



This is just a provocative image for the screen as students enter the room. It's a montage of social media images and stories that have been recently hot on social media.

## If Watergate were to happen today ...

When one panel member suggested the story would be broken on Twitter, where you can publish a story with one verified fact, Woodward replied, "If we had gone to Bradlee and said we had one fact, he would have said, 'Get the (expletive deleted) out of my office.'"

Woodward also shared a story about reading students' essays for a journalism professor at Yale. It was as close, Woodward said, to an aneurysm as he's ever gotten.

The student said he would just google the president's secret fund, find all the information online and publish it. The reaction on the blogosphere and the Twitterverse would be swift and decisive. Believing the online outrage, the public pressure would be so great the president would resign in a matter of weeks.

"I have attempted to apply some corrective information to them," Woodward said. "But the basic point is: The truth of what goes on is not on the Internet. ... It can help advance. But the truth resides with people. Human sources."

If lecturer prefers this example to Turklebaum, it's an interesting way to start a thought experiment.

What IF....an American president were up to Nixon-esque activities? How would the story get broken to the world today?

Would IT?

<http://www.eveningsun.com/edcolum>

n/ci\_20332883/if-watergate-were-  
happen-today



## George Turklebaum's Death Goes Viral



ASK: How do you know it's fake? (weak sourcing, suspicious verification, fails the "Smell Test")

A British tabloid ran it in 1999 and it has resurfaced multiple times since then: A BBC website, Canadian and U.S. Newspaper sites as well as on Human Resources websites. In 2009, it showed up on a website in Finland. Millions of people have seen the story, even though a British journalist debunked it in 2001.... Why won't the story die?

The Turklebaum Lessons:

- Even a story that doesn't pass the Smell Test can go viral because a Turklebaum reinforces our preconceptions that corporate workplaces are dehumanizing and co-workers are uncaring and self-absorbed.
- Although it is a powerful tool for dissemination of knowledge and reliable information, the Web also has great power to spread disinformation.

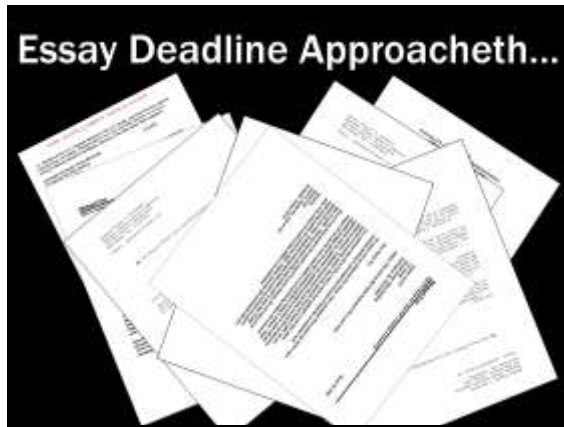
The key principles of News Literacy, embodied in the Deconstruction Process, apply across all platforms. But, just as television does, the Web poses special challenges for news consumers searching for reliable information .

That is the thrust of today's lecture.

ASK: Do you think this could really happen? Really?

**Reminders:  
The Final Exam  
8:00-10:45 AM  
Wednesday, May 9**

Students need to check their finals schedule to be sure they have no conflicts.



## **Animation: 1 click brings in pile of paper**

Your essay is due next week. So you'll be revising by the end of this week. There is no good writing, only good rewriting.

Turklebaum is Exhibit A  
In The Next Answers  
To This Semester's First  
Questions:

*What is News Literacy?  
Why does it matter?*



Today, we begin to close the 14-week circle of this course: On Day One we asked ourselves, “*What is News Literacy?*” With the ancient and recent history of tyranny as context, we have thought about our own tolerance for the radical role free information plays in America’s experiment with self-governance. News Literacy skills matter, we have learned, when we step into our roles as informed leaders of our families, our workplaces and our communities and as engaged followers as well.

If anything, the Web increases our need for these skills.

Fortunately, it provides numerous tools for testing the truth of news.

With near-universal access to the Web’s hourly tsunami, new information comes at us every second of our day.

Because the tools of production are so widely held, information is easily manipulated to play on our primal tendency to make snap judgments.

News Literacy in this Age demands that we be subtle and sophisticated judges of all the working parts of a news report.

Is the creator independent, or a shill?

Is the language neutral or not? Is the news outlet scrupulous about labeling, or is it trying to wrap opinion in the cloak of journalism?

What is the story made of: direct or indirect evidence? Independent or Self-Interested sources? Open-the-freezer reporting or I’ll-take-somebody’s-word-for-it reporting?

What about that journalist: Has she been honest with you? Is it clear how she got her information and what compromises were made?

What about context? Are you just told this is a big deal, or are you shown how this new information compares?

The final two lectures of this course challenge you to look at Facebook, YouTube, Google and Wikipedia with the wisdom that



context provides.

## Context: The Growth of Online Usage

- 1968 First Internet-type file-sharing
  - 1989 Tim Berners-Lee, working in Geneva (Switzerland) invents World Wide Web
  - 1995: 9% of Americans are online
  - 2000: 57% of Americans are online
  - 2010: 79% of Americans use the Internet
- *The Average American Adult Now Spends  
13 Hours A Week on the Internet*

Source: Harris Polls

First some context.

You may take it for granted that even your grandma sees your Facebook page, but we have only recently become a wired nation.

The PC only outsold the TV set for the first time in about 2004. (Intel)

IBM estimates that by 2006, there were close to 1 billion computers connected to the Internet.

And the smart phone outsold the computer for the first time in 2011. (Intel)

Tablet sales have doubled from last year to this, according to The Daily (a tablet-based newspaper)



As Americans migrated online, they tended to congregate around old names in news...even as they have begun to access the web from mobile devices.

Interestingly, as news has become more of a social experience, with links to stories on Facebook or Twitter...with selection of information on Reddit and other sites...These old brands are still the main news outlets. But journalism is not the biggest destination for all that traffic. The news websites have fallen out of the top 10. The traffic goes to Google, Facebook and other sites that may or may not provide verified, independent, accountable information.

# Questions Today:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of **sourcing your information from the Web?**
2. How do you identify reliable information on the Web?

Which means a person who understands the concepts of News Literacy has her work cut out for her.

Given that we now get our information online, what are the advantages and disadvantages of that?

And, more importantly, how can we find reliable information online?

Those two questions organize today's lecture.

## What's Changing? Information Overload



We have cautioned all semester that the fundamentals of News Literacy are the same, whether your outlet is a jungle drum, town crier, newspaper, television broadcast, radio show or web site.

But there are some differences.

We are now creating the equivalent of 500,000 information libraries the size of the Library of Congress every two days, says Eric Schmidt, CEO at Google.

The most common response to that kind of overload is passivity...learned helplessness...giving up.

You cannot drink from a firehose.

## Abundant information?



- **48 hours of video are uploaded every minute, resulting in nearly 8 years of content uploaded every day**
- **More video is uploaded to YouTube in one month than the 3 major US networks created in 60 years**

Users upload 60 hours of video to YouTube every minute. (Stat updated 4/20/2012)

Think about how much data storage that is...

Think of how little of this is actually useful information...

Even if all you did was try to watch all those braniac lectures on TED, you couldn't do it...

## But is it really Information Overload?



But hold on....We've been saying "it's too much" every time new tech comes out. Grandma used to say she wished they'd throw her in jail, so she could catch up on her reading.

We've always been able to develop better, more meaningful filters.

Do you believe every flyer that's slapped to your windshield, or every pamphlet given to you by a fanatic on the subway? No, of course not. We know how to filter out that crazy junk...We only get the information we need...or do we?

What about confirmation bias? Is your grandpa's full-time Rush Limbaugh habit making him better informed? How about your cousin's All Al Jazeera

All the Time News Diet? Is that filter working?



## The Information Age?



(Clip duration 2:08)

This next video is a rather exaggerated example. You're familiar with part of the story – Obama's supposed \$200M/day trip to India and Maddow's mockery of the far right takes her into the realm of other things that are true on the Internet, such as the existence of sparkly canned unicorn meat.

**Maddowinternet.wmv**

Your grandparents were taught “You can’t believe everything you read.”  
We’re teaching you the same lesson.

ASK:

Watching that, what other News Literacy lessons are illustrated?

(Source evaluation, Own Bias, Verification, Counterfeit Opinion, etc)

## News on the Web - Disadvantages

- Emphasis on Speed Over Accuracy
- Blurring of Lines Between News, Opinion, and Advertising

Okay, it's goofy, but it's a lead-in to the discussion of disadvantages that face you when you're seeking reliable, actionable information on the web.

- Speed vs accuracy
- Blurring of the lines between news, opinion, advertising

## **News on the Web - Disadvantages**

- **Abundance Doesn't Guarantee You'll Choose Quality**
- **"Disinhibition Effect" Makes Comment Sites Troll Habitat**
- **Underfunding of Newsrooms Erodes Quality of Journalism**
- **With No "Filters" There Are Also No Barriers to Partisans**

Text slide to review those points

With so many new creators of news or news-like content, there are abundant options, but that doesn't guarantee you can choose randomly and find quality journalism.

"Comment" sections, a staple on news sites, attract the kind of people who thrive in the anonymous environment: vituperative, prone to make personal attacks, highly partisan and narrowly focused (obsessed?). On the web, you'll see material that never would see the light of day in a newspaper letters to the editor page or the "sound-off" segment of a broadcast show.

Which leads to our next point, a way in which the web's strength can be a weakness. It is true that the web has unseated the people who used to filter the news and decide what you got to see and did not get to see. But with no such filter in place, news consumers now encounter a lot of deceptive or highly partisan material that never used to make it past the filters.

## News on the Web - Disadvantages



ASK: Thinking about your life and this course, what are some disadvantages the news consumer faces online?

What are inherent disadvantages of the Web?

As I show these images, let's talk through them.

Speed over accuracy: (Problem for the dead at Battle of New Orleans was the LACK of speed. Problem with the reporting on the shooting of Rep. Gabriel Giffords was TOO MUCH speed, which pressures journalists to deliver to you unverified information.)

## News on the Web - Disadvantages



The web and TV are a lot alike. They use the “As Seen on TV” guarantee to hock all kinds of useless gadgets. Why should we trust something just because we’ve seen it on TV? Why do I trust something, just because I saw it on the web?

1. Online, the distinction between Information Neighborhoods gets blurry. These ACAI BERRY ads look like journalism, but are just a way to sell more ACAI BERRY pills.

# News on the Web - Disadvantages



With no Filters, Partisans face few barriers

**Confusion about what is and is not journalism:**  
(Fox commentator from Maddow clip and Assange documents leaked wholesale...Even people who should know better, sometimes forget that just because it's on the internet, doesn't guarantee it's reliability, although it can look great.)

# **Bypassing the Gate-Keepers**

**Romney.wmv**

**Political campaigns online**

Here's another change. Now newsmakers bypass Editors and other restrictions by going directly to news consumers with raw information.

Presidential campaign ads now run on social media and once elected, everyone from Congress to the White House bypasses the press to deliver messages directly to the citizens.



Did the characteristics of reliable information  
change when news moved online?

**V**erification

**I**ndependence

**A**ccountability

(Mnemonic device: "Via")

ANIMATION: EACH CLICK BRINGS UP A  
WORD

In the Online Era, Your job as a news  
consumer is unchanged.

You still have to look for reliable  
information, which is still defined the  
same way.

No matter how slick it looks on your  
phone.

No matter what your friends are linking to  
on Facebook, stay focused on VIA.



# News on the Web: Advantages

The screenshot shows the website 'REGRET THE ERROR' with the tagline 'Mistakes happen.' The main article is titled 'Worth reading: "Testing the Truth-o-Meter"' and is dated April 27, 2011. The article text discusses a controversial ruling by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee regarding Medicare. To the right of the article, there is a 'Buy The Book' section for 'REGRET THE ERROR' by Craig Silverman, and a 'You Like?' section showing a Facebook page for 'Regret The Error' with 964 likes. Below the article, there are three RSS feed links for corrections and other content. At the bottom of the screenshot, the text 'Speed Kills...Errors' is displayed along with the URL 'http://www.regrettheerror.com/'.

-Fast-

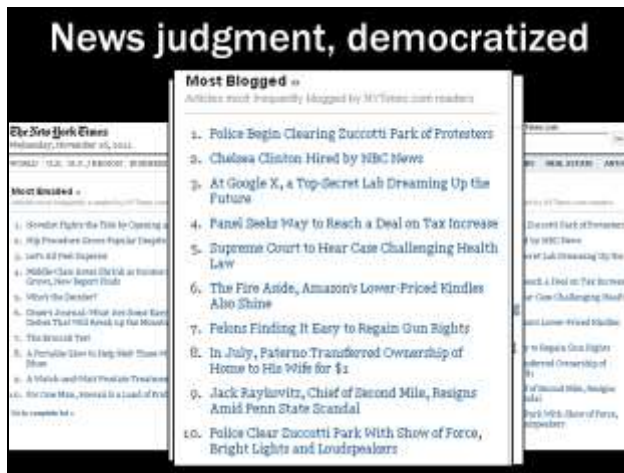
Old People, like me, tend to gripe about how the speed of News on the Web leads to more errors.

But it also allows for speedy correction of errors.

Not only do transparent news outlets correct their errors quickly online, there are now online organizations that do nothing but keep track of errors and keep you posted on them.

<http://www.psdasters.com/2011/04/fujitsu->

hackjob.html



Animation: Each successive section of NYT's lists of reader-traffic comes up on a click. 3 clicks total.

And while editors' judgments drive what stories run, and where...there is an increasingly crowd-sourced stream of stories. What gets attention...gets more attention.

You consume the story, you share the story, you react to consumer ratings and that drives you to the next story. Following the news is still a solitary pursuit, but with parallel partners pursuing the same goals: information that alerts, diverts and connects us...reliable information we can use to make a decision, take action, make a judgment...



The reach of digital publishing means small organizations can keep mighty ones honest.

For example, NBC's "Today" show on March 27 aired the 911 call Goerge Zimmerman made shortly before he shot and killed Trayvon Martin.

What viewers heard suggested that Zimmerman told police, for no reason, that Martin was black. "This guy looks like he's up to no good. He looks black." is what you heard.

But the tape had been edited. The full transcript goes like this:

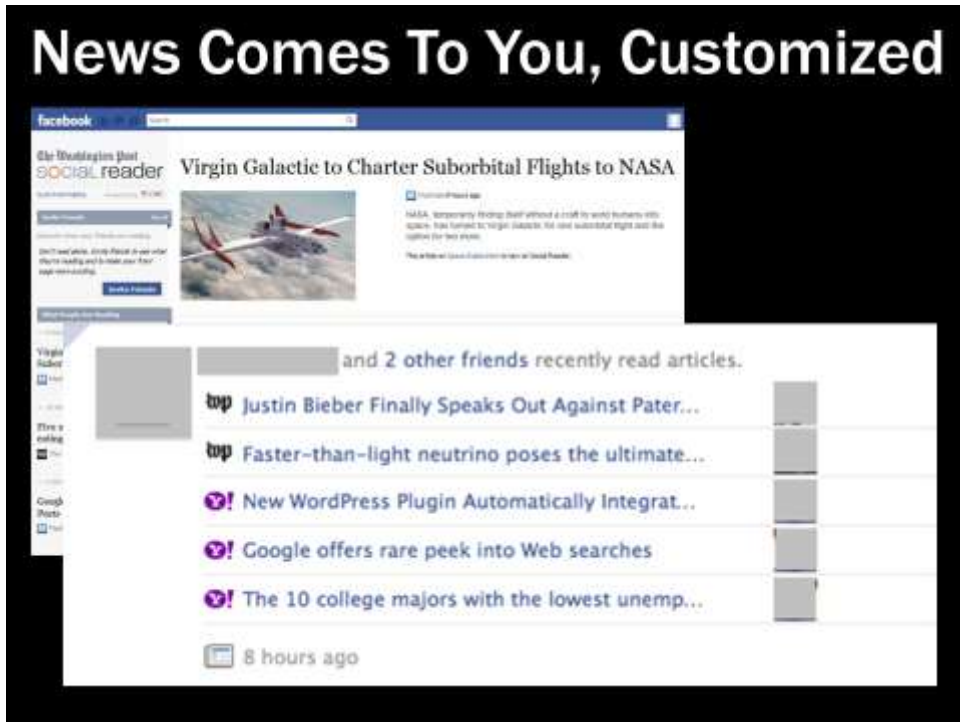
Caller: "This guy looks like he's up to no good. Or he's on drugs or something. It's raining and he's just walking around, looking about."

Dispatcher: "O.K., and this guy — is he white, black or Hispanic?"

Caller: "He looks black."

[NewsBusters](#), a conservative media monitoring group, first reported NBC's discrepancy on March 30 and within days, NBC apologized for the out-of-context remark and fired the producer who made the cuts.

# News Comes To You, Customized



Animation: First Click: Washington Post social reader. Next click beiber stories pic.

