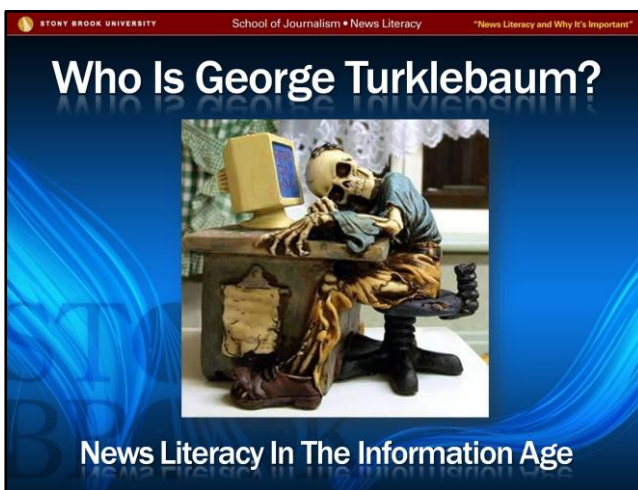




This is just a provocative image for the screen as students enter the room.

Lecturer’s note: Be sure the “Rickroll” video is linked and ready BEFORE any students enter the room. It needs to be a surprise, so they can’t observe you setting it up.



ASK: Who is George Turklebaum?
(They have read the story. Just get a quick answer here, not the whole story)

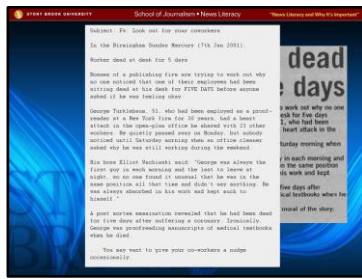
(Notes that wouldn't fit on the next page...

“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



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

Here's the story.

ASK: Can we deconstruct it a bit? What's the evidence? Is it verified? What about the sources? I-M-V-A/I-N. How close does the reporter come to opening the freezer? Any examples of transparency? Context? Are the key questions answered?

(As soon as someone says "Fake" switch gears.)

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:

1. 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.
2. 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?

News Matters

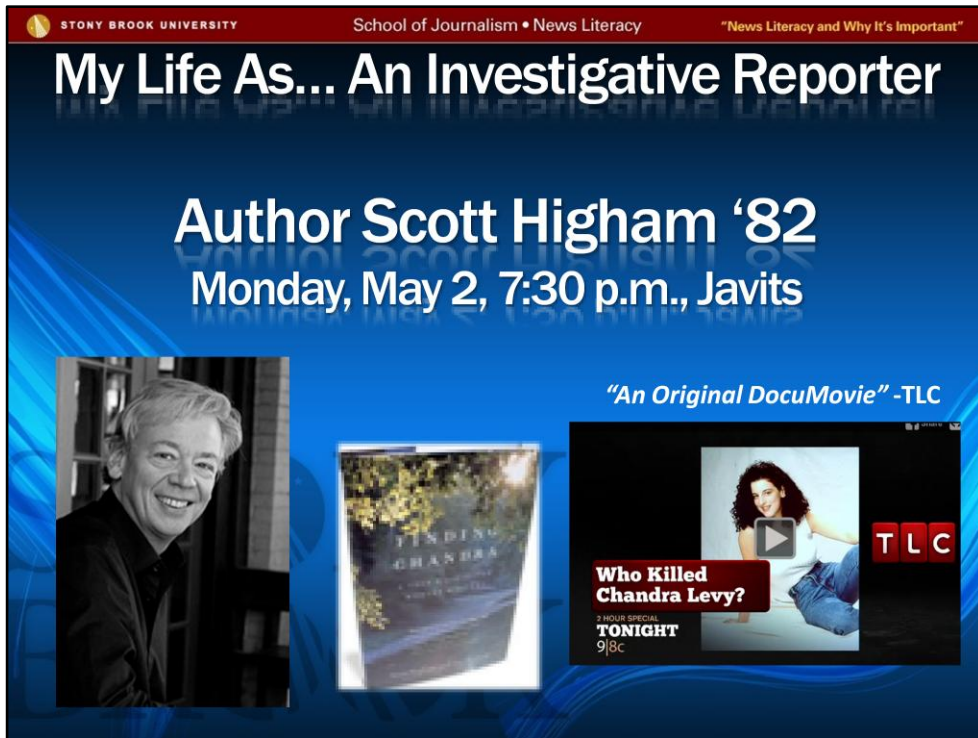


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My Life As... An Investigative Reporter

Author Scott Higham '82

Monday, May 2, 7:30 p.m., Javits



"An Original DocuMovie" -TLC

Who Killed Chandra Levy?
3 HOUR SPECIAL
TONIGHT
9/8c

Our next My Life As speaker is Scott Higham, a 1982 graduate of Stony Brook whose latest book dissects spectacular police and news media mistakes in the investigation of the death of congressional intern Chandra Levy.

His day job is investigative reporter at The Washington Post.

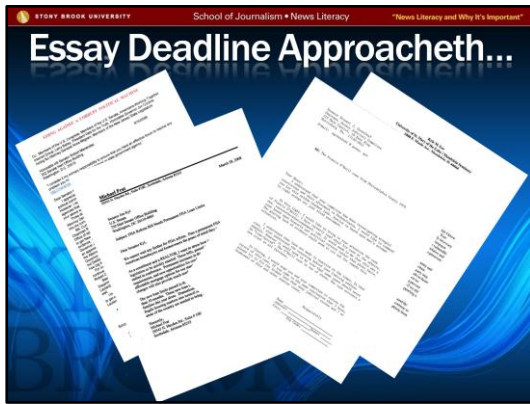
(The Docu-Movie airs Monday night, May 1 at 9 p.m. on TLC)



Our next My Life As speaker is Scott Higham, a 1982 graduate of Stony Brook whose latest book dissects spectacular police and news media mistakes in the investigation of the death of congressional intern Chandra Levy.

His day job is investigative reporter at The Washington Post.

(The Docu-Movie airs Monday night, May 1 at 9 p.m. on TLC)



Ask:

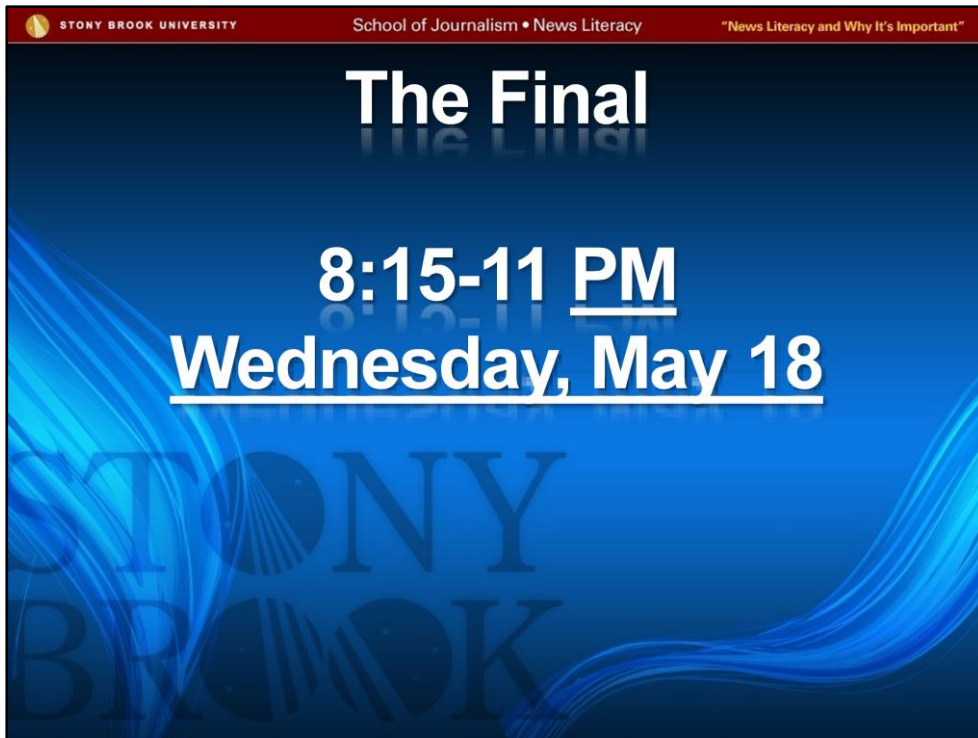
Your essay is due next week. Since you're now revising, let's hear some questions, or better yet, some conclusions you have reached in your letters to elected representatives.

Who is arguing IN FAVOR of a tuition increase? AGAINST marijuana legalization? For ground troops in Libya?

What's the most shockingly bad example of unreliable sources or weak journalism you have uncovered?

What the best example of reliable sources or powerful journalism?

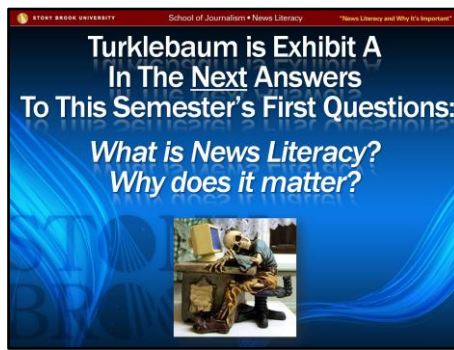
Any surprises?



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

The News Literacy Final is 8 p.m. Wednesday night the 15th.

Stay tuned for your room location.



WARNING LECTURERS: YOUR NEXT CLICK LAUNCHES OUR “RICKROLL” PRANK.

SO...FIRST YOU’LL DO THE LECTURE INTROIT, THEN YOU’LL SET ‘EM UP FOR SOMETHING SERIOUS.

WE DO IT AT THIS POINT IN THE LECTURE TO DRIVE HOME THE POINT THAT FINDING RELIABLE INFORMATION ONLINE IS DIFFICULT.

Today, we begin to close the 14-week circle of this course:

On Day One we asked , “*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 shell?

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:

(SERIOUS. QUIET. GRANDIOSE.)

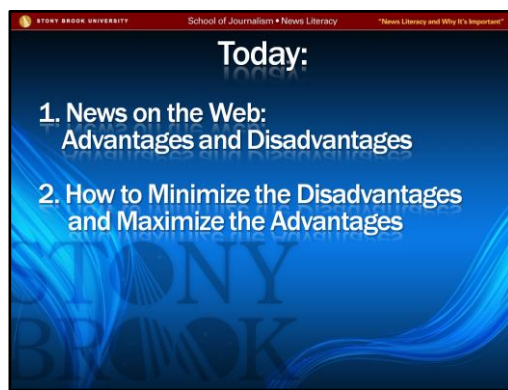
Here is the most important video you’ll watch all semester.

We debated whether we should have showed you earlier, but we weren’t sure you were ready.

I need you to listen carefully. The News Fellow will bring up the volume to make sure you can make out the key words.



Insert rickroll.wmv on this slide.
It **MUST** play full screen, **AND**
LOUD and it **MUST** play
automatically for this to work
properly!!!



So sorry...couldn't resist.

But it's not just a prank.

We rickrolled you to make the point that it is easy to be deceived online. That "double set of wings" that the printing press gave to untruth, according to Mark Twain???

Now untruth has a personal jet-pack and a GPS to find you.

Fake stuff on the internet can be indistinguishable from trash because anyone with a netbook can create professional-looking hoaxes, scams and propaganda. BUT...The power of the web is that you can quickly backtrack information to determine if it is created by an Accountable person or organization that is Independent and uses the journalistic process of Verification.

Sound familiar?

Verification, Independence and Accountability define the Journalism neighborhood online, just as in every other information medium

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Context: The Growth of Online Usage

- The Internet developed in 1968
- Tim Berners-Lee, working in Geneva (Switzerland) invents World Wide Web in 1989
- 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 this year. (Intel)

(by the way, Berners-Lee has since apologized for all those forward slashes. They were unnecessary. 'Just "seemed like a good idea at the time," he wrote in a 2009 article in the London Times.'



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 there's been this big change...



(Animation: Automatic rollout of examples)

BBC was IT for information in Great Britain. Now it's 6th among Briton's destinations online and the BBC, THE TOP NEWS site in the world is...45th in overall rankings.

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 or www.cnn.com, but increasingly people (especially those under 30) are turning to social news websites such as www.digg.com and 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) 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); "crowdsourced" news sites like NowPublic (www.nowpublic.com); and other websites for citizen journalism such as IndyMedia (www.indymedia.us).

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The Power of New Media: For Newsmakers

YouTube pulls 'Moscow metro bomber' video

YouTube has removed a video of a Chechen rebel claiming responsibility for last month's Moscow metro bombings after it was flagged by users of the Google-owned site.



Some politicians from Prime Minister [Vladimir V. Putin's](#) governing party have suggested that journalists have assisted terrorists by spreading their messages.

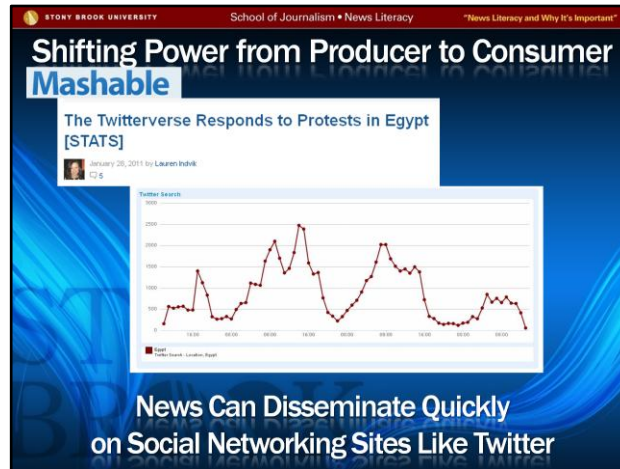
A member of Parliament from the party, Robert Shlegel, has proposed legislation that would ban news outlets from reporting terrorists' statements. It is not clear whether the measure has the Kremlin's support.

On [his blog](#), Mr. Shlegel criticized YouTube, which is owned by Google, for carrying the video of Mr. Umarov.

Using YouTube to Help Wage War

Here's another change. Now newsmakers bypass Editors and other restrictions by going directly to news consumers with raw information. This is an example of terrorists using You Tube.

But it's not just terrorists that do so. Presidential campaigns 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.



Citizens turn those tides, too.

Here's the graph of Twitter traffic during the Egyptian revolution.

That's mostly citizen-to-citizen information, out of the hands of government.

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

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Abundant information?



35 hours of video uploaded to YouTube every minute
Remember in March when we shared that more than 24 hours of video was being uploaded to YouTube every minute? Well, our users continue to amaze us, and as of last week, [35 hours of video are uploaded to YouTube every minute](#). If we were to measure that in movie terms (assuming the average Hollywood film is around 120 minutes long), it's the equivalent of more than 176,000 full-length Hollywood releases every week.

Of course, not all of it is serious stuff.

Here's one way to think about information overload. YouTube in November passed another milestone: 35 hours of video uploaded every minute. Think about how much data storage that is. Think of how little of this is actually useful information.

<http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2010/11/youtube-highlights-11182010.htm>



Here's a video we promise is NOT Rick Astley.

You've seen these kind of deconstructions on The Daily Show, Colbert, Anderson Cooper.

This one focuses on an Internet News theme we want to highlight.

(Clip duration 2:08)

Maddow mocks a defender of the *"Obama's India Trip Cost \$200M/day"* statistic (who says he found it on the Internet) and shows other things found on the web: unicorn meat that sparkles, etc...

<http://www.thinkgeek.com/caffeine/wacky-edibles/e5a7/>



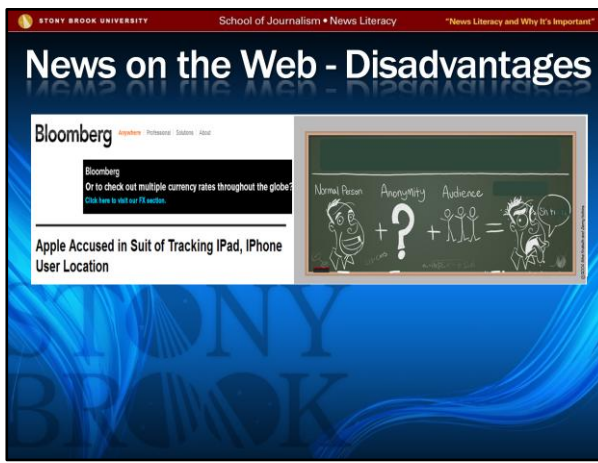
Your grandparents were taught “You can’t believe everything you read.”

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)



(Animation: each click brings up bullet point.)

USING THESE IMAGES, PROMPT STUDENTS TO THINK OF DISADVANTAGES OF NEWS ON THE WEB FOR NEGATIVES, PROMPTED BY THE IMAGES

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 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.)


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.)

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. 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.

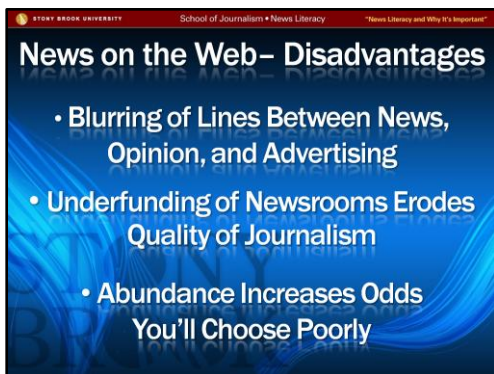
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News on the Web - Disadvantages

- Speed Over Accuracy
- Confusion about what is and isn't journalism
- Ironic Erosion of Privacy AND Disinhibition



Text slide to review those points



(Lecturer, with this set, you provide the idea first and then explore the examples in the next slide, so it's the opposite of the last sequence)

Here are ideas we have touched on earlier in the semester.

