

ANALYSIS OF CHINESE CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON THE PHENOMENON OF DISABILITY

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In this study we examined the reports on disability and people with disabilities in major Chinese children's newspapers. Eight newspapers from 2003 to 2006 were chosen on the basis of the following factors: national reach, media coverage of disabilities and people with disabilities, and availability (resources can be obtained through internet).

Articles were selected for inclusion in this study if they referred to a specific disability, a chronic illness which incurs disabilities or to disability in general, whether in a headline, text, picture or illustration.

There are 152 articles published related to disabilities and persons with disabilities in total. The proportion for report on disability is 5.6% in Chinese children's newspapers, which is higher than that (2.3%) in the Czech Republic. Most of the articles in this study were focused on children, which was determined by the target population of the newspapers. Both studies showed (in China and Czech Republic) an increased amount of reporting report due to greatly important events.

Keywords: Attitude, disability, children newspaper, adapted physical activity, Paralympics, Special Olympics.

INTRODUCTION

Attitudes are formed, developed and stabilized through a variety of socializing forces, including families, schools, the media, etc. Most social psychologists would agree that the bulk of our attitudes are learned. That is, attitudes result from our experiences not our genetic inheritance. Through socialization, individuals learn the attitudes, values, and behaviors of their culture. Important influences in the process include parents, peers, schools, and the mass media (Kenneth & Irwin, 2002). Because of the rapidly increasing development of mass media, they play a more and more important role in forming and changing people's attitudes. Duncan and Brummett (1987) explored the theory of media logic, developed by Altheide and Snow (1979), who described the media's potent influence on viewers and emphasized that the media often shapes the meanings of "social phenomena" for their audiences.

Childhood is a very important life period for positive attitude formation and development. Children's attitudes are manifested behaviorally by a predisposition to act in a positive or negative way when they encounter the attitude referent. When attempting to promote certain attitudes, educators must address the three fundamental influences on attitude formation (i.e. indirect experiences, direct experiences, and the child's social group) (Triandis, Adamopoulos, & Brinberg, 1984).

Thus, the media also have a great influence on how the positive attitudes of children can be developed.

"Disability" is a quite new idea and big phenomenon in the whole society in China. According to the latest statistics of the second China National sample survey on disability, there are nearly 82.96 million persons with different types of disabilities in China. With reference to the 2005 year end statistics on the total population of China released by the National Bureau of statistics of China, it is estimated that there were 1,309.48 million people in China at the time when the survey was conducted. Based on this figure, the estimated proportion of disabled persons to the total national population is 6.34 percent (communiqué on major statistics of the second China National sample survey on disability, <http://www.cdpf.org.cn/english/top-7.htm>).

Apparently, the media have a great influence on how the society views the disability and persons with disabilities. If we are ever to change people's perceptions of disability, we must identify the media's abounding messages about the subject (Byrd & Elliott, 1988; Longmore, 1987). However, the media have often provided only poor coverage on disabilities and the people with disabilities in China.

Children form attitudes about people with disabilities as early as at 4 or 5 years of age (Gerber, 1977; Jones & Sisk, 1970), and often those attitudes are negative or rejecting (see Horne, 1985; Jones, 1984; Yunker, 1988 ex-

tensive reviews). As a kind of indirect experience, a typical children's newspaper is a very important instrument for the formation, knowledge and education of children, including their attitude towards persons with disability. In China, there are approximately 130,000,000 children. Their positive attitudes toward disabilities and people with disabilities are very important for improving and developing the status of people with disabilities in the near future. Thus, it is necessary to establish how typical children's newspapers report on disabilities and persons with disability.

No published research has focused on children's newspapers coverage of disabilities and persons with disability. This research offers a preliminary analysis of the phenomenon "disability" in selected Chinese children's newspapers, especially paying attention to the topics pertaining to sports and making a logical comparison with the situation in the Czech Republic.

METHODS

Data collection

The target of this study was articles on disabilities and people with disabilities published in major children's newspapers in China. Eight newspapers for children were included in this study. The newspapers were chosen on the basis of the following factors: national reach, media coverage of disabilities and people with disabilities, and availability (resources can be obtained through internet). A survey of articles is presented in Appendix 1 (Czech articles) and Appendix 2 (Chinese articles). Chinese articles are divided into categories related to children and youth by age: kids = preschool age, children = elementary school age, teenagers and students = secondary school age (from 11 up to approx. 16).