-Customizable-

Couple RSS feeds and follower lists on Tumblr and Twitter and YouTube and Facebook with news feed builder like Google Reader and you create an ever-evolving custom newscast tailored to your interests.

Great for readers, if you find a reader whose lists of stories match your interest. ASK: Is the phrase “Cognitive Dissonance” coming to mind? How could this be a disadvantage as well?



## News Comes To You, Customized Advantage or...Disadvantage?

“A squirrel dying in front of your house may be more relevant to your interests right now than people dying in Africa.”

Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook

Animation: Zuckerberg quote about “relevance” floats in on click, covering the Egypt examples and Pariser quotes.

In 2011, a political activist named Eli Pariser started sounding an alert about customization.

He illustrated it by asking his friends Scott and Daniel to do a Google search for “Egypt”

As you can see, the two searches look different. More importantly, look at the content differences: Daniel’s search is all travel and vacations, while Scott’s has zoomed in on the democratic protest movement.

Here’s the gist of his argument:

“Today’s Internet giants — Google, Facebook, Yahoo and Microsoft — see the remarkable rise of available information as an opportunity. If they can provide services that sift through the data and supply us with the most personally relevant and appealing results, they’ll get the most users and the most ad views. As a result, they’re racing to offer personalized filters that show us the Internet that they think we want to see. These filters, in effect, control and limit the information that reaches our screens. But increasingly, and nearly invisibly, our searches for information are being personalized too. ...Both Yahoo News and Google News make adjustments to their home pages for each individual visitor. And just (recently) this technology began making inroads on the Web sites of newspapers like The Washington Post and The New York Times.”



Multimedia -

It used to be rare that anyone had a map of all the crime around their own home.

Now, almost any local newspaper can provide you with a customizable crime map to help you decide where to live, where to start a business, where to park, with maps, photos, charts and even video

<http://longisland.newsday.com/newsday/crime/>

## Advantages: Information is Harder to Control

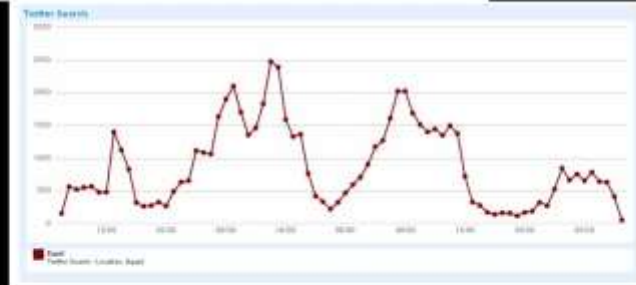
**Mashable**

The Twittersverse Responds to Protests in Egypt  
[STATS]



January 28, 2011 by Lauren Indvik

0s



News Can Disseminate Quickly  
on Social Networking Sites Like Twitter

On the Web, publication is participatory  
And citizens can have great impact.  
Here's the graph of Twitter traffic during  
the Egyptian revolution.  
That's mostly citizen-to-citizen  
information, out of the hands of  
government...or any news media

<http://mashable.com/2011/01/28/cairo-protests-twitter/>

## On the Web, You Contribute News

A perpetual motion machine for investigative reporting: CPI and PRI partner on state corruption project

By Justin Ellis

Tweet 111

Share



The idea of crowd-sourcing is catching on. Increasingly, news organizations are finding ways to put many hands to work on the drudgery of investigative reporting: reading documents, tallying items, building databases, scanning photos...It's a Pro-Am Fourth Estate effort.

The Consequence of Increased User  
Power is...

**You**  
Have More  
Responsibility

“With great power comes great  
responsibility,”

-Uncle Ben



First click brings up “you”, second click  
brings up spidey and uncle ben quote.

Which brings us to the next of News  
Literacy’s key lessons: On the Web, Rank  
does not equal Reliability

# Digital Age Responsibility: Judging Reliability, Sharing Accordingly



Click brings up image



Click brings up highlight

Are Google, Facebook and Wikipedia reliable sources of information?

Let's take a look.

Say you're writing a paper about Martin Luther King, the Nobel Peace Prize winning civil rights leader from Atlanta, Georgia.

When you go looking, here's the Google payload:

It checks your spelling, offers some images and then lists the top returns on similar searches.

Number three on the list looks good.



# How Do We Know What to Trust?

The image shows a screenshot of the Martin Luther King Jr. website. At the top, the title "How Do We Know What to Trust?" is displayed in white on a black background. Below this, the website's main content area is visible. It features a central portrait of Martin Luther King Jr. in a suit and tie. To the left of the portrait, there is a section titled "Martin Luther King, Jr. A True Historical Examination" with a yellow text box containing a quote: "That night King retired to his room at the Wilham Hotel... There FBI thugs reportedly picked up 14 hours of party chatter, the drinking of glasses and the sounds of all-in sex - including King's cries of 'I'm fighting for God' and 'I'm not a Negro tonight!'". Below this quote is a small image of a magazine cover from January 14, 1968, page C2. To the right of the portrait, there are several menu items: "Historical Writings" (Essays, Sermons, Speeches & More), "Truth About King" (Who He Fought, and Fought For), "Death of the Dream" (The Day King Was Shot), "The King Holiday" (Bring the Dream to Life), "Civil Rights Library" (History of People and Events), "Jews & Civil Rights" (Who Led the Civil Rights Movement), and "Suggested Books" (The Life and Work of King). At the bottom of the main content area, there are links for "Rap lyrics" (with a small red icon), "New MLK Video: 'The Brothers' Be Peaceful In Da Hood'", "Join the Sign Challenge" (with a small red icon), and "Check the economic status". The website's name, "MartinLutherKing.org", is prominently displayed at the bottom in white text on a black background.

There's a lot here, a student quiz, historical writings, various libraries, some digressions into civil rights topics and... and what is this "peaceful in da hood" crap? Whaat? Whose site is this?

# How Do We Know What to Trust?



Click brings up blowup of stormfront host.

Martin Luther King.org is hosted by Stormfront.

Who is Stormfront?

# How Do We Know What to Trust?

**White Power World Wide**

**Paul Fromm** **Stormfront.org**  
*Coming to You Every Day*  
**12:00 AM EST**  
*"When you silence the Men of the Word,  
you will have to deal with the Men of the Sword."*

**Stormfront Broadcast Radio - Wednesday, November 21**

**Stormfront.org Radio**  
When radio call-ins activated:  
(214) 329-WPWW  
or Skype StormfrontRadio  
Download Stormfront / user  
Don Black's Radio: Thon Address 11-18-07 / James Edwards &  
Theoforic: One-Hour Broadcast 11-18-07 / White House  
11-18-07 / David Duke speaking in Valladolid, Spain  
11-19-07 / Political Cesspool: guests: Peter Gerona and  
Jared Taylor 11-19-07 / Paul Fromm: "For Our People"  
11-20-07

**Click Below to Hear the Stream Live:**  
**Listen Here!** [iTunes & WinAmp Stream Here - NOW!](#)  
[Rotation of selections from our  
Radio-A-Thon this past weekend. View rotation  
schedule here!](#)  
- Connect with Windows Media Player - [Copy this URL  
into Win Media](#)

**Music Radio**  
TuneIn! Schedule EST  
5pm - Argy Bargo  
10pm - Old Timey Arrangements  
11pm - Lycia's Celtic Hour

**Lowhall Talk**  
Schedule EST  
4pm - Dr. David Duke & Don Black:  
-Accepting calls  
8pm- 10pm - Political Cesspool-  
-From Memphis, TN  
12am - Paul Fromm-  
"For Our People"  
1am - 3am - Jamie Kuba

Stormfront  
User Name:  Remember Me?   
Password:

Donate | [About](#) | [Links Directory](#) | [Register](#) | [Projects](#) | [Flags](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Features](#) | [Calendar](#) | [Today's Posts](#) | [Search](#)

Welcome to the Stormfront.

**Stormfront.org**

The White Power logo makes it clear what's up. Stormfront as in Storm Trooper. You're on a site that repeats all the most negative rumors about King and emphasizes his flaws, while attacking his achievements and promoting white supremacist ideology. That's their First Amendment right, but if you're looking for Independent information about King, Google's ranking system is clearly not based on reliability.

Key Lesson

Rank  $\neq$  Reliability

Which brings us to the next of News Literacy's key lessons: On the Web, Rank does not equal Reliability

# Key Lesson: Popularity ≠ Reliability

Just because it's trending on twitter,  
does not mean there's SHRED of truth  
to it.

Another, related, Key Lesson  
Popularity is not a measure of reliability.

This works not just in terms of search engine rank, but trending and popular topics in social media.

Just because it's trending on twitter, does not mean there's SHRED of truth to it.

## How Do We Know What to Trust?



## Facebook Updates

Popularity on the internet does not mean it is reliable. This is an example of a link that forces you to allow the site access to your Facebook data to see a supposed scandalous video, then sends the same message to all your friends. Embarrassing and misleading, but given the amount of coverage it has gained, it's very effective.

## Evaluating Web Pages: **VIA**

- Dates for page creation and content updates are provided
- Links are working (don't lead to dead or outdated pages)
- Information on the page is not out of date



Click for each bullet point

So, when searching for news online, it is your job to make sure you are getting the latest news that has been **Verified**. News on the Web is archival. A good thing. But you need to be alert to the date of a post. It may be two minutes old or two years old. See that links are current and in working order. Keep an eye on creation dates and look for sites that update as new information is found.

## Evaluating Web Pages: **vIA**

- Information is independent and verifiable
- Multiple sources are cited, ideally with a variety of viewpoints
- Links out to reputable, independent, or authoritative sites
- News and opinion are clearly labeled



Click for each bullet point

Students should judge whether they are looking at an **independent** website providing journalism, as they would judge any other news organization.

Is the website's primary mission to *inform* the public?

Does it in any way attempt to deceive the public? Independence means financial, emotional and intellectual independence.

Self-interest is not, as we have been saying, a fatal flaw. But if the site is owned by BP, chances are you're getting the most positive information available about the health of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.



## Evaluating Web Pages: VIA

The person/organization providing the information is **INDEPENDENT**, informed and knowledgeable. By virtue of experience, data collection, observation, training, credentials, access, they know what they are talking about.



When you cover Congress or even a State Legislature as a reporter, you start to talk to your colleagues about people who are “*Net contributors to the pool of common wisdom*” and people who are “*Net subtractors from the pool of common wisdom.*”

Ditto with websites. Some are useful. Some poison the public discourse by introducing bogus statistics, distortions and outright lies. That’s why you should seek information from reputable, established sites and be skeptical of sites with no track record.

## Evaluating Web Pages: **viA**

- “About Us” easily found, and with robust information about funding, ownership, contact numbers for corrections, etc.



Students should always begin by considering what *information neighborhood* they are in. If they are in the news neighborhood, is this website **accountable** for the information they provide? Do they stand behind the material on their website? Look for the “About Us” section. It should be comprehensive and clear about who is accountable for the website’s contents.



- Look at the “About Us” page
- THIS IS KEY. STUDENTS SHOULD DO THIS EVERY TIME THEY ARRIVE AT A NEW SITE!
  - Is there contact information?
  - Is there copyright information?
  - Is there someone taking credit for the work?
  - What sites are linked to the page?

# Who Runs the Site?

```
Registrant:
Stony Brook University School of Journalism
Melville Library H4004
stony brook, New York 11794-0001
United States

Registered through: GoDaddy.com, Inc. (http://www.godaddy.com)
Domain Name: HENSLITERACY.COM
Created on: 05-Apr-02
Expires on: 05-Apr-11
Last Updated on: 08-Nov-10

Administrative Contact:
carlino, jennifer jennifer.carlino@stonybrook.edu
Stony Brook University School of Journalism
Melville Library H4004
stony brook, New York 11794-0001
United States
+1.6316321049 Fax --

Technical Contact:
carlino, jennifer jennifer.carlino@stonybrook.edu
Stony Brook University School of Journalism
Melville Library H4004
stony brook, New York 11794-0001
United States
+1.6316321049 Fax --

Domain servers in listed order:
NS45.DOMAINCONTROL.COM
NS46.DOMAINCONTROL.COM
```

Not fool-proof, but worth a try is something called a “Who is” search (i.e. Who Is?)

Look up the Center for News Literacy website, and you’ll find out it’s registered to the Stony Brook University School of Journalism, care of Jen Carlino. Email her and she can provide information about us.

# QUICK QUIZ!

And now, while we're thinking about Independence and Accountability on the Web...

A quick quiz about domain names.

Don't assume a .org is a charitable or non-profit, or that a .net is a hive of do-gooders.

Here are the facts

Which of the following domains have restrictions placed on them?

.com	.edu
.museum	.xxx
.net	.travel
.gov	.name
.info	.mil
.org	.uk
.us	.se

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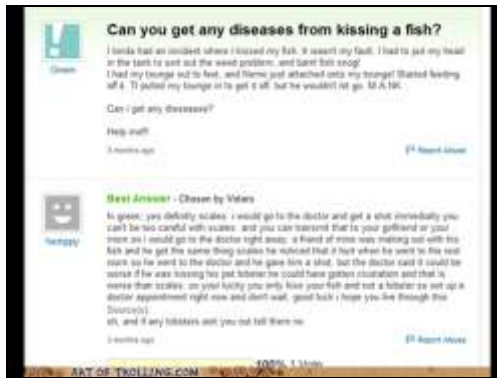
It's harder to get a .travel domain than a .org. You have to prove you are a travel agency. Same goes for .museum. Heck, even .xxx has more restrictions placed on it!



When you're deciding to rely on information from the Web, just remember this guy's face. On a chatboard, he pretends to be a 6-4 Olympic powerlifter and streetfighter. But how do you know he's not some chainsmoking Schmoie with a keyboard and a wifi modem?

Who exactly are you getting information from? The advantage of news and information on the Web is that you can often back track and check where information is coming from.





When you think crowdsourcing...think fish kissing.  
(Allow time for them to read it.)

**Nubon Sushi & Grill**  
7 reviews Rating Details

Categories: Japanese, Sushi Bars [Edit]

294 N Broadway  
Hicksville, NY 11801  
(516) 681-9800

Price Range: \$\$\$

Accepts Credit Cards: Yes  
Parking: Private Lot  
Attire: Casual  
Good for Groups: Yes

Good for Kids: Yes  
Takes Reservations: Yes  
Waiter Service: Yes  
Outdoor Seating: No

Alcohol: Full Bar  
Noise Level: Quiet  
Has TV: Yes  
Caters: Yes

Edit Business Info Work Here? Unlock This Business Page

First to Review Johnny C.

Send to Friend Bookmark Send to Phone Write a Review

7 reviews for Nubon Sushi & Grill

Sort by: Yelp Sort | Date | Rating | Elites | Facebook Friends

7 reviews in English

Beware of “reviews” by “people”. Here’s an example of how crowdsourcing can go wrong.



Cecil W.  
Syosset, NY



7



7



1/17/2012


A new born on 106/107 in Hicksville near the Ikea, just like its name 'NuBon'. The food is freshly made and nicely presented. Very clean place which is important for a place serve raw fish. Love the Fire place decoration and Full Bar! On Christmas Eve, We ordered a love boat (combination of sashimi and sushi), a Surf Turf roll with kobe beef & Lobster, kids ordered Chicken Teriyaki( how tender and tasty that chicken is!) and Udon noodle soup. Tried Uni Fried rice, surprisingly good! I love it! Hot Wings are very crispy and tasty, can be more spicy though. Suggest the restaurant to serve some spicy dip on the side will make me more happy. If you're a wing lover like me, you've got to try it! Service is excellent and friendly. I will definitely return again with friends to try some other items on the menu.

Just saw the other reviews here... I actually don't mind about not seeing the sushi bar since I never sit by the sushi bar anyway, I don't need to see ppl cutting fish in front of me as long as the the finish product is fresh and nicely plated. The menu is beautiful but little bit complicated at first sight. but it's only buy personal preference.

Was this review ...? [Useful](#) [Funny](#) [Cool](#)

[Bookmark](#) [Send to a Friend](#) [Link to This Review](#)

[Add owner comment](#)

 **Andrew F.**  
Syosset, NY

1/11/2012

you are making a mistake eating here. I hate to write a negative review especially for a new restaurant \*reason I do not mind, is after eating there I read their existing Yelp reviews in better detail...notice how ALL their 5 star reviews are written by people who have no Yelp friends, and this is their only review...READ their reviews, and you can spot the poor English common across all of the 5 star reviews...can you say FRAUD?

Anyway, Sushii was not good (not bad, just nothing special and overpriced)...and what sort of Sushi restaurant does not even expose their sushi bar/chef - which were in a back kitchen somewhere ...It was also misleading that outside the restaurant they bill themselves as "Sushi & Grill" ...erghh no Grill, and only thing on the menu even close to grill food is Tempura...run away

Was this review ...? [Useful](#) (6) [Funny](#) (2) [Cool](#) (1)

[Bookmark](#) [Send to a Friend](#) [Link to This Review](#) [Add owner comment](#)

Beware of “reviews” by “people”.

