



Human Rights Internet

Harvard Law School, Pound Hall Room 401, Cambridge, MA 02138 U.S.A.
Tel. (617) 495-9924; Cable: INTERNET; Telex: 5106014536

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930 0086

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November 29, 1986

Ms. Travis Horel
PPC/PC/PR/SI
Room 3957
US Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

Re: Grant #OTR-0086-G-SS-4172-00

Dear Ms. Horel

Enclosed please find my final financial report and request for reimbursement on our database grant. You will recall that on March 5, 1986, we had requested an extension on this grant which was kindly provided. We have now completed the work that we had undertaken and I, submit a narrative report on our accomplishments. I would be glad to furnish any further information that your office needs.

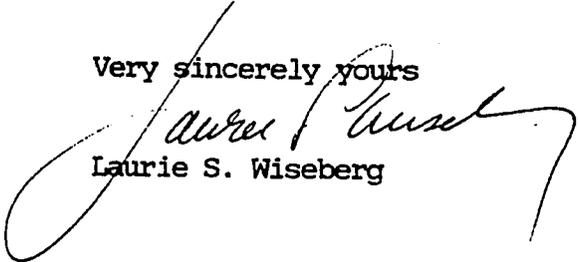
I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, and the Agency for International Development, for the support you have provided to us over the past several years. The funding you gave us has made it possible for us to build a unique database of human rights information. No other human rights organization has as yet been able to develop an information retrieval system as powerful as the one we have established.

There is no doubt that the database project -- which has become a central feature of the work of the Internet -- has enormous potential for the promotion and protection of human rights, or that this potential will be increasingly realized over the coming years as we input more and more information into the system. But we are at the beginning, not at the end, of the challenge.

It is for this reason that I will shortly be sending you a proposal for a follow-up grant to permit us to achieve the potential inherent in the database project. As my proposal sets out in more detail, the work that we have just completed under the terms of our grant was an important learning experience. In many respects, our work over the past two-and-a-half years had the aspects of a pilot project. We embarked on an endeavor in an area that was completed unexplored by other human rights organizations; and much of what we learned was through trial and error. Now we have developed a unique expertise that we would like to fully exploit; now we understand more clearly what routes to take and what pitfalls to avoid. We also believe that Internet's database can, in two or three years, become a self-supporting project. But, in the interval, we need your continued assistance.

I am submitting a copy of this material to the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs which will, I very much hope, express to you their views on the importance of our work. I also hope that AID will review our proposal in a favorable light. Internet's work in the area of documentation and information -- undertaken in a non-partisan and non-political manner -- is critical for the defense and protection of human rights (especially the physical integrity of persons and political and civil rights) in the Third World and elsewhere. We, therefore, seek your help in continuing to serve the information needs of those committed to the goals of furthering human rights and democracy.

Very sincerely yours


Laurie S. Wiseberg

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THE HUMAN RIGHTS DATABASE PROJECT
REPORT ON GRANT #OTR-0086-G-SS-4172-00

by Laurie S. Wiseberg

INTRODUCTION

On April 16, 1984, the Human Rights Internet was awarded a grant to provide support for the construction of a human rights computerized data base. This was a field that was virgin territory for human rights organizations. While more and more human rights organizations were becoming aware of the need to utilize modern communications technology to process and retrieve information -- so essential for the defense of human rights -- there was little expertise in the area. With the support of USAID, Internet set out to pioneer the creation of database system that could address the information needs of the human rights community.

As detailed in Appendix 1, we put a great deal of thought and attention to the question of the most appropriate software and hardware to meet our needs. In this, we benefited greatly from the advice provided by A.I.D.'s Office of Information Resources Management. Despite the fact that computer technology is changing rapidly, we feel that the choice we made -- with respect both to software and hardware -- was a good one, meeting both our immediate needs and providing potential for expansion for some years.

DATABASE DESIGN & AND INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Equal time and attention has been spent on designing and testing our databases prior to data entry. While databases can be redesigned after they have been set up, that is time-consuming and tedious work and we wanted to avoid unnecessary reformatting. A number of criteria guided our design strategy. (1) First, we wanted to be able to provide rapid access to a range of documentation including information on recent publications -- reports, memoranda, articles, books, conference and research papers, government documents, the documents of international organizations -- dealing with human rights worldwide. (2) Second, we also wanted to gain control over the serial literature (journals, newsletters, bulletins, yearbooks, etc. in the field. (3) Thirdly, we wanted rapid access to information about organizations, non-government, inter-governmental and governmental, with a human rights concern. (4) Fourthly, we wanted to be able to retrieve information about important developments in international law, international organizations, conference and meetings, and teaching and research.

With respect to all of these areas, it was important that retrieval of information be as accurate and as comprehensive as possible. It was equally important that the data entered could be readily sorted and prepared for printing in the HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET REPORTER (our main instrument for dissemination of information) and in our directories.