All the issues of these newspapers during the period between the year 2003 and 2006 were surveyed. Of course, there was the latest set of Olympic Games networks (Paralympics, Special Olympics, Deaflympics), so we can get fresh information into our study. We examined all the articles of these eight newspapers except for advertisements, notices, rules, regulations and letters to the editor.

Articles were selected if they referred to a specific disability, a chronic illness which incurs disabilities or to disability in general, whether in a headline, text, picture or illustration. Then, we scrutinized for all references to the terminology used to describe disabilities and the language and images used to portray people with disabilities.

Data were collected based on two main groups of variables:

- structure of the articles – source (from which newspaper); type of article (news, feature or other) and visual effects (photographs or illustrations),
- content variables – the main character in the article (specific person/s with disability, family members, groups of disabled individuals or organizations); the category of disability of the main character (physical disability, hearing impairment, speech and language disability, visual impairment, intellectual disability, multiple disability and the general terms handicapped or disabled); the kind of details used to describe main characters who were persons with disabilities (for example age, gender, occupation); governmental agencies and other service providers; specific problems experienced by disabled people; physical activity, recreation and sport competition for people with disabilities (for example Special Olympics, Paralympics, or adapted physical activity).

Data evaluation

Categories for the variables were derived from previous studies and through content analysis (Thomas & Nelson, 2005; Tripodi & Epstein, 1980; Jones, 1985). All the coding was done by the researchers themselves. Preliminary categories were tested on a sample of 40 articles from 5 newspapers, collected prior to the start of the study period; results were compared and categories redefined. This process was repeated a second time until agreement was reached on all variables. Using these variables according to our guidelines, a member of the research team read each newspaper, and any article containing a key word or phrase of disabilities or people with disabilities was identified for possible content analysis. After targeting this article, another member of the research team, the rater, made the judgment whether the disability was a major or minor focus of the article. We only included major focus articles in the content analysis.

RESULTS

The eight newspapers examined in this study published a total of 152 articles concerning disabilities and people with disabilities between the year 2003–2006. The number and frequency of the articles published by each newspaper is presented in TABLE 1.

We can see that among the totally published 2496 issues of all eight newspapers, there were only 139 issues contained articles about disabilities and people with

disabilities, the average proportion was 5.6%. Among these newspapers, Chinese middle school students had the most reports – 38 articles, but Shanghai middle school students showed the highest proportion of reports – 9.4%.

TABLE 1

Number of articles about disabilities and people with disabilities

Newspaper	Number of articles	Issues included	Issues in total	%
Chinese Teenagers' News	13	11	192	5.7
Chinese middle school students	38	34	384	8.9
Chinese Kids' Weekly	16	15	192	7.8
Shanghai middle school students	18	18	192	9.4
Family Education Times	16	13	192	6.8
Teenagers' Daily	36	34	1152	3.0
Modern Students	6	6	96	6.3
Shanghai Education	9	8	96	8.3
Total	152	139	2496	5.6

In the type of articles, among the 152 articles there were news, features and other types (TABLE 2). Other types about knowledge introduction ($n = 11$), stories ($n = 7$), essays written by students ($n = 17$) and opinions ($n = 5$), accounted for an additional 26.3% of the references. Of the references, 45.4% were news articles, which represent the majority of articles.

As to the pictures used in articles, of particular note was the high proportion of picture usage in the newspaper Chinese Kids' Weekly, which represents 25% in both single and multiple pictures accompanying the articles, and 12.5% in pictures as the main focus. The target populations for Chinese Kids' Weekly are children from 3 years old to 8. Apparently, to use more pictures in articles is an appropriate strategy for them.

