HUMAN RIGHTS REFERENCE SOURCES: A CRITICAL ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chad M. Kahl and Stephanie Davis-Kahl

DOI: 10.1080/01639260903579933

ABSTRACT

The area of human rights has had significant attention both nationally and internationally in the press and in the political arena. While there is a renewed commitment to human rights advocacy, there is also an upward trend in popular culture of depictions of torture. This article provides critical annotations of English-language reference sources, published since 1990, and available both in print and online, in an effort to aid librarians collecting and weeding materials for human rights research.

KEYWORDS

Human rights, reference, web sites, research materials, annotated bibliography

INTRODUCTION

The arena of human rights research is a complex one, with a huge range of sources from many different countries and organizations. This critical bibliography strives to contextualize and evaluate the vast array of English-language reference sources, published since 1990 and available both in print and online, and aims to aid librarians in making collection development and weeding decisions. Preference was given to newer publications, especially those published since 2000; those readily available online; and online items that are continually updated. Specialized topical resources, such as those focusing on law enforcement or women, were excluded in favor of works with broader coverage.

There are a number of reasons why human rights is of particular importance. Two events in December 2008 mark important milestones for human rights. First, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) had its 60th anniversary and the International Year of Human Rights Education began, with a focus on extending and enhancing educational programs and materials for human rights education across the world, including the World Programme for Human Rights Education that started in 2005.

The international community has also seen a renewed commitment to combating human rights violations through the use of international law. The International Criminal Court became operational in 2002 and is a permanent tribunal to prosecute individuals for crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes (United Nations Department of Public Information). It has taken on the role that former international crime courts had after World War Two for German and Japanese individuals and in the early nineties for the territory of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda (Forsythe 2009, xix). Its first case, against Congolese militia leader Thomas Lubanga, began in January 2009. There has also been a large growth in the number of core international human rights instruments. Of the nine core instruments, three were passed from 1965 to 1966, four from 1979 to 1990 and two in 2006 alone. Those are the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In addition to the nine core documents, since 1999, a total of six optional protocols have been proposed. For instance, in May 2000, protocols were introduced to the Convention on the Rights of Child to address the involvement of children in armed conflict and sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights). More significantly, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, proposed in December 2008, "will enable victims to complain about violations of the rights enshrined in the Covenant at the international

level for the first time…. 'The approval of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is of singular importance by closing a historic gap,' stated UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay" (New human rights instrument closes vital protection gap, says top UN official 2008).

The issue of human rights has been a nearly constant theme in the media, both here in the United States and internationally. There have been several recent high-profile cases of human rights controversies and incidents that have highlighted the need for advocacy and intervention: the genocide in Rwanda, the ongoing conflict in Darfur, the torture of inmates of the Abu Ghraib prison, the widespread abuses in the Congo, etc.

Lastly, in popular culture, the television program "24" prompted a national discussion due to its heavy use of torture by the show's protagonist to elicit information. This display of torture has grown tremendously since September 11th: "From 1996 to 2001, there were 102 scenes of torture, according to the Parents Television Council. But from 2002 to 2005, that figured had jumped to 624, they said. "24" has accounted for 67 such scenes during its first five seasons, making it No. 1 in torture depictions, according to the watchdog group….The increase in quantity is not the only difference. During this uptick in violence, the torturer's identity was more likely to be an American hero like "24's" Jack Bauer (Kiefer Sutherland) than the Nazis and drug dealers in pre-9/11 days" (Miller 2007). Moreover, the United States military is worried about the effect the torture scenes are having on young troops: "Brigadier General Patrick Finnegan recently travelled to California to meet producers….He told them that promoting illegal behaviour in the series - apparently hugely popular among the US military - was having a damaging effect on young troops….According to the New Yorker magazine, Gen Finnegan, who teaches a course on the laws of war, said of the producers: 'I'd like them to stop. They should do a show where torture backfires... The kids see it and say, 'If torture is wrong, what about 24?' (Buncombe 2007).

Despite the increasing impact of human rights, an examination of the library literature shows that there is little published recently on human right resources, especially reference tools. The most relevant recent article, published in 2002 by *Behavioral & Social Sciences Librarian*, covers resources for locating the text and status of international human rights instruments. It also examines the importance of human rights agreements.

Three older articles published in 1991 focused on human rights resources. A guide to collection development to international human rights was published in *Choice*. It noted useful resources for collections of human rights documents, annual surveys, resource guides and bibliographies, useful teaching materials, studies of regional and international protection of human rights, foreign policy, non-governmental organizations and selected policy issues, such as refugees or women's rights. Interestingly, nearly all the titles highlighted in the annual surveys section are also reviewed in this article. An issue of *DttP: Documents to the People* had two articles. Maureen Ratynski, a reference librarian at the United Nation's Dag Hammarskjöld Library, reviewed human rights-related resolutions, documents, reports and series created by different United Nations bodies. A select bibliography highlighted English language holdings of the Library that contained texts of human rights instruments or commentary on human rights bodies, procedures and instruments. Another article described documentation from the human rights agencies of the Organization of American States.

Two other articles focus on more specialized topics, formats and publications. The most recent publication, a *Catholic Library World* article, focused on how "the heritage and mission of Catholic libraries renders them uniquely equipped and well positioned to foster greater knowledge and understanding of human rights" (Bell 2006, 112). It identifies documentary films suitable for human rights education. Fiction and non-fiction books, plays and films, suitable for high school students, were covered in a *School Library Journal* article published in 1989.

METHODOLOGY

To identify print and electronic titles, we began with searches in OCLC's WorldCat library catalog. In addition, we referred to a number of standard reference resources: the American Library Association's *Guide to Reference Books*; the annual American Libraries' "Outstanding Reference Sources" articles; *American Reference Books Annual* (ARBA) volumes; *Booklist*'s Editor's Choices articles; and *Choice*'s "Outstanding Academic Titles" articles. To identify key Internet sources, we utilized Internet Public Library (http://www.ipl.org), Librarians Internet Index (http://lii.org), the Scout Archives (http://scout.wisc.edu/Archives/index.php), intute (http://www.intute.ac.uk) and the WWW Virtual Library (http://vlib.org). We also searched the Google and Yahoo! directories (http://www.google.com/dirhp and http://dir.yahoo.com). We referenced the annual listing of "Best Free Reference Web Sites" produced by the American Library Association's Reference and User Services Association's Machine-Assisted Reference Section. We also reviewed publisher catalogs and web sites; web sites done by librarians and others; and a number of *Choice* and other bibliographic essays. Lastly, we selected sources highlighted on key human rights websites.

SELECTED REFERENCE SOURCES

Bibliographies

Documentation sources in human rights. 1997. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe, Human Rights Information Centre.

Council of Europe documentation on human rights is covered by this bibliography. Bibliographic references are made to 679 resources. They are organized by agreement, topic, format and event. Other general resources and bibliographies are also noted. Each of the chapters is further sub-divided. Entries note corporate or personal author, title, publisher, date of publication, reference number, languages, availability, price and stock number. Titles of over 450 additional publications of the European Court of Human Rights are listed in an appendix. Other appendixes list publisher addresses and an order form.

Symonides, Janusz, and Vladimir Volodin. 1997. *Access to human rights documentation: Documentation, bibliographies, and data bases on human rights*. 3rd ed. Paris: United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001114/111427eo.pdf.

This bibliography covers English, French and Spanish-language materials on human rights published from 1992 to present, except for United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) publications that are covered from 1949 to present. The bibliography is divided into five chapters. The first highlights publications from the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The second highlights other international and regional intergovernmental organizational resources. The last three chapters highlight print, periodical and electronic resources—video tapes, databases and Internet sites. Each chapter is divided by organization or topic. These sub-chapters are divided by focus of research, such as basic reference materials. Items are listed by year, then alphabetically by author in each sub-chapter. A selected number are annotated.