We decided, therefore, that although our databases were "full-text" or "free-text" -- that is, one can search on any word or combination of words (with Boolean operators) -- nonetheless, detailed and specialized indexing would be necessary to permit searches specific to the needs of the human rights community. Our first draft of indexing terms (published in our MASTER LIST JULY 1986) is being refined through usage and a new list will be published in July 1987 to reflect the changes. The indexing also permits the printing of a hard-copy index with each REPORTER, greatly enhancing the value of our publication as a bibliographic and research tool.

This subject indexing has been combined with geographic indexing and a numeric code that permits rapid retrieval by country or region. To illustrate, if you want to retrieve all documents dealing with Eastern Europe, without a numbering code, you would have to search for Eastern Europe and then for every country in Eastern Europe (i.e., Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, etc.) before you have a comprehensive set of documents. With our numbering system, since all countries in Eastern Europe are coded in the 8100 range, you do only one search -- for documents which are equal or greater than 8100 and equal or lesser than 8199. This numbering system is also used for sorting and organizing most of the information in the REPORTER.

There are certain peculiarities in the numbering code which have emerged because of another Internet concern -- to cooperate with other human rights organizations in the documentation field. Therefore we adopted the coding developed by the Human Rights International Documentation Service (HURIDOCs) instead of developing our own. This coding puts the USA (6357) and Canada (6322) between South and Central America and it means that any search for documents on Latin America requires an extra step (excluding the number 6357 and 6322) from the 6000 range. The same holds true for the Middle East coded between South Asia and the Far East. We are currently considering re-numbering in order to eliminate these cumbersome and unnecessarily problems which became clear only through usage.

We also established an indexing field for organization. This means that it is possible to rapidly retrieve the documents produced by any organization or which refer to any organization. And, several fields can be searched simultaneously. To illustrate, in a one-step search, you can retrieve all documents dealing with torture in Iran produced by Amnesty International (or all documents on torture in Iran except AI documents). Other indexing controls -- set out in our description of the REPORTER database in the MASTER LIST -- also control for other variables. Thus, a search can be further refined by date (all 1985 documents) or by type (all NGO reports). Indexing also enables you to retrieve all conference proceedings, teaching material, statistical information, bibliographies, etc.

HRI'S DATABASES

To date, Internet has established 4 major (and one subsidiary) database as follows. (The standard formats which describe the fields of the databases in more detail are included as Appendix 2 to this report.)

1. HRIP: HRIP (and the subsidiary RPTR) are the main databases for processing all new information HRI receives concerning publications and developments in the field of human rights. All new information and documentation received by the HRI is reviewed by the staff and most (though not all) of it is then abstracted and indexed for data entry. The data-entry is done initially in word-processing on a standardized entry form. Then it is transferred to a database called RPTR through a software conversion program. This information (approximately 500 entries every two months) is then sorted and edited for the production of a print copy (i.e., the REPORTER). A special program was written by an HRI consultant to permit the generation of a hard-copy index for each REPORTER.

As each issue of the REPORTER is completed, RPTR is emptied or dumped into the database called HRIP which is the holding database. HRIP, thus, grows at the rate of approximately 250 entries per month. It is also possible to input other publications (e.g., older material) into HRIP, though time has not yet permitted inputting earlier material.

At the current time, HRIP has over 2,000 entries.

2. HRIS: HRIS is a database of serial publications dealing with human rights. The MASTER LIST referred to above contains a preliminary listing of most serial publications regularly reviewed by the Internet. A new and expanded listing will be published in July 1987, directly from the HRIS database.

At the present time, we have only been able to enter a portion of the serial publications received into HRIS. As with HRIP, data entry requires a standardized format. In this instance, a simplified subject indexing is used (reflecting such major terms as labor, women, refugees, children) together with a subject index. When all serials are entered, it will then be possible to retrieve all serial publications (i.e., journals, newsletters, bulletins, annual reports) on a given area and/or subject. A brief abstract describing the publication will also be available, together with subscription information and a listing of HRI's holdings of these serials. Thus far, time has not yet been available to catalog HRI's holdings, though we hope to do so in the coming year.

3. HRIO: HRIO is a database containing descriptions of organizations (non-governmental, inter-governmental and governmental) concerned with human rights. As with the bibliographic database, considerable thought has gone into designing a standard format to make rapid information retrieval possible. Internet has gradually been entering information from our human rights directories into HRIO. Again, the process has been slow because all data must be put into fields and indexed. In this case, indexing is not only geographic and subject specific, it also indicates whether the organization has governmental/non-governmental/intergovernmental status, whether it undertakes missions, whether it holds conferences, what services it provides, whether it has affiliates or is affiliated and to which organizations, whether it has consultative status with international organizations, etc. As we have been entering data, we have been able to do some (though only some) updating of information. At present, we have approximately 500 entries in HRIO and about 2000 still to enter.

