

FEATURES



TREMBLING EARTH, TREMBLING PEOPLE

California, our beloved home, happens to be the state where most earthquakes occur. Most earthquakes have a magnitude of six or less, but a survey conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey predicted a 99 percent probability of a 6.7+ earthquake occurring within the next 30 years. It is not an “if,” but a “when.”

Families need to create escape plans and a disaster kit. Each household member needs to know his or her responsibilities. Other precautions include repairing potential hazards around the house, bolting down furniture and knowing to drop, cover and hold on. Disaster kits should have a 3-day water supply—1 gallon per day per household member and per pet, a 3-day supply of nonperishable food, a flashlight, a radio, a first aid kit and other necessities such as toiletries.

It is advised to stay calm during earthquakes. In a house, drop, cover and hold on; do not rely on doorways as protection, because they are no stronger than any other structure of the house. If in bed, stay there, hold on, and cover your neck with your pillow. In public areas, find a clear spot and stay there until the shaking is over.

Beware of aftershocks and contact friends and family as soon as the danger calms.

California experiences the greatest number of earthquakes in the United States. Fires are the most common hazards after earthquakes, which can spiral out of control. But with first aid and emergency treatment, we can help others and ourselves in these calamities.

DECIMATION PREPARATION

HOW NOT TO BURN ALIVE

Fire, the most basic building block of society, can also burn society back down to ashes. According to the Red Cross, 93 percent of all U.S. disasters are fires, whether by natural or man-made causes. Every two and a half hours, a person is killed in home fire. How can people prepare for a home fire?

Most house fires are caused by carelessness. Many people in America underestimate the dangers of fires. Unsafe cooking, heaters and discarded cigarettes are the leading causes of home fires. This being said, having a working smoke alarm to be vigilant for you decreases the chance of a major fire by half!

During a large fire, residents should vacate the building immediately. The smoke from fire contains a dangerous chemical called carbon monoxide. It is just as likely to kill and more likely to cause permanent damage than the fire itself. Whether one lives in an apartment or a house always alert your neighbors. A fire escape plan should be made and practiced to get out of any room. Oxygen fuels fire. Smothering a flame will extinguish it. “Stop, drop and roll” is a tactic to smother the flames on oneself. Certain fluids like gasoline and oils are highly flammable. Any spills should be cleaned up with a disposable rag.

While it may seem safer just to never get near a match or electrical outlet for the rest of your life, all it takes is caution to not cause a fire in the first place. Carelessness is the real leading cause of house fires in the world. Be vigilant.

Further and more in-depth safety guidelines can be found on the website of the U.S. Fire Administration.

THE TEST OF SURVIVAL

SYLVIA WINSTON
Features Editor

Understanding the facts about disasters can help make sense of what is occurring.

Trivia

Every year, over _____ million people are affected by a natural disaster across the world.

- A) 13.2 C) 33.7
B) 25.8 D) 6.2

True or False?

- 42 percent of cell phone owners do not know their immediate family members’ phone numbers.
- More than 50 percent of Americans have not prepared copies of crucial documents.

Fun Fact! You start off CPR with 30 chest compressions followed by 2 rescue breaths. Chest compressions are pressed to the beat of Bee Gees’ “Stayin’ Alive.”

For the answers, go to themoornewspaper.com

Do not attempt any of these actions if you are not confident, properly prepared, or certified. All information is online from the American Red Cross site, U.S. government sites, and the American Red Cross phone app.

Pop quiz.

- 1) Should you apply ice onto your burned patch of skin?
- 2) How will you act if your friend accidentally cuts their hand on a knife?
- 3) Would you tell a choking person to swallow a few gulps of water?

If you answered “I guess,” “I would unfriend them,” or “I dunno,” please download the Red Cross First Aid app.

Students are no surgeons, but they do not need an M.D. attached after their names to be prepared individuals. Most cannot differentiate between myths and facts, but in emergencies, every action counts.

With serious burns, pressing ice onto it causes body heat loss and is essentially layering an ice

burn over the initial burn. Running cold water over it for twenty minutes is the better solution.

Bleeding wounds vary from paper cuts to knife gashes. To treat severe injuries, apply pressure onto the wound.

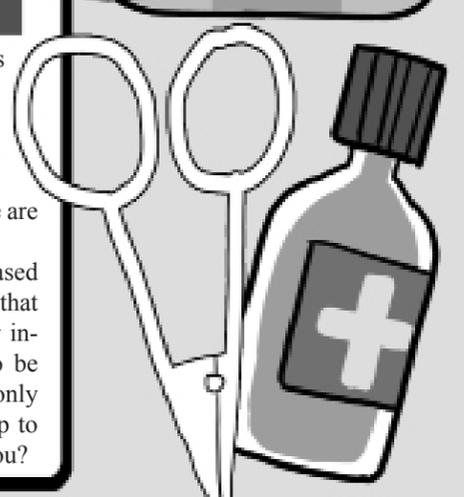
Choking takes the situation to a new level. Helping a choking person who cannot breathe requires hitting them firmly on the back five times between the shoulder blades, followed by five quick abdominal thrusts.

Of course, given any urgent

emergency, calling 911 is always the right choice. Emergencies are not limited to burning, bleeding and choking. It encompasses heart attacks, food poisoning, unconscious breathing, and those are but a few.

There are many volunteer-based organizations like Red Cross that offer plenty of opportunities for interested high school students to be first aid and CPR-certified. The only initiative in between is your step to take action. How prepared are you?

MOOR graphics by
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Preparedness Quiz: A plus or F minus?

JENNY LEE
Features Editor

The MOOR Weekly
181 South Second Street, Anaheim, CA 92707

The MOOR Weekly is a weekly newspaper for the campus population and one of the oldest at Orange High School's history. The MOOR Weekly is a non-profit organization of high school students, individual and active, including those parents, staff, and faculty. The MOOR Weekly is a member of the National Association of High School Newspapers and California Student Publications (NAHSNCP). The MOOR Weekly is a member of the National Association of High School Newspapers and California Student Publications (NAHSNCP). Letters can be mailed to 181 South Second Street, MOOR Weekly's address. For legal notices, the MOOR Weekly cannot publish letters or notices without the approval of the editor of this paper. The MOOR Weekly also reserves the right to edit or publish letters or notices if they are deemed to be in the best interest of the school and its community. The MOOR Weekly is a member of the National Association of High School Newspapers and California Student Publications (NAHSNCP). Sites: last reviewed by school for content and journalistic standards.

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