

	Article 1	Article 2
Title	Handling of Quake Impact Has Run Well	Indonesia Accused of Mishandling Tsunami Warnings
Date	10-3-18	10-2-18
Sources (which newspaper, website, magazine)	Antara News (Indonesia) from Prolier	CNN Interactive (through Prolier)
Summary of article in your own words (Who, What, Where, When, Why)	The president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, says that recovery from the earthquake and tsunami is going well. Evacuations and treatment of the wounded continue, and electricity, fuel, and supplies from stores are getting back to normal he hopes.	Some people, especially in Indonesia, have criticized the government's tsunami warnings, saying that they cancelled them too early. Many other experts, however, note that while there is a lack of funding and upkeep, Indonesia's system worked as well as could be expected. It's geography, and the nature of prediction science, make it hard to issue perfect warnings.
How does this news event connect to one (or both) of the NHD themes of Triumph and Tragedy?	This event connects to <u>tragedy</u> because a natural disaster like this earthquake cost many lives and destroyed countless homes and buildings.	
What unique perspective or insight did this article offer? What is the tone or mood of the article?	This article has a very positive tone overall. It focuses largely on the Indonesian president's assessment of the aftermath, so it feels "close to the source" and personal.	This article takes a balanced approach to reporting the criticism of how the government handled the response/warnings. We get arguments from <u>both</u> sides, so it seems unbiased. It quotes several experts by name and title, which lends credibility to their comments.
How do the articles differ? What do you think is the reason for or purpose of this? What effect do these differences have on the reader?	This article seems to downplay the destruction, and doesn't even mention the number of deaths. The president seems to want to reassure people that things are okay and returning to normal. From this article alone, though, a reader would not have a good idea for just how destructive the earthquake and tsunami were.	The first article seemed overly optimistic, while this one covers both the deaths/failures in handling as well as why earthquakes in Indonesia are so <u>hard</u> to handle.
Does this source seem more or less biased than the other? (Is there information missing, opinions presented as facts, or loaded language?)		
What is your analysis or interpretation of the differences you see? What conclusions can you draw about these differences?		

Name:

Period:

**Current Events:
Triumph and Tragedy**

To be well-informed citizens of the world, it is important for us to be aware of the important events happening all around us, in places near and far. Your job is to be on the lookout for events and stories in the news that have a connection to this year's theme for National History Day: Triumph and Tragedy. Your current event can connect to just triumph, just tragedy, or both. You will need to find two articles that deal with the same topic/event, then summarize and compare the two perspectives. Copies of each article should also be provided (printed, emailed, or shared).

***Articles must be current, within about the last month.*

Where can you find news articles?

- Grolier—You can access newspapers from all over the world here.
- A newspaper—Check with family, neighbors, Westerville Public Library, Genoa's media center.
- Internet— Many newspapers (like the *Columbus Dispatch* or *USA Today*) can be found online.

Grading Rubric

	Exceeds the Standard ("A"-Quality Work)	Meets the Standard ("B"/"C"-Quality Work)	Needs Revision ("D"/"F"-Quality Work)	Self-Assessment
Sources +___ / 5	Sources are correctly documented on the chart and at least one of the sources is a newspaper from outside of the U.S.	Sources--two different ones--are correctly documented on the chart.	Sources are not correctly documented on the chart OR you did not use two different sources.	
Summary +___ / 5	Summaries explain, in your own words, the key ideas of the news event, without giving either too much or too little detail. Summaries are well-written and show evidence of organization and planning.	Summaries explain the key ideas of the news event, without giving either too much or too little detail. Summaries are written in your own words, as though you were telling a friend about what you'd read.	Summaries are confusing, poorly written, or not in your own words.	
Connection +___ / 5	Clearly explains a connection to BOTH themes for NHD (Triumph AND Tragedy).	There is a clearly explained connection between the article's content and one of the NHD themes (Triumph OR Tragedy).	There is not a clearly explained connection between the article's content and one of the NHD themes.	
Analysis of Perspectives +___ / 10	Analysis shows strong comparative reading skills and ability to recognize bias where it exists. Addresses multiple points of analysis and draws thoughtful conclusions.	Analysis of the articles shows strong comparative reading skills and ability to recognize bias where it exists. (Don't just "point out" differences; analyze them.)	Analysis shows little depth of thinking or interpretation--simply points out differences.	

TOTAL: _____ / 25

Article 1

Handling of quake impact has run well: Jokowi

Reporter: antara 2 hours ago



President Joko Widodo ensured that the basic needs of the people of Palu City after the earthquake and tsunami disaster began to be gradually fulfilled. (Palace Press Bureau)

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has assessed that the handling of the impact of the earthquake and tsunami disaster, especially in Palu City, was going well.

"I think everything, including evacuation, is going well, and heavy equipment has entered all areas," President Jokowi informed reporters while reviewing disaster management and handling at Petobo Village, South Palu Sub-district, Palu City, on Wednesday.

He noted that clearing and search activities were being conducted for victims at that location and elsewhere.

"The wounded are also being taken to the hospital in Makassar, so that better treatment would be offered," he remarked.

The head of state undertook a field visit again to review the real conditions after having given instructions on the handling of evacuation, electricity, fuel, logistics, and especially assistance to the injured four days ago.

With regard to electricity, President Jokowi remarked that 500 teams from PLN were working on the field to repair networks, poles, and cables.

"The incoming report of 40 percent of electricity has begun to run, although not from the substation but from generators," he revealed.

According to the head of state, the fuel supply has also returned to normal. He admitted that in a day or two, people would be shocked to face the situation. However, now what is required is already there.

"Logistics have begun to enter and are being distributed, and there are places that are not yet affordable but have begun to become affordable today. I have ordered them to be escorted there," he noted.