Despite its age, this source still has considerable value. This is primarily due to the expertise of the two authors, who have collaborated frequently on human rights publications. Symonides is a professor at the University of Warsaw and Volodin is currently the Chief of the Human Rights and Gender Equality Section of the Division of Human Rights, Human Security

and Philosophy of UNESCO. Authors also collaborated on *A Guide to Human Rights: Institutions, Standards, Procedures* profiled below.

United Nations Library, Geneva, and Centre for Human Rights. 1993-. *Human rights on CD-ROM XXXX: Bibliographical references to United Nations documents and publications*. New York: United Nations.

———. 1993. *Human rights bibliography: United Nations documents and publications, 1980-1990*. New York: United Nations.

This is the core United Nations product for accessing human rights documents. The CD-ROM product contains bibliographic access to over 20,000 bibliographic citations, 5,000 full-text documents, treaties and reports from the United Nations and 95 human rights instruments. One can narrow search by the UN's human rights classification scheme or by type of materials. If the complete database search is chosen, one can search by keyword, title, subject, personal or corporate author, issuing body, session, UN document and document series symbols, UN sales number, publication date and/or full text. Entries list title, content notes, UN document and document series symbols, issuing body and session. A wordlist—a keyword index—is available through a function key command. A trilingual thesaurus offers controlled vocabulary searches in the subject field in English, French and Spanish. Printing and exporting of documents are both available. The CD-ROM product expands on the efforts of the following print publication. Hopefully this product will eventually be made available online to provide greater access.

The five-volume set provides bibliographic references and access to nearly 8,300 human rights documents and publications published by the United Nations from 1980 to 1990. Entries are arranged in eleven main categories, such as "civil and political rights" in the first volume. Main categories are further divided into topical sub-categories, such as "political participation" for the aforementioned main category. Entries are listed alphabetically by title in each sub-category and have accession number, title, publisher and location, date, length and UN document number. Notes are occasionally utilized to explain content, provide ISBNs or citation to resolution or decision to which it is related. Since authors are not noted in record, the author index in volume two is particularly useful. The last three volumes are a subject index. The introduction explains the selection criteria, arrangement and contents of bibliographic citations and how to obtain documents and publications. A list of selected UN human nations-related documents and series symbols are also provided.

Walters, Gregory J. 1995. *Human rights in theory and practice: A selected and annotated bibliography*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press.

This annotated bibliography contains references to hundreds of English-language book and monograph sources published primarily between 1982 and 1993 and easily accessible in public, college or university libraries. The latter criterion limits the number of United Nations publications. Rather than focusing geographically or by specific rights, the chapters center on the interaction of human rights with philosophy, cultural relativism, religious traditions, etc. Each of the chapters is further sub-divided by type of resource (e.g. encyclopedias and dictionaries). Entries include a bibliographic citation and a one-third to one-half page description. The introduction explores the historical development of the human rights field, in addition to explaining the goals, scope and structure of the book. Appendixes list bill of rights, followed by indexes for authors, geographical units and subjects.

<u>Biographical Sources</u>

Phibbs, Cheryl Fisher. 2005. *Pioneers of human rights*. Detroit: Gale.

This is a compilation of previously published biographical profiles on thirteen historical and contemporary pioneers for human rights and three organizations. The first two chapters contain multiple sections on Mohandas Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. The third and fourth chapters have shorter biographies on Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony, Martin Luther King, Jr., Iqbal Masih, Eleanor Roosevelt, Evan Perón, Mary Robinson, Tenzin Gyatso, Harry Wu and Natasa Kandic. The last chapter covers Jimmy Carter and three international organizations—the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Amnesty International and the Jimmy Carter Center. Profiles are typically five to ten pages in length and focus on the person's career. A short introduction is provided. An appendix of documents contains twelve excerpts from documents related to the profiled people and organizations. A bibliography for further research and index are also provided.

Chronologies

Bahmueller, Charles F., ed. 2002. *Human rights violations*. Pasadena, CA: Salem Press.

This three-volume set contains 134 signed entries that profile significant human rights violations from 1903 to 2001. Entries are arranged chronologically and are typically six- to eight-pages in length and follow the following format: category of event (e.g. religious freedom); time; locale; one sentence introductory summary; principal personages involved; summary of event; and bibliography. There is no index. All but ten of these entries were taken from a 1992 publication, *Great events from history II: Human rights*.

Levinson, David, ed. 2003. *The Wilson chronology of human rights*. New York: H.W. Wilson.

The development of human rights from 3000 B.C.E. through 2002 is covered in this chronology. Separate chronologies are provided for nine areas of human rights—general human rights and civil, religious, women's, indigenous, children's, gay, disabled and refugee rights. "Each chapter provides coverage of events, trends, people, publications, laws, court cases, government action and inaction, organizations, inventions, discoveries, and ideas" related to human rights. Entries range in length from a sentence to multi-paragraph coverage of key human rights documents. A select bibliography and index are provided as well.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Cartwright, Rita Cantos, and H. Victor Condé. 2000. *Human rights in the United States: A dictionary and documents*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO.

The first part of this source is a dictionary of nearly 250 terms related to human rights in the United States, including those not used in international human rights, such as the Jackson Vanik Amendment. Entries are typically a half- to full-page in length and start with a definition, followed by an examination of the significance of the entry topic and lastly, *see also* references and references to additional content in the document section and appendixes. The second part of the book is a document section containing 59 American, United Nations and other international and regional human rights documents related to the United States. The scope is historical and includes documents that are no longer in effect. Each document entry contains an introductory section that notes, when applicable, the full and short titles; abbreviations; subject(s); official legal citation; date(s) of document, adoption, general entry into force, ratification/accession/adhesion and signature and entry into force by the United States; type of

document; legal relationship to the United States; comments; and web address. Text is often limited to sections that relate specifically to the United States. Nine appendixes include structural charts of the international protection of human rights; polling of Americans on human rights; human rights found in the International Bill of Rights; flow chart of how an international human rights norm becomes American law; status of human rights treaties in the United States; selected U.S. legislation and legal cases; and chart of how different levels of local, state, national and international law interact. A lengthy introduction examines the concept, characteristics, prerequisites, sources, principles, limitations and importance of human rights, as well as the development of human rights in the United States. A "How to Use this Book," bibliography and index are also provided.

Condé, H. Victor. 2004. *A handbook of international human rights terminology*. 2nd ed. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

Despite its title, this handbook is more similar to a dictionary or thesaurus. Designed for non-specialists, it contains approximately 1,200 human rights terms and acronyms. Entries are preceded by lists of acronyms and special terms and defined terms. Entries are arranged alphabetically and range from a couple of sentences to a half-page in length. *See also* references are used, in addition to citations of major international human rights instruments. Appendixes describe and include text of the four primary international human rights documents that comprise the International Bill of Rights.

Forsythe, David P. 2009. *Encyclopedia of human rights*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press.

This is the new standard in the field, offering a vast wealth of information in five volumes. Over 320 signed entries cover public and private organizations and institutions at all levels; leading figures who advanced or threatened human rights; events and crises, focusing on 1945 to present; country profiles; and norms, such as "ethnic cleansing." Entries written by international scholars and human rights experts are fully cross-referenced and offer a bibliography to additional resources. In addition to cross-referencing, one can also use a list of articles, topical outline of articles and lengthy index to locate relevant entries. The introduction examines the development of human rights. A list of maps and directory of contributors is also included.

Gibson, John S. 1996. *Dictionary of international human rights law*. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.

