# Identifying Scholarly Journal Articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has an Abstract or Summary</th>
<th>Author is expert in field</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May have keywords</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Authors usually scholars and experts in the field</td>
<td>Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatively long articles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prior knowledge of topic usually helpful for comprehension</td>
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## Example

### Contemporary Justice Review

**Vol. 12, No. 3, September 2004, 345-366**

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**Peacemaking criminology and counterterrorism: Muslim Americans and the war on terror**

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Few studies have used an ethnographic research methodology as a means of expanding the fundamental concepts of peacemaking criminology. This paper contains fieldwork among a Muslim-American community in central Florida, gathering data through participant observation and semi-structured interviews. With 443 immigrant and indigenous Muslim Americans, revealing an increased climate of alienation, mistrust, anger, and fear toward law enforcement agencies, and concerns in the part of some that the USA PATRIOT Act has diminished the likelihood of Muslim American cooperation with police agencies regarding potential terrorism threats. This study acknowledges that Muslim Americans are acting in the interest of community protection, including the need for law enforcement agencies to make an effort to reeducate themselves on the basic tenets of Islam, along with its diverse culture and society, to establish an open and active dialogue with community members, and to maintain a relationship with the Muslim-American community based on the concepts of mutual participation, respect, dignity, honor, and social justice. The key words are: countermilitarism, peacemaking criminology, Muslim Americans, and the war on terror.

**Keywords**: countermilitarism, peacemaking criminology, Muslim Americans, war on terror, USA PATRIOT Act

Today, an estimated six to seven million Muslims reside in the United States (Council on American-Islamic Relations [CAIR], 2006b, p. 4; Muslims in the American Community: The Square Project [MAP], 2004; Pew Research Center, 2007, p. 11). This figure is only an approximation because the US census does not keep statistics on religious affiliation. This population includes both immigrant Muslims from 80 different countries and a significant community of indigenous or homegrown converts (CAIR, 2006a, 2006b; Pew Research Center, 2007). Immigrant Muslims make up the largest concentration (45%) of Muslim Americans, while African Americans represent the most significant (20%) indigenous population, including a growing number of Hispanic and Anglo converts (CAIR, 2006b, p. 2; Pew Research Center, 2007, p. 15). The majority of Muslim Americans are religiously diverse, married, and well educated, and are not associated with terrorist organizations. The Square Project (2004) has documented the potential for social justice—both religious and political—among this group.

The Square Project (2004) has examined the potential for social justice both religious and political among this group.

### References


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**Example**


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