearing impaired have their own views on the flower arrangement culture and they study flower arranging more patiently and carefully. More importantly, master more than one skill, for employment to add a hope.

More importantly, they master more than one skill in hope of employment.

Xie Yongchun introduction, flower arrangement culture can also add to the fun of daily life. The natural upright floral arrangement with the bamboo design,

the yellow warbler, the dahurian larch, the lilytail and the lily are all part of the home environment. The bouquets are such a blessing at the Chinese New Year or at the house entrance or in the middle of the dining table.

Dudou Bird and Flower Art Academy is supported by the Provincial Disabled Persons' Federation and the Provincial Foundation for the Disabled, which is the public welfare flower arranging training base. Since last year, the academy has been free of charge for all disabled students pursuing floral training. There are 23 disabled students with physical impairments, hearing impairments and other impairments. Along with their year's floral training, eight disabled students have been helped to be employed in flower shops.

The exhibition was sponsored by the provincial CDPF, the provincial Taiwan Affairs Office, Taiwan-Hainan Provincial Committee, the Provincial Federation of Taiwan and the Provincial Women's Federation. They will vote for the outstanding artworks and give awards. The first batch of disabled students will be in this exhibition to obtain a certificate of completion. The third batch of free public interest recruited students will learn flower arrangement culture in October.

Live flower arranging show. **In reference to a photo**

Newspaper reporter and photographer Wu Yuqian

Appendix Q

琼籍台湾媳妇“以花为媒”教授残障人士谋生新技能

2016年09月05日09:36:31 来源：中新网

字号：小中大

琼籍台湾媳妇“以花为媒”教授残障人士谋生新技能

图为台盟海南主委连介德（右二）、海南省台办主任刘耿（左二）等人出席作品展开幕仪式。 洪坚鹏 摄

中新网海口9月3日电(记者洪坚鹏)3日上午，由海南杜杜鸟花道美学馆、海峡两岸(海南)文创艺术交流中心主办的第二届“花道插花与绘画艺术作品展”在海口开幕，展出众多学员精心设计的插花作品及多幅画作，其中不乏残障人士的倾心之作。

海南杜杜鸟花道美学馆、海峡两岸(海南)文创艺术交流中心由海南籍台湾媳妇谢泳春创办。谢泳春祖籍海南澄迈，曾先后在海南大学、中央美术学院学习环境艺术和壁画，2008年嫁至台湾。2013年，谢泳春回到海南创业，开办画廊、咖啡馆，后来开办了杜杜鸟花道美学馆，将她在台湾学习的花道艺术传播到海南来，致力于两岸文化交流。

图为学员及其作品。 洪坚鹏 摄

图为学员及其作品。 洪坚鹏 摄

“我 2014 年刚刚开办花道美学馆的时候，只收到 1 名学生，半年后招收了 20 多个学生。如今已经教过了 7、80 人。”谢泳春告诉记者，她还与海南省残疾人联合会合作，免费教授一些残障人士学习插花，使他们增加谋生的新技能。

残障学员邓晓君说，她从 2015 年 7 月开始向谢泳春学习插花，性格变得更加开朗、细心。作为第一期学员，她已经准备和几位学员走上创业之路，合伙开一家花道店。

记者在作品展现场上看到，学员们用玫瑰花、菊花、剑叶、天堂鸟花、龙柳等花材创作出的插花作品造型各异，隐隐透出一股股昂扬向上的生活态度。

海南省台办主任刘耿评价：“谢泳春创办的花道馆，被当作琼台两岛进行文化交流和支撑公益事业的平台，同时也将海南花卉插花艺术水平抬高了一个台阶。”

刘耿介绍，自上世纪 80 年代后期以来，随着两岸交往的不断增多，越来越多的大陆女性嫁到台湾，目前嫁到台湾的琼籍媳妇已有上万人。

随着近年来海南经济快速发展，许多琼籍台湾媳妇都纷纷回到家乡投资创业。如在海口开办了“爱情烘焙坊”的琼籍台湾媳妇詹夏莉，将台湾的烘焙技术和经验带回海南。

刘耿说，琼台两岛地缘相近、人缘相亲、人文相通，琼台交流割不断。海南省台办对“琼台交流的使者”——琼籍台湾媳妇返乡创业、促进两地文化交流将一直给予大力支持。(完)

[责任编辑：杨永青]

Date: Sept. 10 2016

Link: http://culture.taiwan.cn/jlyhz/201609/t20160905_11558894.htm

English Translation

Qiong Ji – Taiwan’s daughter-in-law- Is Teaching New Skills to People with Disabilities

September 20, 2016

Taiwan's daughter-in-law, Professor Qiong Ji's new skills in living with the disabled: The photo shows the opening ceremony of the exhibition, with the chairman of the Hainan delegation, Li De (right), and the director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of Hainan Province, Liu Geng (second from left). Hong Jianpeng Haikou, Sept. 3 (Xinhua Hong Jianpeng).