This dictionary on international human rights law is divided into three sections. The first section provides brief overviews of twelve fundamental human rights issues in international law and acts as primer for more specific entries contained in the second section. The dictionary section begins with its own introduction that highlights the five categories of human rights: civil and political; legal; economic, social and culture; collective; and declaratory. The nearly seventy dictionary entries are listed alphabetically in one of the five categories. Each entry has five parts: legal explanation of the right and a citation to its international human rights instrument source; other sources of the right; expanded definition of the right; landmark events in the right's evolution; and cross-references to similar rights. The last section is a bibliography of primary and secondary human rights sources organized into basic references and resources, general resources, historical resources, sections for each of the five categories and miscellaneous. Acronyms and abbreviations and author profile are provided, but there is no index.

Gorman, Robert F., and Edward S. Mihalkanin. 2007. *Historical dictionary of human rights and humanitarian organizations*. 2nd ed. Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.

Part of the well done *International Organizations Series*, this volume provides a list of acronyms and abbreviations, chronology, dictionary, bibliography and documents related to human rights and humanitarian organizations. The lengthy introduction examines the historical development of human rights and humanitarian aid back to 5,000 B.C.E., the emergence of humanitarian and human rights organizations starting in the 19th century, the interconnected development of international law and human rights and strategies for promoting human rights. The chronology covers twentieth-century human rights events from 1824 to 2006. Entries are organized by year. In each year, events are noted by month and become more extensive in the post-World War Two era. The nearly 300 dictionary entries cover human rights and humanitarian organizations, treaties and agreements, human rights concepts and important persons in the field. Entries range in size from half-page to nearly three pages. Organizational entries include contact information. Cross-references are noted in bold text. The non-annotated representative bibliography lists resources in seventeen topical sections. The bibliography's introduction provides a review of important resources, primarily scholarly, in human rights. The appendices list four of the International Bill of Human Rights documents.

Lewis, James R., and Carl Skutsch, eds. 2001. *The human rights encyclopedia*. Armonk, NY: Sharpe Reference.

This encyclopedia is divided into two sections that contain more than 100 entries on human rights issues and individuals and over 175 country entries. The entries are listed alphabetically and are signed by international scholars and practitioners in the human rights field. Most entries are written at an introductory level, are two to five pages in length and contain a bibliography of additional resources. Two appendixes list twenty United Nations human rights documents and profiles, including contact information and description of activities, on over 180 international human rights organizations. A glossary contains approximately 80 human rights terms and concepts. A select bibliography lists book on human rights topics. General and name indexes for the entire three-volume set are available at the end of the third volume.

Maddex, Robert L. 2000. *International encyclopedia of human rights: Freedoms, abuses, and remedies*. Washington, DC: CQ Press.

This encyclopedia covers human rights issues at the international, regional and national levels. There are approximately 150 entries on human rights concepts, 100 on human rights documents, 25 on human rights agencies, 20 on non-governmental organizations and 50 biographies. Entries typically are two or fewer pages in length and often include additional information clearly marked with easily understood icons. These additions include sources of information or assistance, contact information, documents, court decisions and other legal judgments, further reading and related entries. In addition to an index, a list of entries arranged by subject category is useful for finding particular entries.

Robertson, David. 2004. *A dictionary of human rights*. 2nd ed. London; New York: Europa.

Written by a well-respected Oxford scholar, this dictionary is designed for the general reader and has over 230 entries covering human rights terminology, issues, organizations and laws. Special attention is paid to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, European Court of Human Rights and the German Constitutional Court. Entries are listed alphabetically and are typically one-half to a page in length. Cross-referenced terms are noted in bold print. An

appendix lists the text of nineteen landmark human rights documents from the Magna Carta in 1215 to the South African Bill of Rights in 1996.

Symonides, Janusz and Vladimir Volodin, eds. 2001. *A guide to human rights: Institutions, standards, procedures*. France: UNESCO.
http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001233/123368e.pdf.

This impressive work was part of UNESCO's Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and serves its purpose well as an overview of over 500 entries focused on many elements of human rights. Terms, organizations, instruments, conventions and conferences, declarations are just a few examples of the content presented in this openly accessible book. Annexes contain text from four major human rights instruments, selected list of human rights web sites and abbreviations. This document would give both the novice and experienced human rights researcher ample information about the progression of human rights around the globe.

Symonides and Volodin also collaborated on *Access to Human Rights Documentation: Documentation, Bibliographies, and Databases on Human Rights*, profiled above.

Viale, Cédric. 2008. *Lexicon of human rights = Les définitions des droits de l'homme*. Leiden; Boston: Martinus Nijhoff.

Definitions of 430 English and French human rights terms taken directly from United Nations documents, especially *Human Rights, a Compilation of International Instruments* (described below), are compiled in this source. Source documents are noted. The definitions are listed in two parts. The first is an alphabetical listing and the second groups the terms by theme, such as "Humanitarian." A list of over 90 source documents is also provided.

Directories

Human rights organizations and periodicals directory 1973/XXXX. 1973-. Berkeley, CA: Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute.

One of the standard sources in this area of study, this directory has entries on more than 1,000 groups, publications, information and material sources active in the fields of human rights in the United States. Despite being based in America, many are active internationally. It is divided into five main sections: alphabetical guide of entries, geographical index, list of internships, periodical index and subject index. Informational entries in the alphabetical guide provide contact information, description of organization, availability of internships and details on periodical(s), if one is published.

Human rights organizations database. Ottawa, Ontario: Human Rights Internet.
http://www.hri.ca/organizations-databank.asp.

The list: A listing of organizations concerned with human rights and social justice issues worldwide. 6th ed. 2000. Ottawa, Ontario: Human Rights Internet; Montréal, Québec" Rights & Democracy.

The web site database is one of the most useful human rights reference resources available. It offers information over 10,000 human rights organizations. One can search by name, acronym, organization type, issue, geographic location and geographic focus. Full entries include contact information, year of establishment, number of staff, background, objectives,

activities, publications, operational level, governmental status, organization type, geographic focus, services, issues and language. Quick links are provided to full listings of organizations by name and country.

Last edition of the print directory lists contact information, including Internet and e-mail addresses of over 2,500 human rights groups. Most are non-governmental organizations, but intergovernmental, governmental and national institutions are also included. The entries are listed alphabetically by name in their native language. The introduction is printed in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. One can access a group by looking in one of three indexes by acronym, geography or subject. Copies of the questionnaire in English, French and Spanish are also included.

Parliamentary human rights bodies: World directory 2004. 2004. Geneva, Switzerland: Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Published approximately every five to six years, this directory provides information on 164 parliamentary bodies with explicit human rights mandates. The first section lists bodies alphabetically by national parliaments. Bodies are identified as one of three types: bodies that deal specifically with human rights; those that deal with human rights among other questions; and informal groups of parliamentarians for human rights questions. The second section lists international parliamentary assemblies and institutions by one of four institutions, such as the European Parliament. Entries range in length from one to three pages. Full entries note name of the parliamentary body, the chamber that provides the members, type of body, state of permanency, date of creation, mandate, composition, working methods, relationship with other parliamentary bodies, relationship with external bodies, topical issues, presiding officer(s) and contact person(s). Access is provided through a table of contents.

UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Documentation Centre. *Human rights institutes database*. Paris: UNESCO. http://databases.unesco.org/fileh/wwwi32.exe/[in=interro.in].

———. 2003. *World directory of human rights research and training institutions = Répertoire dondial des institutions de recherche et de formation sur les droits de l'homme = Repertorio mundial de instituciones de ivestigación y de formación en materia de derechos humanos*. 6th ed. Paris: UNESCO. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001321/132133m.pdf.