1. Online, the distinction between Information Neighborhoods gets blurry.
2. The shift to online and now mobile online news has taken money away from newsrooms and even app designers and put it mostly in the hands of Apple, Facebook and other companies who deliver the information, but do not employ the journalists who collect it. The result has been a lot fewer journalists out on the street. News organizations are experimenting with "citizen journalism" and other low-cost methods that amount to using amateurs to do what professionals once did.
3. At the same time, the explosion in the numbers of blogs, news websites and other outlets seems to increase the odds that News Consumers will wind up relying on unreliable information. Consider the University of Maryland study we discussed three weeks ago: Voters in the 2010 congressional election went to the polls with wrong information about fundamental issues such as the direction of the economy.



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.
2. The shift to online and now mobile online news has taken money away from newsrooms and even app designers and put it mostly in the hands of Apple, Facebook and other companies who deliver the information, but do not employ the journalists who collect it. The result has been a lot fewer journalists out on the street. News organizations are experimenting with “citizen journalism” and other low-cost methods that amount to using amateurs to do what professionals once did. One example is a story like this, from CNN’s iReport, that panicked the stock market with a false report of Jobs being rushed from the office via ambulance.
3. At the same time, the explosion in the numbers of blogs, news websites and other outlets seems to increase the odds that News Consumers will wind up relying on unreliable information. Consider the University of Maryland study we discussed three weeks ago: Voters in the 2010 congressional election went to the polls with wrong information about fundamental issues such as the direction of the economy. Are we finding reliable information, or gorging on videos of cats playing pianos?



Your job is WAY bigger than it was for news consumers before the Web.

Now more than ever, it's up to you to decide what's reliable and what's not.

If you rely on everybody else, you can be wrong.

It's easy to be too trusting of the technologies of the Web.

We'll get back to this, we just wanted to remind you.

And scare you a little.

Weirdest Google Algorithm story in a long time.

Excerpted/adapted From the 11/28 New York Times:

"DecorMyEyes, a New York eyeglass company, specializes in abusive, threatening customer service. Change an order and the guy goes ballistic.

Why? He has figured out that the more his customers complain online, the higher the traffic to his website.

*He explains it in one post on a website: "I just wanted to let you guys know that the more replies you people post, the more business and the more hits and sales I get. **My goal is NEGATIVE advertisement.**"*

Online chatter about DecorMyEyes, even furious online chatter, pushed the site higher in Google search results, which led to greater sales...facilitated by the quirks and shortcomings of Internet commerce



ANIMATION: EACH CLICK BRINGS UP A WORD
But if you look at it another way, 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.



(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

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Speed Kills...Errors

REGRET THE ERROR

Mistakes happen

Book Resources About Contact

« Older posts

Worth reading: 'Testing the Truth-o-Meter'

April 27, 2011 - 8:00 am

I never thought I'd hear a grown man say he was "comfortable that 'pants on fire' was the right call." But that's what PolitiFact editor and St. Petersburg Times Washington bureau chief Bill Adair told me today.

We were discussing a controversial ruling his site issued on a political ad put out by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The ad, which aims to scare seniors by declaring that Republicans have just voted to end Medicare, was given the lowest possible rating on PolitiFact's "Truth-o-meter," which defines statements, documents, ads, and other such declarations as True, Mostly True, Half True, Barely True, False, or, for the most egregiously misleading cases, like the DCCC ad, "Pants on Fire."

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You Like?

Regret The Error on Facebook

954 people like Regret The Error.

Craig Silverman

Show Card Connect

Bookmark

Editor of

<http://www.regrettheerror.com/>

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.psdisasters.com/2011/04/fujitsu-hackjob.html>



On Photoshop Disasters, and several other sites like it, sharp-eyed news consumers and ad busters keep track of impossible images and call attention to the sloppy work of page designers and others who use PhotoShop and other software to create fake images.

<http://www.psdisasters.com/2011/04/fujitsu-hackjob.html>

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News on the Web Up-to-date...Always, Everywhere



New Sources and New Forms of Delivery

The image shows a hand holding a smartphone. The screen displays the mobile version of the New York Times website. The top of the page shows the AT&T logo, the time 9:42 AM, and the URL http://www.nytimes.com. The main heading is 'The New York Times' with the tagline 'Breaking News, World News & Multimedia'. Below the heading, there are several news articles with images and headlines, such as 'Charleston on Verge of Sale to a Private Firm' and 'Rising Income, Falling Unemployment'.

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.

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How the Internet is Changing the News



With RSS feeds, you choose the news that comes to you.

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.

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News Comes To You, Customized

News for you View as: List Sections Two column

This section will adapt to show news about your interests. Choose how often you like to read news from each section and add topics you follow.

Add any news topic Add


Examples: Astronomy, New England Patriots, White House

How often do you read:	Never	Sometimes	Always
World	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
U.S.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Elections	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Business	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sci/Tech	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Entertainment	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sports	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reset personalization Done

Entertainment Sports

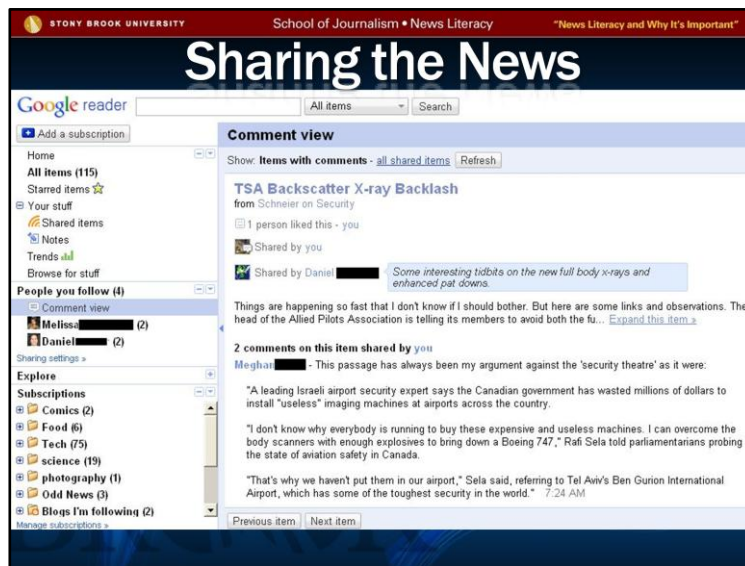
[US warns of likely harm from WikiLeaks release](#)
 The Associated Press - 33 minutes ago
 WASHINGTON (AP) - The Obama administration said Wednesday it has alerted Congress and begun notifying



Couple that with Google Reader and in addition to signing up for news feeds, you create an ever-evolving custom newscast. Great for readers.



In addition to customization, the Web has created opportunities for you to interact with others interested in the same topics. you consume the story, you share the story, you react to consumer ratings and that drives you to the next story. It's 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...



Google Reader and similar apps, make your findings available to people who value your judgment.

Why are we telling you things you already know?

CONTEXT...You came of age in this sea of always-on-shareable-mobile-multimedia news.

But to make sense of it, it helps to know things weren't always thus.

When you lead – and follow – in your various roles in life, it is important to think about how information shapes the world.

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The Internet Provides Information in New Ways

Long Island crime and police reports

Incident reports Alerts About the data Report a crime

Select a community: All communities

Select a date range: 4/20/2011 to 4/27/2011 Submit

Display the last: Day 7 days 14 days 30 days Year

View all
 Property Damage (14)
 Other (124)

Assault (16)
 Drug/Alcohol (2)
 Robbery (10)

Burglary (27)
 Homicide (2)
 Theft (45)

★ = Multiple types of crimes reported in one area. Zoom in to get more information.

240 incidents Reset map

Newsday plots crime reports on a map

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.

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



But is all of this online information created the same?

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.

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How Do We Know What to Trust?

Attention Students: Try our MLK Pop Quiz

Martin Luther King, Jr.
A True Historical Examination

That night King retired to his room at the Willard Hotel. There FBI bugs reportedly picked up 14 hours of party chatter, the clinking of glasses and the sounds of illicit sex - including King's cries of "I'm f--ing for God" and "I'm not a Negro tonight!"

Newsweek Magazine
January 19, 1968
Page 62



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

Suggested Books
The Life and Work of King

Rap lyrics - New!

New MLK Video:
The Brothas' Be Peaceful
in Da' Hood

Why the King Holiday
Should Be Repealed!


Black Invention Myths

MartinLutherKing.org

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?

STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY School of Journalism • News Literacy "News Literacy and Why It's Important"

How Do We Know What to Trust?



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "http://www.martinlutherking.org/". The browser's toolbar includes various icons and a search bar. The main content area features a video player with a play button and a video thumbnail showing a white van. Below the video player, there is a promotional message: "Bring the Dream to life in your town! Download flyers to pass out at your school." and a small image of a group of people. At the bottom of the page, the text reads "Join MLK Discussion Forum Hosted by Stormfront".

Martin Luther King.org is hosted by Stormfront.

Who is Stormfront?

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How Do We Know What to Trust?

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

Stormfront Broadcast Radio - Wednesday, November 21

Stormfront.org Radio
When radio call-ins activated:
(214)-329-WPWW
or Skype StormfrontRadio
Download Stormfront Founder
Don Black's Radio-Thon Address 11-18-07 / James Edwards &
Theodoric Two-Hour Broadcast 11-18-07 / White Noise
11-18-07 / David Duke speaking in Valladolid, Spain
11-19-07 / Political Cesspool, guests: Peter Gemma 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 Bargy
10pm - Old Timey Arrangements
11pm - Lycia's Celtic Hour

Townhall 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 Kelso

Stormfront
User Name [User Name] Remember Me?
Password [] Log in

Donate Wiki Links Directory Register Projects Blogs FAQ Members 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.



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




Remember that journalistic truth is *provisional*. Because there is so much information available and from such a wide range of sources, from criminal to impeccable, you have the responsibility of figuring out the reliability of every piece of information you use.

You recall we talked in lectures 8 and 9 about critical thinking: that active evaluation of information that comes to you. Our goal is to move you from mere knowledge and comprehension to the higher levels of thinking: application, synthesis, analysis and evaluation. To do that kind of critical thinking, you take a foundational concept like VIA and put it to work, using consistent standards, stated in unambiguous terminology, to judge the information you encounter. That’s the final, in a nutshell, so we’re studying today, aren’t we?

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Evaluating Web Pages: **V**_{IA}

- 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




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 months old.

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Evaluating Web Pages: **VA**

- 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



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.

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Evaluating Web Pages: v1A

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.

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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?

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Look at the 'About Us' Page

What's FAIR?

FAIR, the national media watch group, has been offering well-documented criticism of media bias and censorship since 1986. We work to invigorate the First Amendment by advocating for greater diversity in the press and by scrutinizing media practices that

As a progressive group, FAIR believes that structural reform

sources of information.

Uniquely, FAIR works with both activists and journalists. We maintain a regular dialogue with reporters at news outlets across the country, providing constructive critiques when called for and applauding exceptional, hard-hitting journalism. We also encourage the public to contact media with their concerns, to become media activists rather than passive consumers of news.

FAIR publishes *Extra!*, the award-winning magazine of media criticism, and produces the weekly radio program *CounterSpin*, the show that brings you the news *behind* the headlines. In addition, we have a thriving listserv through which we distribute regular Action Alerts to our international network of activists-- as of September 2004, the FAIR list has over 55,000 recipients, with more signing on every day.

Can You Identify Who Is Responsible For the Site?

- 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?

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Who Runs the Site?

Registrant:
Stony Brook University School of Journalism
Melville Library N4004
stony brook, New York 11794-0001
United States

Registered through: GoDaddy.com, Inc. (<http://www.godaddy.com>)
Domain Name: NEWSLITERACY.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 N4004
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 N4004
stony brook, New York 11794-0001
United States
+1.6316321049 Fax --

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

Whois

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.

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.COM

- .COM can be purchased by any person or company from any country
- It is *suggested* that .COM be reserved for commercial interests (businesses). There are no restrictions for use.

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

- **.ORG can be purchased by any person or company from any country**
- **.ORG is often used to denote Organizations, specifically Non-Profit Organizations, BUT, there are no restrictions for use.**

.NET

- .NET can be purchased by any person or company from any country
- It is *suggested* that .NET be reserved for internet providers and the like, BUT there are no restrictions.

.EDU

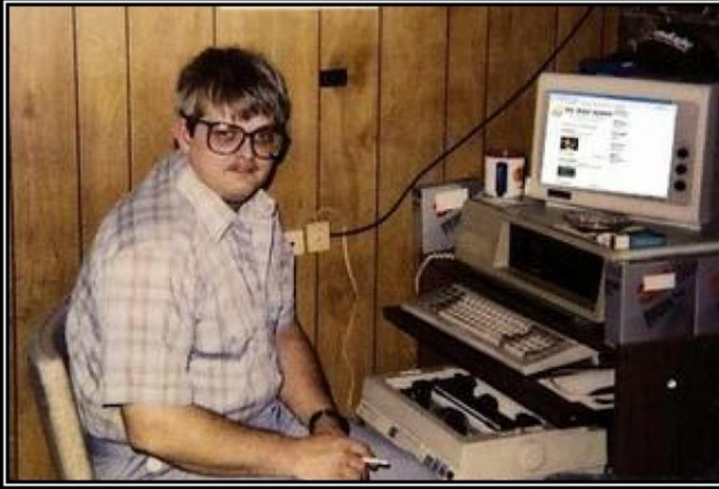
- **.EDU IS RESTRICTED!**
- **It can only be used by regionally accredited, degree granting institutions. Each institution may only hold a single .EDU domain. Mostly used for US schools.**

.GOV

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



How do we know *WHOM* to trust?



INTERNET TOUGH GUY

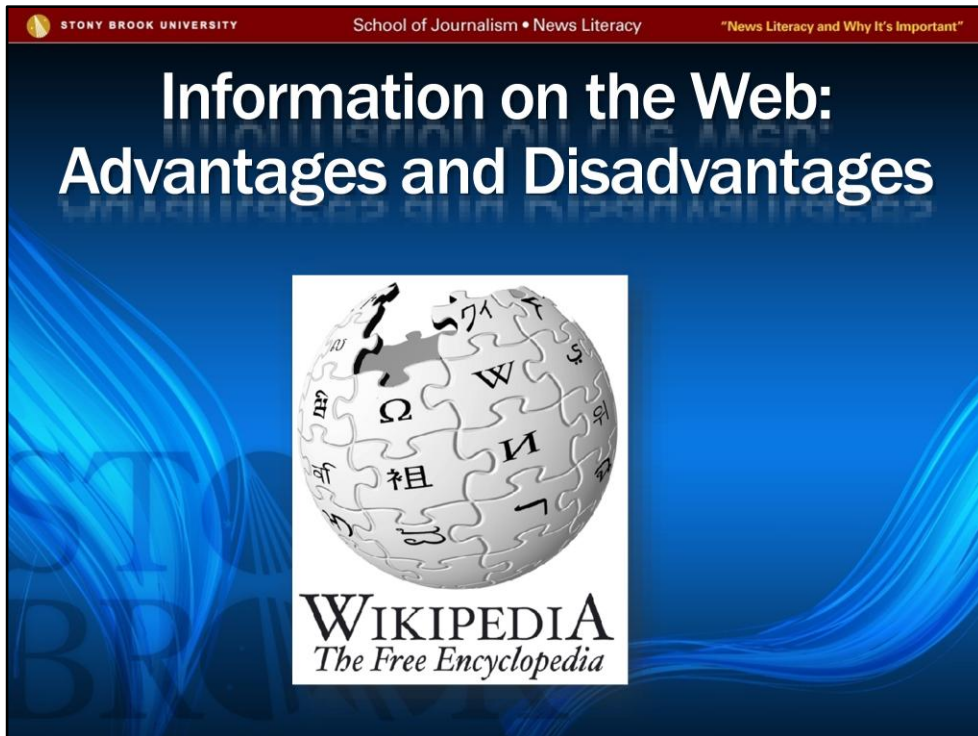
Because it's easy to be a 6 foot 4 Olympic powerlifter and streetfighting god, from behind the confines of a keyboard.

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 Schmoe 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.

Which leads us to a short lesson about Wikipedia...

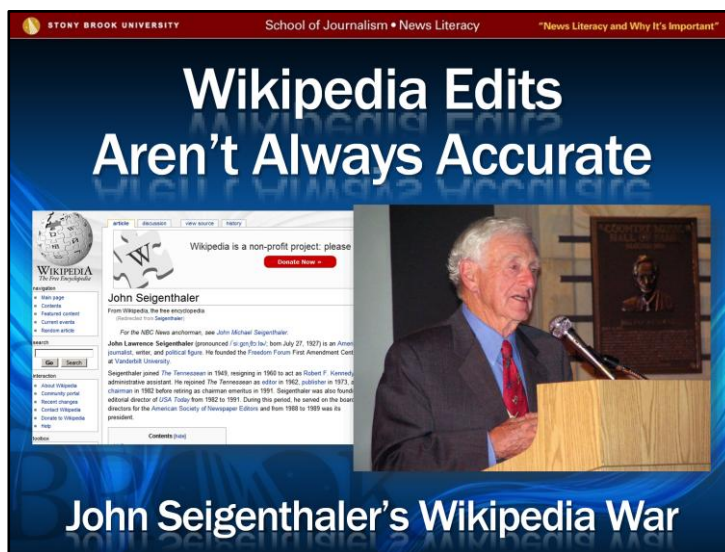


ASK: how many use Wikipedia.?

(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.



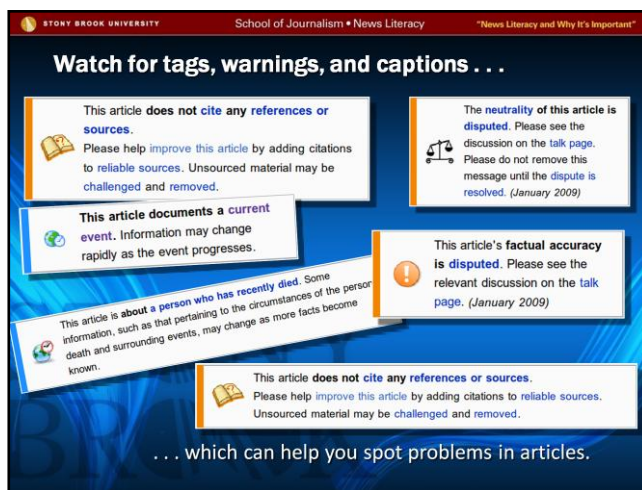
Wikipedia no longer permits unregistered users to create new bios of people.