On the morning of the 3rd, by the Dudou Bird and Flower Art Exhibition in Hainan Museum of Art, the two sides of the Taiwan Strait (Hainan) Cultural Exchange Center hosted the second "flower arrangement and painting art exhibition." At the entrance of the exhibit, there are many flower designs and paintings, many of which are handpicked by the disabled.

The Hainan Dudou Bird and Flower Art Museum and Exchange Center were founded by Xie Yongchun. Xie Yongchun (native of Hainan Chengmai) studied environmental art and murals at Hainan University's Central Academy of Fine Arts. It is said that she married Taiwan in 2008. In 2013, Xie Yongchun returned to Hainan to start a business, open galleries and cafes, and later open the Dudou Bird and Flower Art Museum. Her studies in Taiwan lead her to be committed to cross-strait cultural exchanges through the Hainan art of flower arrangement.

****The picture shows the students and their works. Hong Jianpeng****

"I just opened in 2014 and six months later 20 students had enrolled in the museum and now I have taught 780 people." Xie Yongchun told reporters that she also teaches the disabled people in Hainan Province free of charge. She teaches some disabled people to learn flower arrangements, so that they can increase the livelihood of their new skills.

Deng Xiaojun (a disabled student) said that she began in July 2015 with Xie Yongchun to learn flower arrangement. Her works have become more cheerful and careful. She prepared several students as the first phase of trainees to embark on the road of entrepreneurship and partnership to open a flower shop.

Reporters in the show see students with roses, chrysanthemums, flag leaves, birds of paradise, Long Liu (a Chinese flower) and other flowers. The students use these plants to create the flower arrangements with different shapes, faintly revealing a high-spirited attitude towards life.

Liu Geng, director of the Taiwan Affairs Office of Hainan Province, commented "Xie Yongchun has established a platform for cultural exchange and support of public welfare undertakings."

Liu Geng introduced, since the late 1980s the cross-strait exchanges continue to increase. More and more mainland women are married to Taiwan.

With the rapid economic development in Hainan in recent years, many Taiwanese daughter-in-laws have returned home to invest in business. Zhan Xiali brought her business's technology and experience from Taiwan back to Hainan. (Her business is "Love Bakery.")

Liu Geng said that the island of Taiwan and Hainan are close in geography, popularity, cultural exchange and constant exchange of their citizens. Hainan Province, Taiwan Affairs Office of the "Ambassador of Taiwan and Taiwan exchanges" –

Qiong Ji – a Hainan Province native, Taiwan Affairs Office's Ambassador of Taiwan and Taiwan Exchanges and Taiwan wife - returned home to support businesses and promote cultural exchanges between the two places, which will always have strong support.

[Editor: Yang Yongqing]

Appendix R

桑兰受邀东航北分 讲述如何做好特殊旅客服务

2016-09-30 16:32:19 民航资源网 范瑾

民航资源网2016年9月30日消息：9月28日下午13:50，原国家女子体操队员桑兰与其丈夫黄先生来到东航北京分公司，就自身对特殊旅客服务的理解和感受，给与生产一线的70余名空地服务人员进行了交流。

乐观、向上、坚毅的桑兰分享了自己的成长经历，讲述了自己从开始体操生涯到成为全国体操冠军，以及攻读北京大新闻学士学位、生活中成为人母等相关经历，每一个转变、每一次选择，“不放弃”梦想的信念和追求，使她一次次超越

自己，无论多么艰苦，始终面带微笑，乐观的面对人生，一步步实现了梦想。她坚强的人生态度和坎坷的生活经历，给予大家的是深深的感动，给在座东航北分的员工上了一堂生动的励志课。