This directory provides information on human rights research and training institutions, specialists, programs, scholarships and periodicals. The 664 entries are arranged alphabetically by country and note name of institution, contact information, alternate name and acronym, creation date, head, staff, type of institution, relationship with intergovernmental organization, activities, geographical areas studies, current research, type of publications and titles, recent publications, senior staff, description, cooperative program and educational information. Educational information notes subjects, principal instructors, target group, type and level of course(s), duration, working languages, admission requirements and closing date, fees, scholarship availability and degree awarded. Entries are indexed by name and acronym, name of specialists, research subject, geography, cooperative programs, scholarship granting institutions and Internet addresses. A list of human rights periodicals is also provided. Bibliographic information is provided, in addition to editor(s), description and disciplines covered.

Luckily, the content from the print resource has been made available in an online searchable database. Nearly all the data from the print version is contained in the online research results.

Document Sources

Brownlie, Ian, and Guy S. Goodwin-Gill. 2006. *Basic documents on human rights*. 5th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.

This source lists 128 basic documents on human rights. They are organized into eleven parts—four organizational, four geographic and three topical—each with its own introduction. Documents are listed chronologically in each section. Each document entry includes the full text document, excluding reservations, and an introductory summary and references to relevant literature. A table provides the date of signature, number of states party to agreement, print citation and Internet source of up-to-date ratifications, reservations and declarations. This edition includes an online resource center that provides updated table of ratifications and web links to human rights sites. Unfortunately, the online resource center's table of ratifications has not been updated since 2007 and only twenty web sites are linked. The preface to each edition notes which documents have been added and which have been deleted. An index is provided. One of the authors, Ian Brownlie, won the 2006 Wolfgang Friedmann Memorial Award, given annually by *The Columbia Journal of Transnational Law,* to honor an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the field of international law.

European Commission of Human Rights. 1975-1998. *Decisions and reports = Décisions et rapports*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

Council of Europe. 1970-1974. *European Commission of Human Rights: Collection of decisions = Commission Européenne des Droits de l'Homme: Recueil des décisions*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

———. 1960-1970. *Collection of decisions of the European Commission of Human Rights = Recueil des décisions de la Commission Européenne des Droits de l'Homme*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

Full text of Commission decisions and reports can be found in three series that ran from 1964 to 1970 (volumes 1-32), 1970 to 1974 (volumes 33-36) and 1975 to 1998 (volumes 1-94). Indexes to the series are available from 1964 to 1969—volumes 1-30 of the original series—and the entire run of the second series.

European Court of Human Rights. 1996-. *Reports of judgments and decisions = Recueil des arrêts et décisions*. Köln, Germany: Carl Heymanns Verlag KG.

———. 1961-1966. *Publications of the European Court of Human Rights. Series A: Judgments and decisions = Publications de la Cour Européenne des Droits de l'Homme. Série A: Arrêts et décisions*. Köln, Germany, Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, 1961-1996.

———. 1961-1995. *Publications of the European Court of Human Rights. Series B: Pleadings, oral arguments and documents = Publications de la Cour Européenne des Droits de l'Homme. Série B: Mémoires, plaidoiries et documents*. Köln, Germany: Carl Heymanns Verlag KG.

This series provides information on cases of the European Court of Human Rights. Each case begins with an introduction by the Registry of the Court with a brief summary of the issues, decisions, relevant articles of the European Convention of Human Rights and citations to cases cited by the Court. Prior to 1996, this publication was known as *Series A*. Its sister publication,

Series B, included texts of pleadings, oral arguments and documents that accompanied the case. It ended publication in 1995 with court cases through 1988. One can search for case judgments by case name, country, *Series A* citation number and Convention article, using *Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights*. For annual overviews of the actions of the Court and activities regarding the Convention, refer to *Yearbook of the European Convention on Human Rights* (described below).

Ghandhi, P.R., ed. 2008. *Blackstone's international human rights documents*. 6th ed. New York: Oxford University Press.

Updated every two years, this document collection lists the text of over 60 international, regional and domestic human rights documents. Documents are listed chronologically by scope or instrument, starting with international instruments, including four resolutions from the *UN Procedure for Handling Human Rights Complaints*; European, American, Africa, Commonwealth of Independent States and Arab regional efforts; and the British Human Rights Act. An index is provided. The accompanying Oxford University Press *Online Resource Center* provides guidance on using titles from the *Blackstone's Statute Books*, as well as updated information since the print title was published, such as new treaties.

Lerner, K. Lee, Brenda Wilmoth Lerner, and Adrienne Wilmoth Lerner, eds. 2007. *Human and civil rights: Essential primary sources*. Farmington Hills, MI: Thomson Gale.

Over 140 primary sources on human and civil rights are covered in this volume, including governmental items, publications, letters, interviews and speeches and works of art. This publication provides a greater variety of resources than most of the other similar titles, especially the art pieces. Sources are organized into eight categories, such as civil and political rights. Each category includes its own introduction. Each entry provides the title, primary source type, author, date, source, information about the author, introductory essay, the text from or image of the primary source, an essay on its significance and list of further readings. A brief essay on using primary sources, chronology of important historical and social events from 1679 to 2005, list of consulted sources and index are also included.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. 1994, 1997. *Human rights: A compilation of international instruments*. New York: United Nations.

———. *Status of ratifications of the principal international human rights treaties*. New York: United Nations. http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/docs/HRChart.xls.

———. 2006. *The core international human rights treaties*. New York; Geneva: United Nations. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/CoreTreatiesen.pdf.

———. 2007. *The new core international human rights treaties*. New York; Geneva: United Nations. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/newCoreTreatiesen.pdf.

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 1990-. *Human rights. Major international instruments. Status as at… = Droits de l'homme. Les principaux instruments internationaux. État au… = Derechos humanos. Los principales instrumentos internacionales. Estados al…* New York: UNESCO. http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.php-URL_ID=6896&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

Although somewhat dated at this point, the standard United Nations print compilation of human rights treaties is a three-part, two-volume print set compiles universal and regional human rights instruments. This is the sixth edition of the first volume, but the second volume is new. 95 chronologically arranged instruments are organized into two parts in the first volume. The first covers fundamental human rights documents and the second part includes related economic, social, political, cultural and legal instruments. The second volumes includes text of 50 regional instruments, also listed chronologically, and grouped by regional institutions, such as the Council of Europe. Most of the universal and regional human rights instruments are available on the UNHCHR web site (http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/).

A pocket size compilation of core universal human rights treaties was published in 2006 that contains text of fourteen conventions and optional protocols. An updated version includes text from three additional conventions and optional protocols.

The *United Nations Treaty Collection* web site tracks the status of ratifications and reservations of sixteen principal international human rights treaties (http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=4&subid=A&lang=en). Signatory states and parties to treaties are both noted by date. It is also available online as an Excel spreadsheet file. UNESCO has also produced an annual volume that tracks ratification of binding universal and regional normative human rights instruments; albeit more broadly defined.

Tufts University. The Fletcher School. *The Multilateral Projects: Human rights.* http://fletcher.tufts.edu/multilaterals/humanRights.html.

This site is a part of the Multilateral Projects collection, which collects and makes accessible texts of international multilateral conventions and other instruments. The site also includes documents in the areas of Cultural Protection, Diplomatic Relations and environmental advocacy. The Human Rights section has the full texts of conventions, declarations and protocols dating from 1930 to 2000. Links to selected human rights site are also provided.

United Nations human rights treaties. http://www.bayefsky.com.