The president revealed that if the basic handling had been completed, the government would like to boost the economy of both the market and stores.

"I convey to the governor that they are invited and encouraged to open shops and the market again, so that economic activities can return back on track. We hope this process would be completed, and the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases would begin," he stated.

According to the president, on Tuesday (Oct 2), the disaster management team also brought psychologists to the disaster site for trauma healing.

"I think that we are offering the same treatment in Lombok or in other places, but it takes time," he added.

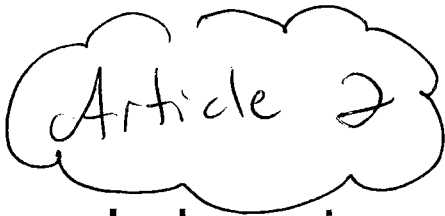
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<https://en.antaranews.com/news/119178/handling-of-quake-impact-has-run-well-jokowi>



Indonesia accused of mishandling tsunami warnings

By Bard Wilkinson, CNN

Updated 5:04 AM ET, Tue October 2, 2018

(CNN) The Indonesian government has defended itself against accusations it issued inadequate safety warnings as a powerful earthquake triggered a tsunami that killed at least 844 people.

The 7.5 magnitude earthquake hit Sulawesi island on Friday causing three-meter-high (10 foot) waves to surge over parts of its northwestern shore, with groups of people caught on the coastline, apparently unaware of the danger.

Experts underscored the difficulties of predicting tsunamis and raising safety alerts across Indonesia's vast archipelago of over 17,000 islands and 261 million people, but others pointed to a lack of government coordination and funding.

Online criticism from Indonesians centered on allegations that the country's meteorology and geophysics agency (BMKG) canceled the tsunami alert too early.

The alert was sounded shortly after 6 p.m. on Friday warning of potential waves of up to three meters. The warning was canceled at 6.36 p.m. However, the agency said the alert was lifted only after the tsunami hit.

In a statement, the head of the organization, Dwikorita Karnawati, called the allegations "not correct."

"Our work is based on computer system/artificial intelligence. The warning system was lifted with the approval of the 28 other countries along the Indian ocean," said Karnawati.

Phil Cummins, professor of natural hazards at Australian National University told CNN that while all the facts have yet to emerge, he doubted the warning sign issue was a major concern.

"During the time when a warning was potentially useful, it was apparently in effect, and that seems far more significant to me than having canceled it prematurely after the tsunami hit," he added.

Did the tidal buoys work?

Questions have focused on Indonesia's warning system, founded on a grid of 134 tide gauge stations and land seismographs, bolstered by education campaigns to train people in tsunami response.

Its warnings are transmitted by sirens and text messages.

"From the reports I've heard in the media, they (sirens) weren't operable because the power was knocked out by the earthquake," said Cummins. "If true, that's something that should really be looked into."

CNN has not been able to confirm these reports.

Experts also focused on the number of tidal gauge systems, which measure sea level at the coast, that are in use.

"134 tide gauge stations are not adequate to confirm tsunami generation for the country which perhaps has the most islands in the world," said Professor Costas Synolakis, director of the University of South California Tsunami Warning Center.

"To be effective, you need to have a tide gauge near every coastal community," he added.

Concerns over the government's readiness increased after Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, the spokesman for the country's national disaster agency (BNPB), admitted that none of the

additional 22 deep water buoys connected to seafloor sensors to help monitor for tsunamis off Indonesia's coast had worked for the last six years.

"We have around 60 buoys in Indonesia," Sutopo told a press conference in Jakarta on Monday. "Some of them are broken since 2012 because of vandalism. Local people steal them."

The buoys are intended to work in addition to the tide gauge stations as part of Indonesia's Tsunami Early Warning System, designed after the devastating 2004 Aceh tsunami.

"Disaster funding continues to decline every year. The threat of a disaster increases, the incidence of disasters increases, the BNPB budget goes down," said Sutopo, according to a report by CNN Indonesia.

Shape of bay amplified waves

International experts said that while Indonesia's warning system might be improved, its geographic position and the nature of the disaster made tsunamis almost impossible to defend against.

"First we need to realize that each tsunami is unique and therefore very difficult to predict particularly where there are not long periods between the earthquake and tsunami," said Charitha Pattiaratchi, professor of oceanography at the University of Western Australia.

He added that the epicenter of the earthquake was on land, so had a very low probability of generating a tsunami, suggesting that it may have been triggered not by the earthquake itself but by a submarine landslide.

Pattiaratchi said that Palu, the largest city to be hit by the tsunami, is located at head of a long narrow bay, measuring around 30-40 km in length. "As the tsunami traveled up this bay it would have become highly amplified."

Adam Switzer, a tsunami expert at the Earth Observatory of Singapore, said that Indonesia's primary warning system -- a database model that runs various scenarios based on the early parameters of the earthquake-- "appears to have worked."

The earthquake sequence was complicated, he added, with multiple aftershocks and a very high likelihood of one or multiple landslides either above or below the ocean surface.

"This is a clearly a very unusual event and the satellite imagery and eyewitness videos are showing a number of unusual characteristics that will take months to work out," said Switzer.

"No tsunami warning system I know of can handle multiple shocks or landslides as it is just too physically and computationally complicated for current technology," he concluded.

Also, in Indonesia's case, its buoys and gauges are mostly positioned in areas considered more likely targets for tsunamis, which Sulawesi was not, said Pattiaratchi.

"This is not a region where large tsunamigenic earthquakes are reported to have occurred in the past," he added.

"With limited funds everyone have to take decisions to make priorities. So if there was no reason -- based on historic events -- then decisions are made."

<https://www.cnn.com/2018/10/01/asia/indonesia-earthquake-tsunami-warning-intl/index.html>