Updated - 1/24/2012

H.B.  
Manhattan, NY

It's been noticed that some of the positive reviews written by non-native English writers were recently removed and replaced with one positive FOUR star review. Hmm...

Was this review ...? [Useful](#) (3) [Funny](#) (1) [Cool](#)

1 Previous Review: [Show all](#)

12/31/2011

The Pros: Bar was fully stocked. There were plenty of friendly staff. This brand new establishment... [Read more](#)

[Bookmark](#) [Send to a Friend](#) [Link to This Review](#) [Add owner comment](#)

Beware of “reviews” by “people”.

# Let's take a closer look...

 **Cecil W.**  
Syosset, NY

☆☆☆☆☆ 1/17/2012

A new born on 106/107 in Hicksville near the Ikea, just like its name 'NuBon'. The food is freshly made and nicely presented. Very clean place which is important for a place serve raw fish. Love the Fire place decoration and Full Bar! On Christmas Eve, We ordered a love boat (combination of sashimi and udon), a Surf Turfish with hot beef & Lobster, kids ordered Chicken Teriyaki (how tender and tasty that chicken is!) and Udon noodle soup. Tried Uni Fried rice, surprisingly good! I love it! Hot Wings are very crispy and tasty, can be more spicy though. Suggest the restaurant to serve some spicy dip on the side will make me more happy. If you're a wing lover like me, you've got to try it! Service is excellent and friendly. I will definitely return again with friends to try some other items on the menu.

Just saw the other reviews here... I actually don't mind about not seeing the sushi bar since I never sit by the sushi bar anyway, I don't need to see ppl cutting fish in front of me as long as the the finish product is fresh and nicely plated. The menu is beautiful but little bit complicated at first sight. but it's only buy personal preference.

Was this review ...? [Useful](#) [Funny](#) [Cool](#)

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Beware of “reviews” by “people”.

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video review marketing woman testimonial

00:57

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Additional 1 day

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**The New York Times**

## **In a Race to Out-Rave, 5-Star Web Reviews Go for \$5**

In tens of millions of reviews on Web sites like Amazon.com, Citysearch, TripAdvisor and Yelp, new books are better than Tolstoy, restaurants are undiscovered gems and hotels surpass the Ritz.

Or so the reviewers say. As online retailers increasingly depend on reviews as a sales tool, an industry of fibbers and promoters has sprung up to buy and sell raves for a pittance.

“For \$5, I will submit two great reviews for your business,” offered one entrepreneur on the help-for-hire site Fiverr, one of a multitude of similar pitches. On another forum, Digital Point, a poster wrote, “I will pay for positive feedback on TripAdvisor.” A Craigslist post proposed this: “If you have an active Yelp account and would like to make very easy money please respond.”

<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/20/technology/finding-fake-reviews-online.html>



# Information on the Web: Advantages and Disadvantages



ASK: how many use Wikipedia.?

(Most studies say about 85% of students use it.)

Luckily, most studies of student research habits say you only use it as a starting point.

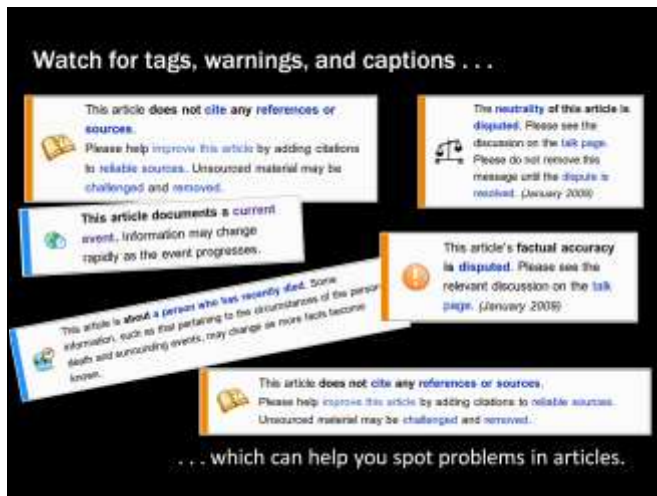
Why is that important?



In May 2005, an anonymous user created a five-sentence Wikipedia article about legendary civil rights-era newspaper editor John Seigenthaler, saying Seigenthaler, a confidante of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy *"had been a suspect in the [assassinations](#) of U.S. President [John F. Kennedy](#) and Attorney General [Robert F. Kennedy](#)."* The [information, which was](#) false. remained on Wikipedia for [three months](#).

Writing about it, he said *"And so we live in a universe of new media with phenomenal opportunities for worldwide communications and research — but populated by volunteer vandals with poison-pen intellects. Congress has enabled them and protects them"* — a reference to the protection from liability that Internet Service Providers are given under Federal law versus editorially controlled media like newspapers and

television.



Wikipedia pages include numerous tags that alert you when you are straying into articles that are new or haven't been edited much.

Learn what they mean and watch out for them.

## Be Skeptical

Does the article cite sources?

Does the information sound plausible?

Are there obvious problems with the writing style?

Be aware if you see the tag: *[citation needed]*

That may indicate unverified information

## Look Deeper

Links to articles by professional journalists.

Context about people, places and events in the news

Peek behind the scenes – read the *Discussion*

page about the article.



At the very top of every Wikipedia entry, there is a "talk" tab.

There, you'll find notes from people who are doing the work on that particular subject, describing why they have made additions and subtractions. This is one of Wikipedia's transparency mechanisms.

But it's also where you'll find snarky debates about Barack Obama's birthplace, religious affiliation, etc.

On a Wikipedia page like this one, you quickly learn that super-partisans on both sides of the political divide appear to have unlimited time on their hands for: *"Oh Yes He Did. Oh No He Didn't. Jerk. Moron. Sheep. Racist."* and other brilliant debates of that type



Notes to instructor: This animation of 75 slides plays automatically. It STOPS several times to highlight changes

This Page has notes for all stops in order. You click to resume animation each time. Slide numbers are on this list for digital editor's convenience. You don't need to pay them any mind.

Let's look at a recent example. Here's the article created 06:18, 11 March 2011, **32 minutes after the main quake in Sendai, Japan**

- Slide 2 Article created 06:18, 11 March 2011, **32 minutes after the main quake.**
- Slide 3 Notice the CURRENT EVENT warning at the top of the page.
- Slide 9 INFOBOX on right with casualties ("many injuries") and magnitude
- Slide 21 New map
- Slide 22 Revert to old map
- Slide 25 Battle for map supremacy
- Slide 31 New pictures
- Slide 36 Notice links to LIVE VIDEOS on the bottom. Also, in the next several slides, pictures are added and removed
- Slide 41 Pics come back
- Slide 53 More information and references
- Slide 54 VANDALISM!!
- Slide 56 Restored
- Slide 61 Bringing all the old pics back
- Slide 71 Major lengthening of article, with many references
- Slide 72 Here's what's in the article after 12 hours [1 of 4]
- CLICK TO ADVANCE TO EACH OF THESE FOUR FINAL SLIDES

The image is a screenshot of the Wikipedia article titled "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". At the top of the article content, there is a red banner with the text: "This is an edit summary of this page, as edited by 76,300 editors (last 300) on 11 March 2011. It may differ significantly from the current revision." Below this banner is a blue and white icon of a globe with a red circle around it, and the text: "This article documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses." A red arrow points from the top of the page down to this icon. The article text below reads: "2011 Japan earthquake is a magnitude 9.0 earthquake in Tohoku, Japan on 11 March 2011. An earthquake occurred at 26 km (16 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. The earthquake possible to cause regional tsunami on the date." There are also several links listed under the "Links" section, including "USGS Open ID user/507page/14/earthquake\_page.php?lat=38.28&lon=142.56&mag=9.0" and "Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service". On the right side of the article, there is a map titled "Map of Japan on 11 Mar" showing the location of the earthquake. The left sidebar contains the standard Wikipedia navigation menu, including "Main page", "About Wikipedia", and "Community portal".

Notice the CURRENT EVENT warning at the top of the page.





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## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**This is an archived version of the page, as edited by User:Kerem (talk) on 2023, 01 March 2021. It may differ significantly from the current version.**

**2011 - Sendai earthquake**  **Labels**  **Sendai**  **March 11, 2011**



This article documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

The 2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake was an 9.0<sup>M</sup> magnitude earthquake. It was located off the east coast of Tohoku, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC. Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.9 quake about half an hour later.

The earthquake occurred on 38 km (24 miles) E of Sendai, Miyagi, Japan. The earthquake possible to create regional tsunamis in the zone.

### References

- "110 Earthquake Aftershocks". *earthquake.usgs.gov*. United States Geological Survey. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.

### External links

- USGS Open ID arc900 http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/arc900/quake/20110311090.php#
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Books http://www.itsw.usgs.gov/



**2011** — **Major earthquakes in 2011** — **2011**

**Categories**  **Current events**  **Earthquakes in Japan**  **2011 earthquakes**

The content of the page has been moved.  
Because some editing, it needed to be done may be a fact that the version contains factual inaccuracies, omissions, or material not compatible with the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License.  
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## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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**This article documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.**

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.9<sup>[\*]</sup> magnitude earthquake. It was located off the east coast of [Tohoku, Japan](#) on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 24.4 km (15.2 miles). Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.9 quake and downgraded to an 8.8 afterwards.

Contents  
1 The earthquake  
2 Tsunami  
3 References  
4 External links

### The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on the 130 km (80 mi) E of Sendai, [Tohoku, Japan](#). It presented a possibility of triggering a tsunami in the area. The quake rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into waters underneath. In Tokyo, crowds huddled together and tried to reach relatives via cell phone. Its epicenter was 217 kilometers (134 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 38 minutes following the initial quake.

### Tsunami

It triggered a tsunami warning for various countries, including Japan and Russia, the National Weather Service said. The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high.<sup>[\*]</sup> A 6.6 meter high wave hit Japan's western coast.<sup>[\*]</sup>

Hawaii has received a tsunami watch and the west coast of the United States has been advised of the tsunami danger, but no watches have been issued.

### References

- ↑ "[File:20110311054623.jpg](#) (upload) by user:Graham87 on Commons". *Wikimedia Commons*.
- ↑ "[Japan hit by massive earthquake](#)". *ABC News*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "[Tsunami warning issued for Japan](#)". *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.

### External links

- USGS Open ID <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/feed/all/geojson/20110311054623.geojson>
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service <http://news.csis.mcgill.ca/>

Media related to **Mega earthquakes in 2011** at Wikimedia Commons

Categories: Current events | Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

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Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia

2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

This is an archived copy of this page, archived by the Wayback Machine on 11 March 2011. It may differ slightly from the current version.

This article documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.4<sup>M</sup> magnitude earthquake. It was located off the west coast of Tohoku, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 24.5 km (15.2 miles). Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.<sup>[1]</sup>

**2011 Sendai earthquake**  
 (Open Discussion) | [View on Commons](#) | [View on Wikidata](#)

**The earthquake**

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Tohoku, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in the area as well as in North Japan. The quake rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into railway underpasses. In Tohoku, crowds huddled together and tried to reach relatives via cell phone. By 6:00pm, 271 kilometers (171 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said, A 7.7 aftershock was reported 30 minutes following the initial quake.

**Tsunami**

It triggered a tsunami warning for various countries, including Japan and Russia. The National Weather Service said: The tsunami warning issued by Aomori was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high (33 ft). A 3.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.<sup>[2]</sup> Hawaii has reported a tsunami watch and the west coast of the United States has been advised of the tsunami danger, but no watches have been issued. In the north, Fujitsu news agency has reported a 4 meter tsunami has hit some Prefecture in Japan.

**References**

- <sup>[1]</sup> "8.9 quake causes major injuries in Japan, tsunami" Archived 2011-03-11.
- <sup>[2]</sup> "NWS".
- <sup>[3]</sup> "Hawaii Tsunami Watch Service http://www.hawaii.gov/".
- <sup>[4]</sup> "Japan Tsunami Warning Archived 2011-03-11".

**External links**

- USGS Event 01440021 http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/earthquakepage.cfm?id=01440021-144021-144021-144021
- Hawaii Tsunami Watch Service http://www.hawaii.gov/
- Tsunami 11.03.11

**2011 Sendai earthquake** (2011)

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

The text of this page has been revised!

Thanks to community, the text is now fully readable. You can help by editing the text. You can also help by editing the text.

Project: [Wikipedia](#) [Discussion](#)

INFOBOX on right with casualties (“many injuries”) and magnitude









## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**This article or section of this page is awaiting cleanup under the GFDL. It likely contains major additions from the original author.**

**This article documents a current event; information may change rapidly as the event progresses.**

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 9.1 magnitude earthquake <sup>[1]</sup> it was located off the east coast of Honshu, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 02:46:23 UTC at a depth of 29.1 km (18.1 miles). Originally 9.0, it was upgraded to an 9.1, then again to an 9.3 by the United States Geological Survey <sup>[2]</sup>

- CONTENTS
- 1 The earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 Aftermath
- 4 Casualties

### The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 119 km (74 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in the area as well as in Utah, Japan. The quake shifted buildings and toppled cars off bridges and sea vessels underneath. In Tokyo, roads buckled together and tried to reach relative to each other. Ity approximately 375 kilometers (233 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 30 minutes following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, vehicles could be seen rolling from a building in Tokyo just after. Destruction further north stopped and tsunamis. Around 100,000 people died after the quake struck.<sup>[3]</sup>

More than 2 million buildings lost power, and heavy buildings brought fire.

### Tsunami

It triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua Guinea, Micru, Hawaii, northern Mexico and Taiwan. The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high.<sup>[4]</sup> A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.<sup>[5]</sup>

Hawaii has received a tsunami alert and the west coast of the United States had been advised of the tsunami danger. But no watches have been issued. <sup>[6]</sup> <sup>[7]</sup> <sup>[8]</sup> <sup>[9]</sup> <sup>[10]</sup> <sup>[11]</sup> <sup>[12]</sup> <sup>[13]</sup> <sup>[14]</sup> <sup>[15]</sup> <sup>[16]</sup> <sup>[17]</sup> <sup>[18]</sup> <sup>[19]</sup> <sup>[20]</sup> <sup>[21]</sup> <sup>[22]</sup> <sup>[23]</sup> <sup>[24]</sup> <sup>[25]</sup> <sup>[26]</sup> <sup>[27]</sup> <sup>[28]</sup> <sup>[29]</sup> <sup>[30]</sup> <sup>[31]</sup> <sup>[32]</sup> <sup>[33]</sup> <sup>[34]</sup> <sup>[35]</sup> <sup>[36]</sup> <sup>[37]</sup> <sup>[38]</sup> <sup>[39]</sup> <sup>[40]</sup> <sup>[41]</sup> <sup>[42]</sup> <sup>[43]</sup> <sup>[44]</sup> <sup>[45]</sup> <sup>[46]</sup> <sup>[47]</sup> <sup>[48]</sup> <sup>[49]</sup> <sup>[50]</sup> <sup>[51]</sup> <sup>[52]</sup> <sup>[53]</sup> <sup>[54]</sup> <sup>[55]</sup> <sup>[56]</sup> <sup>[57]</sup> <sup>[58]</sup> <sup>[59]</sup> <sup>[60]</sup> <sup>[61]</sup> <sup>[62]</sup> <sup>[63]</sup> <sup>[64]</sup> <sup>[65]</sup> 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## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 9.0 magnitude earthquake <sup>[1]</sup> that occurred off the east coast of Tohoku, Japan, on Friday, March 11, 2011, at 05:46:23 UTC, at a depth of 24.4 km (15.2 miles). Originally a 7.8, it was upgraded to an 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey. <sup>[2]</sup>

- Sendai, Japan
- The earthquake
- Tsunami
- References
- External links

### The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 128 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, *Tohoku*, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in the area as well as in Tohoku, Japan. The quake rattled buildings and caused tens of bridges and two water pipelines to fail. In Tokyo, crowds huddled together and tried to reach relatives via cell phones. By 9:30 am, over 200 fatalities (201) were known from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 38 minutes following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, several roads were being fixed, a building in Tokyo got while Shinkansen bullet train stopped and Narita Airport suspended operations after the quake struck. <sup>[3]</sup>

### Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and various other countries, including Korea, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua Guinea, Samoa, Hawaii, eastern Mexico and Taiwan. The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious as its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 30 metres high. <sup>[4]</sup> A 7.6 minor high wave hit Japan's northern coast. <sup>[5]</sup> Hawaii has received an informational advisory regarding the tsunami, but no watches have been issued. <sup>[6]</sup> Tokyo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hit its main Prefecture in Japan.