4. MAIL: MAIL is our in-house database for controlling subscriptions and exchanges for the REPORTER. It is not a public database but intended only for HRI's use.

There is one other database that we have given thought to establishing, but that will be undertaken only after the

serials and organizational databases are essentially "completed." This will be a database of experts in the field of human rights -- i.e., a human resources database. That is, we would like to be able to have rapid access to information about specialists on different countries and/or subjects. Such a database could, of course, only be established with the consent of the persons concerned. It will, therefore, require initiating contact with all scholars/teachers/researchers in the field. It is a project that will take both time and care and we must explore further its feasibility and desirability in terms of the human rights community. It could, however, eventuate into a "Who's Who" in human rights research.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The grant received from AID has made it possible for Internet to establish extremely powerful databases for information retrieval and dissemination in the human rights field. No other human rights organization has created comparable public databases. Moreover the indexing language that the HRI has developed means that our database can be used to retrieve information specific to the needs of the human rights community in a way that commercial databases like NEXUS or DIALOGUE cannot. Furthermore, the type of information entered into our system is not abstracted by commercial or even academic abstracting services.

The benefits that we have gained from the establishment of the databases are immediately evident in the highly improved quality of the HRI REPORTER. Volume 11, produced from the databases, reflects a sophistication that is a direct consequence of the our computerization.

Nonetheless, it is important to look upon these past two years as a pilot project. Internet's potential for handling information, and for meeting the needs of the human rights community in this area, is only beginning to be manifested. For our full potential to be realized, at least another two years of work is needed, both for data entry and for developing our system to make it more accessible to those who need rapid access to information.

Since we began this project, we have faced many, and overcome some (though not all), technical problems (detailed in Appendix 1). We are now prepared to move into a further phase of the development of our information system. The following are the issues we wish to concentrate on:

(1) exploring the possibilities of turning our system into an on-line system that can be accessed by others through their own computers; (2) exploring the possibilities of making the databases directly accessible through others libraries at Harvard Law School; (3) exploring how we can transfer our data to other human rights organizations in machine-readable form (whether by modem, floppy disk, or tapes); (4) exploring how we can download information from other systems and databases into our own; (5) exploring how we can assist other organizations, particularly in the Third World, in benefiting from our experience in the area of documentation; (6) refining our indexing terminology; (7) cataloging our serial holdings and, possibly, other parts of the collection; (8) writing a manual on how to use our databases to assist users; (9) beginning to generate specialized resources (e.g., bibliographies) on specific subjects of importance to the human rights community.

Moreover, we need another two years of data entry to provide historical depth to the information in our databases. At that point, we believe that our information will be comprehensive enough to make the databases financially self-supporting.

For these tasks, we once again seek the assistance of USAID. The proposal we are sending AID further details our plans and our needs.

APPENDIX 1:

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION
OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HRI'S DATABASES:
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED & LESSONS LEARNED

[This technical discussion is intended both to report on the types of difficulties encountered and how they were overcome, and also to assist others that may be considering the establishment of databases. It, therefore, contains a great deal of detail which will be of interest only to persons specializing in database design or database management.]

I. START-UP

On the advice of computer specialists in AID, we spent several months carefully examining available software and hardware options. In October 1984, we submitted the results of that analysis to AID and, after further discussions, we acted upon the recommendation of AID's Office of Information and Resources Management (conveyed to us in Marilyn Zak's letter of December 11, 1984) to purchase BRS software with the Fortune Computer system. Orders for the equipment were placed at the end of that year and the system was installed over the next few months and with all components in place by April 1985.

During this early period, we learned the first of a series of important lessons with respect to computers: namely, things tend to take far more time to set up than one imagines they will. (In our initial proposal, we had thought in terms of 3-6 months for start-up operations. In fact, the start-up took more than a year.)

This notwithstanding, having worked with our software and hardware for over two years, we are pleased that we paid such careful attention to the question of selecting appropriate programs and equipment. Every computer system has "bugs" and there are still several (which are discussed below) that still have to be worked out. Yet, in comparing our system against the systems that other human rights organizations have put together in this same time period -- primarily D-base II or D-Base III systems on microcomputers -- we feel we made a good choice in acquiring BRS and the Fortune.

No other public human rights database approaches the sophistication and potential of Internet's databases, or the ease with which people can be trained to use it. And, as the information needs of these other organizations expand beyond the capacity of their systems, they will (or are already facing) overwhelming conversion problems. Our hardware, on the other hand, has (and has already evidenced) considerable expansion capability.