The site "was designed for the purpose of enhancing the implementation of the human rights legal standards of the United Nations." Funded by several well-known organizations: the Ford Foundation, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, the Jacob Blaustein Institute and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the site is named for its creator, Professor A. F. Bayefsky of York University, a research and scholar of human rights. Professor Bayefsky is a past recipient of the Bora Laskin National Fellowship in Human Rights Research, and has published extensively in the field. All UN Treaties and Amendments are included full text on the site, and supporting documents, such as ratifications, reports, correspondence and special actions are also included. The supporting documents are divided into three major areas: states, categories, and theme. The layout and interface of the site add to the usefulness of the documents contained within, and researchers at all levels will find this site to be useful and informative.

van der Wolf, Willem-Jan, and Sabine de Haardt. 1999. *Global human rights law collection*. Boxtel, The Netherlands: Global Law Association.

This four-volume set contains brief summaries of international and regional human rights instruments. Each volume is arranged similarly, beginning with an examination of the historical development of the international instrument and highlight key concepts and sections. Text of the instrument and related ones follows. The first volume examines the development of human rights and international law from ancient philosophers to the end of the twentieth century and The

International Bill of Rights' development. The text of 21 documents is included. The United Nations' conventions, declarations and monitoring mechanisms are covered in volume two, along with the text of 14 instruments. The strength of the resource is volume three that contains a full-text collection of 58 European, American and African regional instruments. The fourth volume lists 57 instruments by particular type of human rights, such as "prevention of discrimination."

Yale Law School. The Lillian Goldman Law Library. *Project Diana – Human Rights Cases*. http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/diana.asp.

Named for former Yale law librarian and human rights scholar Diana Vincent-Daviss, Project Diana is a collection of full text documents focused on human rights cases. Each case has a set of documents associated with it; some cases have an extensive list of decisions, memorandum, briefs and more. It is unclear how often the site is updated, but the information contained within is still valuable to those with interest in or knowledge of the legal processes of human rights litigation

Guides and Handbooks

Aall, Pamela, Daniel T. Miltenberger, and Thomas G. Weiss. 2000. *Guide to IGOs, NGOs, and the military in peace and relief operations*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.

This guide, published by the well-respected United States Institute of Peace, explains the actions of intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations and the military in peace and relief operations, as well as profiles on prominent IGOs and NGOs in this field. Each of the three components is covered in its own part. Each part is further divided into chapters that explain the organizations' features, organization and structure, culture and actions before the directory of organizational profiles. The profiles are divided into types, such as international and regional, or humanitarian. Profiles are replaced by a section on uniforms, weapons and other equipment in the part on the military. A bibliography of online and print resources is included at the end, in addition to information on the authors, acknowledgements and an index.

Bouchet-Saulnier, Françoise. 2007. *The practical guide to humanitarian law*. 2nd English language ed. Edited and translated by Laura Brav and Clémentine Olivier. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

The second edition of this work contains approximately 170, alphabetically arranged entries on the terms, concepts and rules of humanitarian law, including related issues in international law and relations. Entries typically are a half-page to three pages in length and include a definition of the term, references to supporting texts in international agreements, boxed summary of key and additional points, cross-references and further readings. Introduction examines the development of the concept and tenets of humanitarian law and international law of armed conflict. Two appendices note the state of ratification and lists of states party to 27 humanitarian law and human rights conventions, as of July 2006. Book is indexed by both term and one of 22 subjects. List of abbreviations, legend and information about author are also provided.

Bulut, Aslihan. *Human rights research guide*. New York: Columbia Law Library. http://library.law.columbia.edu/guides/Human_Rights.

Created and maintained by a reference librarian at the Columbia Law Library, this site is well-organized for both the novice and experienced human rights researcher. Sections include

Background Sources, Primary Sources, Sources for Practitioners, Secondary Sources, and Bibliographies and Research Guides. Each section is thoughtfully crafted to direct the reader to the most helpful and valuable sources. Any researcher using this site will feel well-informed after perusing the content. This site is a model for anyone wishing to lessen information overload for their user community.

Human rights tools: Resources for human rights professionals. http://www.humanrightstools.org/.

Human rights activists are the main audience for this web site, with information about conferences, job information, master's program links, and other links devoted to development and education. For the general user, the site has links to sections devoted to News, Blogs, and a Country Analysis area. The Country Analysis area is extensive and is divided up into Human Rights Problems, Context and Environment, and Regional News and Websites. The site is notable for providing access to non-US sites focused on human rights, and the news feed adds to the international focus as well

International Human Rights Funders Group. http://hrfunders.org/resources/index.php.

The IHRFG supports the work of human rights grant writers with events, training, networking opportunities, and benefits for organizations or individuals who are members of the IHRFG. For human rights researchers at any level, there are two sections of particular interest. First, the Grantmaking section, while geared towards grantwriters and grantseekers, is a fascinating read about the difference between human rights funding and humanitarian grantmaking. The FAQ on Human Rights Grantmaking provides a valuable and illuminating perspective to an area of human rights not covered in the sites reviewed above. In the FAQ, experts from different organizations answer questions such as "What does a human rights approach have to contribute to social justice work?" and "How are outcomes or successes 'measured' in human rights work?" The other section of the site of interest is Resources, especially the News, Reports and Publications subsections. Anyone can suggest an item ~~to~~ for inclusion in the Resource section, and a reviewer from IHRFG will approve the item before it appears on the web site. The Recommended Readings list is also informative for all levels of researchers.

Newman, Frank C., and David S. Weissbrodt. 1996. *International human rights: Law, policy, and process*. 2nd ed. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson.

Weissbrodt, David S., Joan Fitzpatrick, Frank C. Newman, Marci Hoffman, and Mary Rumsey. 2001. *Selected international human rights instruments and bibliography for research on international human rights law*. 3rd ed. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson. http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/bibliog/BIBLIO.htm.

The first source listed above is designed as a core textbook for law classes on international human rights law, while the second source is its documentary supplement which is updated on a regular basis. Both sources are very useful introductions to human rights law, policy, process and international instruments at the international and American levels. The text is divided into approximately fifteen chapters that provide a general introduction to international human rights and information on topics, such as the ratification and implementation of agreements, state reporting, UN procedures, humanitarian intervention, violations, fact-finding, etc. The chapters follow a similar format with an introduction and key questions preceding the

documents and signed articles on the issue. A table of cited cases, books and articles is included, as well as a subject index.

The third edition of the documentary supplement contains the text of over 50 United Nations, regional, American and other human rights instruments. Each document includes the date of adoption and entry into force, as well as a citation to the original text. The last third of the book is a selected bibliography for print and electronic resources for international human rights law. It is divided into nearly twenty sections by both type, such as human rights document compilations, and topic, such as refugee law. Most of the resources are annotated.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2005. *Economic, social and cultural rights: Handbook for national human rights institutions*. New York; Geneva: United Nations.

This authoritative UNHCR handbook reviews "ways in which national human rights institutions can become more effective in protecting and promoting economic, social and cultural rights. It will examine how national institutions' legal mandates can be interpreted to incorporate economic, social and cultural rights within their jurisdictions, how the functions and powers can be exercised more appropriately in regard to these rights, how they can use their resources most efficiently and effectively and how they can implement economic, social and cultural rights in the political and social contexts in which they operate" (Introduction). It is divided into three sections. The first section focuses on the nature of economic, social and cultural rights by examining the normative framework underlying human rights, primarily through the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It highlights obligations that each country has under the Covenant. The development and role of national human rights institutions are examined in the second section. The last section describes how national human rights institutions can monitor, address violations to and promote economic, social and cultural rights. Annexes contain text of six key international human rights instruments and a selected bibliography.

United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library. *United Nations document: Research guide: Human rights*. http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/spechr.htm.