### References

- ↑ "Japan: Quake causes tsunamis in Japan, tsunami of 9 meters, 2011-03-11".
- ↑ "Japan: Earthquake 9.0 magnitude, tsunami 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" (11 March 2011). Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan: Quake causes tsunamis in Japan, tsunami of 9 meters, 2011-03-11".
- ↑ "Japan: Earthquake 9.0 magnitude, tsunami 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" (11 March 2011). Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan: Earthquake 9.0 magnitude, tsunami 2011-03-11".
- ↑ "Hawaii: Earthquake 9.0 magnitude, tsunami 2011-03-11".

### External links

- USGS Open Data Weblog <http://www.usgs.gov/open-data-weblog/2011/03/11/2011-03-11-09054623/>
- Integrated Tsunami Watch Service <http://www.itw.usgs.gov/>
- Tsunami LIVE <http://www.usgs.gov/>

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### 2011 Sendai earthquake



Year	2011-03-11
Magnitude	9.0
Depth	24.4 (15.2) km
Tsunami or rupture effects	tsun
Tsunami	1 m
Aftershocks	tsun
Coordinates	<span><span><span><span></span></span></span><span><span></span></span></span>







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## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 9.0 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 9.4 on the 2011 seismic intensity scale.<sup>[1]</sup> It was located off the east coast of Tohoku, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 24.4 km (15.2 miles). Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.9, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.<sup>[2]</sup>

- Contents**
- 1 The earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 Aftermath

### The earthquake

The earthquake occurred at 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Tohoku, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering quakes in the area as well as in Tohoku, Japan. The quake rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into rivers nationwide. In Tokyo, schools, football stadiums and had to check stations for rail planes. 34 people were 27 killed and 231 injured from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 30 minutes following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, vehicles could be seen coming from a building in Tokyo just while television dealer teams stopped and motorists drove suspended operation after the quake struck.<sup>[3]</sup> A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ichihara, Chiba prefecture.

### Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and released other warnings, including Russia, South Pacific, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Haiti, Mexico and Vietnam (Source 2,3,4) and Taiwan. The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious of its warning scales, implying that the wave was expected to be 30 meters high.<sup>[4]</sup> A 3.3 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.<sup>[5]</sup> There have been few tsunامي predictions, jacking up cars and buildings along its path.

News has received an informational advisory regarding the tsunami, but no watches have been issued.<sup>[6]</sup> Kyoto news agency has reported a 4 meter tsunami has hit from Hokkaido in Japan.

### References

#### Notes

- ↑ USGS Tsunami news center reports on Japan, *Journal of Physics*, 2011(03-11)
- ↑ USGS Tsunami news center reports on Japan, *Journal of Physics*, 2011(03-11)
- ↑ USGS Tsunami news center reports on Japan, *Journal of Physics*, 2011(03-11)
- ↑ USGS Tsunami news center reports on Japan, *Journal of Physics*, 2011(03-11)
- ↑ USGS Tsunami news center reports on Japan, *Journal of Physics*, 2011(03-11)
- ↑ USGS Tsunami news center reports on Japan, *Journal of Physics*, 2011(03-11)

### External links

- USGS Earthquake Hazards Program <http://www.usgs.gov/hazards/research/earthquake/2011/03/11/>
- Integrated Tsunami Volumes Series <http://www.itsv.org/>
- Tsunami 2011 <http://www.itsv.org/>

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### 2011 Sendai earthquake



<b>2011 Sendai earthquake</b>	
<b>Date</b>	2011-03-11
<b>Depth</b>	24.4
<b>Scale</b>	9.0 (Mw) 9.4 (SI)
<b>Coordinates of epicenter</b>	38°N 142°E
<b>IPFID</b>	174
<b>Regions</b>	Japan
<b>Aftershocks</b>	Many
<b>Category</b>	Major





## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

**This article discusses the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan. For information on the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Chile, see 2011 Chile earthquake and tsunami.**

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was a 9.1 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 8.9 on the Mw scale. It was located off the coast east of Sendai, Japan, on Friday, March 11, 2011, at 05:46:23 (UTC) at a depth of 29.4 km (18.2 miles). Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to 8.9, then again to 9.1 by the United States Geological Survey.<sup>[c]</sup>

- 1 The earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 Earthquake forecast
- 4 Tsunami forecast
- 5 Earthquake

### The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on (UTC time) 05:46:23 east of Sendai, Honshū, Japan. It generated a tsunami of staggering enormity in several countries including Japan. In September 2012, 170,000 houses in 125 cities from Tokyo, the United States, Guatemala to New York, and 17,000 houses were reported to be damaged following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, a nuclear power plant near Fukushima in Fukushima Prefecture was damaged and released radioactive material. The world's largest inland earthquake ever took place in Japan. The earthquake was the largest ever recorded in Japan. It was the largest earthquake ever recorded in Japan. It was the largest earthquake ever recorded in Japan.

### Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami extending to Japan's Pacific coast and several other countries, including Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Korea, India and British Indian Ocean Territory. The tsunami striking caused by Japan was the most intense and its striking state, indicating that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high. A 6 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, causing as many as 100,000 deaths in Japan. At 2:28 p.m. local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning alert for the Pacific Ocean. Tsunami alerts are expected to be in place for 2.5 to 3.5 hours. A major tsunami alerting has reported a major tsunami has hit some Pacific Ocean islands.

### Deaths and injuries

There has been one reported death to the first department. It is estimated that there were 2,000 deaths and about 10,000 injuries throughout of Japan.

### References

- ↑ "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". *United States Geological Survey*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". *United States Geological Survey*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". *United States Geological Survey*. 2011-03-11.
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### External links

- ↑ "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". *United States Geological Survey*.
- ↑ "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". *United States Geological Survey*.
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**2011 Sendai earthquake**

<b>Date</b>	2011-03-11
<b>Magnitude</b>	9.1
<b>Depth</b>	29.4 km (18.2 mi)
<b>Coordinates of epicenter</b>	38°N 142°E
<b>Effectual</b>	Major
<b>Tsunami</b>	Yes
<b>Area affected</b>	Japan
<b>Country</b>	Japan



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## 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was a 9.1 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 8.9 on the moment magnitude scale. It was located off the east coast of Honshu, Japan, on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 (UTC) at a depth of 29.4 km (18.2 miles). Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to 8.9, then again to 9.1 by the United States Geological Survey.<sup>[c]</sup>

**Casualties** (and ...)

- 1 The earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 Earthquake tremors
- 4 Tsunami
- 5 Earthquake

**2011 Sendai earthquake**



**The earthquake**

The earthquake occurred on 11:05:46 (UTC) on 2011, off the east coast of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It generated a tsunami of staggering magnitude in several countries including Japan. In addition, the 7.0 magnitude 2011 earthquake in Tohoku, the United States Geological Survey said, a 7.7 earthquake was reported to happen following the initial quake as a result of the quake. Another quake for near magnitude 8 building in Tokyo just after 11:05:46 (UTC) was reported and tsunami (small) happened sometime after the main quake.<sup>[c]</sup> Casualties of ground Japan have been observed. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Iwatake, Chiba prefecture. The quake also killed buildings and toppled many bridges and two nuclear reactors. Some structures have collapsed in buildings as result of the earthquake.

**Tsunami**

The earthquake triggered a tsunami extending to Japan's Pacific coast and several other countries including Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Korea, India and British Indian Ocean Territory and France. The tsunami striking caused by ripple was the most severe on its striking scale, indicating that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high.<sup>[c]</sup> A 5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.<sup>[c]</sup> Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, causing at least one building along its coast.<sup>[c]</sup> At 2:22 p.m. local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning alert.<sup>[c]</sup> It is at 2:30 p.m.<sup>[c]</sup> Tsunami alert was expected to strike at 2:30 p.m. local time. Tsunami wave again has reported at India tsunami hit at India's Pondicherry to Japan.

**Deaths and injuries**

There has been one reported death by the fire department. It is estimated that there are 2,000 deaths and about 10,000 injuries.<sup>[c]</sup>

- References**
- <sup>[c]</sup> "2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake". [United States Geological Survey](#). Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
  - <sup>[c]</sup> "2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake". [United States Geological Survey](#). Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
  - <sup>[c]</sup> "2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake". [United States Geological Survey](#). Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
  - <sup>[c]</sup> "2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake". [United States Geological Survey](#). Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
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  - <sup>[c]</sup> "2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake". [United States Geological Survey](#). Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 11 March 2011.

- External links**
- [2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake](#) at [Earthquake.usgs.gov](#)
  - [2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake](#) at [United States Geological Survey](#)
  - [Tsunami.gov](#)

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**Disaster Preparedness in Japan** (2011 earthquake) (Tsunami)









**2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami**

This article describes a recent event; information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 9.0 magnitude earthquake, and was recorded 81 on the USGS seismic severity scale.<sup>[a]</sup> It was located off the east coast of Honshu, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 24 km (15 miles).<sup>[b]</sup> It was a 7.9 from reported to 9.0. It began to strike at 05:46.

**2011 Sendai earthquake**

Date	2011-03-11
Origin time	05:46:23 UTC
Depth	24 km
Depth extent	14 km
Depth range	10–30 km
Maximum magnitude affected	9.0
Location	Sea
Latitude	38.3
Longitude	142.6

**The earthquake**

The earthquake is rated approximately 14 km (9 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It generated a tsunami in several countries, including Japan, as well as sea level changes in the United States. The United States Geological Survey said, "A 7.7 earthquake was reported 10 minutes following the main quake."

The earthquake caused a tsunami spanning the Pacific Ocean basin and across other continents, including Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia. The tsunami warning system for Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, indicating that the waves are expected to be 10 meters high (33 ft) or more high over the Japanese archipelago.<sup>[c]</sup> Tsunami wave heights that reported to include Japan's neighboring land, Philippines in Japan. There has been the tsunami prediction, as long as water and falling along its path.<sup>[d]</sup>

At 5:28 pm local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning and Tsunami for the east coast of the United States. The next issue of the United States was not received any tsunami warning, but there is a danger for tsunami to arise on the coast.

**Injuries and Casualties**

There have been 2 confirmed casualties. It is estimated that are more than 1,000 deaths and about 70000 the amount of injuries.<sup>[e]</sup>

**See also**

- 2011 Japan earthquake

**References**

- <sup>[a]</sup> "9.0 magnitude quake hit the Sendai coast of Honshu, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC". USGS. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.
- <sup>[b]</sup> "9.0 magnitude quake striking off the coast of Honshu, Japan". National Weather Service. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.
- <sup>[c]</sup> "Japan: 9.0 magnitude earthquake off Honshu, Japan". USGS. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.
- <sup>[d]</sup> "Japan: 9.0 magnitude earthquake off Honshu, Japan". USGS. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.
- <sup>[e]</sup> "Japan: 9.0 magnitude earthquake off Honshu, Japan". USGS. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.

**External links**

- 2011 Earthquake Report
- Tsunami Warning of the Pacific Ocean basin
- National Weather Service
- Sea level
- Sendai, Japan

**Categories**

- 2011 earthquakes in Japan
- 2011 earthquakes in East Asia
- 2011 earthquakes in the Pacific

**Footnotes**

<sup>[a]</sup> "9.0 magnitude quake hit the Sendai coast of Honshu, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC". USGS. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.

<sup>[b]</sup> "9.0 magnitude quake striking off the coast of Honshu, Japan". National Weather Service. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.

<sup>[c]</sup> "Japan: 9.0 magnitude earthquake off Honshu, Japan". USGS. Archived from the original on 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.

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### 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was a 9.0 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 9.3 on the *Mw* seismic moment scale.<sup>[1]</sup> It was located off the east coast of Honshu, regional Japan, about 75 km (47 mi) east of Sendai, at a depth of 29 km (18 mi) beneath the ocean floor.<sup>[2]</sup> It was the most powerful earthquake to strike the world since the 1960 Great East Japan Earthquake.

The earthquake occurred on 2011-03-11 (Friday) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It generated a tsunami that caused coastal flooding, death, destruction and property loss. The tsunami caused the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant to melt down, leading to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.

The earthquake occurred on 2011-03-11 (Friday) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It generated a tsunami that caused coastal flooding, death, destruction and property loss. The tsunami caused the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant to melt down, leading to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.

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<b>2011 Sendai earthquake</b>	
<span></span>	
<b>Time</b>	2011-03-11
<b>Origin time</b>	14:46:03 UTC
<b>Depth</b>	29 km (18 mi)
<b>Magnitude</b>	9.0
<b>Seismic moment</b>	1.91 × 10 <sup>18</sup> J (4.5 × 10 <sup>17</sup> ft·lbf)
<b>Seismicity</b>	Active
<b>Intensity</b>	IX
<b>Damage</b>	750,000
<b>Deaths</b>	16,000
<b>Injuries</b>	2,500
<b>Displaced</b>	2.5 million

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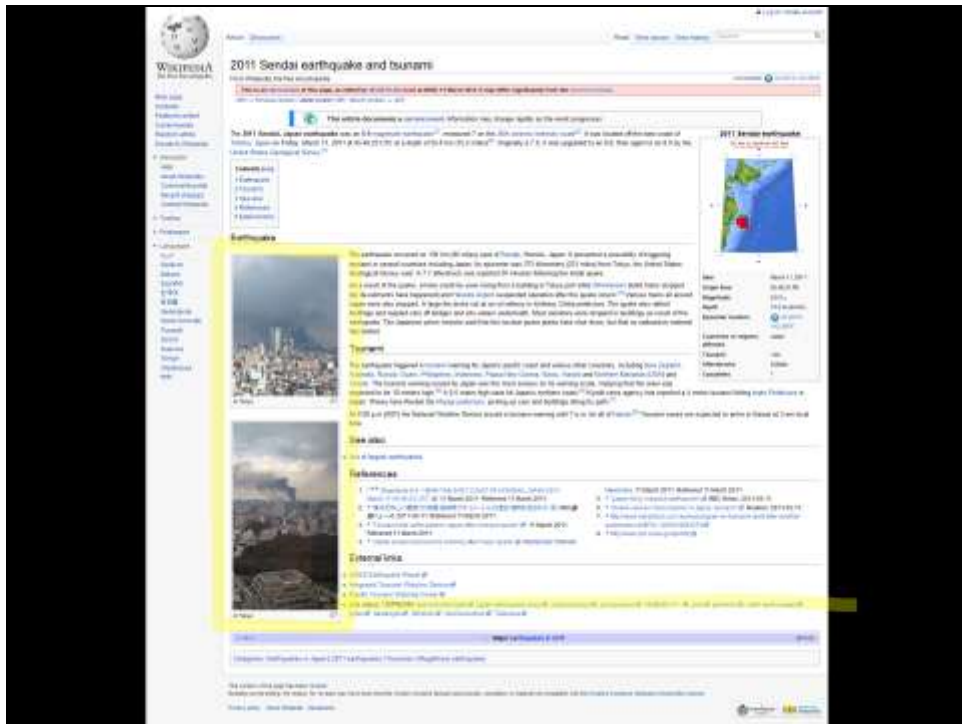












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2011 Sendai earthquake



The earthquake occurred on 11 March 2011 at 14:46 UTC, in the Sendai region of northeastern Honshū, Japan. It measured 9.0 on the moment magnitude scale (Mw) and 8.8 on the surface wave magnitude scale (Ms). The earthquake was the largest earthquake in Japan since the 1964 Great East Japan Earthquake. It was followed by a tsunami that caused significant damage and loss of life.

**Casualties**

The earthquake and tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life. At least 15,899 people were killed or missing, and 26,696 were injured. The earthquake also caused significant damage to infrastructure, including the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.

**Tsunami**

The earthquake triggered a tsunami that caused significant damage and loss of life. The tsunami reached a maximum height of 38.8 meters (127 feet) near Sendai. It caused significant damage to coastal areas and infrastructure.

**See also**

- List of major earthquakes

**References**

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**External links**

- United States Geological Survey
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- United States Geological Survey

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**Earthquake**

An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. The energy is released as a result of the sudden breaking or displacement of pre-existing rock masses along faults and other discontinuities in the Earth's crust.

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# 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the earthquake and tsunami that struck the Tohoku region of Japan on March 11, 2011. For the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Christchurch, New Zealand, see 2011 Christchurch earthquake and tsunami.

On 11:03 local standard time on Monday, March 11, 2011, a major earthquake and tsunami struck Japan. The earthquake's epicentre was located 130 kilometres (81 miles) east of Sendai, Japan. The earthquake had a magnitude of 9.0 on the moment magnitude scale, the largest earthquake ever recorded. The earthquake caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries. The tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries.

## Background

### Location

The earthquake occurred 130 kilometres (81 miles) east of Sendai, Japan. The earthquake had a magnitude of 9.0 on the moment magnitude scale, the largest earthquake ever recorded.

### Time

The earthquake occurred at 11:03 local standard time on Monday, March 11, 2011.

### Depth

The earthquake occurred at a depth of 29 kilometres (18 miles).

### Intensity

The earthquake had a maximum intensity of IX on the Modified Mercalli intensity scale.

### Duration

The earthquake lasted for approximately 3 minutes.

### Impact

The earthquake caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries.

### Aftermath

The earthquake caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries.