II. LEARNING TO USE THE EQUIPMENT & "DE-BUGGING" THE SYSTEM

The next several months were primarily devoted to learning how to use the equipment and to understand the software's potentials. Our staff received a week of training. This was enough to get started but not enough to master the system. Even now, we are still learning how to do things more effectively; how to avoid pitfalls; how to exploit the computer's capacities.

We also encountered a number of hardware and software bugs and related problems:

- (1) For the first several months, there was a problem with the system locking up at random. Eventually, the problem was traced to a faulty board in our tape drive but we experienced a great deal of frustration in these early months.
- (2) The software bugs were more serious in the long-run.
 - (a) We discovered, for example, that although nothing in the documentation alerted you to it, the first field in a database could not be "full-text" and the first field could not be blank or the data would not load properly. Some months after the system was installed, an up-grade to BRS came out that resolved some difficulties and created others.
 - (b) One major "bug" that we have not yet been able to deal with concerns the fact that some "field" or "paragraph" labels do not operate properly (which creates display problems on the screen).
 - (c) Another major "bug" is that we are not able to modify data in batch-mode although we should be able to do so.
 - (d) Occasionally, the system also exhibits peculiarities in the search mode. For example, you do a search specific to a given field; but the program generalizes the search to the entire database.

Another BRS up-grade has just come out and will be ported to our system in the coming weeks. We hope that this may clear up these remaining bugs. The update also makes it possible to use foreign language characters which we have not been able to use until now.

(3) A different type of difficulty encountered concerned the documentation. This was, perhaps, another key lesson: namely, that the quality of documentation for most computer software is very poor. To illustrate, a particularly powerful quality of our software is its "print-time formatting," which enables the user to format the data into any report style desired. (That is, you can make the output look however you want it to look.) The value of this feature is that Internet can prepare copy for the HRI REPORTER directly from the databases. However, the instructions for utilizing print-time formatting were so badly written that it was some weeks before we could understand them, and we had to call in a consultant to help us interpret them.

(4) Part of the problems we have had with the software stem from the fact that the software support for BRS-micro (the version we have) is very poor. The Library of Congress, which purchased a system identical to ours and from the same dealer, experienced problems similar to our own. Namely, BRS does not want to deal with the micro end-user directly. We must go through a dealer. The dealer used by both Internet and the Library of Congress turned out to be unreliable. That unreliability was, perhaps, best demonstrated in the fact that he went out of business this year. Fortunately, prior to that time and because of our dissatisfaction with the service we were receiving, we shifted the hardware contract to a dealer in the Boston area who has been exceedingly responsive to our needs. We are now in the process of trying to engage the services of a software dealer who is as helpful.

(5) Other difficulties we had stemmed from the fact that we moved from Washington, DC to Cambridge, Massachusetts in late 1985. This meant dismantling and reestablishing the equipment at Harvard Law School and training an entirely new staff on the use of the equipment. In fact, the transition proceeded far more smoothly than we could have hoped, in part because we were able to locate a dealer in the area whose service has been exemplary.

(6) We also encountered difficulties when we went to upgrade our hardware to install an additional megabyte of RAM. It turned out that our motherboard was not wired to handle 2 megs, though we had been led to believe that it could. Our new dealer, however, was able to rewire our old board so that we did not have to spend the money to purchase a new one.

III. DESIGNING THE DATABASES

Designing the databases was an important intellectual challenge and, as with our choice of software and hardware, we went slowly, erring on the side of caution. The databases that we have established are described in the body of our report and we append descriptions of the fields or paragraph labels for the databases. Here we only point to some of the technical problems we encountered.

In the process of designing and testing the databases, we learned a number of facts not discussed in the documentation but that proved important and required modification.

DATA IN A SPECIFIED FIELD IN ANY DOCUMENT: For example, we had thought it would be possible to ask that the databases bring up all documents with any data in a given field. Thus we would be able to call up all documents that had bibliographies or or teaching material or statistical information. In fact, we learned that it was not possible to do so. Therefore, in the bibliography field, all data entry is preceded with the word "bibliography"; and we do the same for the "teaching" and "statistical" fields.

DELETED DOCUMENTS: In like manner, we found that it is not possible to bring up documents that have been deleted (because these are not tracked by the computer). This means maintaining a manual list of deleted documents so that they their numbers can be reassigned at a future data.

INDEXING: A more major obstacle was faced when we confronted the problem of generating hard-copy indices from the databases. In particular, we wanted to be able to sort all documents in the manner that they would be printed, have the computer assign them an appropriate sub-number, and then generate a set of indexes (by subject, geography and organization) linked to those numbers. What seemed a simple bibliographic task was one that BRS software could not perform. As a consequence, we had to purchase development tools, and a C-language compiler, and bring in a consultant to write an indexing program for us. The program works very nicely, but it took some weeks of experimentation. To make the indexing work, however, required a redesign of the database so that all indexing fields were full-text with each indexing term entered on a separate line.