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.)



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]*

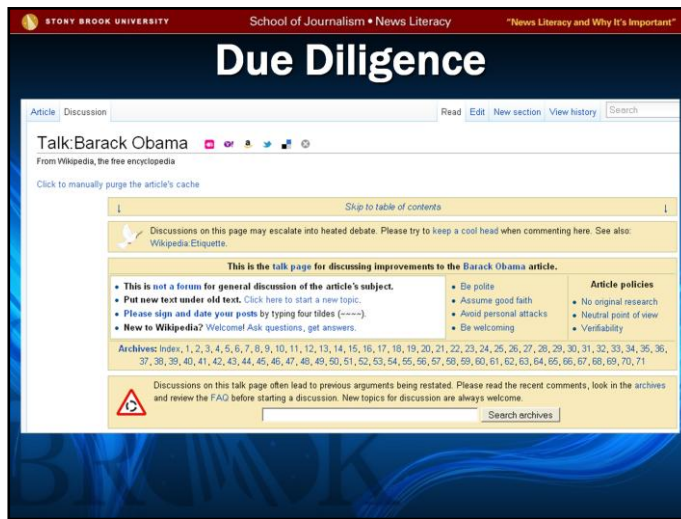
That may indicate unverified information

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.

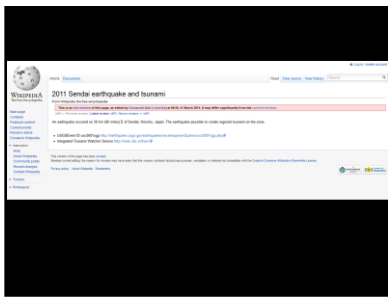


At the very top of every Wikipedia entry, there is a "Discussion" tab.

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 Barak 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**

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

The image shows a screenshot of a Wikipedia article page for the "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". The page layout includes a top navigation bar with "Article" and "Discussion" tabs, and a search box. The main content area features the article title, a red warning box stating "This is an old revision of this page, as edited by 76.66.189.59 (talk) at 06:32, 11 March 2011. It may differ significantly from the current revision.", and a blue "current event" icon with a red circle around it and a red arrow pointing to the warning box. The article text describes a magnitude 8.8 earthquake in Tohoku, Japan, on March 11, 2011. A map of Japan is visible on the right side of the page. The left sidebar contains navigation links such as "Main page", "Contents", and "Interaction". The footer includes a disclaimer and logos for Wikipedia and the Wikimedia Foundation.

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



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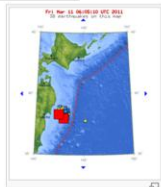
2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Lcmortensen (talk | contribs) at 06:29, 11 March 2011. It may differ significantly from the current revision.
(diff) — Previous revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision — (diff)

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

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.9^M 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 8.8 quake about half an hour later.



The earthquake occurred on 30 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. The earthquake possible to create regional tsunami on the zone.

References

1. <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xgp.html#details>

External links

- USGSEvent ID usc0001xgp <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xgp.php>
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service <http://www.ibtsc.in/ews/>

Major earthquakes in 2011

Categories: Current events | Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

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 Besides normal editing, the reason for revision may have been that this version contains factual inaccuracies, vandalism, or material not compatible with the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License.





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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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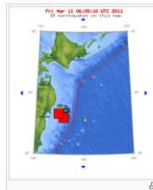
This article documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.9^[1] 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 8.8 quake about 30 minutes later.

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. The earthquake presented a possibility of triggering 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 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. It triggered a tsunami warning for various countries, including Japan and Russia, the National Weather Service said.

The 2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake was an 8.8^[1] 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 8.8 quake about 30 minutes later.

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. The earthquake presented a possibility of triggering 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 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. It triggered a tsunami warning for various countries, including Japan and Russia, the National Weather Service said. Sources say the primary cause of the earthquake was Godzilla.



External links

- USGSEvent ID usc0001xgp <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqswi/Quakes/usc0001xgp.php>
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service <http://www.ibc.in/tes/>

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Major earthquakes in 2011

[show]

Cite error: There are <<ref> tags on this page, but the references will not show without a {{ reflist }} template or a <<refnames /> tag; see the help page.

Categories: Current events | Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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^[1] 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 8.8 quake about 30 minutes later.

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- 1 The earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
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- 4 External links

The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. The earthquake presented a possibility of triggering **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 373 kilometers (231 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.

References

- [↑] http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xgp.html#details

External links

- USGSEvent ID usc0001xgp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xgp.php
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.ibc.in/itsw/

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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 8.4^[1] 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 8.4 afterwards.

- Contents** [hide]
- 1 The earthquake
 - 2 Tsunami
 - 3 References
 - 4 External links

The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering 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 373 kilometers (231 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 Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high.^[2] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[3]

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

- ↑ http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xgp.html#details
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake". *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami". *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.

External links

- USGSEvent ID usc0001xgp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xgp.php
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.ibtsc.in/tws/

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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 8.4^[a] 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 by the United States Geological Survey.^[b]

- Contents** (hide)
- 1 The earthquake
 - 2 Tsunami
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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yoshi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 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 Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high.^[c] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[d] 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. ^[citation needed] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iwate prefecture in Japan.

References

- ↑ "quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" ⓘ Reuters. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ ABC
- ↑ http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001kxp.phpⓘ
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" ⓘ BBC News. 2011-03-11.

External links

- USGSEvent ID us0001kxp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001kxp.phpⓘ
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.ibtsc.org/tws/ⓘ
- Tsunami LIVEⓘ

↻ → ← Major earthquakes in 2011 [show]

Categories: Current events | Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake
[Image: D46p9m5at42]

Date 2011-03-11
Magnitude
Depth 15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected Japan
Casualties "many injuries"^[d]



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 8.4^[1] 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 by the United States Geological Survey^[2].

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yoshi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 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 Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters high.^[3] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[1] 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. ^[citation needed] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit *Iwate Prefecture* in Japan.

References

- ↑ "quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami". *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ ABC
- ↑ http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001xgp.php#
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake". *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.

External links

- USGSEvent ID us0001xgp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001xgp.php#
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.abc.co/ews/#
- Tsunami LIVE

Major earthquakes in 2011

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake

[Image: D4qpmnsm4q]

Date: 2011-03-11
 Magnitude: 8.4
 Depth: 15.1 mi (24 km)
 Countries or regions affected: Japan
 Casualties: "many injuries"^[1]

INFOBOX on right with casualties ("many injuries") and magnitude



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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^[2] 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 by the United States Geological Survey^[3].

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yoshi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 39 minutes following the initial quake.

Tsunami

It triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia and Taiwan, 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.^[4] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[5]

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. ^[6]

^[7] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iitate Prefecture in Japan.

References

- ↑ "8.9 Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001tgg.php#
- ↑ http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001tgg.php#
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.

External links

- USGSEvent ID us0001tgg http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001tgg.php#
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.ibtws.org/
- Tsunami LIVE#

Major earthquakes in 2011 [hide]

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

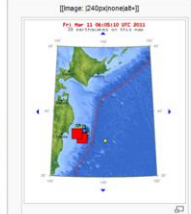
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2011 Sendai earthquake

[Image: (248px)00000000-0]



Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	"many injured" ^[7]





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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 magnitude earthquake ^[a] 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 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[b]

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) E of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yoshi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 20 minutes following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[5]

Tsunami

It triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua Guinea, Nauru, Hawaii, northern Mariana 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.^[6] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[7]

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.^[8]
^[citation needed] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iwate Prefecture in Japan.

References

Notes

1. ** "quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" Ⓔ Reuters. 2011-03-11.
2. ** "magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN" 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC Ⓔ . 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
3. * "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" Ⓔ MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
4. * "Japan hit by massive earthquake" Ⓔ BBC News. 2011-03-11.

External links

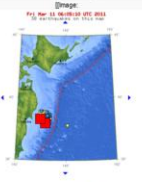
- USSEWnet ID usc0007ggp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqww/Quakes/usc0007ggp.php Ⓔ
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.itws.jp/ Ⓔ
- Tsunami LIVE Ⓔ

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Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 m (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	"many injured" ^[1]



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The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.9 magnitude earthquake^[a] 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 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[b]

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yushu, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[c]

More than 4 million buildings lost power, and many buildings caught fire.

Tsunami

It triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua Guinea, Nauru, Hawaii, northern Marianas 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.^[d] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[1]

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. Intern^[e] needed. Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iwate Prefecture in Japan.

References

Notes

- ↑ "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" *USGS*. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after 'major quake' *Mediacorp Channel NewsAsia*. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.

External links

- USGSEvent ID usc0001xpp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/usc0001xpp.phpⓘ
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.itsc.int/itsw/ⓘ
- Tsunami LIVEⓘ

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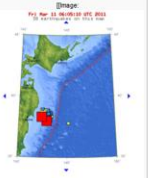
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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	"many injuries" ^[1]





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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 magnitude earthquake^[1] 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 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[2]

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yoshi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[3]

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua Guinea, Nauru, Hawaii, northern Marianas 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.^[4] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[1]

Hawaii has received an informational advisory regarding the tsunami, but no watches have been issued.^[5] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iwate Prefecture in Japan.

References

Notes

- ↑ ^a ^b "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" Ⓔ Reuters. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ ^a ^b "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" Ⓔ 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" Ⓔ MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" Ⓔ BBC News. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ http://www.weather.gov/ptnc/

External links

- USGS Event ID us0001xgg http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001xgg.phpⒺ
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.ibt.wvu.edu/Ⓔ
- Tsunami LIVE VIDEOⒺ

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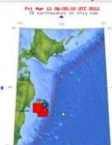
Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis

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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 m (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	"many" injuries ^[1]





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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 8.4 on the JMA seismic intensity scale^[d] 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 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[c]

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The earthquake

A Godzilla-related earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yachi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[c] A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ichihara, Chiba prefecture.

At least 4 million homes in Tokyo lost power and several buildings, including an oil refinery caught fire.^[c]

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua Guinea, Nauru, Hawaii, northern Mariana 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.^[c] A 6.9-meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[c] Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and bulldozing along its path. Hawaii has received an informational advisory regarding the tsunami, but no watches have been issued.^[c] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iate Prefecture in Japan.

References

Notes

- ↑ [^] "Quake causes many inquiries in Japan, tsunami" @ Reuters. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ [^] "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:45:23 UTC" @ 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ [^] "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" @ MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ ABC
- ↑ [^] "Japan hit by massive earthquake" @ BBC News. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ http://www.weather.gov/twr/

External links

- USGSEvent ID us0001tqg http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqmww/Quakes/us0001tqg.php
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.abc.in/twr/
- Tsunami LIVE VIDEO

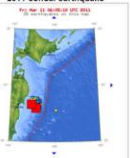
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2011 Sendai earthquake


Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	many injured ^[c]





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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 *magnitude* earthquake, and was measured 8.4 on the *MMA seismic intensity scale*^[c] 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 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[d]

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in the area as well as in Yoshi, Japan. 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 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[d] 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 various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Hawaii and Northern Marianas (USA) 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.^[d] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[d] Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and building along its path. Hawaii has received an informational advisory regarding the tsunami, but no watches have been issued.^[d] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iwate Prefecture in Japan.

References

- Notes**
- ↑ "8.9 quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
 - ↑ "8.9 magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
 - ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" *MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia*. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
 - ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.
 - ↑ http://www.weather.gov/twr/

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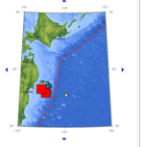
- USGSEvent ID us0001tggp http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsww/Quakes/us0001tggp.php
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service http://www.ibt.cis/nri/sai/
- Tsunami LIVE: VIDEO

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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	7,949; 1,949x211



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 8.4 on the *Mw* seismic intensity scale.^[a] 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 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[b]

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 20 minutes following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[c] Various trains all around Japan have been stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ishikawa, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars of bridges and into waters underneath. Most elevators have stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Hawaii, Hawaii and Northern Marianas (USA) 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.^[d] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[e] Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and building along its path.^[f]

At 9:28 p.m. local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[g] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive at 3 a.m. local time. Kyoto news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami has hit Iwate Prefecture in Japan.

Deaths and injuries

There has been one reported death by the fire department. It is estimated that there are 1,800 deaths and about 10 times the amount of injuries.

References

- ↑ "**8.9** Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" Reuters. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "**8.9** magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" BBC News. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ http://www.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/news-japan-on-tsunami-2011-03-11/after-another-quake-tsunami-2011-03-11/122019884379.ppt
- ↑ http://www.pff.ncaa.gov/pffnet/

External links

- [IRISSEvent ID usc0007ppg]
- [Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service]
- Tsunami live video

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2011 Sendai earthquake

Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	many injured ^[1]



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The earthquake

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There has been one reported death by the fire department. It is estimated that there are 1,800 deaths and about 10 times the amount of injuries^[8](citation needed)

References

- ↑ "8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC". 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake". MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake". BBC News. 2011-03-11.
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- ↑ "http://www.prt.ncsa.gov/partner".

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- [Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service]
- Tsunami live video

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2011 Sendai earthquake

Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	15.1 mi (24 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	Unknown



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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References

- ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" ⓘ 1 4 ▲ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" ⓘ BBC News. 2011-03-11. March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
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- ↑ "Japan issues first tsunami warning after major quake" ⓘ MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
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- ↑ "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" ⓘ Reuters. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "http://www.heraldfun.com.au/news/japan-on-tsunami-alert-after-another-quake/story-e6f9j-122019584279ⓘ"
- ↑ "http://www.pnh.ncaa.gov.ph/tdⓘ"

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Live videos: Telaviv & Ustream

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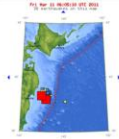
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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	2011-03-11
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	20 m (12 mi)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	Unknown



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 30 minutes following the initial quake.

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There has been one reported death by the fire department. It is estimated that there are 1,000 deaths and about 10 times the amount of injuries.^[citation needed]

References

- ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" ⓘ 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ BBC
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" ⓘ. MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
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- ↑ "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" ⓘ. Reuters. 2011-03-11.
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- ↑ http://www.pnh.noaa.gov/ptoflⓘ

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- USGS Earthquake Reportⓘ
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Serviceⓘ
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Major earthquakes in 2011

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Date	2011-03-11
Origin time	02:46:23 PM
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	22 m (72 mi)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Causative	1 confirmed



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[3] Various trains all around Japan have been stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ishikawa, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into waters underneath. Most elevators have stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

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See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "**8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN** 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC". **11 March 2011**. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ BBC
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake"". *MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia*. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake"". *SBC News*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami"". *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ http://www.kyodonews.com/authnews/japan-04-tsunami-alert-after-another-quake/story-4887932-2/201103110547076
- ↑ http://www.pff.noaa.gov/pchtr

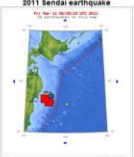
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Date	2011-03-11
Origin time	02:46:23 PM
Latitude	38
Depth	20 mi (32 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	3 confirmed

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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The earthquake occurred approximately 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 30 minutes following the initial quake.

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Injuries and Casualties

There have been 3 confirmed casualties. It is estimated that there are more than 1,000 deaths and about 10 times the amount of injuries.^[7]^[8]^[9]

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "**8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN**" *March 11 05:46:23 UTC* ⓘ. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
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- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Quake causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
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- ↑ "<http://www.pih.maa.gov/hawaii/>" ⓘ.

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- USGS Earthquake Report
- Tsunami Warnings at the Japan Meteorological Agency
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2011 Sendai earthquake

Date	2011-03-11
Origin time	02:46:23 PM
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	32 mi (52 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Strong
Casualties	3 confirmed



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[3] Various trains all around Japan have been stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ishikawa, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into waters underneath. Most elevators have stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Haiti, Hawaii and Northern Mariana (USA) 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.^[4] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[5] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and building along its path.^[6]

At 9:28 a.m. local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[7] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 3 a.m. local time. The west coast of the United States has not received any tsunami watches, but there is a danger for tsunamis to arrive on the coast.

Deaths and injuries

There has been one reported death by the fire department. It is estimated that there are 1,000 deaths and about 10 times the amount of injuries.^[citation needed]

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

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- ↑ BBC
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- ↑ http://www.prt.noaa.gov/pchtr/

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Live video: Tsunami & Undersea

Wikia Major earthquakes in 2011 [hide]

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

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[[File:|200px]]

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

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.9 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 8.4 on the *JMA seismic intensity scale*.^[1] It was located off the east coast of Tohoku, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 32 km (20 miles)^[2]. Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[3]

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3 Deaths and injuries

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The earthquake

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See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

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External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
- Live video: Tsunami & Undersea

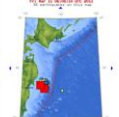
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Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake



Site	2011-03-11
Origin time	02:46:23 UTC
Magnitude	8.9
Depth	28 m (32 mi)
Epicenter location	38°32′27″N 142°33′07″E﻿ / ﻿38.54083°N 142.55194°E﻿ / 38.54083; 142.55194
Centres or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	3 confirmed



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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←^{diff} ← Previous revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision →^{diff}

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

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake** was an 8.9 magnitude earthquake, and was measured 8.4 on the *JMA seismic intensity scale*.^[1] It was located off the east coast of Tohoku, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 32 km (20 miles)^[2]. Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[3]

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- 3 Impact and Casualties
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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred approximately 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 873 kilometers (211 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[4] Various trains all around Japan have been stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ichihara, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into waters underneath. Most elevators have stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

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The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Haiti, Hawaii and Fortran Mariana (USA) and Taiwan. The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 30 meters high.^[5] A 2.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[6] Kyoto news agency has reported a 17 metre tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and building along its path.^[7]

At 9:28 p.m. local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[8] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 3 a.m. local time.