图：会场上，桑兰来东航北京分公司讲述如何做好特殊旅客服务 摄影：范瑾
多年来，在航空出行方面，桑兰一直更多地选择乘坐东航班机，用她的话来说，东航一直对特殊旅客服务不断改进，在人性化服务方面做得越来越周到，由此与东航结下了不解之缘。桑兰也一直担任东航“无障碍形象大使”。

“理解特殊旅客的需求，细心帮助他们，是做好特殊旅客服务的关键。”这是桑兰的爱人、长期以来一直陪伴和守护在她身边的黄先生讲述的一段话。黄先生谈到，桑兰因为其自身的情况对于轮椅的要求非常严格，出行只能用自己特制的轮椅，不能使用航空公司提供的普通轮椅，因此最初她在航空出行方面有着较多的顾虑和和困扰，但东航在特殊旅客服务方面一直实行贴心式的服务，开通绿色通道，渐渐地打消了他和桑兰对于航空出行的顾虑。他们希望更多的航空公司能在特殊旅客服务方面像东航一样给予人性化的服务。

目前国外许多大型机场，都设有特殊旅客无障碍设施，拥有比较完善的服务经验和做法。2008年北京奥运会、残奥会之后，国人对服务残障人士的意识不断提高，也借鉴和学习了国际上的许多优秀经验，进一步推动了无障碍设施硬件建设和服务水平软实力的提升。

特殊旅客服务一直是航空服务的重要内容之一。当前，民航业内大力倡导真情服务，提高特殊旅客服务技能和技巧是将“真情服务”落到实处的一个重要方面。东航北京分公司特邀桑兰女士做特殊旅客服务技能和技巧培训，正是把准了从特殊旅客的服务诉求出发，以旅客需求为导向，进一步强化服务意识、完善服务模式、提高服务水平，努力为旅客提供更加人性化的服务。

Link: <http://news.hexun.com/2016-09-30/186275406.html>

English Translation

Sang Lan was invited to China Eastern Airlines on how to do a good job of special passenger services

Aviation Resources Network Fan Jin

September 28, 13:50 pm, the original national women's gymnastics team member Sang Lan and her husband Mr. Huang came to China Eastern Airlines's Beijing Branch to assist in the understanding of special passenger services and feelings. And to present on the production line of more than 70 service personnel for the airline.

The optimistic and perseverant Sang Lan shared her experience about her career of becoming a national gymnastics champion as well as studying for a Bachelor of Science degree in Beijing. She also shared her experience about being a mother and her many choices. She said there is one choice; "do not give up" the dream of faith and the pursuit of time for yourself and time for others. No matter how hard, always smile and look at the optimistic face of life. Take it step by step to achieve

the dream. Her strong life attitude and rough life experience deeply moves the employees of the China Eastern Airline North Branch with a vivid inspirational lesson.

Photo: Venue, Sang Lan teaches the Eastern Branch of Beijing on how to do a good job of special passenger services Photography: Fan Jin

Over the years of air travel, Sang Lan chooses to take Eastern Airlines flights more and more. In her words, "China Eastern Airlines has been continuously improving special passenger services and their personal service has become more and more thoughtful, which has forged a bond with the China Eastern Airlines." Sang Lan has also served as China Eastern Airlines' "Accessibility Ambassador."

"Understanding the needs of special visitors and carefully helping them is the key to special passenger services." This quote is stated by Mr. Huang, who is Sang Lan's husband who has accompanied and guarded by her side. There are very strict requirements for wheelchairs during air travel. Because of their situation, Mr. Huang said, they can only use Sang Lan's special wheelchair. They cannot use the airline provided ordinary wheelchair, so she initially had many concerns and distress for air travel. China Eastern's special passenger services has implemented an intimate style of services, open a green channel, and gradually dispelled his and Sang Lan's air travel concerns. They hope that more airlines improve special passenger services, like Eastern Airlines.

At present, many large foreign airports are equipped with barrier-free facilities for special visitors. They also have a more comprehensive service experience and practice. After the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games, people's awareness of people with disabilities has been improved.

Special passenger service has always been an important part of aviation services. At present, the civil aviation industry advocates for the true feelings of special passenger service, to improve the special passenger service skills and the "tre service" to implement important skills. China Eastern Airlines Beijing Branch invited Ms. Sang Lan to do special passenger service skills and skills training. She discusses the special passenger service demands, passenger oriented demands, the strengthening of the sense of service, improving the modes of service, improving service levels, and striving to provide visitors with more humane services.