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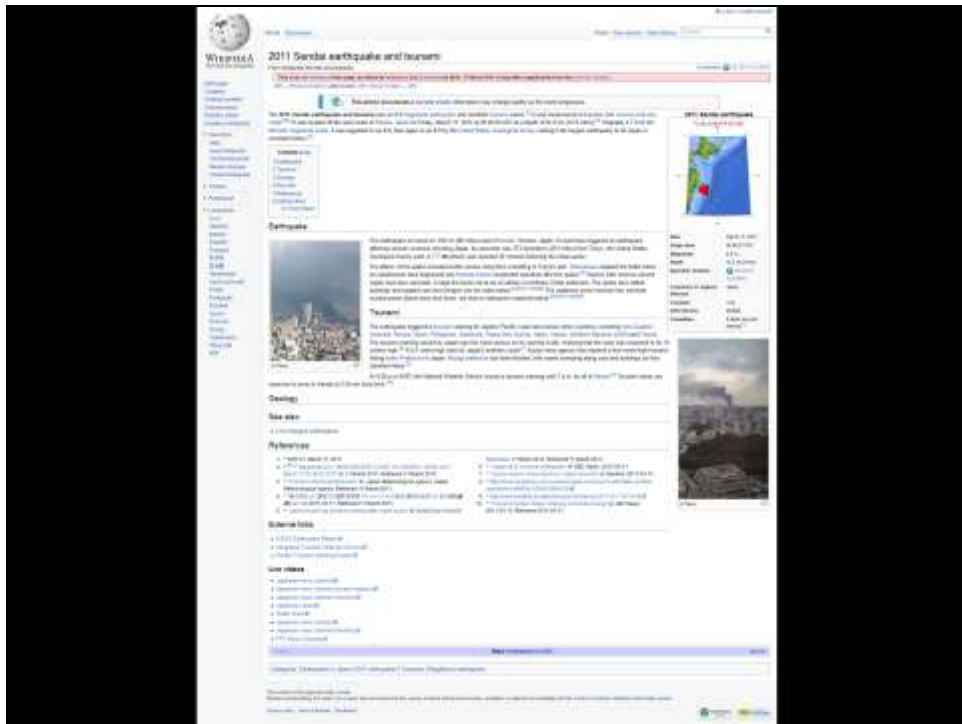
**2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami**  
Date: 2011-03-11  
Time: 11:03  
Magnitude: 9.0  
Depth: 29 km  
Location: 130 km east of Sendai, Japan



The earthquake caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries. The tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries.

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WUOLAH

### 2011 Gender equality and women

Gender equality is a goal of sustainable development. It is the state in which men and women enjoy equal rights and opportunities. It is a fundamental principle of justice and fairness. It is a key to economic growth and social progress. It is a goal that should be pursued by all countries and peoples.

**Definition**

Gender equality is the state in which men and women enjoy equal rights and opportunities. It is a fundamental principle of justice and fairness. It is a key to economic growth and social progress. It is a goal that should be pursued by all countries and peoples.

**Importance**

Gender equality is important for several reasons. First, it is a matter of justice and fairness. Men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. Second, it is a key to economic growth and social progress. Countries that are more gender equal are more likely to be economically developed and socially progressive. Third, it is a goal that should be pursued by all countries and peoples.

**Challenges**

There are several challenges to achieving gender equality. First, there is a need to change traditional gender roles and stereotypes. Second, there is a need to improve the legal and policy framework. Third, there is a need to increase the participation of women in decision-making.

**Conclusion**

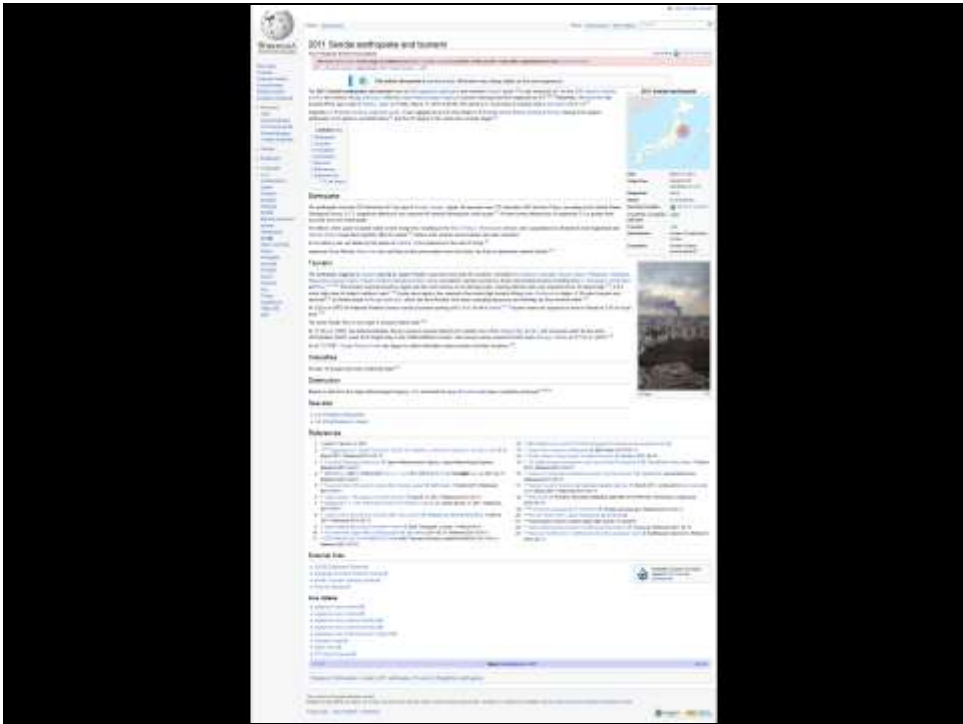
Gender equality is a goal that should be pursued by all countries and peoples. It is a key to economic growth and social progress. It is a matter of justice and fairness. It is a goal that should be pursued by all countries and peoples.

**References**

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## 2011 Steueraufgabe und Lösung

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**Steuerliche Sachverhalte**

**1. Sachverhalt**

Herr M. ist ein in Deutschland lebender Einzelkaufmann. Er hat im Jahr 2011 folgende Umsatzerlöse erzielt:

Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Waren	100.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Dienstleistungen	50.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Immobilien	20.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Kunstwerken	10.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von anderen Waren	5.000 €
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>185.000 €</b>

Herr M. hat im Jahr 2011 folgende Ausgaben für Betriebsausgaben und Werbungskosten erzielt:

Werbungskosten	10.000 €
Betriebsausgaben	20.000 €
Umsatzsteuer	10.000 €
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>40.000 €</b>

**2. Sachverhalt**

Frau S. ist eine in Deutschland lebende Einzelkaufmannin. Sie hat im Jahr 2011 folgende Umsatzerlöse erzielt:

Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Waren	150.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Dienstleistungen	75.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Immobilien	30.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Kunstwerken	15.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von anderen Waren	7.500 €
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>277.500 €</b>

Frau S. hat im Jahr 2011 folgende Ausgaben für Betriebsausgaben und Werbungskosten erzielt:

Werbungskosten	15.000 €
Betriebsausgaben	30.000 €
Umsatzsteuer	15.000 €
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>60.000 €</b>

**3. Sachverhalt**

Herr K. ist ein in Deutschland lebender Einzelkaufmann. Er hat im Jahr 2011 folgende Umsatzerlöse erzielt:

Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Waren	200.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Dienstleistungen	100.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Immobilien	40.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von Kunstwerken	20.000 €
Umsatzerlöse aus dem Verkauf von anderen Waren	10.000 €
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>370.000 €</b>

Herr K. hat im Jahr 2011 folgende Ausgaben für Betriebsausgaben und Werbungskosten erzielt:

Werbungskosten	20.000 €
Betriebsausgaben	40.000 €
Umsatzsteuer	20.000 €
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>80.000 €</b>

**Lösung**

**1. Sachverhalt**

Herr M. hat im Jahr 2011 Umsatzerlöse von 185.000 € erzielt. Die Ausgaben für Betriebsausgaben und Werbungskosten betragen 40.000 €. Die Umsatzsteuer beträgt 10.000 €. Die Nettoumsatzerlöse betragen 175.000 €. Die Nettogewinne betragen 135.000 €.

**2. Sachverhalt**

Frau S. hat im Jahr 2011 Umsatzerlöse von 277.500 € erzielt. Die Ausgaben für Betriebsausgaben und Werbungskosten betragen 60.000 €. Die Umsatzsteuer beträgt 15.000 €. Die Nettoumsatzerlöse betragen 262.500 €. Die Nettogewinne betragen 202.500 €.

**3. Sachverhalt**

Herr K. hat im Jahr 2011 Umsatzerlöse von 370.000 € erzielt. Die Ausgaben für Betriebsausgaben und Werbungskosten betragen 80.000 €. Die Umsatzsteuer beträgt 20.000 €. Die Nettoumsatzerlöse betragen 350.000 €. Die Nettogewinne betragen 270.000 €.

**2011 Census website and system**

**Introduction**

The 2011 Census is a major project for the Government and the public. It is a unique opportunity to learn more about the people of the United Kingdom and how they live. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001.

**Background**

The 2011 Census is a major project for the Government and the public. It is a unique opportunity to learn more about the people of the United Kingdom and how they live. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001.

**Timeline**

The 2011 Census is a major project for the Government and the public. It is a unique opportunity to learn more about the people of the United Kingdom and how they live. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001.

**Project and status**

The 2011 Census is a major project for the Government and the public. It is a unique opportunity to learn more about the people of the United Kingdom and how they live. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001.

**Conclusion**

The 2011 Census is a major project for the Government and the public. It is a unique opportunity to learn more about the people of the United Kingdom and how they live. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001.

**References**

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**Appendix**

The 2011 Census is a major project for the Government and the public. It is a unique opportunity to learn more about the people of the United Kingdom and how they live. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001. The 2011 Census will be the first time that the population of the United Kingdom has been counted since 2001.



**2017 Florida Participation and Revenue**

**Participation**

Florida's participation in the 2017 federal election was strong, with a record number of voters participating in the primary election. The turnout was 70.1%, the highest since 1982. This was due to a combination of factors, including the early start of the primary election, the use of mail-in ballots, and the high stakes of the election.

**Revenue**

Florida's revenue from the 2017 federal election was also strong, with a record amount of \$1.2 billion. This was due to a combination of factors, including the high turnout, the use of mail-in ballots, and the high stakes of the election.

**Key Statistics**

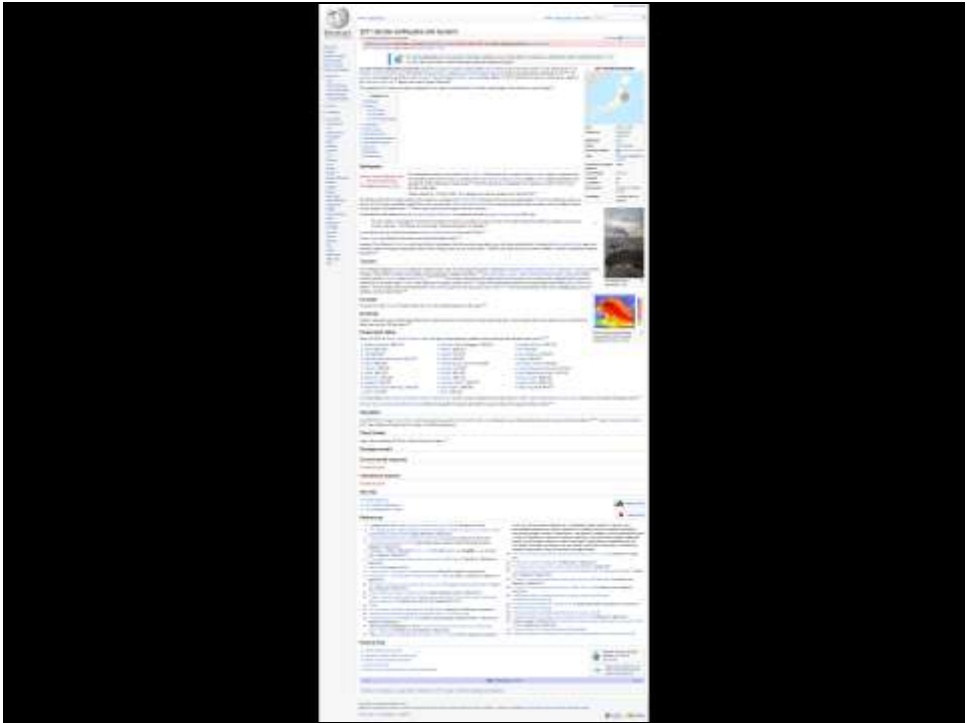
Category	Value
Primary Election Turnout	70.1%
Mail-in Ballot Turnout	45.3%
Early Voting Turnout	30.2%
Ballot Return Rate	98.5%
Provisional Ballot Rate	0.5%
Ballot Spoilage Rate	0.2%
Ballot Cancellation Rate	0.1%
Ballot Rejection Rate	0.4%
Ballot Recount Rate	0.1%
Ballot Audit Rate	0.1%
Ballot Challenge Rate	0.1%
Ballot Dispute Rate	0.1%
Ballot Fraud Rate	0.1%
Ballot Tampering Rate	0.1%
Ballot Theft Rate	0.1%
Ballot Destruction Rate	0.1%
Ballot Retention Rate	99.9%
Ballot Security Score	95/100
Ballot Integrity Score	98/100
Ballot Transparency Score	92/100
Ballot Accountability Score	96/100
Ballot Reliability Score	99/100
Ballot Accuracy Score	97/100
Ballot Precision Score	94/100
Ballot Consistency Score	96/100
Ballot Validity Score	98/100
Ballot Usability Score	93/100
Ballot Accessibility Score	91/100
Ballot Inclusivity Score	94/100
Ballot Diversity Score	92/100
Ballot Representation Score	95/100
Ballot Fairness Score	97/100
Ballot Equity Score	96/100
Ballot Justice Score	98/100
Ballot Integrity Score	99/100
Ballot Transparency Score	95/100
Ballot Accountability Score	97/100
Ballot Reliability Score	99/100
Ballot Accuracy Score	98/100
Ballot Precision Score	96/100
Ballot Consistency Score	97/100
Ballot Validity Score	99/100
Ballot Usability Score	94/100
Ballot Accessibility Score	92/100
Ballot Inclusivity Score	95/100
Ballot Diversity Score	93/100
Ballot Representation Score	96/100
Ballot Fairness Score	98/100
Ballot Equity Score	97/100
Ballot Justice Score	99/100

**Conclusion**

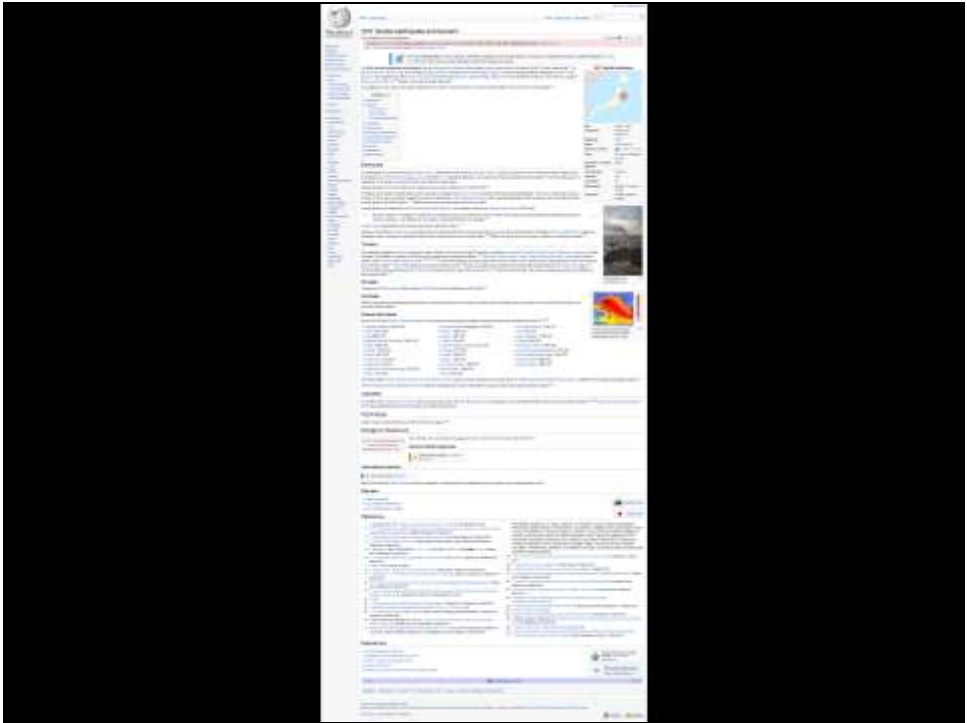
Florida's participation in the 2017 federal election was a success, with a record number of voters participating and a record amount of revenue. This was due to a combination of factors, including the early start of the primary election, the use of mail-in ballots, and the high stakes of the election. Florida's election process is a model for other states, and we look forward to continuing to improve it in the future.