The relative frequency of the coverage of various disabilities was also of interest. The category of the general terms handicapped or disabled received the most references (22.5%), followed by intellectual disability (17.2%) and visual impairment (16%). Ironically, the category of learning disability, which constitutes the largest population within special education programs, was not mentioned in any articles; Yoshida and his colleagues (1990) found a similarly low frequency of articles about persons with learning disabilities in their study. The frequencies

TABLE 2

Structure of articles related to the type of articles and the picture usage ($n = 152$)

Newspaper	Type of article						Accompanying, multiple				Accompanying, single			
	News		Feature		Other		None picture				Picture as main focus			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Chinese Teenagers' News	8	61.5	1	7.7	4	30.8	12	92.3	1	7.7	0	0	0	0
Chinese middle school students	22	57.9	6	15.8	10	26.3	21	55.3	9	23.7	1	2.6	7	18.4
Chinese Kids' Weekly	11	68.7	1	6.3	4	25	6	37.5	4	25	4	25	2	12.5
Shanghai middle school students	10	55.5	5	27.8	3	16.7	14	77.8	4	22.2	0	0	0	0
Family Education Times	6	37.5	8	50	2	12.5	10	62.4	3	18.8	3	18.8	0	0
Teenagers' Daily	9	25	16	44.4	11	30.6	31	86.1	5	13.9	0	0	0	0
Modern Students	0	0	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shanghai Education	3	33.3	4	44.5	2	22.2	7	77.8	2	22.2	0	0	0	0
Total	69	45.4	43	28.3	40	26.3	107	70.4	28	18.4	8	5.3	9	5.9

for other categories were as follows: hearing impairment (15.4%), physical disability (13%), speech and language disability (9.4%) and multiple disability (6.5%).

With regard to content variables, in general, there were more articles related to groups of people with disabilities than to any other characters. TABLE 3 shows that more than half of the reports were concerning groups of people with disabilities, such as, people with visual impairment in one community and students with intellectual disability in a special school, and there were more articles about solo individuals than multiple individuals. The articles published in the newspapers that focused on children occupied a dominant position (94%), which represented the specific characteristics of children's newspapers. The majority of individuals and groups of people with disabilities portrayed in articles were the children in normal and special schools. It's not hard for us to find that most of the articles were focused on both genders or unclear, the numbers of articles that mentioned the specific gender (male and female) of main characters were exactly the same.

TABLE 3

Detailed information of the main character in articles (n = 52)

Variable	n	%
Main character in article		
Individual person with disability or family member	51	33.6
Several individuals with disabilities	17	11.2
Group of people with disabilities	80	52.6
Other	4	2.6
Age group of main character		
Child or adolescents (< 18 years)	94	61.8
Adult (18+ year)	25	16.5
Both or unclear	33	21.7
Gender of main character		
Male	28	18.4
Female	28	18.4
Both or unclear	96	63.2

As for the problems disabled people have experienced, most of the articles included in the sample (n = 102, 67.1%) cited at least one problem. Financial and mobility problems were those cited most often followed by prejudice, functional limitation and services. Services referred to the absence of services, their inaccessibility and/or their poor quality. In China, most of

the disabled people live under the poverty line, that's why the financial factor shows such a high percentage in all types of problems they have experienced.

Regarding the reports on disability sport in these children's newspapers, there were a total of 42 articles related to disability sport in eight selected newspapers from 2003 to 2006. What needs to be pointed out is, that 6 of these articles talked about two aspects at the same time, for example, the article "Goalball for blind people" published in issue 1030 of Chinese middle school students mentioned APA and Paralympic Games at the same time.

TABLE 4 identifies the reports of disability sport in each newspaper from each year. We can see that the amounts of reports on disability sport in these newspapers are similar except for Teenagers' Daily, there were 13 articles in this period, Teenagers' Daily is the only daily newspaper of the eight newspapers. There was only 1 article related to disability sport in Chinese Kids' Weekly during the 4 years mentioned, for children from 3 years old to 8, it's nearly nothing for the purpose of giving them an impression and changing their attitudes toward disability.

TABLE 4

Number of disability sport articles in each newspaper

Newspaper	Publisher	2003	2004	2005	2006
Chinese Teenagers' News	China Children's Press & Publication Group	1	1	2	2
Chinese middle school students	China Children's Press & Publication Group	2	0	1	2
Chinese Kids' Weekly	China Children's Press & Publication Group	0	0	1	0
Shanghai middle school students	Shanghai Educational Press Group	1	1	2	6
Family Education Times	Shanghai Educational Press Group	0	0	0	2
Teenagers' Daily	Shanghai Educational Press Group	1	4	0	8
Modern Students	Shanghai Educational Press Group	0	1	0	1
Shanghai Education	Shanghai Educational Press Group	1	0	0	2
	Total	6	7	6	23

These articles were analyzed by categories of disability sport (TABLE 5). The highest frequency of report on disability sport was for the Special Olympic Games, especially in the year 2006. As we known, in 2006 the Special Olympics Shanghai Invitation Competition was

held in Shanghai and the 2007 Special Olympics World Summer Games were to be held in that city, too. That's the main reason for the growing reports on the Special Olympic Games. It indicates the significant influence of important sport competitions on the newspaper coverage of disabilities and people with disabilities. APA and the Paralympic Games also showed an increase of their reports in 2006. The Paralympic World Summer Games will be held in China in 2008, which indicates again that the big events will support the reporting on disabilities and people with disabilities. Reports on adapted physical education showed more stably. From the analysis, we found that there was no report on the Deaflympic Games, it gained the least attention of all the top games.