Injuries and Casualties

There have been 90,123 confirmed casualties.

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 - HEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" (PDF). 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Tsunami hits north-eastern Japan after massive quake" (PDF). 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" (PDF). MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" (PDF). BBC News. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Quake causes major injuries in Japan, tsunami" (PDF). Reuters. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "http://www.heraldtribune.com/authors/japan-on-tsunami-avoid-after-8.9-quake/0405-498673p-1220110304379" (PDF).
- ↑ "http://www.pnhk.gov.ph/pt/ptid/04" (PDF).

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Tsunami Warnings at the Japan Meteorological Agency
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Live video, Twitter and Ustream


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2011 Sendai earthquake

Date	2011-03-11
Origin time	02:46:23 PM
Magnitude	8.9 Mw
Depth	28 mi (32 km)
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	90,123 confirmed



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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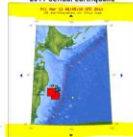
This article documents a current event. Information may change rapidly as the event progresses.

The **2011 Sendai, Japan earthquake**, and was measured 8.4 on the *Mw* seismic intensity scale.^[1] It was located on 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)^[2]. Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.0, then again to 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[3]

Contents (hide)

- The earthquake
- Tsunami
- Deaths and injuries
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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	2011-03-11
Origin time	05:46:23 PM
Episentre	15.0
Depth	24.4 (15.2 mi)
Episentre location	38°12′N 143°02′E﻿ / ﻿38.2°N 143.033°E﻿ / 38.2; 143.033
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	2 confirmed

The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunami in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 1.7 aftershock was reported 38 minutes following the initial quake. As a result of the quake, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo post while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[4] Various trains all around Japan have been stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Chihara, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars of bridges and into waters underneath. Most elevators have stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Niue, Hawaii and Northern Mariana (USA) 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.^[5] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[6] Kyodo news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting south prefecture in Japan. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and building along its path.^[7] At 9:26 p.m. local time, the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[8] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 3 a.m. local time. The west coast of the United States has not received any tsunami watches, but there is a danger for tsunamis to arrive on the coast.^{[9][10][11][12]}

Deaths and injuries

There has been one reported death by the fire department.

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "["8.9" magnitude 8.9: NEWS THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC](#)". 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake". *MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia*. 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake". *BBC News*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Quake causes major injuries in Japan, tsunami". *Reuters*. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ [http://www.herald.com.au/news/japan-on-tsunami-alert-after-quake/quake/04072011-12201864379/](#)
- ↑ [http://www.prtimes.gov.ph/03/11](#)

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
- Live video:** [USTREAM: fustokemakibought](#); [japan-earthquake-news](#); [osaharaboyce](#); [yotsoconews](#); [nhk](#); [just](#); [japanesi](#); [earth-quake-japan](#); [julin](#); [taiwanese](#); [nhk.com](#); [stockexchange](#); [taiwanese](#)

Map earthquakes in 2011
[info]

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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Coordinates: 36°32′N 142°38′E﻿ / ﻿36.533°N 142.633°E﻿ / 36.533; 142.633

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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 magnitude earthquake^[a], and was measured 8.4 on the JMA seismic intensity scale^[b]^(*see here*). 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)^[c]. Originally a 7.5, it was upgraded to an 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey.^[d]

- Contents [hide]
- 1 The earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 Deaths and injuries
- 4 See also
- 5 References
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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 273 kilometers (211 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped and Haneda Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[e] Various trains all around Japan were also stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ichihara, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars off bridges and into water underneath. Most elevators were stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Haiti, Hawaii and Northern Mariana (CNMI) 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.^[f] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[g] Fujino news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting Fukushima in Japan. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and building along its path.^[h] At 9:28 p.m. (JST) the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[i] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 3 a.m. local time. The west coast of the United States has not received any tsunami watches, but there is a danger for tsunamis to arrive on the coast.^[j]^(*see here*)

Deaths and injuries

There has been one reported death by the fire department.^[k]^(*see here*)

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "Major tsunami damage in northern Japan after 8.9 magnitude quake" 11 March 2011. *Reuters* 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "8.9 magnitude 8.9 - HIGHER THAN THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" 11 March 2011. *Reuters* 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" NewsClick Channel NewsAsia. 11 March 2011. *Reuters* 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" BBC News. 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Quake causes heavy rains in Japan, tsunamis" Reuters. 2011-03-11.
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External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
- Live videos USFSEA tsunami2011gh#_japan-earthquake-mood#_oharakiboy#_yokosuemae#_nhk021219#_join#_ghnews#_earthquake-japan#_join#_tsunayves#_nhk0219#_stocklocatus#_Tiknews#

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Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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Coordinates: 35°22′N 142°30′E﻿ / ﻿35.37°N 142.50°E﻿ / 35.37; 142.50

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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 magnitude earthquake^[a], measured 7 on the JMA seismic intensity scale^[b]. 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)^[c]. Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.8, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey^[d].

Contents (hide)

1 The earthquake

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The earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 50 minutes following the initial quake.

As a result of the quake, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped (no de-railments have happened) and Narita Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[e] Various trains all around Japan were also stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ishikawa, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars of bridges and into waters underneath. Most elevators were stopped in buildings as result of the earthquake.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's pacific coast and various other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Hawaii and northern Mariana (CNIG) 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.^[f] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[g] Ryukyu news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting Iriomote Prefecture in Japan. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and buildings along its path.^[h]

At 9:28 p.m (JST) the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[i] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 3 am local time.

See also

• List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" : 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
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- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" : NewsCorp Channel NewsAsia, 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.

External links

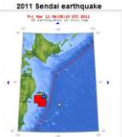
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- Integrated Tsunami Watcher Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
- Live video:** USTREAM: fotokomikabright · japan-earthquake news · ishikawaboy · yotosonawa · nhk総合5 · jun · jstnews · earth quake japan · juhn · takayasu · nhk综合 · stockconcepts · Telenor

Major earthquakes in 2011

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

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2011 Sendai earthquake

Date: March 11, 2011

Origin time: 05:46:23 JST

Magnitude: 8.9 Mw

Depth: 24.4 km (15.2 mi)

Epicenter location: 35.37°N 142.50°E

Countries or regions affected: Japan

Tsunami: Yes

Aftershocks: Multiple

Casualties: unknown



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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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-magnitude earthquake^[a] measured 7 on the JMA seismic intensity scale^[b]. It was located off the east coast of Honshu, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 22 km (14 miles)^[c]. Originally a 7.9, it was upgraded to an 8.9, then again to an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey^[d]. This makes it the 7th most powerful earthquake on record.

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- 1 Earthquake
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 See also
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Earthquake



in Tokyo

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometers (231 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped. As derailments have happened and Sendai Airport suspended operation after the quake struck.^[e] Various trains all around Japan were also stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ichihara, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and toppled cars of bridges and into waters underneath. Most structures exploded as result of the earthquake. The Japanese prime minister has said that nuclear power plants have shut down, but that no radioactive material leaked.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and various other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, Hawaii and Northern Mariana (USA) and Taiwan. The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 50 meters high.^[f] A 0.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[g] Agoda news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Waves have flooded the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and buildings along its path.^[h]

At 9:28 pm (JST) the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[i] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 2:59 am local time.

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 - NEAR THE EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 March 11 05:46:23 UTC" 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "地震の大きさを正確に測った" 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" MediaCorp Channel NewsAsia, 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
- ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" BBC News, 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "Tsunami causes many injuries in Japan, tsunami" Reuters, 2011-03-11.
- ↑ "http://www.burtonjournal.com.au/news/06-06-2011/japan-earthquake-quake-060707-02201884379" 02201884379.
- ↑ "http://www.weather.gov/honolulu/2011/03/11/071148" 071148.

External links

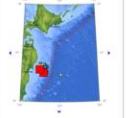
- USGS Earthquake Report
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- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
- Live video: USTREAM futukimotomichi@.japan-earthquake-news@.ohasekiyoya@.yokosonem@.nhk22@.c-@.jan@.jphnews@.earth-quake-japan@.johr@.tanayevy@.nhk30n@.stocknocutus@.Telenews@

Interwiki: Major earthquakes in 2011 [edit]

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

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Coordinates: 38°02′N 142°39′E﻿ / ﻿38.033°N 142.39°E﻿ / 38.033; 142.39



2011 Sendai earthquake

Date	March 11, 2011
Origin time	02:46:23 PM
Magnitude	8.9 Mw
Depth	20 km (13 mi)
Epicenter location	38°02′N 142°39′E﻿ / ﻿38.033°N 142.39°E﻿ / 38.033; 142.39
Countries or regions affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	Unknown

in Tokyo



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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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This is an archived version of this page, as edited by [Probotator](#) (talk) (contribs) at 08:36, 11 March 2011. It may differ significantly from the current revision.

[[File:|thumb|right|200px|Sendai skyline after the earthquake]]

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

The **2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami** was an 9.0-magnitude earthquake and resultant tsunami waves^[a] it was measured at 8.4 on the *Mw* seismic moment scale^[b] was located off the east coast of Honshū, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:48 UTC at a depth of 24.4 km (15.2 miles)^[c] changing a 7.9 it was registered as an 8.9, then again as an 8.9 by the United States Geological Survey, making it the largest earthquake to hit Japan in recorded history^[d] Prior to the Sendai earthquake, the strongest earthquake to hit Japan was the Great Hanshin earthquake in January 1995.

Categories:

- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- 2011
- Japan
- Sendai
- March 2011
- 9.0
- 24.4 km (15.2 miles)

Earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshū, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries including Japan. Its epicentre was 273 kilometres (170 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo port while Shinkansen bullet trains stopped on doubletracks but have resumed and trainstop resumed operation after the quake about 70 minutes after the quake. Japan news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Videos have showed the rising tsunamis, getting to cars and buildings along its path.^[e]

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and various other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Chile, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Hawaii and Northern Mariana (US) 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 metres high.^[f] A 0.5 metre high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[g] Kyoto news agency has reported a 4 metre tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Videos have showed the rising tsunamis, getting to cars and buildings along its path.^[h]

At 9:20 pm (JST) the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii.^[i] Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 2.05 am local time.^[j]

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

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- ↑ "Tsunami Center: Hawaii (Aleutian) Islands Hit". *ABC News*. 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Warning Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

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- Japanese news channel (caption)
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- Japanese news channel (caption)
- PTV News Channel

Notes

↑ ↑ Report earthquakes in 2011

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes


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2011 Sendai earthquake



Date	March 11, 2011
Origin time	05:48:23 UTC
Magnitude	9.0 Mw
Depth	24.4 km (15.2 miles)
Epicentre location	38°10′N 142°52′E﻿ / ﻿38.167°N 142.867°E﻿ / 38.167; 142.867
Country or region affected	Japan
Tsunami	Yes
Aftershocks	Multiple
Casualties	8,944 people missing





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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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

The **2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami** was an 8.9-magnitude earthquake and ensuing tsunami. It was measured at 8.9 on the 2003 seismic moment scale (Mw).

The epicenter was located off the west coast of Honshu, Japan on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 05:46:23 UTC at a depth of 24.4 km (15.2 miles).^[C] Originally a 7.9, it was reported by 8.8 three days later.^[C] It is the first M9.0-class Great East Japan earthquake in the Japan Trench region.^[C] Prior to the Sendai earthquake, the strongest earthquake to hit Japan was the Great Hanshin earthquake in January 1995.

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- 5 Earthquake
- 6 Earthquake
- 7 Earthquake
- 8 Earthquake
- 9 Earthquake

Earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It presented a possibility of triggering tsunamis in several countries, including Japan. Its epicenter was 270 kilometers (230 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, smoke could be seen rising from a building in Tokyo just after Christmas balls were dropped (no elevators have been repaired and normally stopped operation after the quake event).^[C] Tsunami trains all around Japan were also stopped. A large fire broke out at an oil refinery in Ichihara, Chiba prefecture. The Japanese prime minister has said that nuclear power plants have their doors shut and no radioactive material leaked.^[C]

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and various other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Russia, South Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, India, Mexico and Southern Oceanic Islands 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.^[C] A 6.5 meter-high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^[C] Tsunami news agency has reported a 4 meter tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Waves have knocked the Miyagi prefecture, picking up cars and buildings along its path.^[C]

At 5:28 p.m. (JST) the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii. Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 2:55 am local time.^[C]

Casualties

Eight people have been confirmed dead.^[C]

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

1. ↑ "Mw 7.9, March 11, 2011".
2. ↑ "Magnitude 8.9 (Mw) - The Great East Japan Earthquake - JMA".
3. ↑ "March 11 05:46:23 UTC" (PDF). 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
4. ↑ "Tsunami warning issued by Japan Meteorological Agency, Japan Meteorological Agency". Retrieved 11 March 2011.
5. ↑ "M 8.9 (Mw) - 2011 Mw 8.9 Earthquake - Japan Meteorological Agency".
6. ↑ "Japan issues top tsunami warning after major quake" (PDF). Reuters/China Press. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
7. ↑ "Tsunami hit: Japan risks 300,000 dead" (PDF). Sky News. 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.
8. ↑ "Japan hit by massive earthquake" (PDF). BBC News. 2011-03-11.
9. ↑ "Japan issues major tsunami or quake warning" (PDF). Reuters. 2011-03-11.
10. ↑ "Japan 8.9 magnitude earthquake causes tsunami warnings for part of US" (PDF).
11. ↑ "Mw 8.9 earthquake in Japan after tsunami quake" (PDF). 11 March 2011. Retrieved 11 March 2011.
12. ↑ [10].

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Warning Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

Live videos

- Japanese news Channel
- Japanese news Channel (stream captured)
- Japanese news Channel (live)
- Japanese coast @ Tokyo show
- Japanese news Channel, Japanese news channel (youtube)
- FTW News Channel

Image gallery

Major earthquakes in 2011

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | 8-magnitude earthquakes

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WIKIPEDIA
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2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

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

The 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami was an 8.9 magnitude earthquake and tsunami event that was measured at 8.9 on the 2003 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 24.4 km (15.2 miles). Originally a 7.9 on the Moment magnitude scale, it was upgraded to an 8.9. It was seen to an 8.5 by the United States Geological Survey meeting it the largest earthquake to hit Japan in recorded history.

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- 1 Epithets
- 2 Tsunami
- 3 Damage
- 4 Sea level
- 5 Epithets
- 6 External links
- 7 Further reading

Earthquake

The earthquake occurred on 130 km (80 miles) east of Sendai, Honshu, Japan. It could have triggered an earthquake affecting several countries including Japan. Its epicenter was 372 kilometers (231 miles) from Tokyo, the United States Geological Survey said. A 7.7 aftershock was reported 20 minutes following the main quake.

The effects of the quake included rubble rising from a building in Tokyo's port. Shinkansen stopped the bullet trains the treatments have happened and Tokyo Airport suspended operations after the quake. Various train services around Japan were also cancelled. A large fire broke out in an industrial facility, Chiba prefecture. The quake also rattled buildings and triggered cars from bridges into the water basin.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and across other countries, including New Zealand, Australia, Russia, Guam, Philippines, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Hawaii, Northern Mariana Islands 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. A 3.5 meter high wave hit Japan's northern coast. The quake warning agency has reported a four-meter-high tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. Many prefectures has been flooded, with waves sweeping along coas and buildings as they washed ashore.

At 9:26 p.m. (JST) the National Weather Service issued a tsunami warning until 7 a.m. for all of Hawaii. Tsunami waves are expected to arrive in Hawaii at 2:20 am local time.

Geology

See also

- List of largest earthquakes

References

- ↑ March 11, 2011
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- ↑ March 11, 2011
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- ↑ March 11, 2011
- ↑ March 11, 2011
- ↑ March 11, 2011

External links

- USGS Earthquake Report
- Integrated Tsunami Warning Service
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

Live videos

- Japanese news channel
- Japanese news channel (screen capture)
- Japanese news channel (screen capture)
- Japanese news channel
- Radio Japan
- Japanese news channel
- Japanese news channel (screen capture)
- PTV News Channel

Image gallery

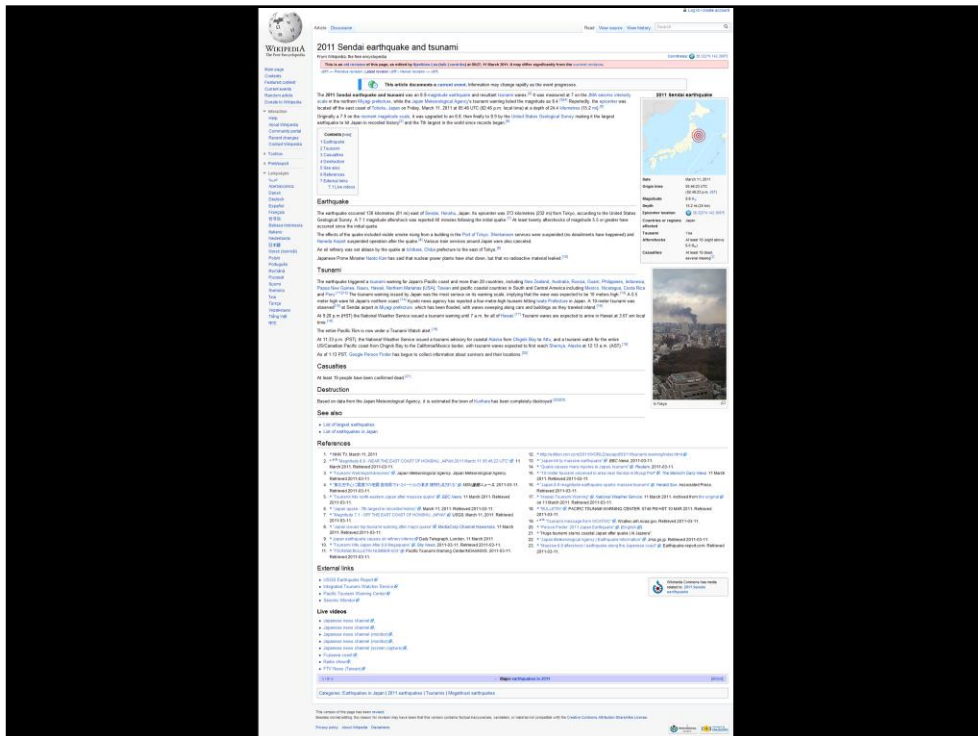
Image gallery for 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

Categories: Earthquakes in Japan | 2011 earthquakes | Tsunamis | Megathrust earthquakes

The content of this page has been moved.
Reason for the move: The reason for the move may have been that the content contains technical details, verbiage, or material not compatible with the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license.
Redirects: :en:2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

Notice links to LIVE VIDEOS on the bottom. Also, in the next several slides, pictures are added and removed.

