Appearance

Magazines

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Appearance

Journals
Look for:

**Credentials**, such as a PhD. or university affiliation

There may also be a brief **biography** of the author(s)

John Q. Erudite,
University of Indiana, Gary

Samantha S. Inquestor,
University of Transylvania

John Q. Erudite, PhD, is the Distinguished Professor of Arcane Knowledge at the University of Indiana, Gary. He won the Nobel Prize in 1980 and speaks frequently on topics related to his expertise.

Samantha S. Inquestor, PhD, DDS, THX is the foremost authority in the art of Thinking and Pondering. She holds the post of Head Thinker in the Department of Redundancy Department at Transylvania University.
Look for:
References
Citations
Works Cited
Bibliography
Footnotes
Endnotes
Look for:

**Specialized Language**
There will often be specialized terminology or vocabulary showing that the author has in-depth knowledge of the subject
Look for:

The **length** of the article will also indicate whether or not it is scholarly.


## Scholarly Journal Articles

- **Author**: Usually a scholar or researcher with expertise in the subject area; Author's credentials and/or affiliation are given.
- **Audience**: Other scholars, researchers and students.
- **Language**: Specialized terminology or jargon of the field; requires prior knowledge (or a good specialized dictionary!).
- **Appearance / Organization**: Articles have a clearly-defined structure with an abstract, objective, methodology, analysis, results and conclusion. May include charts or graphs but rarely photographs or other illustrations.
- **References / Bibliography**: Always has a list of references or bibliography; sources of quotes and facts are cited and can be verified.

## Popular Magazines

- **Author**: Author's name may or may not be given; often a professional writer; may or may not have expertise in the subject area.
- **Audience**: General public; the interested non-specialist.
- **Language**: Vocabulary in general usage; understandable to most readers.
- **Appearance / Organization**: Informal organization: eye-catching type and formatting. Usually includes illustrations and photographs.
- **References / Bibliography**: Rarely has a list of references, usually does not give complete information about sources of information.

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Helping Haiti
Rushes To Aid
Caribbean Nation

A Haitian boy stands amid the rubble.

No one expects the ground beneath their feet to slip away or for buildings and walls to suddenly and violently collapse. Yet at 4:55 p.m. on January 12, the seemingly solid world in Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, suddenly turned to rubble. A major earthquake, which was measured at magnitude 7.0, hit just southwest of the crowded city, ripping it apart. Hospitals, schools, homes, stores, churches, and even the vast presidential palace of Haiti’s president, Rene Preval, came crashing down. People were killed instantly by falling concrete, wood, and steel. Others were left buried under the debris. Still others were trapped in pockets under the debris. Some desperately picked away at the collapsed buildings with their bare hands, looking for loved ones.

Massive Relief Effort

When news of the earthquake spread, the world responded. More than 20 governments in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, along with the United Nations (U.N.) and dozens of private relief organizations, rushed to help. U.S. President Barack Obama ordered the U.S. armed forces to Haiti. The U.S. Air Force began flying in search-and-rescue teams to look for survivors and heavy equipment to get people out from under collapsed structures. Navy vessels also delivered emergency supplies of food and clean water. A U.S. aircraft carrier, the USS Carl Vinson, steamed toward Haiti. Three other Navy ships transported additional supplies and thousands of U.S. Marines to establish order. The troops took positions around the crumbling presidential palace and provided security for those delivering aid. The U.S. also sent a giant hospital ship, the USNS Comfort, equipped with 12 operating rooms and 250 hospital beds.

U.S.-Haiti Ties

In order with U.S. action, Obama stressed the historical and geographical ties between the U.S. and Haiti.

With just a few hundred miles of ocean between us and Haiti, it’s not surprising that we feel a special bond with them. Haiti has always been an integral part of our history and culture, and we remain committed to helping them in any way we can.

Haiti’s Hero

Freedom. That is what Toussaint L’Ouverture (1743-1803) promised the people of Haiti. Born into slavery, he led a slave revolt against French rule. By early 1794, he was able to organize an army of 40,000 black Haitians. By 1795, he controlled much of what is now Haiti. In 1801, he proclaimed Haiti to be free and independent. He declared a new constitution that made him governor-general for life with near absolute power. In 1802, the ruler of France, Napoleon Bonaparte, sent his brother-in-law, Gen. Charles Leclerc, with 20,000 soldiers to take back control of Haiti. Leclerc fought Leclerc’s forces to a standstill. On May 7, 1802, L’Ouverture signed a treaty with the French government under which there would be no return to slavery. L’Ouverture then retired to his farm. But after only three weeks, Leclerc sent troops to capture L’Ouverture and his family. He was sent to France and put in jail. He died of pneumonia in 1803.

L’Ouverture is remembered as the leader of the first successful slave revolt in the Americas. He also ensured the success of the Haitian revolution. Haiti became independent on Jan. 1, 1804.
Predicting Risk Factors Associated with Forced Migration: An Early Warning Model of Haitian Flight

STEPHENV M. SHELLMAN AND BRANDON M. STEWART

This study predicts forced migration events by predicting the civil violence, poor economic conditions, and foreign interventions known to cause individuals to flee their homes in search of refuge. If we can predict forced migration, policy-makers can better plan for humanitarian crises. While the study is limited to predicting Haitian flight to the United States, its strength is its ability to predict weekly flows as opposed to annual flows, providing a greater level of predictive detail than its ‘country-year’ counterparts. We focus on Haiti given that it exhibits most, if not all, of the independent variables included in theories and models of forced migration. Within our temporal domain (1994–2004), Haiti experienced economic instability, low-intensity civil conflict, state repression, rebel dissent, and foreign intervention and influence. Given the model’s performance, the study calls for the collection of disaggregated data in additional countries to provide more precise and useful early-warning models of forced migrant events.

In order to anticipate, assist, or prevent refugee flight, we need to identify and monitor those causes and triggering events of flight. This study seeks to develop a general early-warning model for forced migrant flight. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Handbook of Emergencies defines early warning as ‘the collection, analysis, and use of information in order to better understand the current situation as well as likely future events. The particular focus is on events which might lead to population displacement.’ If researchers can identify and predict the risk factors that cause population displacement, they can create contingency plans for future emergencies. Contingency planning is a specific activity whereby a group of relevant agencies get together to plan a potential response for a particular scenario of mass human displacement which is probable but has not yet happened. Knowing reasonably accurate and time-specific answers to questions like when, where, and how many can enable planners to develop a comprehensive strategic response catered to those answers. Contingency planning reduces the lead time necessary to mount an effective response and helps to identify gaps in resources in advance.

NOTES

4. UNHCR (note 2) p. 36.
6. Ibid.
10. Davenport, Moore and Poe, Sometimes You Just Have to Leave’ (note 7).
16. Davenport, Moore and Poe (note 7).