Excellent resource created by the United Nation's own library, this guide is available in both English and French and leads the reader through the structure and roles of Charter- and Treaty-based bodies with various responsibilities regarding human rights. This guide is well-written, in clear and succinct language with many links that further explains the Guide's main content. This web site is essential for anyone wishing to have a greater understanding of the global human rights arena.

University of Minnesota Law School. *Human Rights Resource Center*. http://www.hrusa.org.

In June 2009, the Center was awarded a Best of Minneapolis Award in the Research Institute category of the U.S. Commerce Association (USCA)'s "Best of Local Business" Award Program. The Center provides training materials, educational and professional development opportunities for human rights educators, and advocacy network building. The site has an impressive amount of presentations, lesson plans, guides and other materials full text and freely available. A new feature of the site is a documentary series created in partnership between Twin Cities Public television, the Itasca Project and Twin Cities Compass & Wilder Research. The Human Rights Resource Center links to the documentary online and the two guides created to accompany the documentary: an Educator guide and a Community guide. This site is substantial, both broad and deep, and provides many resources especially for teachers and community organizers.

University of Toronto Bora Laskin Law Library. *Women's human rights resources: Database and research guides*. Women's Human Rights Resources Programme. http://www.law-lib.utoronto.ca/diana/.

The Women's Human Rights Resource (WHRR) Programme "collects, organizes and disseminates information on women's human rights law to facilitate research, teaching and cooperation." While the site focuses mainly on international and Canadian topics, the Database and Research Guides section are helpful resources for researchers interested in focusing solely on women and the human rights challenges they face. The Database can be searched by keyword or author, or by clicking on a specific topic listed at the top of the page, such as Marriage, Reproductive Rights, or Indigenous Women. The Research Guides are well-developed and clearly written. Novice researchers will find the International Women's Human Rights Law and Humanitarian Law guide especially informative.

Indexes and Search Engines

Amnesty International. 1998-. *Amnesty International: Inventory on CD-ROM*. Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC.

———. 1997. *Cumulative guide 1962-1996: Guide to the microform collection*. Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC.

———. 1993-. *Guide to the microform collection: Amnesty International: supplement 1991/XXXX*. Leiden, The Netherlands: IDC.

This set of publications acts as an index to the Amnesty International archival materials on microfiche. The microfiche collection includes country dossiers for Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East from 1975 to present, and publications, such as newsletters, annual reports, briefing papers, publications on countries, topic reports and general publications, from 1962 to present.

CD-ROM allows access by continent/region, country, type of publication, title words, series title, date and order number. One may type in search phrase or use mediated search feature by clicking on an eye icon to view all search options. Search results entries note region, country, type of material, title, date and fiche number. Search results may be sorted, edited and saved to disk. Listings in the print indexes are organized into a section on country dossiers and another on publications that are further sub-divided by continent or type of publications. The bulk of each index is the country dossier sections. These are further sub-divided by country, then type of publication. Individual entries note title, fiche number and author, if applicable. The *Supplements* are published annually. The cumulative guides are printed approximately every five years. This resource is much more stable and user-friendly that the *Amnesty International* web site that often makes it difficult to locate publications.

Derechos Human Rights. *Human rights links = Enlaces de derechos humanos*. http://www.derechos.net/links/.

Derechos, a major human rights education and advocacy organization, has created a core resource for any human rights advocate or researcher; available in both English and Spanish. The resources are divided into fifteen categories. For instance, the "Reports and News" section is a short, manageable and selective list of key resources for following human rights news. Of particular interest are the links to video, audio and images.

European Commission of Human Rights. 2000. *Decisions and reports. Summaries and indexes = Décisions et rapports. Sommaries et index: 76-94*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

———. 1995. *Decisions and reports. Summaries and indexes = Décisions et rapports. Sommaries et index: 61-75*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

———. 1993. *Decisions and reports. Summaries and indexes = Décisions et rapports. Sommaries et index: 41-60*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

———. 1987. *Decisions and reports. Summaries and indexes = Décisions et rapports. Sommaries et index: 21-40*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

———. 1981. *Decisions and reports. Summaries and indexes = Décisions et rapports. Sommaries et index: 1-20*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

———. 1981. *Collection of decisions: Summary of decisions published in Volumes 1-30*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

This series indexes the summaries of the Decisions and Reports of the European Commission of Human Rights. The indexes typically cover twenty volumes at a time. They are divided into two parts. The first classifies summary by European Convention on Human Rights article or protocol; paragraph within article or protocol; sub-paragraph within paragraph; and where necessary, key concept within each sub-paragraph. Second part has numerical index of application; alphabetical indexes of applicants' names, respondent states and subject matter; and index by articles.

European human rights reports. 1979-. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

Eicke, Tim, and Nicholas Grief, eds. 2001. *European human rights reports: Consolidated index volumes 1-32*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

This monthly publication provides brief summaries of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, the European Commission of Human Rights and other courts examining human rights issues. It covers cases and admissibility decisions. Each bound annual volume offers extensive access through alphabetical, numerical, chronological and subject indexes. Entries first note the parties, date, key issue(s), court, judges and series number, and provide a brief summary. This is followed by an in-depth examination of the facts, proceedings at all court levels, relevant domestic and international law, judgment and opinions. Official documents, including the judgment and opinion, are selectively excerpted. Volumes one and two retrospectively covered cases from 1960 to March 1980.

Consolidated index covers 1979 through 2001. Cases are listed alphabetically. One can search by applicant's name, respondent state, subject, articles of convention and chronologically.

Gomien, Donna. 1996. *Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights 1959-1995: Reference charts*. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe.

These charts allow one to quickly find information on cases before the European Court of Human Rights. The entries are listed in alphabetical order by case name. The tables have columns for numbered citation in *Series A*; date of judgment and date of application; case name; state or states against which the complaint was lodged; main issues examined and cross-reference

comments to similar cases; articles of European Convention on Human Rights addressed at European Commission of Human Rights level; how the Commission disposed the articles; Convention articles addressed at Court level; how the Court disposed the articles; and domestic implementation measures. Both a key and explanation of the charts precede the tables. There is a separate set of chart tables arranged alphabetically by case, numerically by *Series A* citation number and geographically by country. A separate set of charts lists all cases by Convention articles addressed. These shorter case citations note article number, case name, *Series A* citation number, date of Court judgment, state(s) of the complaint and how the Court disposed the article.

Gutiérrez, René L., ed. 2005. *Index to the documents of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 1960-2004 and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, 1980-2004*. Washington, DC, Columbus Memorial Library, Organization of American States.

This publication is an "index to all public documents created by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Reports issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights from 1960 to 2004" (Introduction). Documents are divided into three sections: documents produced jointly by both organizations and documents separately for each. The commission organizes its documents by type—reports/period of sessions, reports on countries, annual reports, manuals, other publications—and then chronologically. Court documents are arranged in the following order: annual reports, series A through F, communicados de prensa and other publications. Indexes note document title, document number and microfiche number.

HURIDOCS. *HuriSearch*. http://www.hurisearch.org.

A project of HURIDOCS, an organization dedicated to supporting information management needs of human rights organizations, HuriSearch is a arguably, the best search engine for human rights-related content on the web, indexing over 3 million pages focused on human rights. Searches can be executed by language, country, organization and type of format, including newsletters and RSS feeds. This is an indispensable tool for those interested in tracking human rights activities and news on the web.

Mensah, Barbara. 2000. *European human rights case locator 1960-2000*. London: Cavendish.

———. 2002. *European human rights case summaries 1960-2000*. London: Cavendish.