Wikipedia article titled "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". The page features a navigation sidebar on the left with categories like "Main page", "Random article", and "Recent changes". The main content area includes a "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami" heading, a "2011 Sendai earthquake" section with a map of Japan, an "Earthquake" section, a "Tsunami" section, and a "Casualties" section. A "References" list is provided at the bottom, along with a "Live videos" section. The page footer contains the Wikipedia logo and a "Page information" box.



Pics come back

WIKIPEDIA
2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami was a 9.1 magnitude earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011, off the coast of Japan. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami that struck the coast of Japan, causing significant damage and loss of life. The earthquake was the largest earthquake to be recorded by the Global Positioning System (GPS) network since 1900.

Causes

The earthquake occurred as a result of the subduction of the Pacific Plate under the North American Plate. The plates are moving towards each other at a rate of about 10 centimeters per year. The earthquake occurred at the leading edge of the Pacific Plate, where it is being subducted under the North American Plate.

Tsunami

The earthquake triggered a tsunami that struck the coast of Japan. The tsunami was caused by the displacement of water during the earthquake. The tsunami waves were up to 10 meters high and caused significant damage and loss of life.

Impact

The earthquake and tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life. In Japan, over 15,000 people were killed and over 25,000 were injured. In other countries, over 1,000 people were killed and over 2,000 were injured. The earthquake and tsunami also caused significant damage to infrastructure and property.

Response

The international community responded to the earthquake and tsunami with relief efforts. The United Nations and other organizations provided aid to the affected areas. The Japanese government also provided relief efforts to the affected areas.

Research

The earthquake and tsunami have provided valuable information about the subduction of tectonic plates. Scientists are studying the earthquake and tsunami to better understand the process of subduction and to improve earthquake and tsunami forecasting.

2011 Sendai earthquake

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Wikipedia article titled "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami". The article describes a major disaster in Japan on March 11, 2011, featuring a map of the earthquake's location, a table of casualties, and a list of references.

2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

The article describes a major disaster. Information regarding it may change rapidly as it progresses. Although this article is updated frequently, a key goal of Wikipedia is to provide a neutral point of view on the subject.

The 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami was an 8.9 magnitude earthquake that caused tsunami waves at 14:46 on March 11, 2011. It was measured at 8.9 on the moment magnitude scale, the highest magnitude ever recorded for a shallow earthquake. The tsunami waves were measured at 10.2 on the S-wave magnitude scale. The earthquake and tsunami were the largest natural disasters in Japan in recorded history, and the 7th largest in the world since records began.

Overview

The earthquake occurred 138 kilometers (85 miles) east of Sendai, Miyagi, Japan. Its epicenter was 273 kilometers (170 miles) from the coast of Honshu. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami that caused significant damage and loss of life. The tsunami waves were measured at 10.2 on the S-wave magnitude scale. The earthquake and tsunami were the largest natural disasters in Japan in recorded history, and the 7th largest in the world since records began.

Earthquake

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Tsunami

The tsunami caused a major disaster in Japan's Pacific coast and more than 20 countries, including the United States, Mexico, South Africa, Philippines, Indonesia, French Polynesia, Chile, South Korea, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, India, and several Pacific island nations in South America. The tsunami waves were measured at 10.2 on the S-wave magnitude scale. The earthquake and tsunami were the largest natural disasters in Japan in recorded history, and the 7th largest in the world since records began.

On 31st

The governor of the Miyagi Prefecture, Ishihara, has ordered all schools to be closed.

Present and status

The earthquake and tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life. The tsunami waves were measured at 10.2 on the S-wave magnitude scale. The earthquake and tsunami were the largest natural disasters in Japan in recorded history, and the 7th largest in the world since records began.

References

1. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
2. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
3. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
4. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
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26. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
27. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
28. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
29. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.
30. "Japan: 8.9 quake". BBC News. 11 March 2011.

External links

- Official website
- Japan: 8.9 quake
- Japan: 8.9 quake
- Japan: 8.9 quake

Category: Earthquake in Japan (2011 earthquake) (Topic) (Registered user)

2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

The 2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami was a 9.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Japan on March 11, 2011, at 14:46 UTC. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami that struck the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011, at 15:12 UTC. The earthquake and tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries in the region.

The earthquake was caused by a rupture of the Sendai Fault, a 500 km (310 mi) long fault that runs parallel to the coast of Japan. The rupture was 247 km (153 mi) long and 100 km (62 mi) wide. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami that was caused by the displacement of water by the earthquake. The tsunami was 10 m (33 ft) high and struck the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011, at 15:12 UTC. The tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries in the region.

The earthquake and tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries in the region. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami that was caused by the displacement of water by the earthquake. The tsunami was 10 m (33 ft) high and struck the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011, at 15:12 UTC. The tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life in Japan and other countries in the region.

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On-Guns

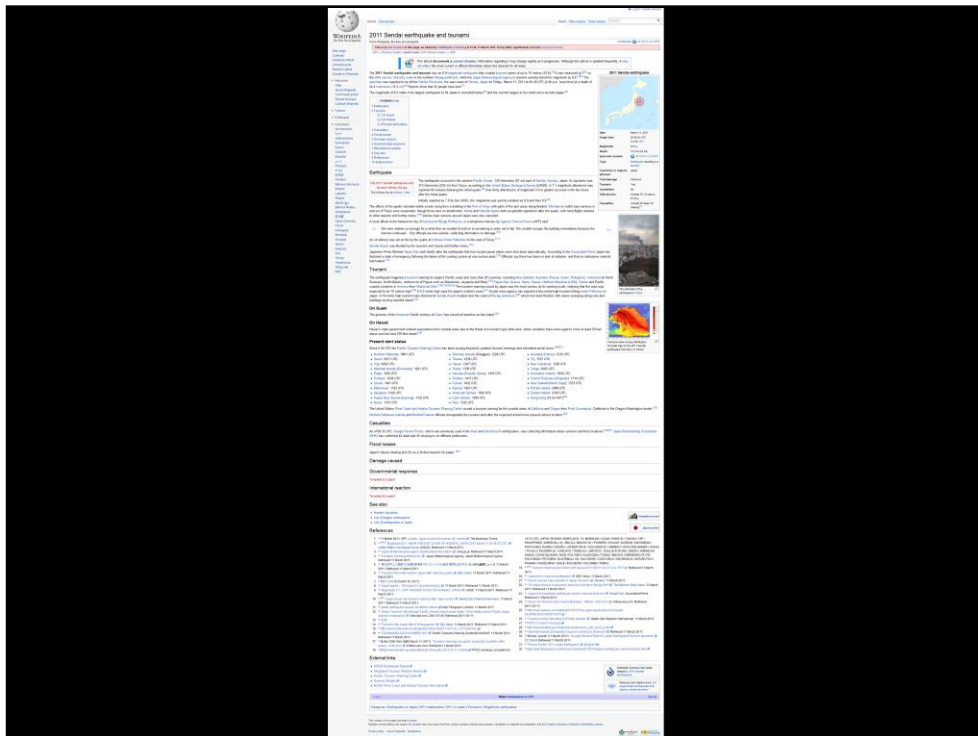
The On-Guns are a series of guns that were built in Japan in the 1950s. They were built to defend Japan against a possible nuclear attack. The On-Guns were built in a series of locations along the coast of Japan. They were built to defend Japan against a possible nuclear attack.

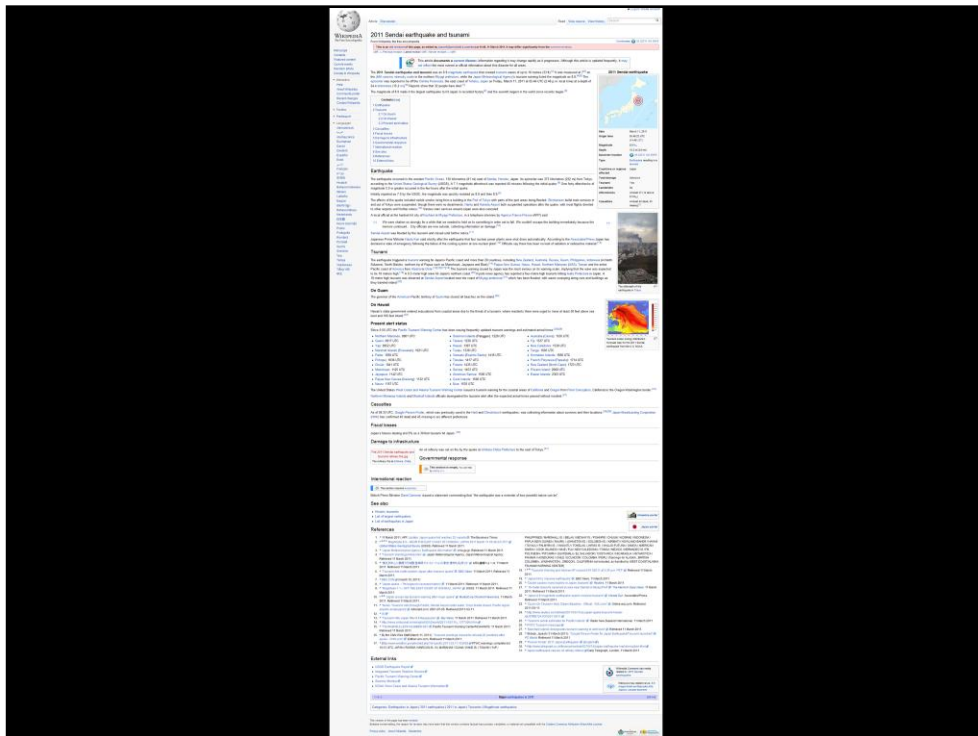
References

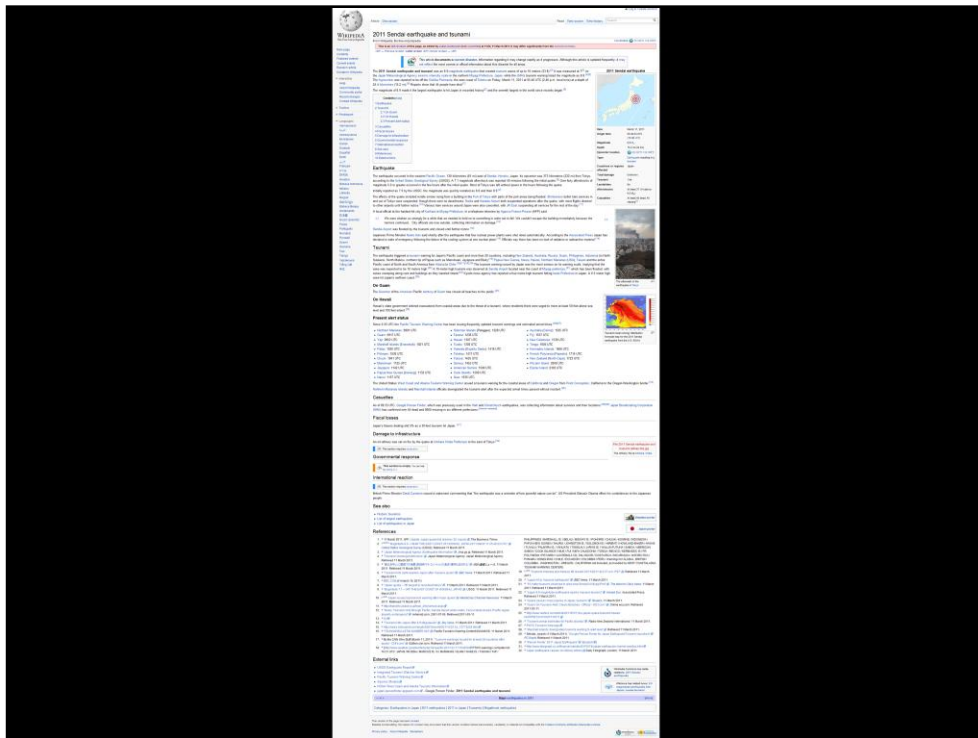
The references are a list of sources that were used in the article. They are listed at the bottom of the article. They include books, articles, and websites. They are listed in alphabetical order.

External links

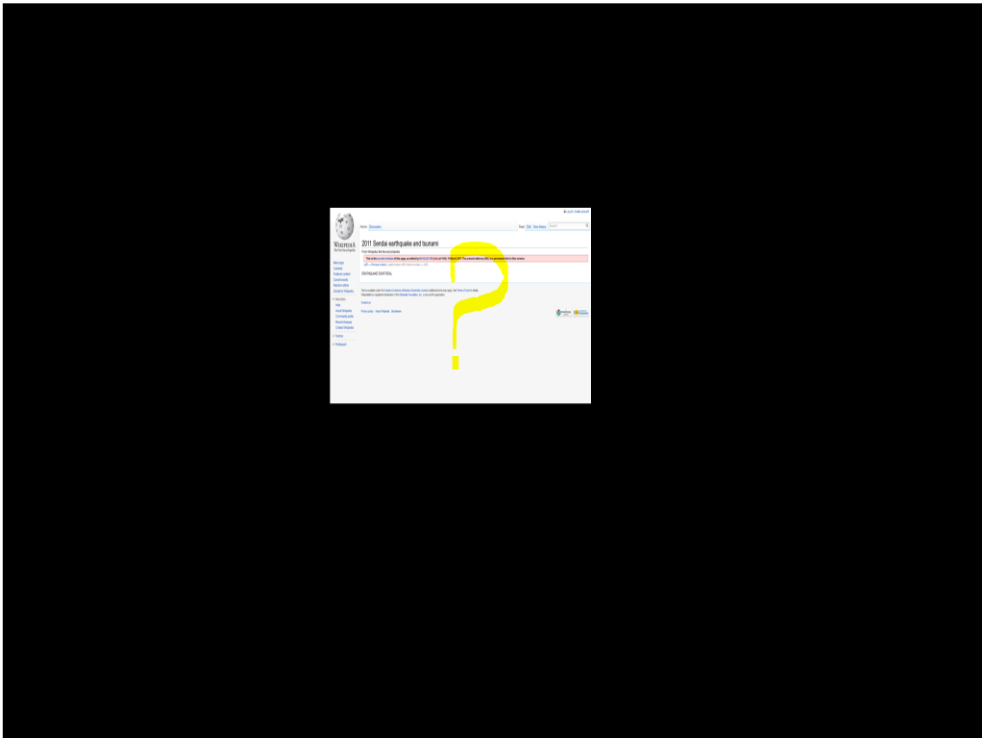
The external links are a list of websites that are related to the article. They are listed at the bottom of the article. They include news websites, government websites, and educational websites. They are listed in alphabetical order.







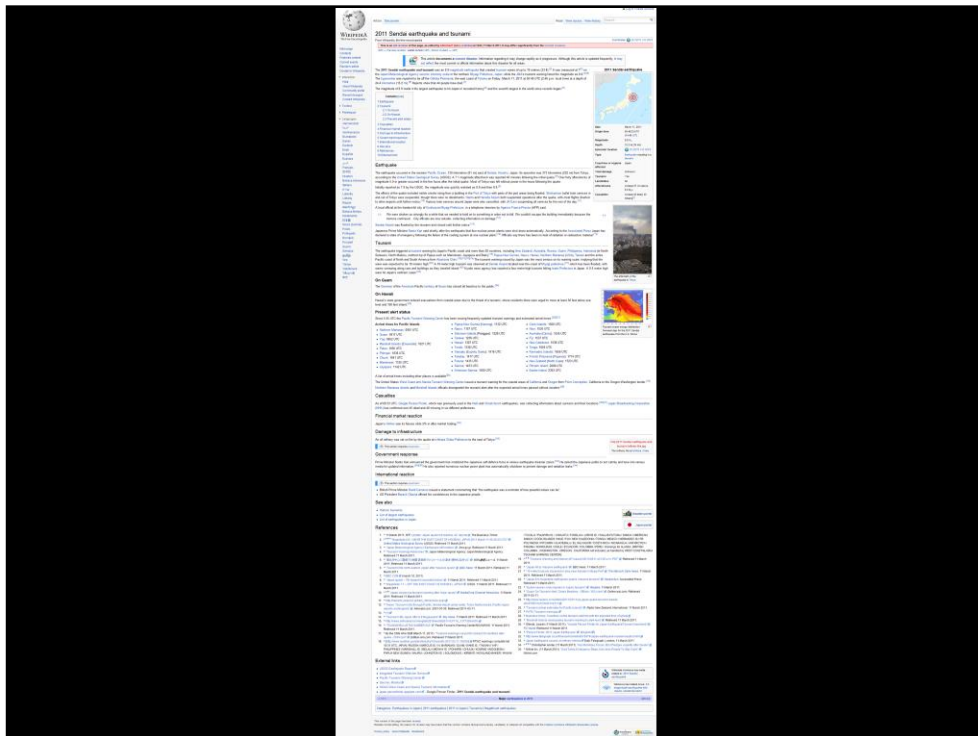
More information and references



VANDALISM!!