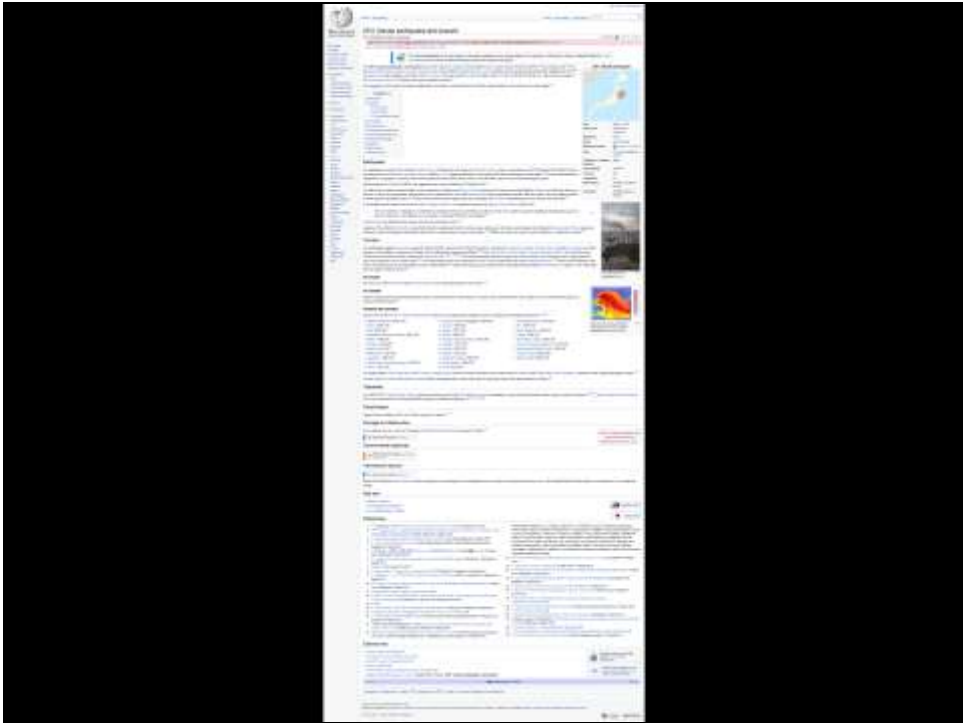








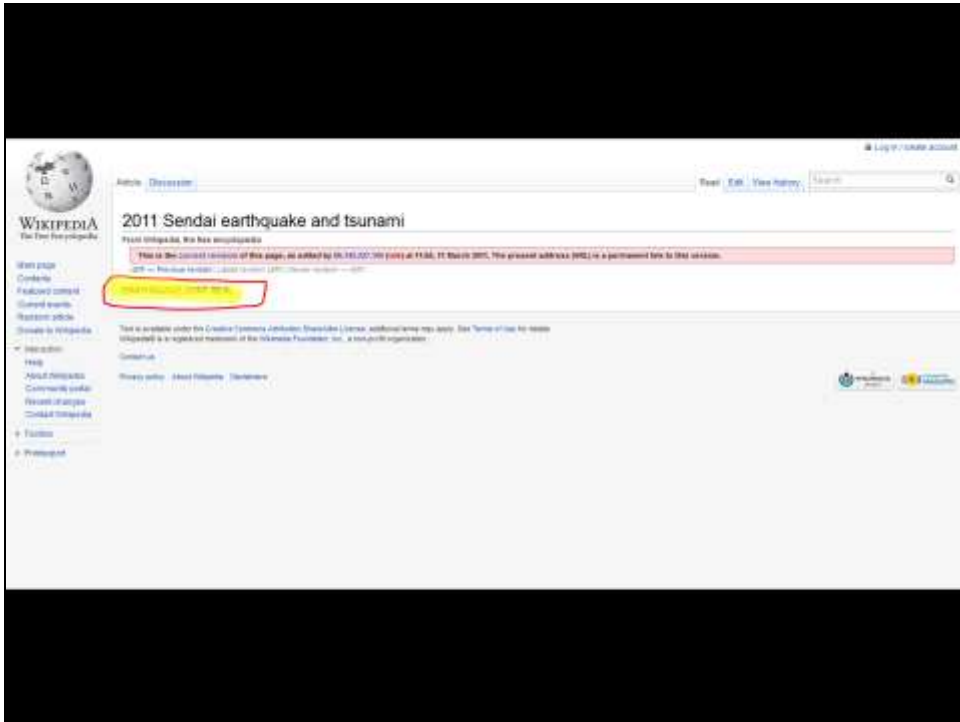




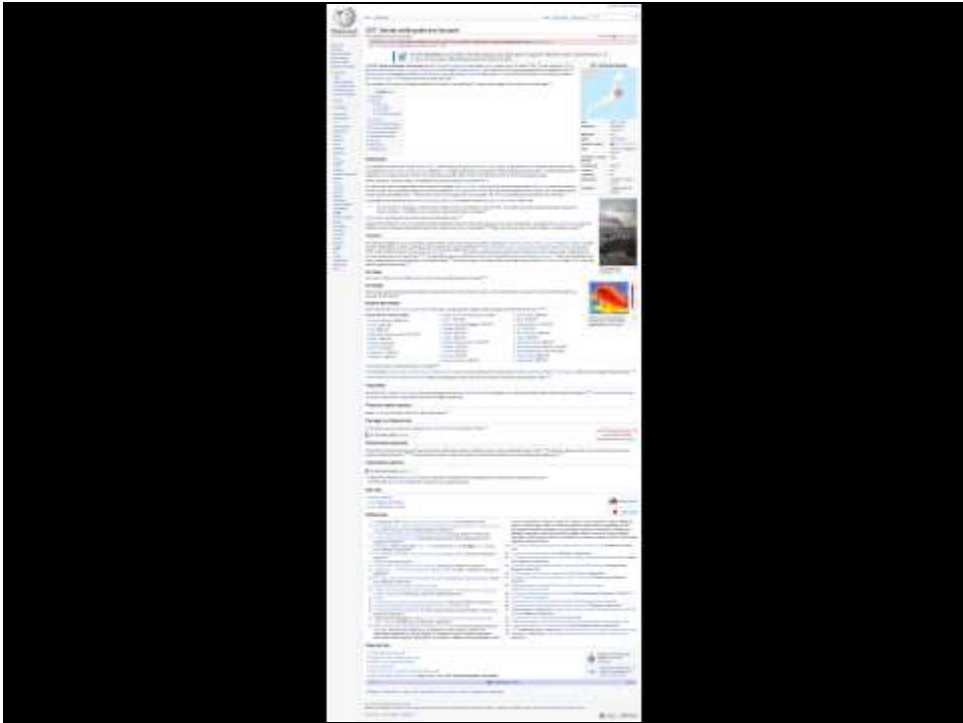
More information and references



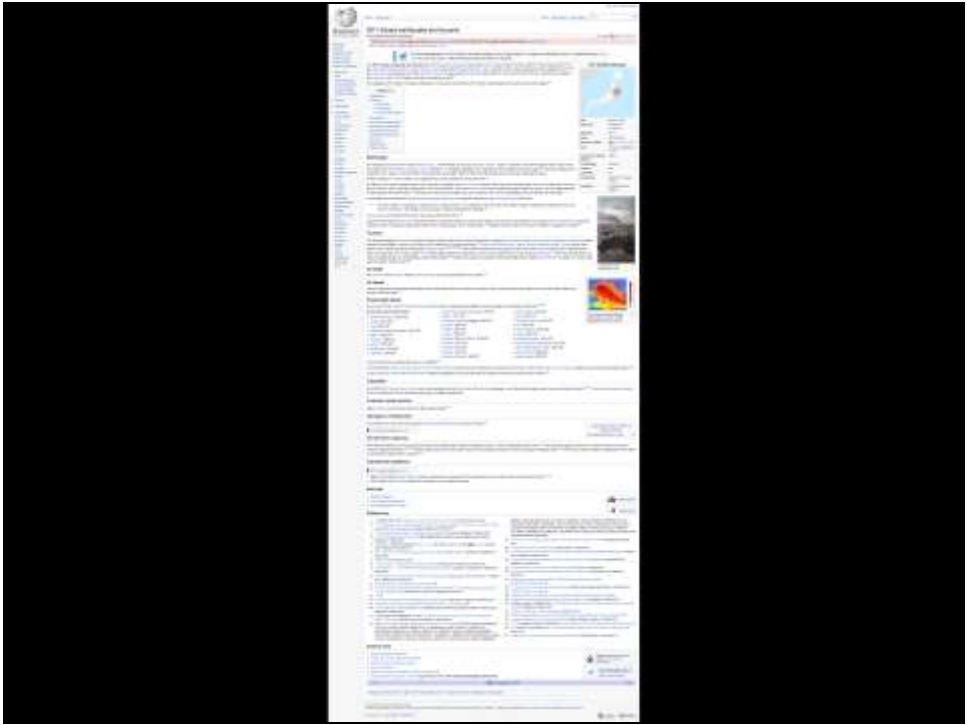
VANDALISM!!

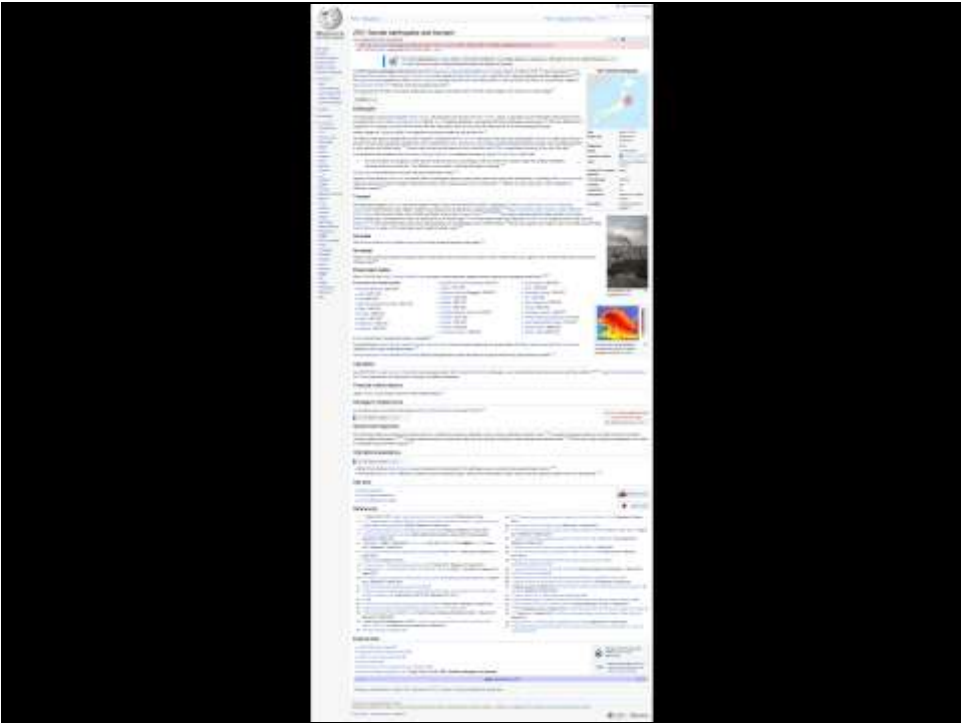


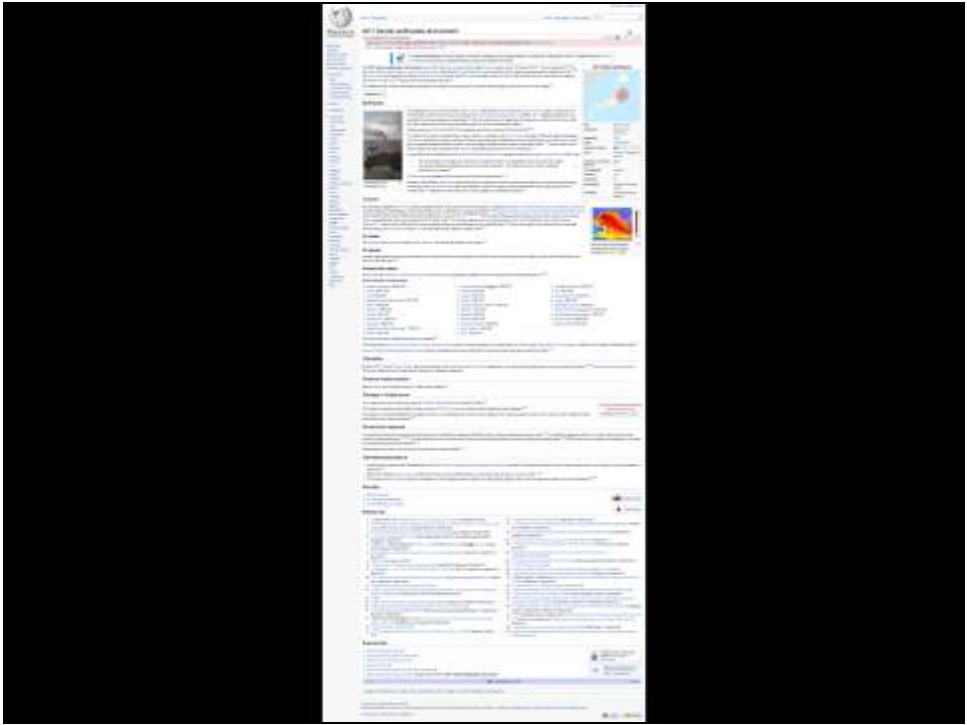
VANDALISM!!