Appendix S

把爱装进行囊 残障青年作家王忆在徐州火车站赠书

人民网徐州 1 月 22 日电（闫峰）1 月 22 日下午，“送书过大年，把爱带回家”——残障青年作家王忆《爱，不能等》赠书暨诗歌朗诵会在江苏徐州火车站进站大厅举行。活动作家王忆携《爱，不能等》和《轮椅上的青春》两本著作与读者见面，为春运过往旅客赠送图书。

赠书活动由江苏省人民出版社、上海铁路局南京客运段、江苏新闻广播、徐州市文广新局、徐州市残疾人联合会以及上海铁路局徐州火车站共同主办。江苏人民出版社副总编辑谢红在致辞中充分肯定了王忆的大爱善举，“在旅客们都带着行李回家过年的时候，我看到很多人，为王忆的诗歌驻足，为她的坚强不息点赞。愿王忆可以写出更多更好的作品，也愿归家的旅人，如书中所写，将爱带回家。”旅客赵颖在接受赠书的说：“在外忙活了整整一年，这次回家过年给孩子带书回去很有意义，回家一定给孩子讲讲王忆的故事，非常感人，非常励志。”

因宫腔窒息，王忆自诞下后就患有小脑偏瘫，导致了功能性平衡失调，因此走路有很大障碍，说话也只能只言片语。幸运的是，在父母以及社会的关爱下，王忆顺利完成了学业，并始终坚持文学创作。这位可爱的南京女孩，双下肢不能独立行走，左手畸形，靠着右手的一根中指敲击键盘，用“一指禅”的功夫写就了新作《爱，不能等》。据了解，从19岁开始至今，王忆出版了4本书籍。南京市残疾人联合会副理事长谢净曾评价她：“活着就要探索和创造，即便身体残疾了，但是思想也绝不停息，这就是生命的意义。”记者翻阅其作品，觉其文字清新，文意隽永，字里行间闪现着对家人的感恩，对生活的热爱，对人生的憧憬。

English Translation

The disabled young writer Wang Yi reads love loaded book in Xuzhou Railway Station

People's Daily Online Xuzhou January 22 (Yan Feng)

January 22 afternoon, "Send a Book to Danian, Take Love Back Home" - the disabled young writer Wang Yi's "Love Cannot Wait" books and poetry recitation is in the pit stop of Xuzhou, Jiangsu Railway Station. Writer Wang Yi brings her two books "Love Cannot Wait" and "Youth on a Wheelchair" with to meet her readers for the spring passers-by books.

The book donation was jointly sponsored by Jiangsu People's Publishing House, Shanghai Railway Bureau, Nanjing Passenger Transport Section, Jiangsu News Broadcasting, Xuzhou Municipal Bureau of New Culture, Xuzhou Disabled Persons' Federation, Shanghai Railway Bureau, and Xuzhou Railway Station. In his speech, Jiangsu People's Publishing House's deputy chief editor Xie Hong, fully affirmed Wang Yi's love and charity, "the passengers are back home with luggage for the New Year, I see a lot of people stop for Wang Yi's poetry. This is her strong point of praise. I hope Wang Yi can write more and better works, but also travelers going home, as written in the book, will love to take it home." As a result, Zheng Ying said about the book: "I'm busy outside for a whole year. During the New Year with the children, I go back to a very meaningful home. I'll go home to talk about the story of Wang Yi with the children. It's very moving, very inspirational."

Due to intrauterine asphyxia since birth, Wang Yi suffers from cerebellar hemiplegia, which leads to functional imbalance. So there are great obstacles for

her to walk she can only speak a few words. Fortunately, in her parents' and community's care, Wang Yi completed her studies smoothly and always adheres to the literary creation. The lovely Nanjing girl's lower limbs can not walk independently, has a left hand deformity and relies on the right hand's middle finger percussion keyboard with "one finger Zen" to write her new work "Love Cannot Wait". The 19-year-old Wang Yi has published four books so far. Xie Jing, vice chairman of the Nanjing Disabled Persons Association, has evaluated her: "lives to explore and create, even with the physical disability. But her thoughts will never cease, this is the meaning of life." A reporter read his work, Meaningful Meaning, while between the lines of his reading, there are flashes of the family's Thanksgiving, love of life, and vision of life.