These publications allow one to access information and summaries on any European Court of Human Rights case from the first in 1960 to October 31, 1998. Cases are arranged in sections alphabetically, by country, article and protocol order and chronologically. Case entries vary from section to section, noting number of case, parties in case, country, court judgment date, article or protocol that was violated and citation to *European Human Rights Reports* entry. Entries in country section provide one sentence review of case and decision. A fifth section notes the composition of the court and contact information, Council of Europe countries and their dates of signature and ratification, and rules of procedure of the European Court of Human Rights.

Lengthier summaries can be found in the companion volume. Summary entries have an overview of the facts; Commission decision, through November 1998; judges names, including details on those who dissented; the ratio; list of cases referred to by the judges; and decision on costs and damages, if applicable. The cases are listed alphabetically. Cases are indexed chronologically and by subject. Another section notes the Council of Europe countries and when they adopted the Convention and certain protocols. The last section provides a listing of judges in order of service, as well as a listing of ad hoc judges and the cases they served.

University of Bern, Institute of Public Law, and University of Montreal, LexUM. *Universal human rights index of United Nations documents*. http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org/en/index.html.

The Institute of Public Law of the University of Bern, Switzerland partnered with LexUM, the University of Montreal's justice system technologies laboratory, to create the Universal Human Rights Index. It is maintained by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and currently contains annotations of United Nations treaty body observations from 2000 to the present and all Special Procedures reports published by the Human Rights Council since 2006 to the present. All annotations are in English, but the index can be searched in any of the official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish). According to the "About" section of the index, "Each country-related observation and recommendation of treaty bodies and special procedures is classified – paragraph by paragraph - by country, by right, by body and by affected persons." A unique feature of this tool is that the indexing is defined as using a "rights-based method...ensur[ing] objectivity." The interface of the index is clean and the search box options on the front page are clearly labeled. Users can also jump directly into annotations by Country, Body or Right. This may be more valuable to those familiar with the human rights documents terrain, but those new to human rights research will appreciate the ease of access that the index provides.

Internet Resources – Core

Columbia University Libraries. *The Center for Human Rights Documentation & Research*. http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/humanrights/index.html.

The Center for Human Rights Documentation & Research, part of the Columbia University Libraries, houses the archives of major human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and the Committee of Concerned Scientists. While the content of the archives is not available online, finding aids are provided for anyone to view. The Center also hosts speakers and organizes conferences focused on human rights, and the web site has some video and audio from these events. In keeping with its mission to support researchers, faculty and students in the study of human rights, the Center recently received a three-year grant totaling $716,000 “to develop and implement a program that will establish best practices for collecting, managing, preserving and providing access to at-risk digital content on human rights” from the Andrew J. Mellon Foundation. Columbia University has a number of libraries that collect secondary sources on the topic of human rights, and the web sites for those branch libraries are included, as are links to the libraries’ research guides and online catalog. While the site is short on openly accessible content, it is clear that this site will grow as more primary content is digitized, and will become a core source for human rights research, teaching and learning.

Human Rights Education Network. *HREA: The global Human Rights Education Network*. http://hrea.org/.

The main purpose of the Human Rights Education Network (HREA) is to provide training and development activities and educational materials for human rights activists and professionals. HREA provides these services to a variety of organizations as well as serving as a catalyst for online community building between advocates and activists around the world through several online networks, such as OneWorld International and the International Network of Human Rights Schools. The HREA also provides a Resource Centre, including an online Library with links to training materials and curricula organized by topic and by audience. The Global Human Rights Education Database includes a directory of human rights educators and programs

and a current annotated bibliography of human rights reports and documents from around the globe. The Links and Forums sections are rich with information for the human rights researcher.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. *RefWorld*. http://www.unhcr.org/refworld.

RefWorld is a model web site – rich content, clear navigation, useful integration of Web 2.0 tools that enhance a user's knowledge of the topic, and a balance of general information and detailed information about a specific aspect of the topic or issue. Both novice and experienced researchers will be able to find and use information from this site quickly and easily. Information is drawn from many different organizations, such as Refugees International, Reporters without Borders, Refugee Documentation Centre (Ireland), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), UN offices, and the UN News Service. Document types include chronologies, position papers specific to countries and situations, and a huge collection of annual reports.

When introduced in the 1990s, RefWorld was only available on CD-ROM and DVD. It was re-launched in 2007 as an online resource.

United Nations Human Rights. *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights*. http://www.ohchr.org/.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is charged by the international community to provide human rights leadership, education and advocacy for individuals and States. Two documents, both available on the web site, outline the Office's strategic and tactical directives: the OHCHR Plan of Action and its Strategic Management Plan 2008-2009. The OHCHR also works to help States comply with human rights treaties and provide programs for discussion and education on specific issues related to human rights, such as discrimination against women, prevention of torture, children's rights, and more. Agendas, reports, open and closing statements, and documents created by the countries attending the meetings are provided on the OHCHR web site, making the site a rich source of diverse, internationally focused information about human rights. The Publications section of the site contains documents outlining individual's human rights as well as fact sheets, special issue papers, and reference materials, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) documents, which are organized by session and by country. The UPR is a four-year review process established in 1996 that ultimately provides an overview of 192 United Nations Member States human rights activities and best practices. The Library section of the site links to the Official Documents System of the UN (http://documents.un.org), which covers the years 1993 to present and includes documents in the official UN languages. Users will need to spend time absorbing the huge amount of information available on the OHCHR site, but it is well-designed, easy to navigate, and the information itself is of immense value.

<u>Yearbooks</u>

Amnesty International annual report 1962/XXXX. 1962-. London: Amnesty International.

This is the seminal resource that led to the development of many of the other resources in the "Yearbook" section. This annual publication provides human rights reports on countries around the world. It typically consists of three parts. The first is an overview of key issues and events of the past year. The second part, and the bulk of the book, is comprised of alphabetically listed country and territory reports. The country and territory reports provide a summary of the human rights concerns in that country. Each profile begins with a short table of sociopolitical information, introductory blurb, the narrative and list of recent Amnesty International country reports with citations. The narrative is divided into topical sections, such as "death penalty" or

"prisoners of conscience." Not all countries and territories have reports—this is due to lack of coverage rather than lack of human rights abuses. The last part examines the goals and action of the organization, provides a directory of international and regional human rights organizations and text of selected international and regional human rights treaties. The most recent volume is available online at Amnesty International's web site (http://www.amnesty.org/).

Council of Europe. 1960-. *Yearbook of the European Convention on Human Rights 1958-1959/XXXX = Annuaire de la Convention Européenne des Droits de l'Homme 1958-1959/XXXX*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff.

———. 1959. *European Commission of Human Rights: Documents and decisions: 1955 –1956 - 1957 = Commission Européenne des Droits de l'Homme: Documents et décisions 1955 –1956 - 1957*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff.

This yearbook provides information in English and French on activities of European human rights institutions for the European Convention of Human Rights. Each annual volume begins with a general section on the Convention that provides basic texts, signatures and ratifications information and country's reservations and declarations. This is followed by general information and overview of the activities of the European Court of Human Rights, The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and the Secretary General of the Council. These include summaries of judges and cases heard by the Court; resolutions passed by the Committee; and reports by the Secretary General. Other activities of the Council regarding the Convention are also noted. The last section has a national focus by noting the use of the Convention in national legislation and court decisions. Appendices list a selective bibliography of publications in the past year on the Convention and any other important documents. An index is provided. For information on actions on Court cases, refer to the *European Commission of Human Rights: Collection of Decisions* (described above).

For the record 1997/2002: The UN human rights system = Bilan 1997/XXXX: Le système des droits humains à l'ONU. 1998-2003. Ottawa, Ontario: Human Rights Internet.