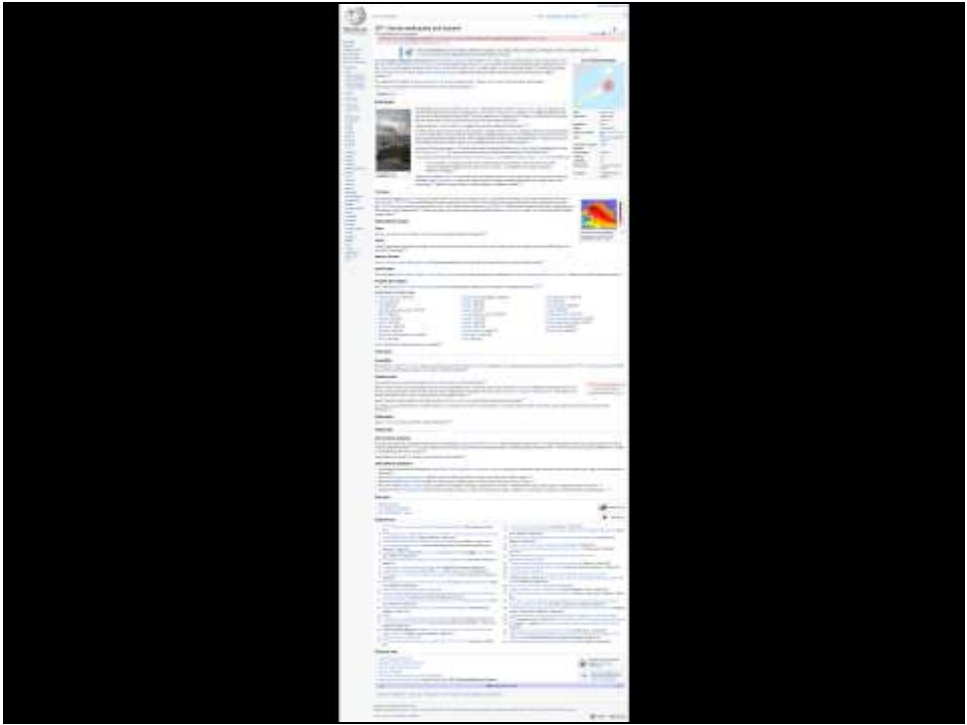
Restored













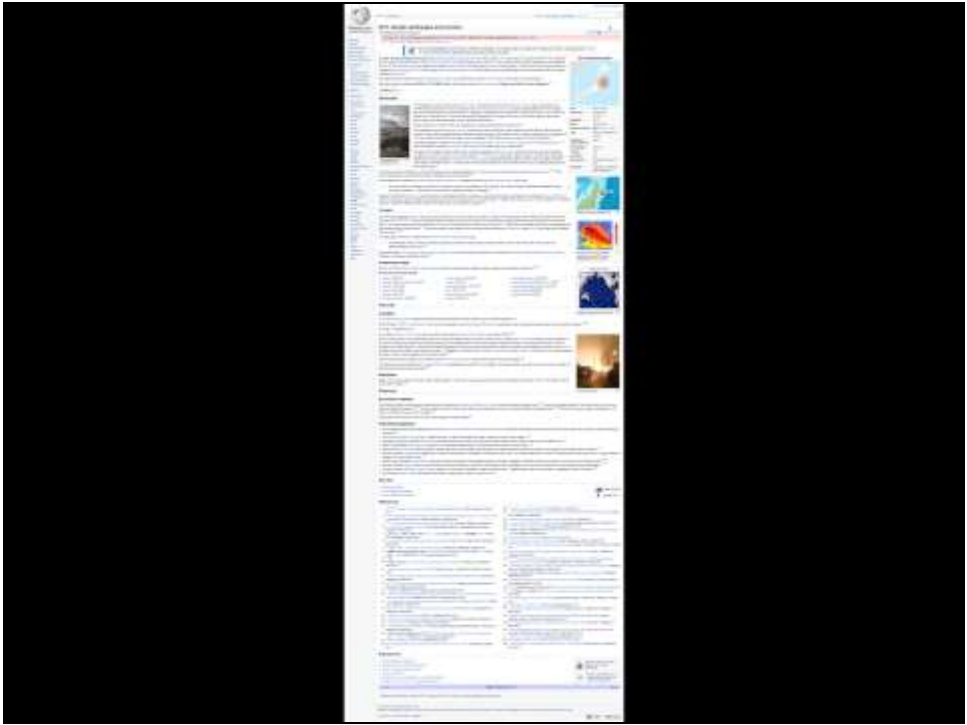
Bringing all the old pics back

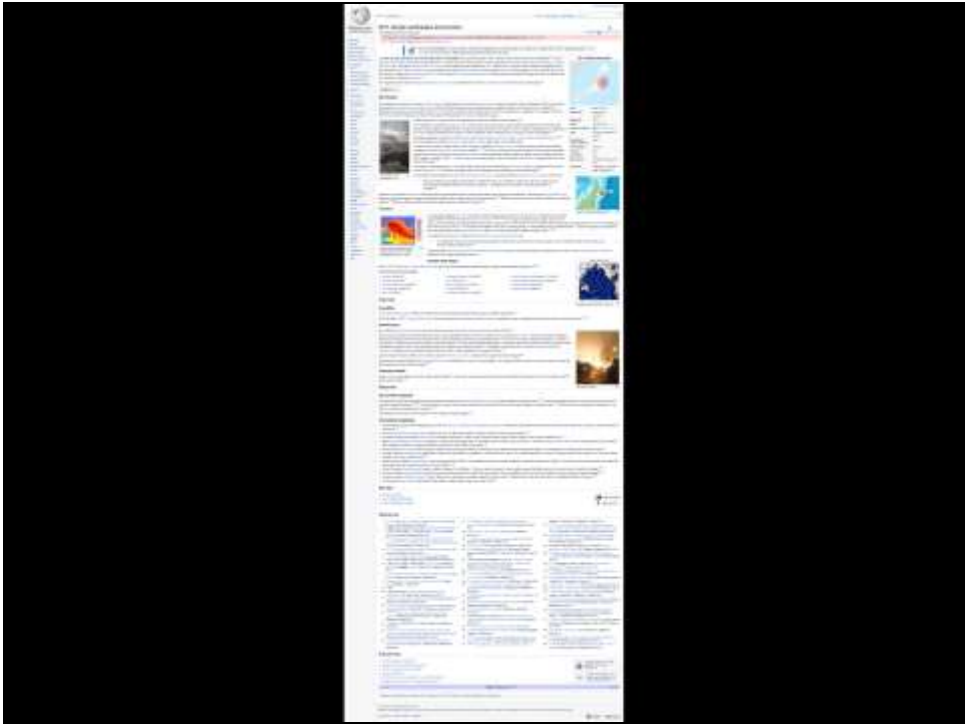
The image shows a screenshot of a German website, likely a government or educational portal, with a black background overlay. The website's main heading is "Klimawandel" (Climate Change). The page is organized into several sections:

- Navigation:** A vertical menu on the left side lists various topics such as "Klimawandel", "Umwelt", "Energie", "Wasser", "Luft", "Boden", "Lärm", "Abfall", "Klimaschutz", "Klimafolgen", "Klimawandel und Gesundheit", "Klimawandel und Wirtschaft", "Klimawandel und Soziales", "Klimawandel und Politik", "Klimawandel und Recht", "Klimawandel und Wissenschaft", "Klimawandel und Medien", "Klimawandel und Kunst", "Klimawandel und Sport", "Klimawandel und Kultur", "Klimawandel und Religion", "Klimawandel und Philosophie", "Klimawandel und Ethik", "Klimawandel und Moral", "Klimawandel und Politik", "Klimawandel und Recht", "Klimawandel und Wissenschaft", "Klimawandel und Medien", "Klimawandel und Kunst", "Klimawandel und Sport", "Klimawandel und Kultur", "Klimawandel und Religion", "Klimawandel und Philosophie", "Klimawandel und Ethik", "Klimawandel und Moral".
- Main Content:** The central area contains several text blocks, each accompanied by a small image or graphic. The images include a globe, a landscape, a rainbow, a blue abstract pattern, and a sunset.
- Footer:** The bottom of the page features a logo for "Umweltbundesamt" (Federal Environment Agency) and other institutional information.





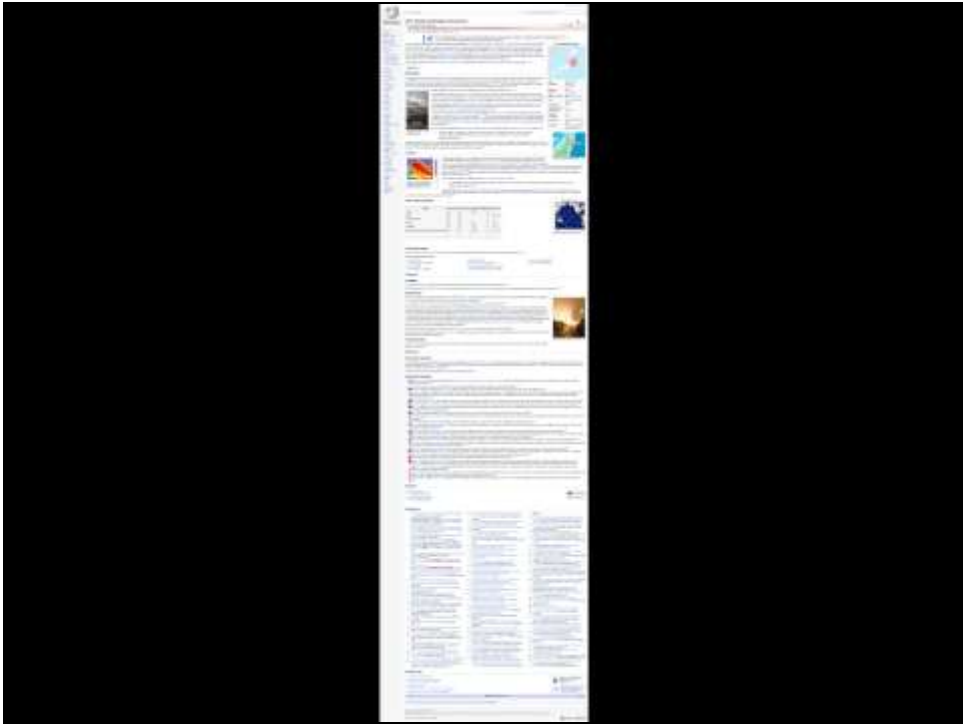


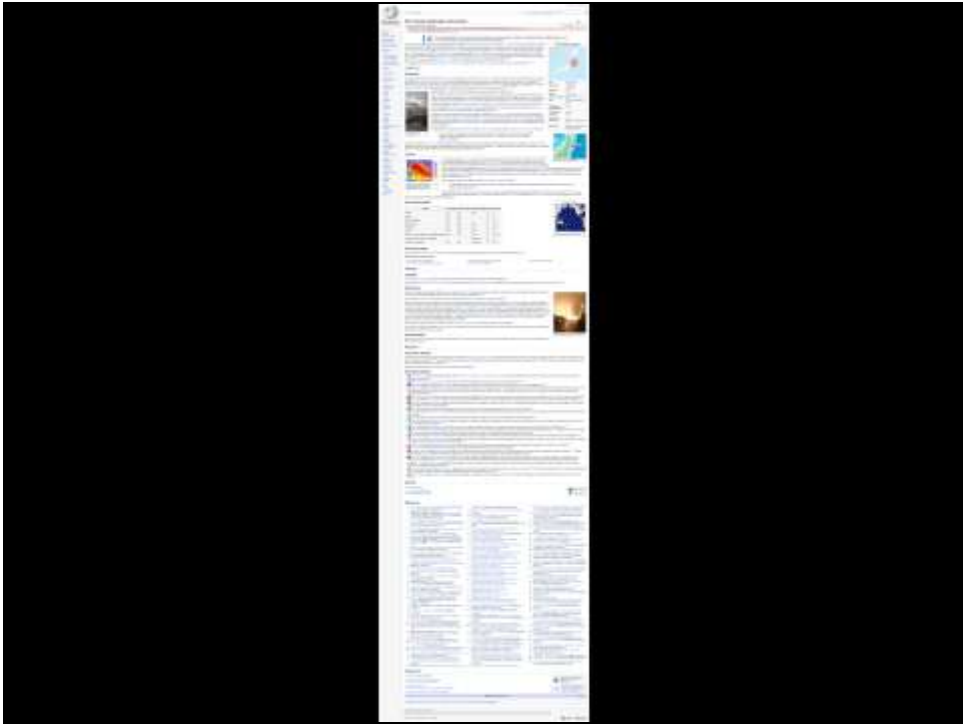


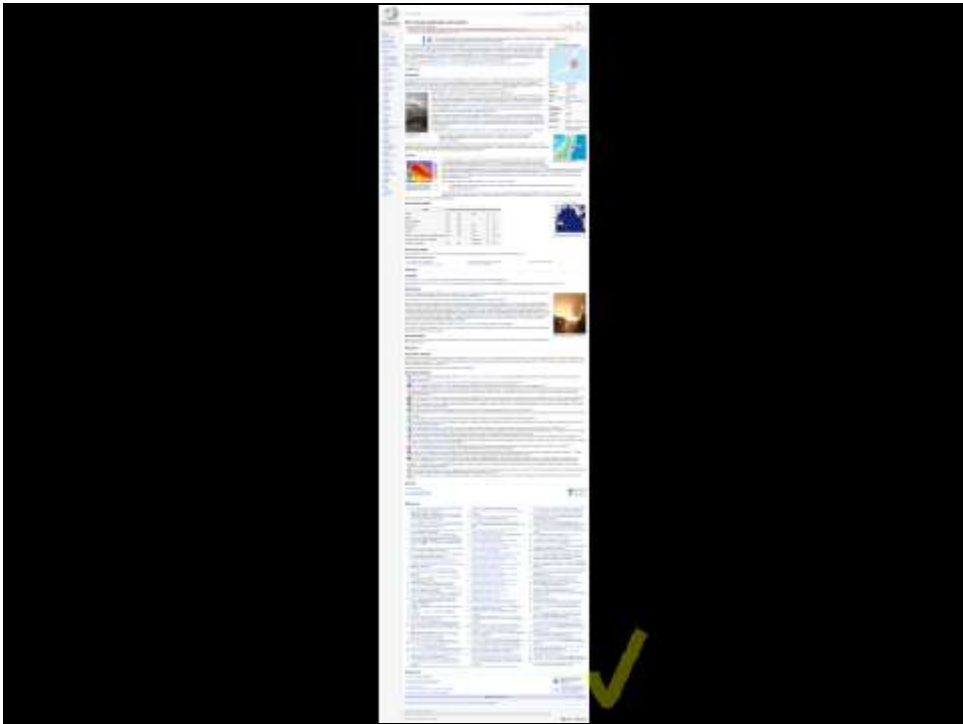








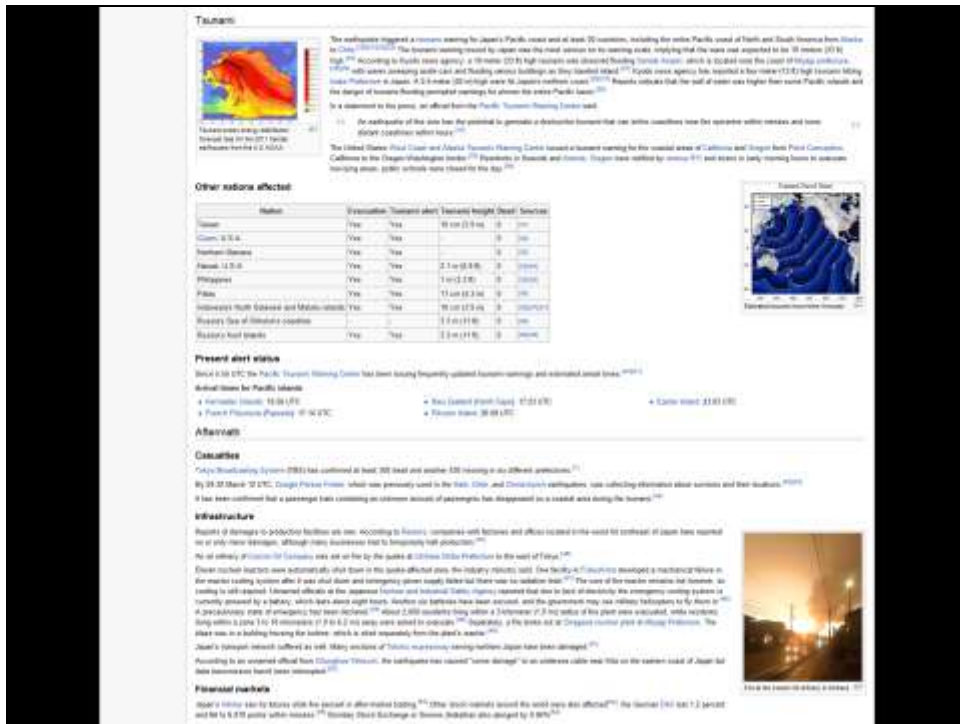




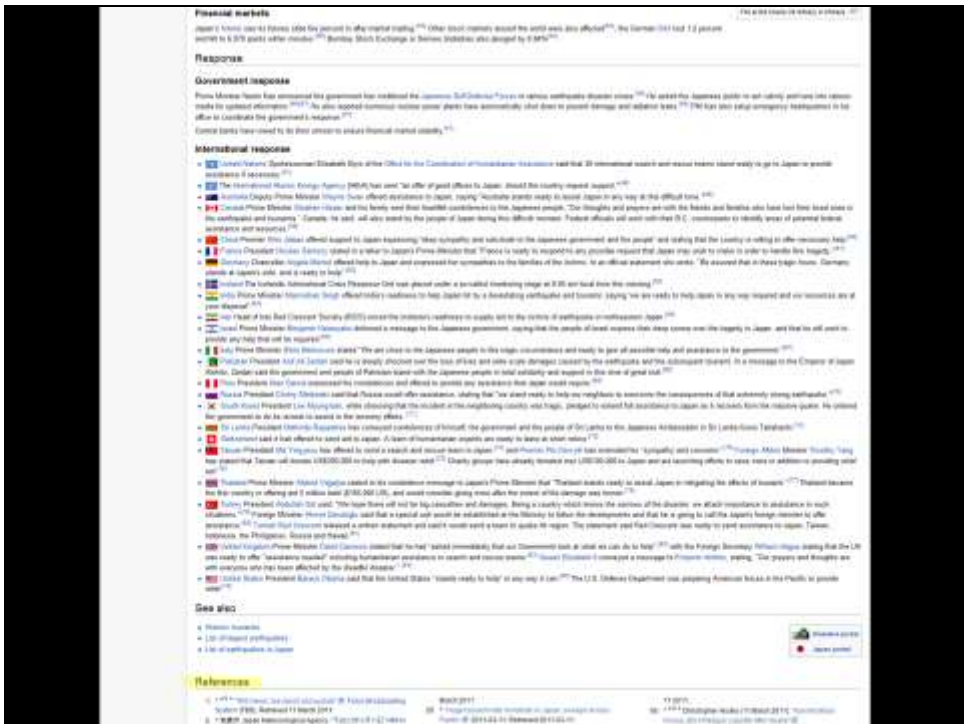
Major lengthening of article and many references



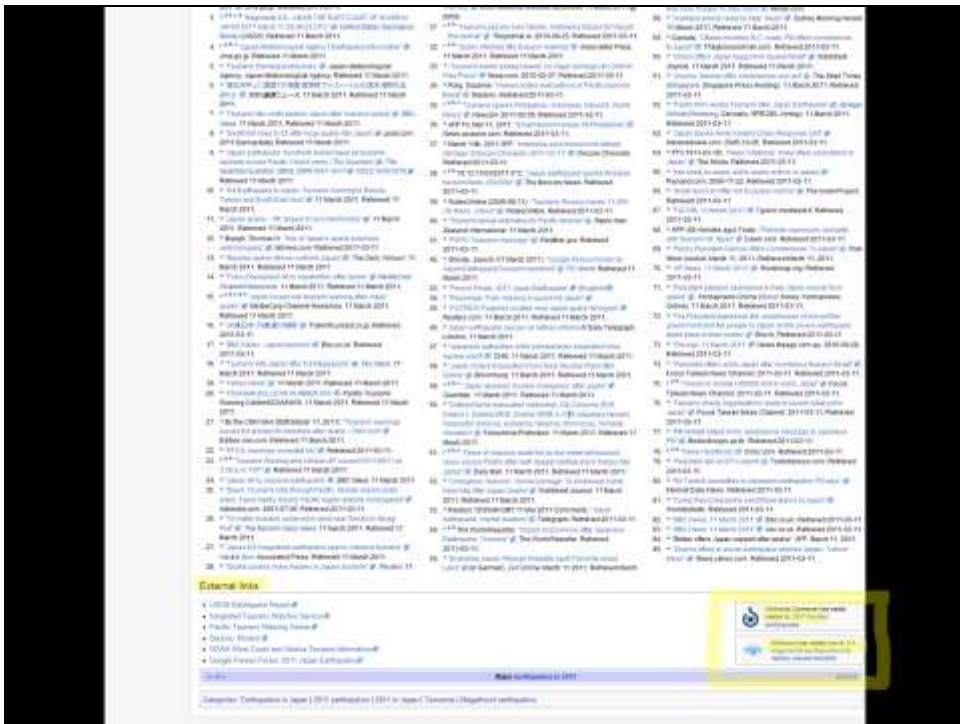
Here's what's in the article after 12 hours  
[1 of 4]  
A standard encyclopedia entry, with maps  
and photos (and a tag warning this is a  
current event)  
CLICK TO ADVANCE TO NEXT SLIDE



Here's what's in the article after 12 hours  
 [2 of 4]  
 Robust sub-categories of information, on  
 geologic information, casualties,  
 infrastructure damage and economic  
 impacts...  
 CLICK TO ADVANCE TO NEXT SLIDE



Here's what's in the article after 12 hours  
[3 of 4]  
A catalogue of the international response  
to Japan's need.  
CLICK TO ADVANCE TO NEXT SLIDE



Here's what's in the article after 12 hours [4 of 4]

And a page of links to the references cited in the Wiki entry.