Appendix T

把爱装进行囊 残障青年作家王忆在徐州火车站赠书

人民网徐州 1 月 22 日电（闫峰）1 月 22 日下午，“送书过大年，把爱带回家”——残障青年作家王忆《爱，不能等》赠书暨诗歌朗诵会在江苏徐州火车站进站大厅举行。活动作家王忆携《爱，不能等》和《轮椅上的青春》两本著作与读者见面，为春运过往旅客赠送图书。

赠书活动由江苏省人民出版社、上海铁路局南京客运段、江苏新闻广播、徐州市文广新局、徐州市残疾人联合会以及上海铁路局徐州火车站共同主办。江苏人民出版社副总编辑谢红在致辞中充分肯定了王忆的大爱善举，“在旅客们都带着行李回家乡过年的时候，我看到很多人，为王忆的诗歌驻足，为她的坚强不息点赞。愿王忆可以写出更多更好的作品，也愿归家的旅人，如书中所写，将爱带回家。”旅客赵颖在接受赠书的说：“在外忙活了整整一年，这次回家过年给孩子带书回去很有意义，回家一定给孩子讲讲王忆的故事，非常感人，非常励志。”

因宫腔窒息，王忆自诞下后就患有小脑偏瘫，导致了功能性平衡失调，因此走路有很大障碍，说话也只能只言片语。幸运的是，在父母以及社会的关爱下，王忆顺利完成了学业，并始终坚持文学创作。这位可爱的南京女孩，双下肢不能独立行走，左手畸形，靠着右手的一根中指敲击键盘，用“一指禅”的功夫写就了新作《爱，不能等》。据了解，从 19 岁开始至今，王忆出版了 4 本书籍。南京市残疾人联合会副理事长谢净曾评价她：“活着就要探索和创造，即便身体残疾了，但是思想也绝不停息，这就是生命的意义。”记者翻阅其作品，觉其文字清新，文意隽永，字里行间闪现着对家人的感恩，对生活的热爱，对人生的憧憬。

English Translation

The disabled young writer Wang Yi reads love loaded book in Xuzhou Railway Station

People's Daily Online Xuzhou January 22 (Yan Feng)

January 22 afternoon, "Send a Book to Danian, Take Love Back Home" - the disabled young writer Wang Yi's "Love Cannot Wait" books and poetry recitation is in the pit stop of Xuzhou, Jiangsu Railway Station. Writer Wang Yi brings her two books "Love Cannot Wait" and "Youth on a Wheelchair" with to meet her readers for the spring passers-by books.

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Due to intrauterine asphyxia since birth, Wang Yi suffers from cerebellar hemiplegia, which leads to functional imbalance. So there are great obstacles for her to walk she can only speak a few words. Fortunately, in her parents' and community's care, Wang Yi completed her studies smoothly and always adheres to the literary creation. The lovely Nanjing girl's lower limbs can not walk independently, has a left hand deformity and relies on the right hand's middle finger percussion keyboard with "one finger Zen" to write her new work "Love Cannot Wait". The 19-year-old Wang Yi has published four books so far. Xie Jing, vice chairman of the Nanjing Disabled Persons Association, has evaluated her: "lives to explore and create, even with the physical disability. But her thoughts will never cease, this is the meaning of life." A reporter read his work, Meaningful Meaning, while between the lines of his reading, there are flashes of the family's Thanksgiving, love of life, and vision of life.

Appendix U

<http://mt.sohu.com/20170123/n479419877.shtml>

威海开展爱心活动 为60名残障朋友送年货

鲁网

2017-01-23 15:59:53

阅读(12)

评论(0)

声明：本文由入驻搜狐公众平台的作者撰写，除搜狐官方账号外，观点仅代表作者本人，不代表搜狐立场。

正文

1月21日至26日，我市开展“新年送福—丰富残障朋友年夜饭”活动，计划为市区家庭困难的60名残障朋友送去鱼、肉、蔬菜等23类年货大礼包，让残障朋友过个温暖年。

市残联相关负责人说，“新年送福—丰富残障朋友年夜饭”活动爱心资金来源主要有两部分：一是9家出租车企业3800名出租车司机在2016年“阳光蓝的——爱心助残行动”中募集的39072.88元善款；二是我市20家爱心企业的实物捐赠，捐赠物品主要是过年需要的米、面、水果、肉、菜以及春联和福字等23类年货。