For the record 2000/2001: The European human rights system = Bilan 2001/XXXX: Le système européen des droits humains. 2000-2002. Ottawa, Ontario: Human Rights Internet.

Published from 1998 to 2003, *The UN Human Rights System* edition is divided into six sections. The first section "is intended to highlight major developments in the United Nations human rights system" during the past year. The introduction covers key issues, events, resolutions, agreements, etc. The rest is an examination of those efforts in nearly fifty thematic mechanisms and approaches, such as "children" or "freedom of opinion and expression." The end of the first section has appendixes that explain methodological and technical issues; provide overviews of human rights bodies, procedures, terminology and mandates; and list reporting schedule of treaty bodies. The remaining five sections examine the regions and countries of Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Europe and other industrialized countries. The key part of each country report is an overview of the country's adherence to key human rights instruments. It has two or more components. The first notes a country's ratifications, reservations and reports to eight United Nations treaty bodies. Following selection(s) list(s) reports made to any of six UN commissions and other agencies, as well as any reports, resolutions or field activities by the UN about or in that country.

The European Human Rights System edition was published in two volumes from 2000 to 2002. The first tracks approximately fifteen thematic mechanisms and approaches, many of them similar to the UN edition. The second volume has country reports on nearly 50 European

countries. The country profiles have two or more selections. The first section is similar to what is found above, except the focus is on European regional human rights treaties. One or more following selections provide summaries of reports made by regional human rights groups, such as the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, or judgments by the European Court of Human Rights.

Freedom in the world: The annual survey of political rights and civil liberties: 1978/XXXX--XXXX. 1978-. Freedom House, New York: Greenwood.

Nations and territories on their political rights, civil liberties and overall status are scored in this annual publication. The first two are rated on scales of one to seven and the last one ranges from "free" to "partly free" to "not free." Each volume begins with an overview essay on the current situation in the world. This is followed by a set of country reports and related and disputed territories reports. Each report begins with a brief table of political, economic and social data. It notes type of polity and economic system, population, purchasing power parities, life expectancy, ethnic groups, capital and the values for political rights, civil liberties and overall status. This is followed by overview of the current socioeconomic and political situation, followed by a "Political Rights and Civil Liberties" section that highlights key human rights issues. Reports range in length from one to five pages. A table of the three values by country and territories is provided at the end. Survey methodology, especially for the scaled scores, and sources of information are explained thoroughly and clearly. The most recent edition and archived versions of the report are available on the Freedom House web site (http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=15), in addition to comparative and historical data available in downloadable formats.

Human Rights Watch world report: 1990/XXXX. 1991-. New York: Human Rights Watch.

Human Rights Watch annual report: 1987/1989. 1998-1990. New York: Human Rights Watch.

Americas Watch; Helsinki Watch, Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights. 1990. *The Bush administration's human rights record in 1989*. New York: Human Rights Watch.

———. 1986-1989. *The Reagan administration's human rights record in 1985/1988*. New York: Americas Watch.

———. 1985. *"--in the face of cruelty": The Reagan administration's human rights record in 1984*. New York: Americas Watch; Helsinki Watch, Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights.

———. 1984. *Failure: The Reagan administration's human rights policy in 1983*. New York: Americas Watch; Helsinki Watch; Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

———. 1982. *The Reagan administration's human rights policy: A mid-term review*. New York: Americas Watch.

This annual publication reviews the human rights record of approximately seventy nations worldwide. It began as an annual critique of the human rights record of the Reagan administration. Over time, it has developed into annual publication. The country profiles are grouped by continent. Each continent has its own overview as well. Entries follow the same basic format with a look at human rights developments in the past year, the role of international

and regional organizations and the actions of the Human Rights Watch group in the region. In addition to the continental sections, there are sections on the United States domestic and foreign relations human rights actions. Topical chapters look at the issues of arms, children's rights, women's human rights and special issues and campaigns, such as children soldiers or HIV and AIDS. An introduction provides a complete overview of the world of human rights and profiles are provided on those who were killed defending human rights. The appendixes note the organizations' award winners, current research, publications and staff. The most recent edition and archived versions of the report are available on Human Rights Watch web site (http://www.hrw.org/en/publications).

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Inter-American Court of Human Rights. 1968-. *Inter-American yearbook on human rights = Anuario Interamericano de derechos humanos*. The Hague, The Netherlands; Boston, MA: Martinus Nijhoff.

This yearbook includes information on the activities of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Inter-American Court of Human Rights in both English and Spanish. The first two chapters provide information on the composition, biographical notes, Secretariat, origin and legal bases and most recent year of activities of the Commission and the Court. The current status of each regional human rights instrument is examined. The next part provides reports on individual cases in front of the Commission; examines status of human rights in selected American countries; and legal issues related to observation of international human rights law. The third part notes the work of the Court on particular cases, including submissions of evidence in addition to decisions and advisory opinions. Additional volumes will often include details of special work being done by one of the two organizations.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. 1993-. *Official records of the Human Rights Committee 1987/88-XXXX/XX*. New York: United Nations.

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The activities of the Human Rights Committee are tracked through the years by this set of publications. The print yearbook consisted of two volumes. The first provided summary records of the public meetings of three sessions in the committee's year. The second volume provides three main things. The first are the preliminary submissions of reports of countries' human rights efforts, as required by article 40, paragraph 1(b) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The second part notes the committee's consideration of country reports, consisting of a core document and periodic reviews. Typically between fifteen and twenty countries are examined in each session. The last part is an annual report of the Committee. Please note, at time of publication, this had not been published in five years, taking into account the normal three- to four-year delay in publication.

Session 41 (1985) to present has been made available on the Committee's web site (http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?ConvType=12&docType=36). One can view provision agendas and reports of states examined and state reports in English, French and Spanish. Concluding observations are also included, if applicable.

United States, Department of State. 1978-. *Country reports on human rights practices for 1978/XXXX: Report submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, and the Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives by the Department of State in accordance with sections 116(d) and 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended*. Washington, DC: Department of State.

Holding the line: A critique of the Department of State's annual country reports on human rights practices. 2003. Washington, DC: Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/pubs/descriptions/Holdingtheline.pdf.

Critique: Review of the U.S. Department of State's country reports on human rights practices for 1982/1996. 1983-1997. Washington, DC: Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

Americas Watch; Helsinki Watch, Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights. 1980-1981. *A Critique of the Department of State's country reports on human rights practices for 1979/1980*. New York, Americas Watch.

This publication is produced annually in response to efforts to link United States governmental foreign assistance to human rights issues. Reports are provided on nearly every country in the world. Countries are listed alphabetically by continent. Country reports begin with an overview of recent history; contemporary political, economic and social situation; and human rights record. More detailed information from the past year is noted in six sections: respect for the integrity of the person, civil liberties and political rights; government attitudes regarding international and nongovernmental investigation of alleged violations of human rights; discrimination based on race, sex, religion, disability, language or social status; and worker rights. An introduction looks at key international and regional events in the world of human rights and explains the genesis of the series. Appendixes provide further details on preparation of the reports; a table of country's membership in selected international human rights conventions; tables of United States economic and military assistance; list and table of UN Human Rights Commission voting record; and text of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This report has been made available on the Department of State web site from 1999 to present (http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/> and 1996 to 1999 (http://www.state.gov/www/global/human_rights/hrp_reports_mainhp.html).

From 1980 to 1996, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (known as Human Rights First since 2004), in cooperation with other human rights groups, published an annual critique of the *Country Reports*. It did not attempt to list all the mistakes, but rather chose the most representative and blatant mistakes. A typical issue may have pointed out mistakes in 25 separate country reports. A new edition was published in 2003 in response to post-September 11th changes to the *Reports*.

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