The image shows a screenshot of a Wikipedia article page. At the top right, there is a link for "Log in / create account". Below this, the article title "2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami" is displayed. A red banner below the title states: "This is the current revision of this page, as edited by 86.142.227.106 (talk) at 11:55, 11 March 2011. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this version." Below the banner, the text "ERATHQUAKE DONT REAL" is written in yellow and is circled in red. The left sidebar contains various navigation links such as "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Random article", "Donate to Wikipedia", "Interaction", "Help", "About Wikipedia", "Community portal", "Recent changes", "Contact Wikipedia", "Toolbox", and "Print/export". The bottom right corner features logos for "WIKIMEDIA" and "Powered by MediaWiki".


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Restored

2011 Severe earthquakes and tsunamis

The 2011 earthquake in Japan: A magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck off the coast of Japan on March 11, 2011, at 14:46 UTC. The earthquake was the most powerful ever recorded in Japan and the largest earthquake in the world since 1960. It caused a tsunami that killed more than 15,000 people and displaced more than 2 million. The earthquake also caused a nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.



Earthquake

The earthquake occurred on the Japan Trench, a subduction zone where the Pacific Plate is being pushed under the North American Plate. The earthquake was a megathrust event, with the fault slipping by up to 50 meters. The earthquake was followed by a series of aftershocks, including a magnitude 7.3 earthquake on March 12, 2011.

Tsunami

The earthquake caused a tsunami that reached a maximum height of 38.8 meters. The tsunami killed more than 15,000 people and displaced more than 2 million. The tsunami also caused a nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

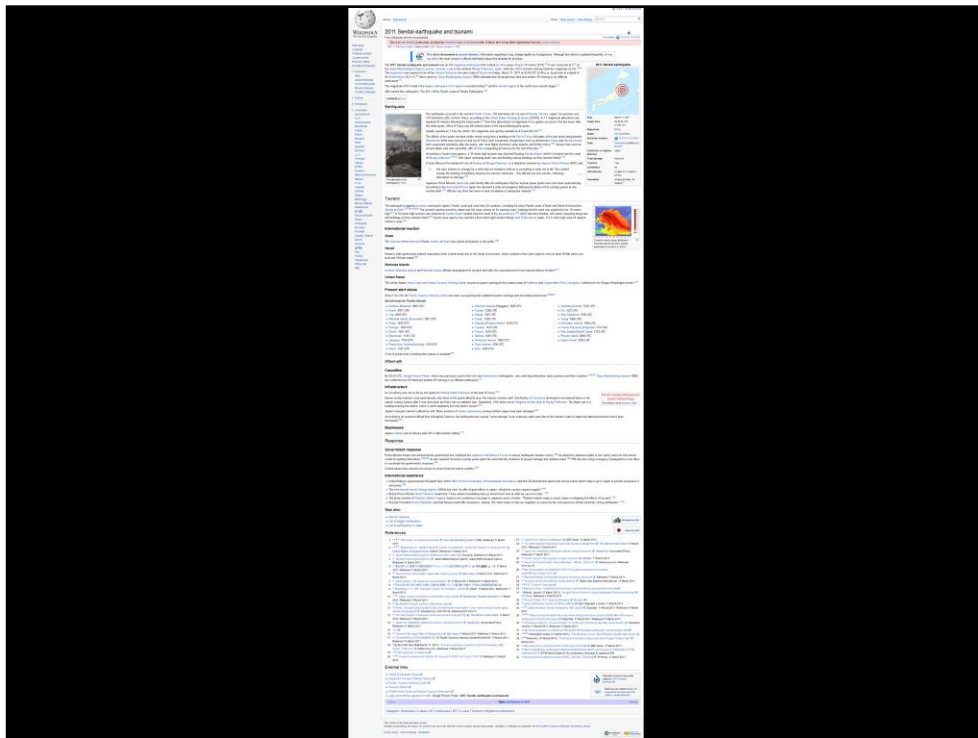
Nuclear disaster

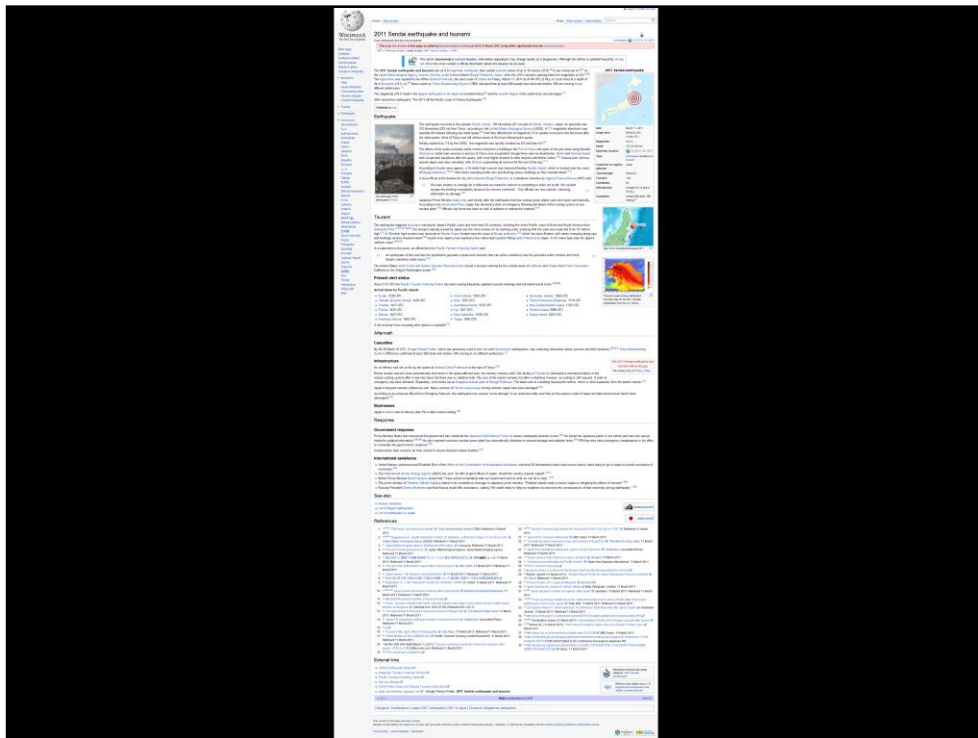
The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant is a boiling water reactor (BWR) plant. The earthquake caused a loss of power to the plant's emergency core cooling system, which led to a meltdown of the reactor core. The meltdown released radioactive material into the atmosphere, which was carried to the United States and other countries.

References

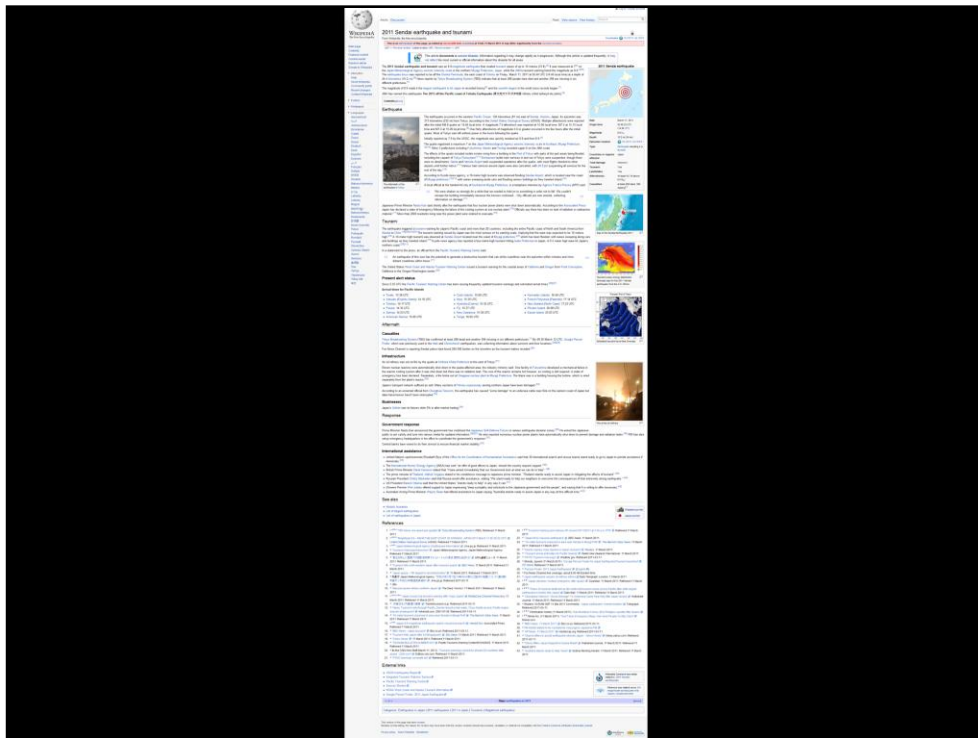
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- U.S. Geological Survey. (2011). The 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. <https://www.usgs.gov/programs/earthquake-hazards/2011-great-east-japan-earthquake-and-tsunami>
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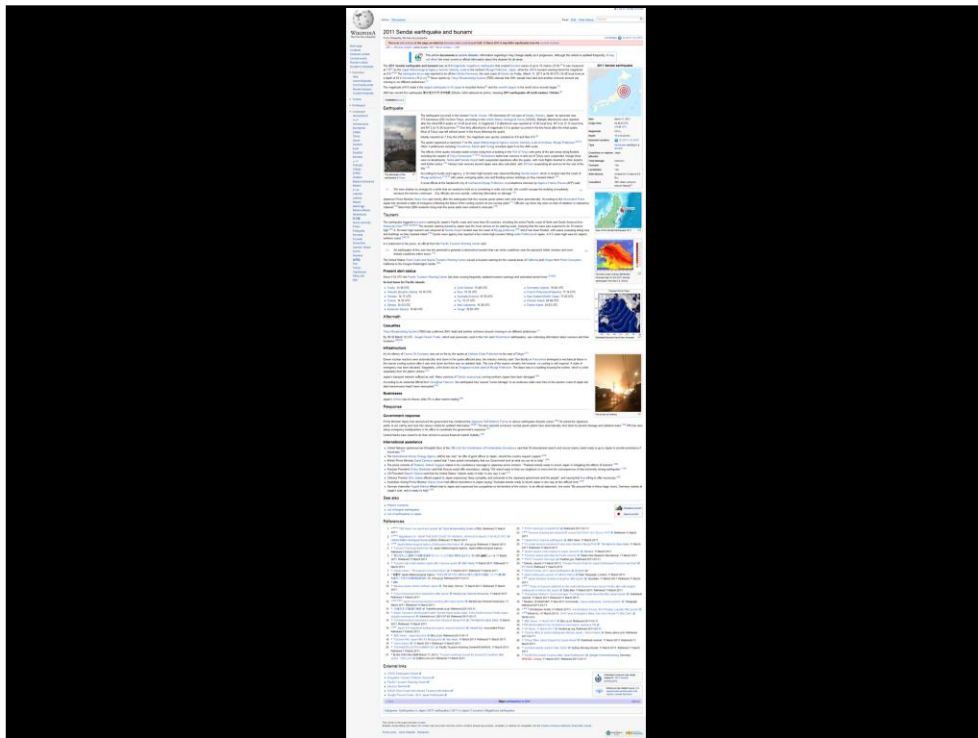
Microsoft Word document titled "2011 Sonda earthquake and tsunami". The document contains text in Indonesian, including sections for "Etiologi", "Tsunami", "Dampak", "Pencegahan", "Gangguan kesehatan", "Bantuan kesehatan", "Risiko", "Referensi", and "Daftar Pustaka". It includes a map of Japan and a tsunami wave diagram. The text discusses the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, its causes, the resulting tsunami, and the impact on Japan and Indonesia. It also provides information on prevention, health issues, and assistance for affected areas.