TABLE 5

Number of articles by category of disability sport

Disability sport	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Adapted physical activity & recreation	4	4	1	7	16
Adapted physical education	2	1	2	2	7
Top games					
Paralympic Games	1	1	1	5	8
Special Olympic Games	0	2	1	14	17
Deaflympic Games	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	8	5	28	48

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of reporting in eight selected Chinese children's newspapers and to establish how the press for children reports on disability and persons with disabilities. We tried to analyze and describe the general situation regarding the coverage of the phenomenon called "disability" in Chinese children's newspapers, and we especially paid attention to the coverage of sport for persons with disabilities. We also wanted to make a logical comparison about the coverage of disabilities and persons with disabilities in children's newspapers and journals between China and the Czech Republic.

We found that during these four years from 2003 to 2006, the eight selected Chinese children's newspapers published 152 articles on disabilities and persons with disabilities in total. We can see that among the total of 2496 published issues of all eight newspapers, there were only 139 issues containing articles about disabili-

ties and people with disabilities, the average proportion was 5.6%. Compared to the situation in the Czech Republic, as Faldynová (2006) found in her MA diploma thesis, among the total of 7293 articles published by 24 Czech children's journals from 1995 to 2005, 166 articles were related to disability and people with disabilities, the average proportion was 2.3%, it's nearly only half of what was published on the topic in China. But we should notice that among the 152 articles related to disability and people with disabilities we found in Chinese children's newspapers, 67 articles were published in the year 2006, which almost contributes half of the amount. So the higher proportion of reports on disability in China may be due to the inclusion of fresh information.

The results showed that 45.4% of the articles were news, 28.3% of the articles were features, the other types including knowledge introduction, stories, essays written by students and opinions accounted for 26.3% in our results. As to the pictures used in articles, of particular note was the high proportion of picture usage in the newspaper Chinese Kids' Weekly, which represents 25% in both single and multiple pictures accompanying the articles, and 12.5% in pictures as the main focus. As we have identified in this study, the target population for Chinese Kids' Weekly are children from 3 years old to 8. Apparently, these types of articles are easier for children to understand and useful for forming and changing their attitude toward disability and people with disabilities. What we must point out is that 5 of the students' essays were written by children with disabilities, one with hearing impairment, one with physical disability and three with visual impairment.

Through the study of the main character in the articles related to disability, we discovered that the articles published in children's newspapers focusing on children were in a dominant position (94%), which represented the specific characteristics of children's newspapers. According to our findings, financial and mobility problems were the most often cited problems experienced by people with disabilities in the articles. It reflected the real situation in their daily lives. In the analysis of governmental institutions and service providers, it is striking that in 32.2% of the articles there was at least one organization mentioned. The governmental authorities including foreign, national and provincial governments were mentioned in 18 articles, and the service providers were mentioned in 33 articles.

Based on the results of this study and what was found by Faldynová (2006) in her MA diploma thesis, we can find some similarities and differences between China and the Czech Republic. First, as to the frequency of the coverage of various disabilities, in my findings, the category of the general terms handicapped or disabled received the most references (22.5%), followed by in-