本次活动救助的重点是中心城区两类家庭：家中有残疾人且特别困难的出租车司机家庭和市区内一户多残的家庭。计划救助对象60名。

据介绍，这是我市首次开展“新年送福—丰富残障朋友年夜饭”活动，许多爱心人士积极参与。今后，市残联将持续开展类似活动。

English Translation

Weihai carries out caring activities for 60 disabled individuals to celebrate the New Year

From January 21 to 26, the city launched the "New Year's Blessing – disabled friends' rich dinner" activities. The plan is for the urban families with 60 disabled friends who have difficulties to be sent fish, meat, vegetables and 23 other categories of goods. Let disabled friends have a warm year.

The city's CDPF responsible spokesperson said, "New Year's Blessing – disabled friends' rich dinner" activities funding source has two parts. The first is nine taxi companies with 3,800 taxi drivers in 2016 and the second source is "Sun Blue - Love Donation," which is mainly needed for the New Year's rice, flour, fruit, meat, vegetables, the Spring Festival's couplets and blessings, and 23 other categories of goods. Twenty enterprises donate annually.

The focus of the relief campaign is the cities' two types of families: urban families with difficulties forcing family members to be taxi drivers because of the disabled, home-bound family members and a multi-disabled families. The plan is to rescue 60 people.

According to reports, this is the first city to carry out the "New Year's Blessing – disabled friends' rich dinner" activities. Many caring people actively participate. In the future, CDPF will continue to carry out similar activities.

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The ADA is the major policy concerning disability rights and equality in America. It was a significant stepping-stone and continues to be the precedent for disability policies. It details requirements and standards in regards to equality and accessibility for employment, transportation, education, health, housing, etc.

Bie, Bijie., and Tang, Lu. "Representation of Autism in Leading Newspapers in China: A Content Analysis." *Health Communication* (September 2015). Vol. 30 Issue 9.

Bie's article discusses the perceptions and portrayals of autism in China's mass media. Bie and Tang use framing to establish the various images of autism in Chinese communication. The article examines how autism is portrayed in the major Chinese newspapers from 2003-2012. The article finds that the mass media often portrays autism as being a family-oriented problem. The family members are the ones who are being quoted and cited in the newspaper. The article also briefly discusses how people with autism are kept out of the public eye unless they are autistic savants.

Butler, Sim and Bissell, Kim. "Olympic Effort." *Journalism and Communication Monographs* (Winter 2015) Vol. 17 Issue 4.

Butler and Bissell discuss the 2012 London Olympic Games and whether or not there is a place to discuss the discrimination of the disabled bodied athletes by the abled bodied athletes. Three case studies were examined for "mediated representations of the body in sport." They also researched how traditional media frames disability and sport.

Chen, Ling., Feng, Guangchao Charles., and Leung, Vivienne. "Sources, Content, and Students Social Learning About Persons With Disabilities." *Chinese Journal of Communication* (2014). Vol. 7 Issue 4.

This article is a secondary analysis of data collected in a Hong Kong school. The study examined the social learning about people with physical disabilities. The study used many sources to gage the various sources through which people are exposed to people with physical disabilities, such as media, significant others and contact. The study also studied the content of these source communications and found that the content was most often assistant, pity and fear. This content was the most persuasive in a person's perceptions of or attitude toward a person with a disability. The most influential source was content, not media or a significant other.

"China: End Discrimination, Exclusion of Children With Disabilities." Human Rights Watch; 15 July 2013.

This Human Rights Watch article details the experiences of disabled children in China being discriminated against, especially in regard to education. It gives numerous statistics of the children who are not receiving educations. It also details the experiences and anecdotes of both children and parents struggling to receive an education despite their disabilities. The article concludes that China has a handful of human rights violation regarding disability.

“China: In Comparison with the United States.” *The Hofstede Center*. Web. 29 March 2016.

<https://geert-hofstede.com/china.html>

The Hofstede Center country comparison graphs displays various cultural aspects of a nation and compares it with other countries. The values include power distance, individualism, masculinity, uncertainty avoidance, long-term oriented and indulgence. China and America score similarly in power distance, masculinity and uncertainty avoidance. They differ greatly in individualism, long-term oriented and indulgence.