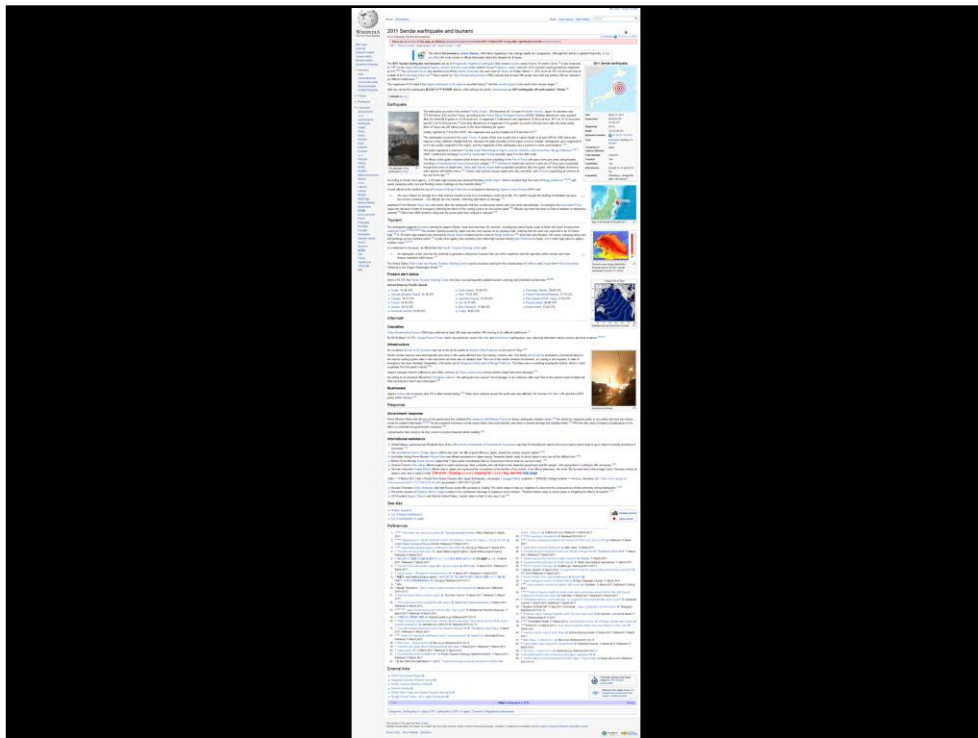


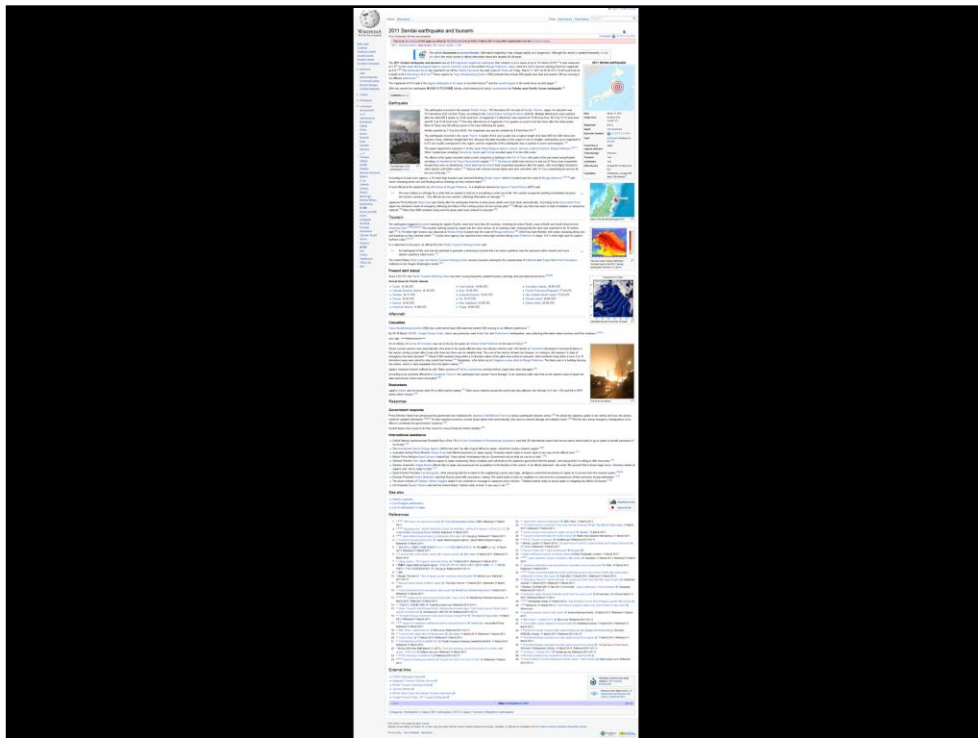


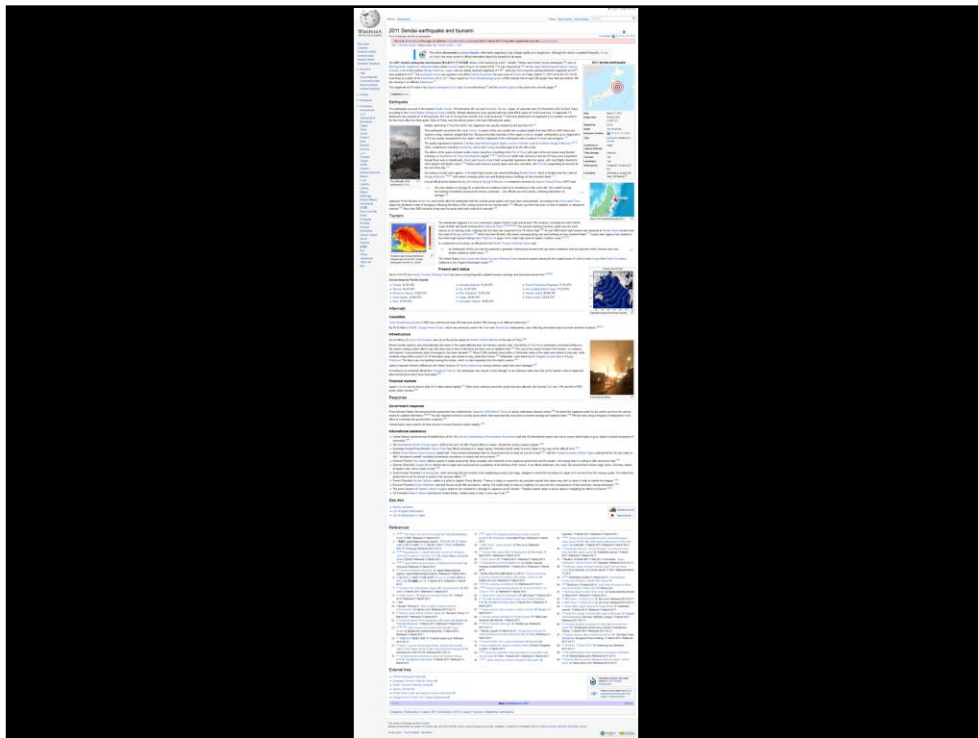
Bringing all the old pics back

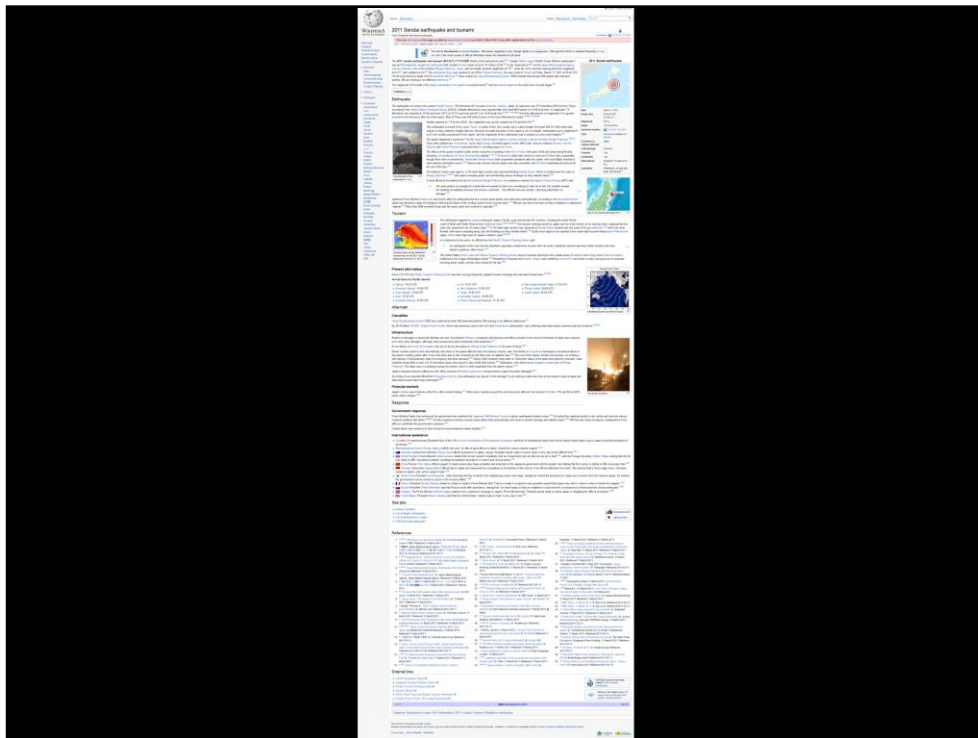


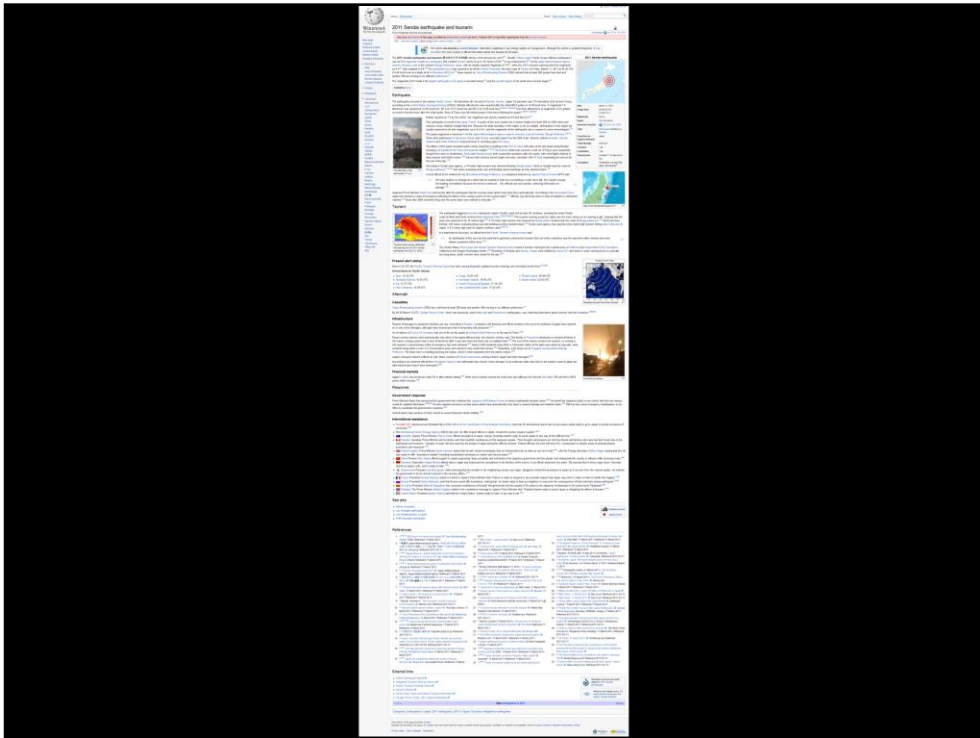


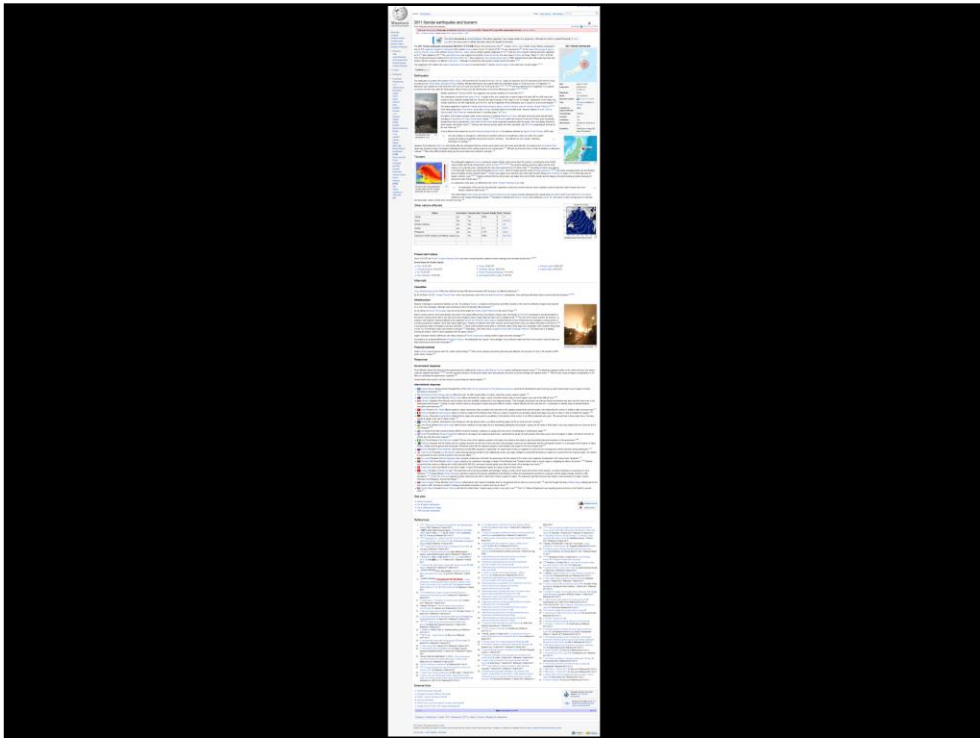


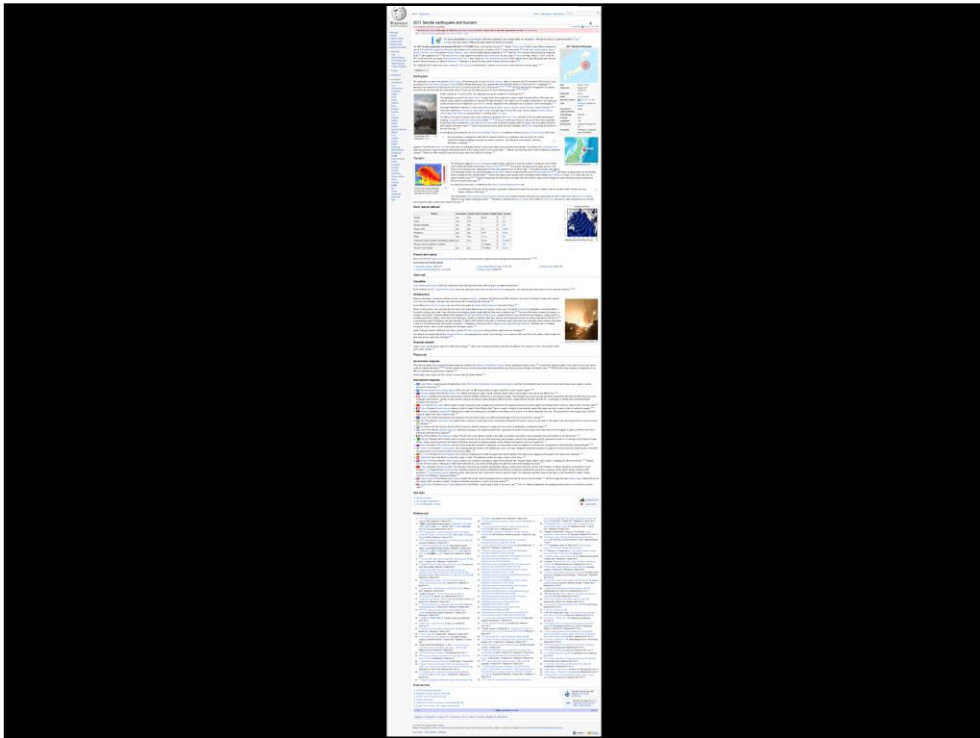


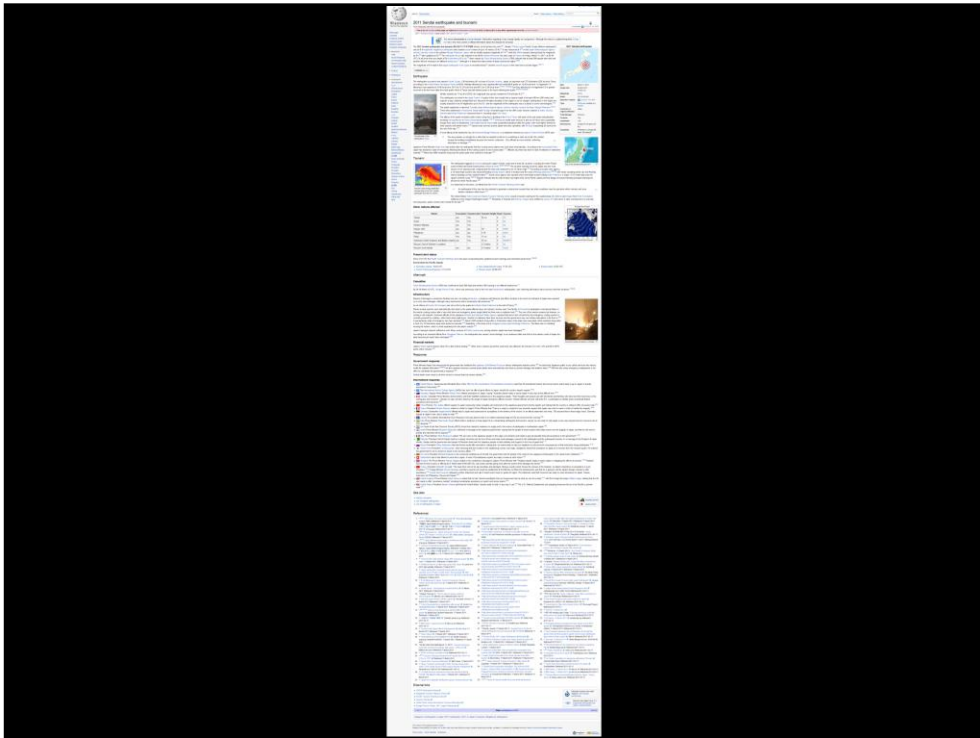












Major lengthening of article and many references

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami

This article documents a current disaster. Information regarding it may change rapidly as it progresses. Although this article is updated frequently, it may not reflect the most current or official information about this disaster for all areas.

The **2011 Sendai earthquake and tsunami** (東北地方太平洋沖地震 *Tōhoku Chihō Taiheiyō-oki Jishū*^[27], literally *Tōhoku region Pacific Ocean offshore earthquake*) was an 8.9-magnitude megathrust earthquake that created tsunami waves of up to 10 metres (33 ft)^[18] It was measured at 7th on the Japan Meteorological Agency seismic intensity scale in the northern Miyagi Prefecture, Japan, with an initially-reported magnitude of 7.9^[19] while the JMA's tsunami warning listed the magnitude as 8.4^[20] later updated to 8.8^[21] The earthquake focus was reported to be off the Ooshika Peninsula, the east coast of Tohoku on 11 March 2011, at 05:46 UTC (14:46 local time) at a depth of 24.4 kilometres (15.2 mi)^[22] News reports by Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) indicate that at least 300 people have died and another 500 are missing in six different prefectures,^[11] although it is feared the total number of dead could be higher.^[10]

The magnitude of 8.9 made it the largest earthquake to hit Japan in recorded history^[28] and the seventh largest in the world since records began.^{[19][31]}

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 - Present alert status
- Internatuh
 - Casualties
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Earthquake

The main earthquake was preceded by a number of large foreshocks, beginning with an M2.2 event on 9 March approximately 40 kilometres (25 mi) from the 11 March quake, and followed by another three on the same day in excess of M5 in intensity.^[12]

The earthquake occurred in the western Pacific Ocean, 130 kilometres (81 mi) east of Sendai, Honshū, Japan. Its epicenter was 373 kilometres (232 mi) from Tokyo, according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Multiple aftershocks were reported after the initial M8.9 quake on 14:46 local time. A magnitude 7.9 aftershock was reported at 15:06 local time, M7.4 at 15:15 local time and M7.2 at 15:26 local time.^{[13][14][15][16]} Over forty aftershocks of magnitude 5.0 or greater occurred in the few hours after the initial quake. Most of Tokyo was left without power in the hours following the quake.^[17]

Initially reported as 7.9 by the USGS, the magnitude was quickly restated as 8.8 and then 8.9.^[18]

This earthquake occurred in the Japan Trench. A quake of this size usually has a rupture length of at least 480 kilometres (300 mi) and requires a long, relatively straight fault line. Because the plate boundary and subduction zone in this region is not so straight, earthquakes in this region are usually expected to be with magnitudes up to 8.5, and the magnitude of this earthquake was a surprise to some seismologists.^[12]

The quake registered a maximum 7 on the Japan Meteorological Agency seismic intensity scale in Kurihara, Miyagi Prefecture.^[23] Three other prefectures—Fukushima, Ibaraki and Tochigi—recorded upper 6 on the JMA scale. Seismic stations in Iwate, Gumma, Saitama and Chiba Prefecture measured lower 6, recording upper 5 in Tokyo.

The effects of the quake included visible smoke rising from a building in the Port of Tokyo with parts of the port area being flooded, including soil liquefaction in Tokyo Disneyland's carpark.^{[14][24]} Shinkansen bullet train services in and out of Tokyo were suspended, though there were no derailments. Narita and Haneda Airport both suspended operations after the quake, with most flights diverted to other airports until further notice.^[25] Various train services around Japan were also cancelled, with JR East suspending all services for the rest of the day.^[16]

A local official at the hardest-hit city of Kurihara in Miyagi Prefecture, in a telephone interview by Agence France-Presse (AFP) said:

“We were shaken so strongly for a while that we needed to hold on to something in order not to fall. We couldn't escape the building immediately because the tremors continued... City officials are now outside, collecting information on damage.”^[16]

Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan said shortly after the earthquake that four nuclear power plants were shut down automatically. According to the Associated Press, Japan has declared a state of emergency following the failure of the cooling system at one nuclear plant.^[27] Officials say there has been no leak of radiation or radioactive material.^[26] More than 2,800 residents living near the power plant were ordered to evacuate.^[26]

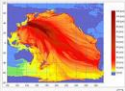
2011 Sendai earthquake

Date: March 11, 2011
Origin time: 05:46:23 UTC (14:46 JST)
Magnitude: 8.9 Mw
Depth: 19.2 km (12.4 mi)
Epicenter location: 38.3227°N 142.369°E
Type: Earthquake resulting in a tsunami
Countries or regions affected: Japan
Total damage: Unknown
Tsunami: Yes
Landslides: Yes
Aftershocks: At least 70 (16 above 6.5 Mw)
Casualties: (Preliminary) at least 300 dead, 500 missing^[11]

Map of the Sendai Earthquake 2011

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

Tsunami



The earthquake triggered a tsunami warning for Japan's Pacific coast and at least 20 countries, including the entire Pacific coast of North and South America from Alaska to Chile.^{[1][2][3]} The tsunami warning issued by Japan was the most serious on its warning scale, implying that the wave was expected to be 10 meters (33 ft) high.^[2] According to Kyodo news agency, a 10-meter (33 ft) high tsunami was observed flooding Sendai Airport, which is located near the coast of Miyagi prefecture,^{[2][4]} with waves sweeping aside cars and flooding various buildings as they traveled inland.^{[2][5]} Kyodo news agency has reported a four-meter-(13 ft) high tsunami hitting Iwate Prefecture in Japan. A 6.5-meter (21 in)-high wave hit Japan's northern coast.^{[2][15]} Reports indicate that the wall of water was higher than some Pacific islands and the danger of tsunami flooding prompted warnings for almost the entire Pacific basin.^[2]

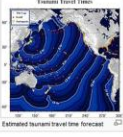
In a statement to the press, an official from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center said:

“An earthquake of this size has the potential to generate a destructive tsunami that can strike coastlines near the epicenters within minutes and more distant coastlines within hours.”^[1]