tellectual disability (17.2%), visual impairment (16%), hearing impairment (15.4%), physical disability (13%), speech and language disability (9.4%) and multiple disability (6.5%). While in the research in Czech Republic, the top three highest proportions were the general terms handicapped or disabled (55%), physical disability (19%) and multiple disability (13%), there were few reports on the other types of disabilities. Second, regarding the reports on disability sport, in this study, there were a total of 42 articles found in 8 children's newspapers during the period 2003–2006. In these articles, 17 articles were related to APA and adapted physical education, 19 articles were related to the top games including Paralympic Games, Special Olympic Games and Deaflympic Games, while 6 articles talked about APA and top games at the same time. In the results of the Czech Republic, the amount of articles related to disability sport was lower than that in China. From the examined 24 journals during the period 1995–2005, 17 articles were found, of which 8 focused on APA and recreation, whereas 9 focused on competitions. Third, in the analysis of reports on disability in different years, we found that there is an obvious increase of reports on disability and people with disabilities in 2006, especially for intellectual disability and the Special Olympic Games. Through the following analysis of each newspaper, we found that the newspapers that are published by the Shanghai Educational Press Group were especially focussed on intellectual disability. As we know, the 2006 Special Olympics Shanghai Invitation Competition was held in Shanghai and the 2007 Special Olympics World Summer Games were to be held in that city, too. Special Olympics are for children and adults with intellectual disabilities. That's the main reason for the growing reports on intellectual disability and Special Olympic Games. In Faldynová's thesis, she also found an increased report on disability in 2004 due to the Paralympic Games. It indicates the significant influence of important sport competitions on the newspaper coverage of disabilities and people with disabilities. For children, it was a good opportunity to let them know more about disability and to form and change their attitude toward disability and people with disabilities.

The contrast between these findings in China and the Czech Republic might be explained by (a) the newspapers and journals examined, (b) the days on which they were published, perhaps most significantly, (c) the different economic and social environment between the two countries and the cultural significance of disability therein.

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ANALÝZA ZPRÁV O FENOMÉNU POSTIŽENÍ V ČÍNSKÝCH DĚTSKÝCH ČASOPISECH (Souhrn anglického textu)

V této studii jsme zkoumali zprávy o postižení a postižených lidech v hlavních čínských dětských tiskovinách. Bylo vybráno osm časopisů z let 2003 až 2006, a to na základě těchto faktorů: celonárodní dosah, mediální pokrytí handicapů a postižených lidí, dostupnost (zdroje lze získat na internetu).

Do této studie byly zahrnuty články, které se zabývaly specifickými handicapy, chronickými chorobami, jež vyvolávají invaliditu, nebo postižením jako takovým, a to v nadpisech, textu, na fotografiích nebo ilustracích.

Celkem jsme zaznamenali 152 článků zaměřených na handicap a postižené osoby. Poměr článků o postižení v čínském dětském tisku je 5,6 %, což je více než v České republice (2,3 %). Většina těchto článků byla zaměřena na děti, což bylo vyvoláno cílovou skupinou čtenářů. Obě studie prokázaly (v Číně i České republice) zvýšený počet článků z důvodu blížících se významných událostí.

Klíčová slova: postoj, handicap, dětské časopisy, přizpůsobená fyzická aktivita, paralympijské hry, speciální olympiáda.

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Appendix 1

Articles in 24 Czech children journals about disability and disability sport during 1995–2005 (according to Faldynová, 2006)

Journals in Czech	Journal in English	Vol./year	Total Articles	Articles about disability	%	PD	HD	VD	MD	MUL	LD	GEN	Pr	Sport
Printed journals														
ABC	ABC	26	182	28	15	13	0	1	2	2	2	8	1	3
Barbie	Barbie	14	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Čarodějka W.I.T.C.H.	Witches' WITCH	26	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Čtyřlístek	Four leaf clover	18	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Čtyřlístek speciál	Four leaf clover special	8	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dáda	Dáda (nickname of Czech female entertainer of children)	12	72	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Kačer Donald	Donald Duck	26	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyber myš	Cyber mouse	12	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mateřidouška	Wild Thyme	12	72	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Méd'a Pusík	Teddy's Kisser	12	72	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Medvídek Pú	Winnie the Pooh	16	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modelář	Modeller	12	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sluníčko	Tiny Little Sunnie	12	84	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tom a Jerry	Tom and Jerry	6	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronic journals														
Abicko.cz	Little ABC.cz	*	788	30	4	13	1	2	2	2	2	8	1	3
Balónek	Small balloon	*	117	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Klub vodních strážců	Club of Water Guards	2	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Koblížek	Little Donut	*	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kroky	Steps	6	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magazín eKamarád	Buddy eMagazine	*	4013	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Teepek.cz	Teepek.cz	*	26	3	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Zámeček	Small Castle	*	52	52	100	1	0	0	0	1	0	50	0	0
Zavináč	@	*	461	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Země pohádek	Country of tales	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total				166		29	1	4	4	6	4	76	8	9