UNDERLINING: A simpler question, but one that also required thought, was how to underline when database data is in ASCII format and does not recognize underlining. Our solution was to put in "meta-characters" -- << for the start of underlining and >> for the end; and then, after the information was redirected for printing, to do a global search and replace and transform the metacharacters into the symbols that our word-processing used for the beginning and the end of underlining, namely \\U and \\u.

GEOGRAPHIC CODING: A problem of a different sort concerned the geographic coding of our documents (which is also the primary system that we use for sorting our documents for paste-up in the REPORTER). Each area of the world is assigned a range of numbers: 5000 for Africa, 6000 for the Americas, 7000 for Asia, 8100 for East Europe, 8200 for West Europe and 9000 for Oceania. As discussed in the report above, the logic of the numbering system makes it possible to rapidly retrieve all documents in a given region or sub-region. This numbering system developed by HURIDOCs has, however, some peculiarities that have become more than problematic. North America (primarily Canada and the USA) were coded to fall between Central and South America and the Middle East was coded between South and East Asia. Therefore, we are currently considering a renumbering to make the system more logical for both searching and paste-up.

IV. OTHER TECHNICAL ISSUES

A major lesson learned these past two years is that one of the most expensive aspects of database construction and maintenance remains data entry (the person hours needed to abstract, index and enter information). We have, therefore, become very much concerned with the possibilities of exchanging data with other documentation centers. That is, although programs are not inter-changeable, data is, in ASCII format. Fortunately, our software can transform word-processed documents (Fortuneword) into ASCII and back again very rapidly.

While it is possible to send data over the telephone lines with a modem, or through a computer network, many small organizations do not have modems or the cost is too high; and, without a dedicated phone line, static often garbles transmissions. We therefore decided to purchase a software to hook our Fortune computer to an IBM PC which enables us to make MS-DOS IBM compatible diskettes and to read them back into our system. This opens up all sorts of possibilities for data transfer through floppy disks.

We also acquired the telecommunications software and a modem which permits our computer to operate as a telex machine. Thus we can both send and receive telexes from the office.

There are other potentials to our software and hardware that we have not yet begun to explore. The learning process is a major factor determining the speed at which we can function. While we have used consultants to assist us, computer expertise is very high priced and we have expended resources with care. Much of what we have learned has, therefore, been through the slow process of trial and error.

Further, we have found that, unless a consultant knows UNIX (our operating system) and C-language and something about BRS, they too must learn a great deal before they can apply their expertise. It seems, therefore, that it would make more sense for one of our own staff to get training in UNIX and C-language so that we have in-house expertise. This has been one of our greatest weakness. When a problem that emerges that we cannot handle, we have to find some way to circumvent it or to call in expert outside advice, which is often not available when needed and always costly.

HRI Human Rights Internet

Harvard Law School, Pound Hall Room 401, Cambridge, MA 02138 U.S.A.
Tel. (617) 495-9924 Cable INTERNET

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Laurie S. Wiseberg

APPENDIX 2

DATA BASE FORMATS AND SAMPLE ENTRIES

HRI has consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC & UNICEF)

Best Available Document

DATABASE FORMAT

DRAFT FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CITATION IN HRI'S REPORTER/PUBLICATIONS DATABASES

Modified July 1986

To assist readers in understanding citations in the REPORTER and the manner in which our databases are structured, we here reproduce the structure of our bibliographic database along with instructions to our research associates who do the abstracting.

NOTE: Where you see the phrase, "this is a full text paragraph" it means that paragraph (field) labels must be used for multiple entries. E.g., for authors, if there is more than one author, enter each with the ".AUTH:" before each name. For an abstract that has several paragraphs, start each paragraph with ".ABST:".

..SIGN: Call number or catalogue signature. [This must be filled in or the data will not load properly into the database.] Use "HR" for material filed in general section of library; follow this with "-XXXX" indicating the name of author or organization under which it will be shelved (e.g.: "HR-ICJ" means that it is shelved in general with the material of the International Commission of Jurists; "HR-Shepherd" means it is shelved in general by author's name. Use "CHILE-Vicaria" for material to be shelved with Chilean material published by the Vicaria.

If Internet does not have a copy of the publication, write "nil" ("not in our library). If we know it is in Harvard's Law Library, use HLS (and, if a call number is available, put in that call number).

..ENTR: Date of entry. Use YYMMDD. That is "850115" is January 15, 1985. This is the date that material is abstracted.

..AUTH: Author's name if the author is an individual. (This is a full text paragraph.) Enter family name first in the following format: Doe, John D. If more than one author, enter each on a separate line that begins with ".AUTH:" If the name has initials, use period where necessary: "Doe, John H."; Do not add indications of rank or title such as Father, Professor, General, Engineer, Dr.