The United States West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center issued a tsunami warning for the coastal areas of California and Oregon from Point Conception, California to the Oregon-Washington border.^[1] Residents in Seaside and Astoria, Oregon were notified by siren 311 and sirens in early morning hours to evacuate low-lying areas; public schools were closed for the day.^[1]

Other nations affected

Nation	Evacuation	Tsunami alert	Tsunami height	Dead	Sources
Taiwan	Yes	Yes	10 cm (3.9 in)	0	[1][16]
Guam, U.S.A.	Yes	Yes	-	0	[1][2]
Northern Mariana	Yes	Yes	-	0	[1][2]
Hawaii, U.S.A.	Yes	Yes	2.1 m (6.9 ft)	0	[1][14]
Philippines	Yes	Yes	1 m (3.3 ft)	0	[1][12]
Palau	Yes	Yes	11 cm (4.3 in)	0	[1][1]
Indonesia's North Sulawesi and Maluku islands	Yes	Yes	10 cm (3.9 in)	0	[1][17][13]
Russia's Sea of Okhotsk's coastline	-	-	3.3 m (11 ft)	0	[1][1]
Russia's Kuril Islands	Yes	Yes	3.3 m (11 ft)	0	[1][18]



Present alert status

Since 5:55 UTC the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center has been issuing frequently updated tsunami warnings and estimated arrival times.^{[1][2][11]}

Arrival times for Pacific Islands

- Kermadec Islands: 16:56 UTC
- French Polynesia (Papety): 17:14 UTC
- New Zealand (North Cape): 17:23 UTC
- Pitcairn Island: 20:08 UTC
- Easter Island: 23:03 UTC

Aftermath

Casualties

Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) has confirmed at least 300 dead and another 530 missing in six different prefectures.^[1]

By 09:30 March 12 UTC, Google Person Finder, which was previously used in the Haiti, Chile, and Christchurch earthquakes, was collecting information about survivors and their locations.^{[1][2][11]} It has been confirmed that a passenger train containing an unknown amount of passengers has disappeared on a coastal area during the tsunami.^{[1][1]}

Infrastructure


Reports of damages to production facilities are rare. According to Reuters, companies with factories and offices located in the worst hit northeast of Japan have reported no or only minor damages, although many businesses had to temporarily halt production.^[1]

An oil refinery of Cosmo Oil Company was set on fire by the quake at Ichihara Chiba Prefecture to the east of Tokyo.^{[1][1]}

Eleven nuclear reactors were automatically shut down in the quake-affected area; the industry ministry said. One facility in Fukushima developed a mechanical failure in the reactor cooling system after it was shut down and emergency power supply failed but there was no radiation leak.^{[1][1]} The core of the reactor remains hot however, so cooling is still required. Unnamed officials at the Japanese Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency reported that due to lack of electricity the emergency cooling system is currently powered by a battery, which lasts about eight hours. Another six batteries have been secured, and the government may use military helicopters to fly them in.^{[1][1]} A precautionary state of emergency has been declared.^{[1][1]} About 2,000 residents living within a 3-kilometer (1.9 mi) radius of the plant were evacuated, while residents living within a zone 3 to 10 kilometers (1.9 to 6.2 mi) away were asked to evacuate.^{[1][1]} Separately, a fire broke out at Onagawa nuclear plant in Miyagi Prefecture. The fire was in a building housing the turbine, which is sited separately from the plant's reactor.^{[1][1]}

Japan's transport network suffered as well. Many sections of Tohoku expressway serving northern Japan have been damaged.^{[1][1]}

According to an unnamed official from Chunghwa Telecom, the earthquake has caused "some damage" to an undersea cable near Kda on the eastern coast of Japan but data transmission hasn't been interrupted.^{[1][1]}



Financial markets

Japan's Nikkei saw its futures slide five percent in after-market trading.^{[1][1]} Other stock markets around the world were also affected^{[1][1]}; the German DAX lost 1.2 percent and fell to 6,978 points within minutes.^{[1][1]} Bombay Stock Exchange or Sensex (India) also plunged by 9.84%.^{[1][1]}

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

Financial markets

Japan's Nikkei saw its futures slide five percent in after-market trading.^[35] Other stock markets around the world were also affected^[36]; the German DAX lost 1.2 percent and fell to 6,578 points within minutes.^[35] Bombay Stock Exchange or Sensex (India) has also plunged by 0.84%^[35]

Response

Government response

Prime Minister Noto announced the government has mobilized the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in various earthquake disaster zones.^[36] He asked the Japanese public to act calmly and tune into various media for updated information.^[36] He also reported numerous nuclear power plants have automatically shut down to prevent damage and radiation leaks.^[36] PM Kan also setup emergency headquarters in his office to coordinate the government's response.^[37]

Central banks have vowed to do their utmost to ensure financial market stability.^[37]

International response

- United Nations Spokeswoman Elisabeth Byrnes of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance said that 30 international search and rescue teams stand ready to go to Japan to provide assistance if necessary.^[38]
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has sent "an offer of good offices to Japan, should the country request support."^[38]
- Australia Deputy Prime Minister Wayne Swan offered assistance to Japan, saying "Australia stands ready to assist Japan in any way at this difficult time."^[38]
- Canada Prime Minister Stephen Harper and his family sent their heartfelt condolences to the Japanese people. "Our thoughts and prayers are with the friends and families who have lost their loved ones in the earthquake and tsunamis." Canada, he said, will also stand by the people of Japan during this difficult moment. Federal officials will work with their B.C. counterparts to identify areas of potential federal assistance and resources.^[39]
- China Premier Wen Jiabao offered support to Japan expressing "deep sympathy and solidarity to the Japanese government and the people" and stating that the country is willing to offer necessary help.^[39]
- France President Nicolas Sarkozy stated in a letter to Japan's Prime Minister that "France is ready to respond to any possible request that Japan may wish to make in order to handle this tragedy."^[41]
- Germany Chancellor Angela Merkel offered help to Japan and expressed her sympathies to the families of the victims. In an official statement she wrote, "Be assured that in these tragic hours, Germany stands at Japan's side, and is ready to help."^[42]
- Iceland The Icelandic International Crisis Response Unit was placed under a so-called monitoring stage at 9:05 am local time this morning.^[43]
- India Prime Minister Manmohan Singh offered India's readiness to help Japan hit by a devastating earthquake and tsunami, saying "we are ready to help Japan in any way required and our resources are at your disposal."^[44]
- Iran Head of Iran Red Crescent Society (RCS) voiced the institute's readiness to supply aid to the victims of earthquake in northeastern Japan.^[45]
- Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu delivered a message to the Japanese government, saying that the people of Israel express their deep sorrow over the tragedy in Japan, and that he will work to provide any help that will be required.^[46]
- Italy Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi stated "We are close to the Japanese people in this tragic circumstance and ready to give all possible help and assistance to the government."^[47]
- Pakistan President Asif Ali Zardari said he is deeply shocked over the loss of lives and wide scale damages caused by the earthquake and the subsequent tsunami. In a message to the Emperor of Japan Akihito, Zardari said the government and people of Pakistan stand with the Japanese people in total solidarity and support in this time of great trial.^[48]
- Peru President Alan Garcia expressed his condolences and offered to provide any assistance that Japan would require.^[49]
- Russia President Dmitry Medvedev said that Russia would offer assistance, stating that "we stand ready to help our neighbors to overcome the consequences of that extremely strong earthquake."^[49]
- South Korea President Lee Myung-bak, while stressing that the incident in the neighboring country was tragic, pledged to extend full assistance to Japan as it recovers from the massive quake. He ordered the government to do its utmost to assist in the recovery efforts.^[51]
- Sri Lanka President Mahinda Rajapaksa has conveyed condolences of himself, the government and the people of Sri Lanka to the Japanese Ambassador in Sri Lanka Kuno Takahashi.^[52]
- Switzerland said it had offered to send aid to Japan. A team of humanitarian experts are ready to leave at short notice.^[53]
- Taiwan President Ma Ying-jeou has offered to send a search and rescue team to Japan.^[54] and Premier Wu Den-yih has extended his "sympathy and concerns."^[55] Foreign Affairs Minister Timothy Yang has stated that Taiwan will donate US\$200,000 to help with disaster relief.^[56] Charitable groups have already donated over US\$100,000 to Japan and are launching efforts to raise more in addition to providing relief aid.^[57]
- Thailand Prime Minister Abhaith Vejajiva stated in his condolence message to Japan's Prime Minister that "Thailand stands ready to assist Japan in mitigating the effects of tsunami."^[57] Thailand became the first country in offering aid of 5 million baht (\$160,000 US), and would consider going more after the extent of the damage was known.^[58]
- Turkey President Abdullah Gül said, "We hope there will not be big casualties and damages. Being a country which knows the narrowness of the disaster, we attach importance to assistance in such situations."^[59] Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu said that a special unit would be established at the Ministry to follow the developments and that he is going to call the Japan's foreign minister to offer assistance.^[60] Turkish Red Crescent released a written statement and said it would send a team to quake hit region. The statement said Red Crescent was ready to send assistance to Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Russia and Hawaii.^[61]
- United Kingdom Prime Minister David Cameron stated that he had "asked immediately that our Government look at what we can do to help"^[62] with the Foreign Secretary William Hague stating that the UK was ready to offer "assistance needed" including humanitarian assistance or search and rescue teams.^[63] Queen Elizabeth II conveyed a message to Emperor Akihito, stating, "Our prayers and thoughts are with everyone who has been affected by the dreadful disaster."^[64]
- United States President Barack Obama said that the United States "stands ready to help" in any way it can.^[65] The U.S. Defense Department was preparing American forces in the Pacific to provide relief.^[66]

See also

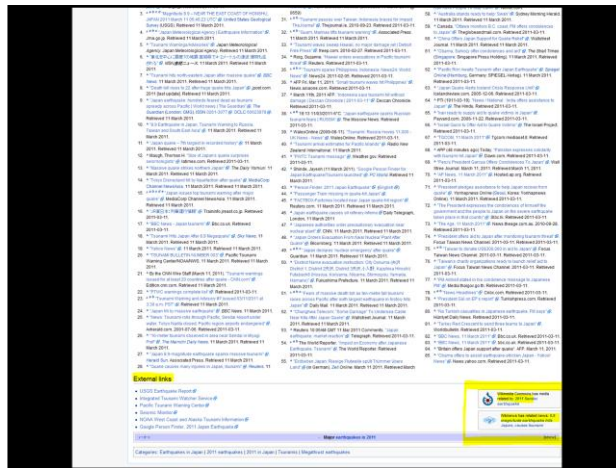
- Historic tsunamis
- List of largest earthquakes
- List of earthquakes in Japan

References

1. [↑] ^{***} "BBC News: live report and update". Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS). Retrieved 11 March 2011.
2. [↑] 気象庁 Japan Meteorological Agency "平成23年3月11日 地震".
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3. [↑] "High tsunami hits hundreds in Japan". *NEWS RELEASE*. Pacific. 2011-03-11. Retrieved 2011-03-11.
11 2011.
4. [↑] ^{***} Christopher Anshy (11 March 2011). "San Francisco Forces EU Prepares Country After Disaster".

Disasters portal
Japan portal

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.



(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/>



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.

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St. Petersburg Times
PolitiFact.com
2009 Pulitzer Prize winner

The latest statements we've reviewed for PolitiFact National

 Barack Obama	On whether the federal debt limit should be raised	 Now it's must pass, then it was leadership failure
 Barack Obama	Says stories about his birth certificate drowned out media coverage of the Republican and White House budget plans the week of April 11.	 Wrong for the week Obama indicated; right for the following week
 John Boehner	President Barack Obama "took exactly none of his own deficit reduction commission's ideas. Not one."	 Lots of proposals in common, though not always identical
 Donald Trump	After the U.S.-led military alliance ejected Saddam Hussein's forces from Kuwait in 1991, the Kuwaitis "never paid us."	 Kuwait paid \$16 billion in war costs, U.S. paid \$7 billion

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.

News Literacy In The Information Age



ICE CREAM

Here's one way to remember your role as a news consumer and citizen in the Information Age...The Web is an ice cream palace...

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Vanilla

The New York Times

Wednesday, April 13, 2011 Last Update: 2:46 PM ET

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"We cannot afford \$1 trillion worth of tax cuts for every millionaire and billionaire in our society. And I refuse to renew them again."
 — President Obama

Obama Urges Cuts and Taxes on the Rich

Sets Goal to Trim Deficit by \$4 Trillion Over 12 Years
 By MICHAEL D. SHEAR
 5 minutes ago

President Obama on Wednesday countered Republican budget plans with what he said was a more balanced approach that relies in part on tax increases for the wealthy as well as on spending cuts.

- Text of the Speech
- White House Fact Sheet
- Leonhardt: A Deficit Cure

Post a Comment | Read (72)



Stephan Crowley/The New York Times

OPINION »
 MARK BITTMAN
How to Save a Trillion Dollars
 As Congress tries to get the budget under control, it's worth noting the fiscal toll of treating "lifestyle diseases."

- Friedman: Pray. Hope. Prepare. | Comments (90)
- Dowd: Give Doctors Orders
- Editorial: Budget Battles
- Op-Ed: Calling Card
- Bloggingheads: Is Obama Too Reasonable?

MARKETS » At 3:15 PM ET

S&P 500	Dow	Nasdaq
1,316.06	12,277.77	2,762.06
+1.90	+14.19	+17.27
+0.14%	+0.12%	+0.63%

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 Stock ETFs Funds Go

1 2 3 4 5

The Ol' standby

You've got your Good Ol' Vanilla. Like the NY times.

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Chocolate

TMZ

Charlie Sheen -- Persona Non Grata at 'Men'

4/13/2011 10:00 AM PDT by TMZ Staff

There are reports out today that **Charlie Sheen** might come back to "Two and a Half Men." TMZ sources directly connected to the production of the show insist ... Charlie will NEVER be invited back.

EXCLUSIVE



Basic, but slightly more indulgent

If you are feeling a little more self-indulgent, you can choose some sinfully delicious Chocolate.

Like TMZ, it mostly follows the rules, mostly has redeeming qualities.



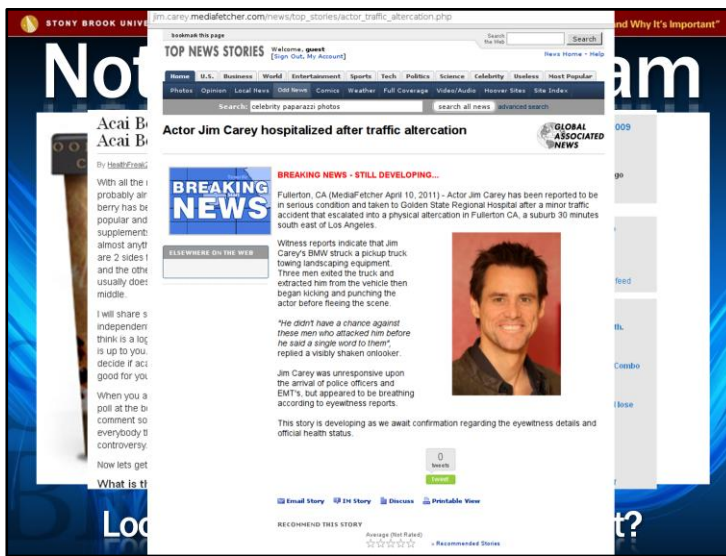
Or, you can blow your diet and choose Rocky Road: Facebook updates, mass mail.

It's a mélange of truth, fiction, humor, etc. Chocolate ice cream is the base, but this is a trashy mix. Oh, yeah, and it's got plenty of nuts in it. And fluffy marshmallows.

It's a 'rocky road' to be on. No verification, might not be true. But we all consume it.

Often blindly, from a "trusted" friend.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2009/01/06/steve-jobs-dead-how-the-m_n_155639.html



Remember our conversation in lecture 6 about Counterfeit Opinion Journalism?

Some people don't really want ice cream at all. They'll settle for a counterfeit like this Soymilk stuff.

Without a care, they dig into Acai berry spam, hoaxes, and other stuff like that.

Might be delicious to some, but it's absolutely not ice cream.

(Last image is generated with a fake news generator.)

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The toppings

The screenshot shows a social media interface. At the top, there is a header with 'STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY', 'School of Journalism • News Literacy', and '"News Literacy and Why It's Important"'. Below this is a large white title 'The toppings' on a dark blue background. The main content is a social media post. The post is titled 'Open Question' and asks 'Which would you rather? Open your windows or use the A.C.?'. The author is 'Tess Thomas'. The post text says: 'I'm really sensitive to the smell of A.C. and I can't stand being in a car with it on for a long drive. Which do you prefer (in your home or in your car or wherever..)? Thanks everyone! 55 seconds ago - 4 days left to answer. Report Abuse'. Below the post is an 'Action Bar' with buttons for 'Interesting!', 'Email', and 'Save'. A comment from 'SteevT' is visible below the post, saying: 'Well since you can't do anything on a computer without an operating system. I open Windows first. 1 second ago - Edit - Delete'. The comment has 0 likes and 0 replies. On the left side of the screenshot, there is a sidebar with a profile picture and the text 'The p uncor by De'. At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a white text overlay: 'Sometimes, there's a lot of nuts on top'.

Headl

The p uncor by De

Open Question Show me another >

Which would you rather? Open your windows or use the A.C.?

Tess Thomas

I'm really sensitive to the smell of A.C. and I can't stand being in a car with it on for a long drive.

Which do you prefer (in your home or in your car or wherever..)?

Thanks everyone!

55 seconds ago - 4 days left to answer. Report Abuse

Action Bar: Interesting! Email Save

Well since you can't do anything on a computer without an operating system. I open Windows first.

SteevT

1 second ago - Edit - Delete

0 0

Sometimes, there's a lot of nuts on top

Did we mention nuts? Lots of nuts. The comments boards, particularly the anonymous ones, are the toppings.

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It's really a Sundae



You make all the choices

Our point is that the web is like an information ice cream palace. Lots of stuff all together.
It's up to you to choose.

<http://www.idfa.org/news-views/media-kits/ice-cream/>

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