Legend

PD = physical disability

HD = hearing impairment

VD = visual impairment

MD = mental disability

MUL = multiple disability

LD = learning difficulty

GEN = general terms of disabled

Pr = physical activity and recreation for disabled people

Sport = sport competition for disabled people

* = no regular volume

Appendix 2

Title of the articles about disability in Chinese children newspapers

中国少年报 Chinese teenagers' news			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
让碘盐充分发挥作用	How to make full use of iodized salt	2006	2534
“十佳”感动了我	Affected by the pioneer	2006	2525
小小“爱心发明家”	Little inventor	2006	2508
让阅读日成为我们共同的节日	Let's enjoy the reading day together!	2006	2498
走路的时候两只手为什么要摆来摆去	Why do we need to wave our hands when walking?	2005	2478
我和爷爷吃月饼	Grandfather and I share the moon cake	2005	2474
帮助无声世界的孩子	Help the children in silence	2005	2444
读读“数”的信息	Information	2005	winter holidays pack
成龙、杨受成献爱心	Cheng Long and Yang Shoucheng donated for children with disabilities	2004	2415
聋儿的“六一”	The children's day of deaf children	2004	2402
特奥会庆“六一”	Celebrate the children's day at the Special Olympic Games	2004	2402
爱心送给残疾人	Help people with disability	2004	2400
助残献爱心	Help people with disability	2004	2400

中国中学生报 Chinese middle school students			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
图片报道	Picture news	2006	1387
有种不幸叫做“瞎”	The unfortunate situation of the blind	2006	1378
受伤致残能要求哪些赔偿	The compensation for leading disability	2006	1363
学生玩转小科技	Students and minute technology	2006	1361
图片报道	Picture news	2006	1304
迎奥运 学手语	Welcome to the Paralympics – learn finger language	2006	1289
图片报道	Picture news	2006	1285
图片新闻	Picture news	2006	1285
图片新闻	Picture news	2006	1263
盲人也能投篮	Blind people can play basketball	2006	1244
盲人手机	Mobile phone for blind people	2005	1235
长沙有一群“小按摩师”	A group of massage therapists in Changsha	2005	1221
他，用膝盖敲开了成功之门	He opened the door of success with his knees	2005	Summer holidays pack
我来了，中国男孩来了！	Here I come, a Chinese boy	2005	Summer holidays pack
图片报道	Picture news	2005	1183
6岁的盲女“音乐家”	A musician of 6 years old is a blind girl	2005	1178
校园图片报道	Picture news in school	2005	1176
心系残疾学生和失学儿童	Care for the students with disability	2005	1169
笑脸	Smiley face	2005	1167
聋哑女孩真大胆 入店窃钱被判刑	A deaf girl was punished for stealing	2005	1167
上帝的孩子	Son of God	2005	1166
15岁的生命重量	The weight of the life of a 15 year old	2005	1143
中学生发明“感知盲道”	Middle school student invented a road for the sensitive blind	2005	1140

中国中学生报 Chinese middle school students			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
盲人投篮运动	Basketball for blind people	2005	1137
聋哑学生体验“数码快乐”	Deaf students enjoy the digital world happily	2004	1134
聋哑学生的那一片天	The sky for deaf students	2004	1131
约定	Promise	2004	1112
强者	To be a strong man	2004	1103
大陆小演员慰问香港残障小朋友	Performance for the disabled children in Hong Kong	2004	1076
偏袒之爱	Love of nepotism	2004	1067
智能轮椅	Brainpower wheelchair	2004	1041
生活不相信眼泪	Life doesn't trust a tear	2004	1038
盲人门球	Blind goal ball	2003	1030
图片新闻	Picture news	2003	1029
假如我有一个能许愿的花瓣	If I have a piece of a flower that can be used to make a promise	2003	1024
枯树生成才枝 哑巴说出标准话 牡丹江市今年四名聋哑生圆了大学梦	Four deaf students entered the university	2003	1024
上海9名盲考生欲圆大学梦	Nine blind students in Shanghai wanted to enter university	2003	1023
盲人踢足球	Blind people play soccer	2003	972