ASK: What's better, cite Wikipedia, or click on the links and cite the original source material?

Why?

If you had gone to this page after it was hacked, you'd get bad information. And



there still may be land mines left there by vandals...So

The most important rule? Go to Wikipedia first to get ideas. But never go there last, or you risk grabbing vandalized content. It is, as you were taught in high school, a TERTIARY source, not a primary source.

# Evaluate This Site



(Students were assigned to go to the RYT site and check it out. It looks slick, but it's a fake: Broken links, no contact information, and some really crazy hoaxes about nanotechnologies etc.)

ASK: Has anyone been treated at this hospital?  
Anyone have a family member who works here?

So... what did you find on this site?

Any observations?

(And so on. Try to get the skeptics to talk about what tipped them off)

<http://www.rythospital.com/2008/>

# Evaluate This Site



Pt.2 of previous slide – look more deeply into the site.

# Shortcuts: Is It a Hoax?



**Check Snopes**

There are those on the web who can help you to bust information you suspect is bogus.

One of the better-respected sites is Snopes.com. It started out as a collection of urban myths, tracked back to their origin. Now, Snopes specializes in busting online hoaxes and myths.

## Look Who We Found On Snopes.com



ASK: How do you know it's fake? (weak sourcing, suspicious verification, fails the "Smell Test")

A British tabloid ran it in 1999 and it has resurfaced multiple times since then: A BBC website, Canadian and U.S. Newspaper sites as well as on Human Resources websites. In 2009, it showed up on a website in Finland. Millions of people have seen the story, even though a British journalist debunked it in 2001.... Why won't the story die?

The Turklebaum Lessons:

- Even a story that doesn't pass the Smell Test can go viral because a Turklebaum reinforces our preconceptions that corporate workplaces are dehumanizing and co-workers are uncaring and self-absorbed.
- Although it is a powerful tool for dissemination of knowledge and reliable information, the Web also has great power to spread disinformation.

The key principles of News Literacy, embodied in the Deconstruction Process, apply across all platforms. But, just as television does, the Web poses special challenges for news consumers searching for reliable information .

That is the thrust of today's lecture.

ASK: Do you think this could really happen? Really?

The screenshot shows the PolitiFact.com website with the following content:

**Promises about PolitiFact's Top Promises on The Obameter**

- Create a foreclosure prevention fund for homeowners**  
 Create a \$10 billion fund to help homeowners refinance or sell their homes. The Fund will not help speculators, people who bought vacation homes or people who falsely represented their incomes." **PROMISE BROKEN** [See More](#)
- Create a tax credit of \$500 for workers**  
 Enact a Making Work Pay tax credit that would equal 6.2 percent of up to \$8,100 of earnings (yielding a maximum credit of approximately \$500). Indexed for inflation. **COMPROMITMENT** [See More](#)
- Repeat the Bush tax cuts for higher incomes**  
 Repeat the Bush tax cuts for those making more than \$250,000 (couples) or \$200,000 (single). **PROMISE BROKEN** [See More](#)
- Begin removing combat brigades from Iraq**  
 Barack Obama will work with military commanders on the ground in Iraq and in consultation with the Iraqi government to end the war safely and responsibly within 18 months. **PROMISE BROKEN** [See More](#)
- Train and equip the Afghan army**  
 Barack Obama will strengthen the training and equipping of the Afghan army and police and increase Afghan participation in U.S. and NATO missions, so that there is more of an Afghan face on security." **IN THE MIDDLE** [See More](#)
- End the use of torture**  
 From both a moral standpoint and a practical standpoint, torture is wrong. Barack Obama will end the use of torture without exception. He also will eliminate the practice of extreme rendition, where we outsource our torture to other countries." **PROMISE BROKEN** [See More](#)

On the right side of the screenshot, there are several smaller fact-checks:

- Barack Obama**: "Torture is illegal by our laws. It's illegal by international law." **TRUE** [See More](#)
- Barack Obama**: "By 2014, there will be one administrator for every teacher in public campuses in the United States." **TRUE** [See More](#)
- Barack Obama**: "Over half of the people who would be taxed under (a millionaire's estate) are, in fact, small businesspeople." **TRUE** [See More](#)
- Michelle Obama**: "Under Barack Obama's watch, we have expanded \$600 billion to liberate the people of Iraq and, more importantly, Asian American lives." **TRUE** [See More](#)

Snopes proved so useful, it spawned imitators. There is so much unreliable information slung about in politics that two organizations, FactCheck.Org and Politifact.org have started websites dedicated to checking the claims of politicians and calling them on it when they stretch, bend or break the truth.



Animation: Click zooms in the Christmas Tree QnA.

Here's the other main politics site: FactCheck.Org, based at USC.



## Reviewing this Lecture:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of **sourcing your information from the Web?**

2. How do you identify reliable information on the Web?

Each point comes up on a click

# Questions Today:

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of **sourcing your information from the Web?**
2. How do you identify reliable information on the Web?

Each point comes up on a click

# The Big Lessons

You have the power  
to slow down the rush of information

Don't Let The Speed of Information  
Drive the Pace of Your Critical Thinking

Rank and popularity do not guarantee  
reliability

Remember **VIA!**

By applying the principles of news literacy.

Assignments:

Due in Recitation:

The Email Assignment (Read instructions on Blackboard. Watch for an email from us)

Due at the Next Lecture

TV Deconstruction and Quiz on News U

Due at your final Recitation:

The Essay

**End of lecture**



<http://www.ibtimes.com/articles/253368/20111121/california-supreme-court-stephen-glass.htm>



UPDATED 11/16/11

This slide: Top sites overall.

Next slide: Top NEWS sites, with comparison to overall rankings.

BBC is the top news site in the world



<http://www.alexa.com/topsites/category/Top/News>

UPDATED 11/16/11

BBC, THE TOP NEWS site in the world is...44<sup>th</sup> in overall rankings. (Yahoo and Google produce no news) That's not just humbling. It has cost news organizations a lot of money. News isn't in the top 10, 20, 30 or 40 destinations on the Web...which means they don't command the advertising dollars they did when they were unchallenged. But, what does it mean to say that Americans get their news "online"?

Getting news online can come from the internet sites of traditional news outlets, such as [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com) or [www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com), but increasingly people (especially those under 30) are turning to social news websites such as [www.digg.com](http://www.digg.com) and [www.reddit.com](http://www.reddit.com):

The main distinguishing feature of these social news websites is that they replace the traditional role of a news editor with the collective judgment of readers themselves.

The second feature of social news websites is that readers submit stories to be featured on the site. These news stories typically originate from *primary* news outlets, like CNN or the Times, and are then reposted on the social news site. The editorial judgment, which used to be performed by one (or a few) individuals, is thus distributed throughout the users and becomes an emergent property of the collective.

Social news websites rely on "collaborative filtering" of content. In the examples mentioned above, the users determine what news stories are popular. A second approach to "collaborative filtering" is having users judge the reliability and accuracy of a news story.

Newstrust ([www.newstrust.net](http://www.newstrust.net)) relies on users to rate news stories based on typical journalistic values, such as fairness, context, and the weight of evidence provided in a story. Based on the cumulative ratings of individual users, higher-rated news stories are featured more prominently on the site.

A third type of social news is a website that relies completely on user-generated content. There are many examples of this: collaborative journalism, akin to Wikipedia for news ([www.wikinews.org](http://www.wikinews.org)); "crowdsourced" news sites like NowPublic ([www.nowpublic.com](http://www.nowpublic.com)); and other websites for citizen journalism such as IndyMedia ([www.indymedia.us](http://www.indymedia.us)).





And now, while we're thinking about Independence and Accountability on the Web...

A quick lesson about domain names.

Don't assume a .org is a charitable or non-profit, or that a .net is a hive of do-gooders.

Here are the facts

➤ .ORG cannot be used by any person or company from any country

➤ .ORG can be used to register any Organization specifically for-profit Organization or non-profit Organization  
restrictions for use

- .NET cannot be used by any person or company in any way
- It is suggested that .NET is used for internet purposes and there are no restrictions

➤ .EDU IS NOT A COUNTRY!

➤ It can only be used by nationally accredited degree granting institutions. Each institution may only have one .EDU domain for its schools.

- .GOV IS RESERVED!
- It can only be used by United States government organizations
- Registration is done through the US government directly



**RSS FEEDS:** Customization...Web feeds benefit publishers by letting them syndicate content automatically. RSS benefits readers who want to subscribe to timely updates from favored websites or to aggregate feeds from many sites into one place. This breaks the traditional news product into individual pieces attractive for different reasons to hundreds if not thousands of audiences.



Convenience & speed -

In the last five years, most of the Web's traffic has moved to mobile applications that can run on a smart phone or iPad.

Even Amazon's Kindle has a web browser and email. Now news is not only 24-7, it's 360 degrees and three dimensions.

Almost anywhere you are, you can pick up the latest news.

## News on the Web - Disadvantages



**Irony of this age:** (A lot of the “Information” of this age is data about where you are, who you know and what you look at and buy. When you search out news on the web, you are tracked, just as you are when you shop on the web.)

At the same time, these technologies allow anonymous persons to reach a large audience, triggering what social scientists call the Disinhibition Effect...Nice people say horrible things when they think they are anonymous AND speaking to a crowd.) So...people’s opinions online tend toward the nasty, Counterfeit Opinion Journalism has developed a uniquely nasty and personal style and that has had an effect on real fact-based Opinion Journalism, in which it has become more acceptable to make personal attacks and use vituperative language.





**(Animation: Click for each bullet point)**

And it's not all bad.

What follows is a series of Positive elements of life on the Web.

Information flows quickly, (AND its reliability can be tested quickly)

Many outlets do not charge a fee

Mobile devices mean its accessible almost anywhere

Because the cost of production has dropped, the web is way more democratic, with a much broader variety of outlets than was previously possible.

Information is available more globally than ever before.

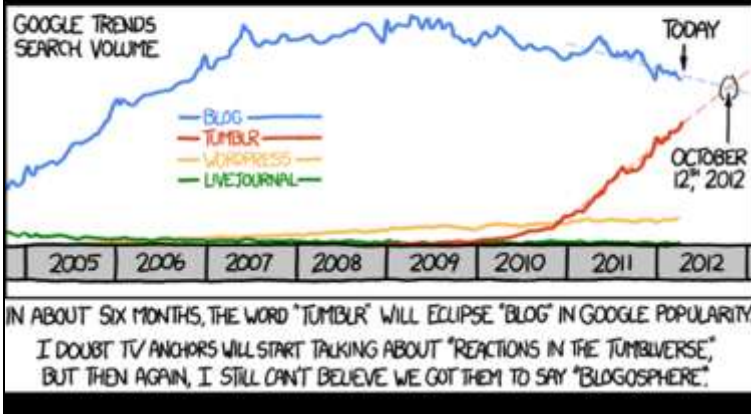
With all those outlets, competition is fierce. That means flawed information is quickly outed.

Unlike a newspaper, which gets tossed, news on the web can be searched and found long after its publication date.

New technologies allow for new ways of displaying news, plus the explosion of social media has made news the heart of many Facebook, Twitter, Text and qq conversations.

The ability to run audio, video, still photos and text makes News on the Web a much richer experience

## When did blogs become a news source?



<http://xkcd.com/1043/>

Blogs are opinion journals. What gives them the “right” to be a news source? Why did they become so popular? Why do we want people to tell us how to feel?

We’ve always looked to the opinions of people we admire. That’s nothing new. We’ve had commentary on society since ideas were chiseled into stone. The web just made it a lot easier to spread your views and increase your audience. There’s only one difference between Mancow’s radio show 15 years ago and Rush Limbaugh’s blog today. Reach. Radio only

reaches certain markets, but anyone on the planet with an internet connection can read what Rush has to say.

# Wikipedia Responds to Criticism and Adds Editors

August 25, 2009

Wikipedia to Limit Changes to Articles on People

The New York Times



Wikipedia no longer permits unregistered users to create new bios of people.

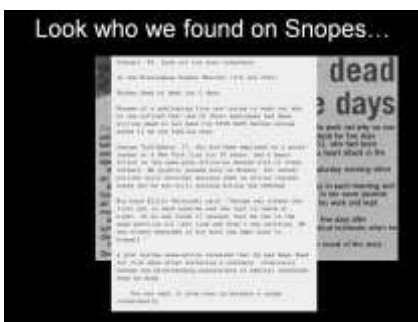
But unregistered users are permitted to post additions or changes.

(BACKGROUND:(August 2007, the website WikiScanner began to trace the sources of changes made to Wikipedia by anonymous editors without Wikipedia accounts. The program revealed that many such edits were made by corporations or government agencies changing the content of articles related to them, their personnel or their work.

In practice, the Wikipedia is defended from attack by users checking pages and edits, computer programs ('bots') that are carefully designed to try to detect attacks and fix them automatically (or semi-automatically), filters that warn users making undesirable edits, blocks on the creation of links to particular websites, blocks on edits from particular accounts, IP addresses or address ranges.

For heavily attacked pages, particular articles can be *semi-protected* so that only well established accounts can edit them, or for particularly contentious cases, locked so that only administrators are able to make changes. Such locking is applied sparingly, usually for only short periods of time while attacks

continue.)



(Animation: Automatically goes from Weekly World News to Birmingham Mercury to a readable plain text transcript.)

Here's the story.

If no one said "Fake" at the beginning of lecture, you can do the reveal here. ASK: How do you know it's fake? (weak sourcing, suspicious verification, fails the "Smell Test")

A British tabloid ran it in 1999 and it has resurfaced multiple times since then: A BBC website, Canadian and U.S. Newspaper sites as well as on Human Resources websites. In 2009, it showed up on a website in Finland. Millions of people have seen the story, even though a British journalist debunked it in 2001.... Why won't the story die?

The Turklebaum Lessons:

- Even a story that doesn't pass the Smell Test can go viral because a Turklebaum reinforces our preconceptions that corporate workplaces are dehumanizing and co-workers are uncaring and self-absorbed.
- Although it is a powerful tool for dissemination of knowledge and reliable information, the Web also has great power to spread disinformation.

The key principles of News Literacy, embodied in the Deconstruction Process, apply across all platforms. But, just as television does, the Web poses special challenges for news consumers searching for reliable Information.

If you're ready to tell me this kind of thing really happened this year (2011), it did not.

A Los Angeles County auditor, Rebecca Wells, 51, did die at work and was found by a security guard.

But her death does not reflect on heartless coworkers.

First, she did not die in her own office. She was across town from her base, in another county office, borrowing an empty cubicle in a row of empty cubicles with no one in adjoining cubicles. She had a meeting with a fellow auditor, who told police that Wells said she planned to work until about 6:30 p.m. Wells called a family member to say she'd be at work until 6:30 p.m. and family called police the next day when they learned she had not gone home. <http://articles.nydailynews.com/2011-02->

15/news/28619614\_1\_worker-medical-examiners-cubicle