“China: The World Factbook.” *Central Intelligence Agency*. Web. 31 March 2016.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>

The World Factbook discusses the basic facts of China, such as their governmental structure, economic setup, population, geography, etc.

“Culture Compass: U.S.-China.” *The Hofstede Center*.

The Hofstede Center is an organization that measures some of the cultural differences between countries. The categories are power distance, individualism, masculinity (competitiveness), insecurity avoidance, long-term orientation and indulgence. The U.S. has a score of 91/100 in individualism whereas China has a score of 20/100.

Entman, Robert M. “Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm.” *Journal of Communication* (Autumn 1993) Vol. 43 Issue 4.

Entman discusses the various theories of communication, such as framing, deficit core knowledge, interchange among disciplines, exposure of theories and concepts, etc. This paper will be primarily used to determine definitions and understandings of communication, particularly in reference to framing.

Farnall, Olan and Smith Kim A. “Reactions to People with Disabilities: Personal Contact Versus Viewing of Specific Media Portrayals.” *Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly* (Winter 1999) Vol. 76 Issue 4.

Farnall and Smith discuss the evolving perceptions of people with disabilities as they meet disabled individuals and perceived media portrayals. They specifically studied this through multiple lens: perceptions of social reality; media stereotypes of disabled individuals; reactions to people with disabilities in person versus in media.

Farrell, Laura C., Fudge, Julie L., and Holten, Avery E. "A Threatening Space?: Stigmatization and the Framing of Autism in the News." *Communication Studies* (April-June 2004). Vol. 65 Issue 2.

Farrell and colleagues worked on the relationship between the stigmatization of autism and the news media. The study discusses the scarce amount of news media coverage of mental disability, particularly such a relevant disorder as autism.

Feng, Miao., Brewer, Paul R., and Ley, Barbara L. "Framing the Chinese Baby Formula Scandal: A Comparative Analysis of U.S. and Chinese News Coverage." *Asian Journal of Communication* (June 2012) Vol. 22 Issue 3.

Feng's research compares the media coverage of China and America's reports on the 2008 baby formula scandal. Feng used a media content analysis to compare and contrast the reports of Xinhua (Chinese media source) and AP (American media source). Xinhua was found to report a positive image of the Chinese government whereas AP portrayed a negative image of the Chinese government. This paper based its media content analysis on framing theory.

Gamson, William A. "News as Framing." *American Behavioral Scientist* (November & December 1989) Vol. 33 Issue 2.

Gamson's paper, though rather old in comparison, is of great importance because it goes into great detail describing framing and its importance. It discusses the picture messages and the etiology of content in broadcasting. It also discusses the assumptions about the informal content of the news and the importance of framing, particularly in visual cues.

Induk, Kim. "Deconstructing the Dominant Media Discourse of Disability in South Korea." *National Communication Association* (2007). South Korea.

Induk used a thematic experimentation method to determine the three major themes of "othering" concerning individuals with disabilities in Asian countries, particularly South Korea. The most focused on of the three themes is that of hegemonic control and how it relates to disability.

Nelson, Jack A. "The Media Role in Building the Disability Community." *Journal of Mass Media Ethics* (2000). Vol. 15 Issue 3.

Nelson's article discusses the ability of mass media to build and improve the disability community. He discusses how the media has the influence to encourage the disability community to change its setting and how to build itself up.

Office of the Spokesperson, "U.S.-China Coordination Meeting on Disability." US Dept. of State – Diplomacy in Action; Washington D.C., 13 April 2015.

This details the congressional records of China and the U.S. meeting and discussing the international challenges of the disability community. One of the greatest problems in China is the policies themselves because they are vague and unenforceable. Thus, Chinese citizens do not follow the policies the Chinese disabled population has no improvement in their situation.

Riffe, Daniel., Lacy, Stephen., and Fico, Federick. "Analyzing Media Messages: Using Quantitative Content Analysis in Research (Routledge Communication) 3rd Edition." *Taylor and Francis Publishing* (2007).

Riffe and colleague's work details how to use a content analysis and why it is important. Riffe's work discusses the "learning the technique of systematic, quantitative analysis of communication content." A content analysis is a specific journalistic technique and it is discussed in Riffe's work.