Where appropriate enter:

(coll.) collected by
(comp.) compiled by
(ed.) edited by

However, if there is more than one editor, compiler, etc. just put designation, e.g., (eds.) after the last name.

..CORP: Corporate Author: (This is a full text paragraph.) Use name of organization issuing document if there is no individual author. If the name is in a foreign language, follow by " / name in foreign language". Example: Centro de Investigacion y Educacion Popular (CINEP) / Center for Research and Popular Education. However, if there is an individual author, e.g., a report of the International Commission of Jurists by Virginia Leary, enter the International Commission of Jurists in the publisher (PUBL) field and in the organizational index (OINX) field.

With acronyms, do not use punctuation. That is, write AI not A.I.

..TITL: Full title of item. Use all caps if this is a monograph or the title of a journal. (Example: HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE THIRD WORLD).

For subtitles, precede subtitle by "colon space." Example: HUMAN RIGHTS: A VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

For parallel titles (e.g., translation of foreign language publication's title), use an equal sign. Example: DERECHOS HUMANOS = HUMAN RIGHTS. If it was unofficially translated (i.e., by you), follow by a small t in brackets, i.e., [t]. If it is transliterated, put capital T in brackets, i.e., [T].

Enter no end punctuation.

In rare cases where there is no title and you supply it, put it in square brackets.

In some cases where the title is very long, you can abridge it if you do not lose essential information. Indicate omissions by three dots. Example: "An. Analysis of International Conventions Covering the Rights of Peoples ...

For articles in journals, book chapters, newspaper articles, put article title in quotation marks with the first letter of each major word

capitalized, while the title of the journal is all in caps. (Example: "The Rights of the Child," CHILDREN'S RIGHTS JOURNAL.)

If it is a book chapter, do full citation as follow: "State Terror in Chile," in John F. Doe, Jr., STATE TERROR IN LATIN AMERICA. However, if you are citing the book several times and it is in the data base, it is sufficient to write in Doe (op.cit.) Then, in the fields below, only indicate date of publication, not full citations to publisher, place of publication etc.

..SERI: Title of a Monograph Series. This is for the title of a monograph series. Write in with only first letter of each word capitalized. If editor of the series is different from publisher, follow by a space slash space with name. (Example: Legal Studies Series / University of Minnesota)

..EDIT: Edition. To indicate 1st, 2nd or 3rd ed. of a book. Use ordinal numbers as above. Also, as appropriate, use:

abbr.	abbreviated or abridged
corr.	corrected
ed.	edition
exp.	expanded
enl.	enlarged
rev.	revised
v. prel.	preliminary version
draft	draft

..TRAN: Translation: Use if a work has been translated from another language. (E.g.: Translated from Swedish by Sven Anderson.)

..VOLN: Volume and number of journals or series. Use: "Vol. 5, no. 6". Wherever possible, use Arabic numbers, not Roman numerals.

..PLAC: Place of Publication: Indicate city and country or state as appropriate. If there is no place given and you guess at probable place of publication, put it in square brackets. If you can not give probable location, use [s.l.] (i.e., sine loco).

..PUBL: Publisher: If publisher is the same as corporate author, the name may be omitted.

..DIST: Distributor: Enter only if different from publisher. Put [D] after name.

..ADDR: Address of Distributor or Publisher: Enter selectively using the following rules.
 - Do not put in address of human rights organization listed in the master list.
 - Do not put in address of regular book publisher.

- Put in address of distributor or publisher who would be difficult to locate through normal channels.

..DATE: Date of publication as it is to appear: Write out date as it should appear in text: e.g., April 5, 1982 or July-December 1985. If there is no date given, make a judgement about date, and put in square brackets, date supplied.

..DATN: Date of publication in number format: Use "YYMMDD" (i.e. 850131).

..LANG: Language of publication: use HURIDOCs code to indicate language.

..PAGE: Pagination: For book, write "393 p" or "vii, 75 p"; for article or book chapter use "p. 3-9". If you have to count pages to indicate pagination, put number in square brackets. Examples:
 238 p - unit with 238 pages
 [238 p.] - unit with 238 pages counted (not paginated)
 [238] p - unit with approximately 238 pages
 6 v - series of units with 6 volumes
 238 p - in v.p. unit with several paginated
 33-75 p - page sequence (for article or chapter)
 p. 48-69 - 3 v
 - page sequence in vol. 3

Note: Because of the way the material is formatted for printing in the REPORTER, do not use a period (.) at the end of a statement (or two periods will appear in the printed version). That is, you write "p. 75-80" but "75 p".

In rare cases where no publisher can be identified, use [s.n.] (sine nomine) to indicate this fact.