中国儿童报 Chinese Kids' Weekly			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
爱心赠队报	Donate newspapers to children with disability	2006	1867
我们有颗感恩的心	We have indebted hearts	2006	1813
哇，做得真好	Wow, well done!	2005	1764
让座该不该？	Shall we let him take the seat?	2005	1758
让座该不该？	Shall we let him take the seat?	2005	1757
两次宣布	Two announcements	2005	1731
校园快讯	Brief news in school	2005	1731
新闻	News	2005	1719
校园快讯	Brief news in school	2004	1706
歌声与微笑	Song and smile	2004	1687
别人快乐我也快乐	If you feel happy, I feel happy, too	2004	1684
手拉手我们都是好朋友	Hand in hand, we are good friends	2004	1681
光明使者在行动	The light emissaries on action	2003	1662
放学路上	On the way home	2003	1657
新学期，我们一起上学	Let's go to school together in the new semester	2003	1647
学点“换位”教育	Learn transposition education	2003	1638

上海中学生报 Shanghai Middle School Students			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
多一只“创造之手”	Another hand of creation	2006	2006-C35
I A m	I am	2006	2006-A28
实践志愿精神 传播特奥理想——“特奥进校园”宣传周正式启动	Starting the promoting week of the Special Olympics in schools	2006	2006-B29
心手相连，托起爱的太阳——二十一世纪学生讲坛推出走近特奥主题演讲会	The lectures on the Special Olympics in a 21st century student forum	2006	2006-B28
爱心，在这个暑假放飞	Let your caring fly	2006	2006-A22
寻找强者 学习强者 争做强者——沪新学子认真倾听强者的声音	Students in Shanghai visited lectures of people with disability	2006	2006-B18
特别的爱给特别的你——2007年特奥会前走近一群智残少年	Report about some children with intellectual disability before the Special Olympic Games	2006	2006-A14
五爱学子爱心“接力”	Relay of love	2006	2006-B10
他们是最亮丽的一道风景	They are the most beautiful view	2006	2006-A10
大山深处的“保尔”感动育才师生	Students and teachers are affected by the teacher with disability	2006	2006-A8
“眼睛”传神流露心声——特奥会会标在卢湾区辅读学校诞生	The logo of Special Olympic Games was born in a special school	2005	2005-A7
用坚强守望成功	Get success by adamancy	2005	2005-A6
聆听生命的呼唤	Calling of life	2004	2004-80
“我当上了化学家！”	I am a little chemist	2004	2004-66
我的生活充满了阳光	Our lives are full of sunshine	2004	2004-48
闵行区特教学生获中国少儿艺术赛银奖	The students in special school get the silver medal in the China children's art competition	2004	2004-38
感受人生磨难 获取宝贵体验——黄兴学校请残疾朋友进校园畅谈人生	People with disabilities gave lectures in school	2003	2003-82
比乐中学为患病同学捐款	Students in a middle school donated for the benefit of their classmate with disability	2003	2003-60

家庭教育时报 Family Education Times			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
智障儿俊俊的成长相册	The road of a child with mental retardation	2006	A181
残疾人子女心理状况令人忧	Worried about the mental health of children with disability	2006	A176
“我们10岁啦”	We are 10 years old	2006	A173
关爱特殊人士共同支持特奥	Support for the Special Olympics	2006	A172
“我的心，没有缺陷”——访“加油！好男儿”亚军宋晓波	My heart without defectiveness - report of the runner up of a “good boy” show	2006	A171
捐款体验让一年级新生落泪	The experience of donation makes the fresh students weep	2006	A172
成都：健全学生扮“盲聋”体验“残疾生活”	Normal students experience what it's like to be blind and deaf	2006	A164
残障学生以歌舞感恩生活	Students with disability sing and dance	2006	A164
她在黑暗中成长	She was raised in darkness	2006	A152
困境里播种幸福的种子	Spread the seeds of happiness in the face of difficulty	2006	A150

家庭教育时报 Family Education Times			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
妈妈愿是你的一条腿	Mum wishes to be one of your legs	2006	A149
感恩让生活更快乐	Thanks make you feel happy	2006	A149
妈妈，你在哪里	Mum, where are you?	2006	A148
身在病榻 心在社会	Work for the society with disability	2006	A145
长宁区召开特教家长交流会	The communication meeting was held for the parents of special education	2004	A090
用爱打造幸福	Create your happiness by means of love	2003	A053