Ryan, Maria and Ogilvie, Madeleine. "Uncovering Hidden Meanings, Values and Insight Through Photos." *Edith Cowan University Publishing* Australia.

Ryan and Ogilvie discuss the concept and the implementation of auto driving. Auto driving is another journalistic technique where the interviewer offers material for the interviewee to analyze and then the interviewer analyzes the interviewee's responses.

Strong, Deborah and Brown, William. "Program in Nepal on Beliefs and Behavior toward People with Disabilities." *National Communication Association* (2008). Nepal.

Strong and Brown discuss the effects of a Nepali entertainment-education children's television show, "Happy World." This show highlights children with disabilities and children should interact with each other. Strong and Brown found that children who watched "Happy World" were significantly more likely to be supportive of children with disabilities.

Von Krogh, Torbjörn. "From A Medical To A Human Rights Perspective: A Case Study of Efforts to Change the Portrayal of Persons with Disabilities on Swedish Television." *International Communication Gazette*. (June-August 2010) Vol. 72. Issue 4/5.

During the twentieth century, American and Western European media portrayed persons with disabilities with a medical perspective, emphasizing that the person's problems were on an individual-level. This emphasized the disability and not the person. Since the 1980s, however, the United Nations and various disability organizations, most notably the prestigious Swedish Disability Federation, have encouraged broadcasters to use the human rights perspective, which emphasizes the societal inequalities of the individual at hand.

Weber, Robert Phillip. *Basic Content Analysis*. SAGE Publications, Inc. 1990.

Weber discusses the technique of content analysis, which I used as my methodology for this thesis.

Weiss, Meredith L. and Aspinall, Edward. *Student Activism in Asia: Between Protest and Powerlessness*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 2012.

Weiss and Aspinall study the protests and revolution of Asia. In the chapter on China, the authors discuss a case study of the Chinese military veterans protest in 1980. The CCP had taken away the motorized rickshaws that the disabled

veterans used to make their livelihood because they were an image of a “third-world country.” The veterans staged peaceful protests by staging a sit-in at the local city hall. This was an affective protest, the rickshaws were allowed, and it began the disability movement of the late twentieth century.

Wirls, Charles. *Irrational Security: The Politics of Defense From Reagan to Obama*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. 2010.

Wirls discusses the many theories of international security. Wirls discusses the international relations theory of expansionism, which is a theory describing how nations with low geopolitical slack with increasing power, particularly military build up or increasing economic power.

“World Conference on Women.” *United Nations Women*. Web. 31 March 2016.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women>

The Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing in 1995. This was an important moment for the disability community because it not only had one of the largest gatherings of women in the world, but it also had over 300 women with disabilities, which was the largest gathering of people with disabilities and set a precedent for international disability exchange.

Yousef, Salman. “Representations of Pakistan: A Framing Analysis of Coverage in the U.S. and Chinese news media Surrounding Operation Zarb-e-Azb.” *International Journal of Communication* (2015) Vol. 9.

This study is comparison of American and Chinese media coverage on the Pakistani military offenses. The study found that there was a distinct difference between the portrayal of Pakistan’s military operations in the north near Afghanistan. The differences (which were collected over a period of two months) differed greatly on the subjects of the terrorist threat, economic consequences, and international relations. The differences were perceived to be part of the frame-building process and were used to enhance specific agendas of international politics.

Zhang, Lingling and Haller, Beth. “Consuming Image: How Mass Media Impact the Identity of People with Disabilities.” *Communication Quarterly* (July 2013) Vol. 61 Issue 3.

Zhang and Haller research the portrayal of disability in the mass media. They relate this portrayal to how individuals with disabilities identify themselves. Their primary finding was that a positive or negative portrayal of an individual with a disability in the mass media correlates with the individual either affirming or denying their disability.

Zhang, Yuan., Jin, Yan., Stewart, Sean., and Porter, Jeannette. “Framing Responsibility for Depression: How U.S. News Media Attribute Causal and Problem-Solving Responsibilities When Covering A Major Public Health Problem.” *Journal of Applied Communication Research* (May 2016) Vol. 44 Issue 2.

Zhang and colleagues research a variety of American print and broadcast media. They research the causal and problem-solving emphasis within the media on an individual. They found that local and print tend to place more responsibility on the individual for dealing with health issues or depression while national and broadcast tend place an emphasis on society's role on health issues.

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