If there is more than one publisher, or if there are two levels of an organization publishing, separate names by space semicolon space. If one is the distributor, indicate that by putting a capital D in square brackets after the name. EXAMPLE: Human Rights Documentation Centre ; Council of Europe [D].

..COST: Cost of Publication: Enter in appropriate currency. Use \$ for US dollars. Indicate \$5.00 Canadian or \$5.00 Australian as appropriate. Use capital L for British pound sign: L50.00. Use F for free of charge.

..AVLY: Availability: Where relevant, use the following:

O	Out of print
M	Microfiche

..FORM: Format of Document: This field is reserved for describing the format -- not the substance -- of the document

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being abstracted. Use any of the following:

booklet
book chapter
bulletin
bulletin article
catalog
film
flier
hardback - use hbk
journal
journal article
letter
loose leaf
magazine
magazine article
magazine insert
microfiche
microfilm
mimeograph - use mimeo
newsletter
newsletter article
newspaper
newspaper article
paper (stapled)
paper (spiral)
pamphlet - use pamph
paperback - use ppbk
photocopy
poster
press release
record [for phonograph]
slide-show
tabloid
tape recording
video

..TYPE: Type of Publication: This field is used to describe the substantive nature of the publication. There may be some overlap between the fields "TYPE" and "FORM". If more than one term is used, divide with space slash space " / ".

The terms listed may be preceded by one of several descriptors:

govt for government
igo for inter-governmental organization;
ngo for non-governmental organization
arm for armed resistance movement
political party
scholarly

(viz. govt annual report; ngo appeal; igo report; arm newsletter; political party newspaper article; or scholarly journal.

Terms can also be followed by other descriptive terms as appropriate: e.g., manuscript (unpublished); govt hearings (Congressional); dissertation (Ph.D); igo document (report of Special Rapporteur).

annual report
appeal
background paper
bibliography

book chapter
book review
briefing paper
bulletin
bulletin article
case note
comment
conference paper
conference proceedings
conference report
conference speech
course outline
directory
dissertation [Masters or Ph.D as appropriate]
document
document collection
documentary
edited collection
editorial
encyclopedia
encyclopedia article
handbook
hearings
issue paper
journal
journal article
journal special issue
legal brief
magazine
magazine advertisement
magazine article
magazine editorial
magazine special issue
mission report
manuscript
monograph
news service article
newsletter
newsletter article
newsletter editorial
newspaper advertisement
newspaper article
newspaper editorial
novel
occasional paper
petition
poem
report
research paper
speech
statement
student paper
urgent action
white paper

..ISBN: ISBN Number: insert only if readily available.

..STAT: Statistical Information: enter in brief description of relevant statistical information. In REPORTER format, material in this field is preceded by the phrase: "Statistical Information:" -- therefore, begin with lower case letter. Do not put period at the end. This is automatically supplied in print format.

..BIBL: Bibliography: Indicate pages of bibliography. One or a few descriptors may be added such as, "classified" or "annotated." A brief description may be

put in. In print-format, this is preceded by the term "Bibliography:"; do not end with a period as this is supplied.

- ..TEAC: Teaching Information:** Fill in this field if material is appropriate for teaching. Use:
- university level
 - secondary school level
 - primary school level
 - popular education
- You can also use such descriptors as "text, reader, manual, workbook" etc. In print-format, what you enter is preceded by the term "Teaching: appropriate to"; do not end with a period as this is supplied.
- ..AVIS: Audio-visual Materials:** Use this field to indicate audio-visual materials:
- Film
 - Slide-Show
 - Video-Tape Cassette
- You may provide details about length of film, color, etc.
- ..GEOG: Geographic Indexing Term:** (This is a full-text paragraph.) Use HRI modification of HURIDOCs geographic names. Remember that if there is more than one entry, each should go on a separate line preceded by the paragraph label. You may use up to 20 geographic indexing terms.
- ..GNUM: Geographic Numeric Code:** Use HRI modification of HURIDOCs numbering system. As this is not full-text, if there is more than one entry, divide by space slash space, e.g., 6357 / 6322.
- ..ISSU: Subject Indexing Terms:** (This is a full-text paragraph.) Use HRI classification. You may use up to 20 indexing terms.
- ..KEYS: Keywords not yet agreed upon:** These are for words which are not found in the HRI classification. We may decide to elevate them to "issu" words later.
- ..OINX: Organizational indexing field:** (This is a full-text paragraph.) Enter the name of any organization mentioned in the citation, whether corporate author, publisher, or organization mentioned in the abstract. At present, there is a limit of 20 entries for OINX. (However, this may be increased if necessary.) If the organization uses a non-English name, refer to our "Master List" for appropriate English translation. The name in each language is a separate entry preceded by "..OINX:".
- ..JOUR: Journal or Serial Publication Indexing:** (This is a full-text paragraph.) Enter the title of any serial publication cited, included those in the comment field.