少年日报 Teenagers' Daily			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
可惜了（科幻小说）	What a pity!	2006	285
用心“留住”眼前色彩	Keep the color by heart	2006	283
2006年特奥会上海国际邀请赛开幕	The 2006 Special Olympic International Invitation Competition was held in Shanghai	2006	248
超级明星与智障学生零距离	Super Star and the students with mental retardation	2006	656
特奥会赛场故事多	Stories in the Special Olympic Games	2006	250
执法人员为“特奥”举行“火炬跑”	The torch relay of officers for the Special Olympic Games	2006	242
用爱心和热情温暖孩子的心	Warm up the children's hearts by means of love	2006	220
北京残奥会吉祥物“福牛乐乐”“诞生”	The mascot of the year 2008, the Beijing Paralympic Games, was born	2006	215
她带给盲人一种别样的光明	She brings light to blind people	2006	202
“独臂少年”志气高	The ambition of a boy with one arm	2006	194
献出友谊之爱 伸出援助之手	Give them your hand and show your friendship	2006	135
你行，我也行	You can, I can too!	2006	151
上海助残周	The week for helping people with disability in Shanghai	2006	123
悦读园	Reading garden	2006	111
跪着书写人生——贵州残疾教师陆永康的故事	The story of a disabled teacher in Guizhou	2006	91
体验盲人生活，学习文明行路	Experience the life of blind people	2006	86
特殊的师生情	Special affection between a student and a teacher	2006	57
盲人象棋和盲人篮球	Blind chess and blind basketball	2006	49
小发明源于喜欢问为什么——全国十佳少先队员李南金的故事	Story of a little inventor	2006	15
不用耳朵听的手机	A mobile phone can be used without ears	2006	13
千手观音	Kwan-yin with a thousand hands	2005	75
由残疾人车位想到的	Thinking from the parking place for people with disability	2005	571
我们心目中的媒体——“2004我眼中的媒体”未成年人论坛发言节录（聋童作文）	An essay written by a deaf child	2004	We 561
用心唱出自强歌——记上海启星学校杨辰	The story of a student in a special school	2004	We 554
摔出来的世界冠军——记上海市第一聋校郭文泉	The champion - one student in Shanghai's No. 1 deaf school	2004	553
喜欢向困难挑战的女孩房玉菁	A girl likes facing the challenge	2004	256
巨人的宣言	The announcement of the giant	2004	202
盲人看得见 聋子听得清	Blind people can see and deaf people can hear	2004	160

少年日报 Teenagers' Daily			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
特奥会的故事	Story of the Special Olympic Games	2004	58
(小说) 魔石	Magic stone (novel)	2004	We 516
榜样	Model	2004	30
(童话) 小雪花的泪	Tear of a snow flower (tale)	2004	30
竞技场上的同龄人——访上海市体育运动学校学生	Report of students in a Shanghai sports school	2004	24
深度耳聋没有击垮她	She wasn't beaten by deafness	2003	245
脑瘫女孩创造奇迹	The girl with cerebral palsy creates a miracle	2003	480
诞生在世界之巅的“第一”	No. 1 that was born on the top of the world	2003	480

当代学生 Modern students			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
与残疾人交往的礼仪	A means of communication with people with disability	2006	2006-7-8
[现代文阅读] 良知	Conscience	2006	2006-7-8
残缺的美丽	The beauty of lack	2006	2006
进取意识：创新的“发动机”	The enterprising consciousness	2006	2000-3
俄罗斯智障电影明星	Russian movie star with mental retardation	2004	2004-3
残疾人奥林匹克运动会	Paralympic Games	2004	2004-1

上海教育 Shanghai Education			
Title in Chinese	Title in English	Year of publish	Issue No.
镜头感动你我	We are affected by the scene	2006	2006-11A
特奥来了	The Special Olympics are coming	2006	2006-10A
全纳教育走世界	Inclusion education in the world	2006	2006-04A
长宁初职：建构幸福共同体	Report of changing professional schools	2005	2005-03B
韩正市长视察第四聋校	Han Zheng's mayor visited deaf school No. 4	2004	2004-06A
领路人	The leader	2004	2004-04A
上海市聋哑青年技术学校：无声世界不平凡	Report about Shanghai's deaf youth technical school	2004	2004-01AB
因“短”施教	Educate according to the “short”	2003	2003-09B
闵行区启智学校 用智慧播撒阳光	Report of the Minhang district special school	2003	2003-09B