- ..DISC: Academic Discipline:** Indicate academic discipline if relevant (e.g., Political science, Law, Economics, History etc.) As this is not full-text, divide multiple entries with space slash space (i.e., " / ").
- ..VICT: Victim Field:** This field is reserved should we wish to track individual cases. Not used at present.
- ..FLAG: Field reserved for flagging major and mission reports to be listed at the front of the reporter.** Enter "yes" if the document is to be flagged.
- ..ABST: Abstract:** (This is a full-text paragraph.) Enter abstract of material. In this case, you should end entry with a period.
- ..COMM: Comment:** (This is a full-text paragraph.) This can be used for additional information such as "see also" articles which we do not want to abstract separately or articles cited elsewhere. End this entry with a period.
- ..SOUR: Source:** Reserved for news items and other material from the front of the REPORTER, to indicate the source.
- ..INDX: HRI Indexing term for REPORTER:** Use to indicate issue of the REPORTER, e.g., 11.3.
- ..NUMB: Paste-up Number:** Use to indicate where the item is to be pasted-up in the REPORTER. In addition to the Geographic Number Code, the following should be used:
- 0001 From the Editorial Desk
 - 0003 Commentary
 - 0005 Calendar of Upcoming Events
 - 0006 Dial-the-Network
 - 0010 Forthcoming Reports
 - 0012 Past Conferences
 - 0015 Ngo Developments
 - 0016 Human Rights Defenders
 - 0018 International Law
 - 0019 National Law
 - 0020 Funding, Fellowships and Awards
 - 0021 Teaching and Research
 - 0022 Documentation and Computerization
 - 0023 Special Resources
- Bibliography
- 0025 General
 - 0050 International Law & Organization
 - 0055 NGOs
 - 0060 Freedom of Expression
 - 0070 Refugees
 - 0073 Indigenous Peoples
 - 0075 Women's Rights
 - 0076 Children's Rights
 - 0078 Labor Rights
 - 0080 Basic Human Needs
 - 0090 Human Rights Education
 - 0100 Audio-Visual Materials

DOCN 00000004

SIGN AI GEN

ENTR 860522

CORP Amnesty International (AI)

TITL AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT 1985

PLAC London, UK

DATE 1985

DATN 850000

LANG ENG

PAGE 360 p

COST \$6.95

FORM ppbk

TYPE annual report / ngo report

STAT Appendix VII has data on the number of: (1) AI groups, (2) AI members, (3) prisoners of conscience adopted or being investigated, (4) new cases taken up by AI, (5) number of prisoners released, and (6) number of urgent action appeals, by type

GEOG Universal

GNUM 0000

ISSU Prisoners (political)

ISSU Torture

ISSU Death penalty

ISSU Expression (freedom of)

ISSU Executions (extra-legal)

ISSU Arrest (arbitrary)

ISSU Trials (political)

ISSU Detention (without trial)

ABST Annual report of AI covering the calendar year 1984. It tracks past AI reports, with several countries covered this year which were not covered in last year's report: Botswana, Liberia, Mauritius, Senegal, Seychelles, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Cyprus, Finland, Jordan, and United Arab Emirates. Country reports focus on political prisoners, torture, killings by government (both judicial and extra-legal), arbitrary arrests, threats against human rights workers, and arbitrary detention.

The preface notes that at least 1,500 official executions were recorded in 1984; nearly half the countries in the world held political prisoners; torture was used as an instrument of state policy in many nations; the death penalty is provided by law in over 100 countries and, during 1984, 2,066 people were reported sentenced to death by courts in 55 countries; and that AI now has an active worldwide membership of over 500,000 in over 150 countries.

Appendices contain information on Amnesty missions, the composition of AI's Executive Committee, and a listing of AI sections worldwide (with addresses).

INDX 11.1

NUMS 0025.003

DOCN 00000091
SIGN HR - AI
E/ TR 860527
CORP Amnesty International (AI)
TITL SOUTH AFRICA: DETENTION UNDER THE STATE OF EMERGENCY
PLAC London, UK
DATE August 6, 1985
DATN 860806
LANG ENG
PAGE 5 p
FORM mimeo
TYPE ngo report
GEOG South Africa
GNUM 5458
ISSU State of emergency
ISSU Detention (political)
ISSU Apartheid
ISSU Police (conduct of)
ISSU Torture
ABST Documents the imposition of a state of emergency on July
20, 1985, and the arrest and detention of large numbers of
critics of apartheid. Detainees are held incommunicado at
secret locations by security police, who are known to use
torture extensively and who have been granted immunity in
advance for any acts they commit.
INDX 11.2
NUMB 5458.010

DATABASE FORMAT

DRAFT FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CITATION IN HRI'S REPORTER/PUBLICATIONS DATABASES

Modified July 1986

To assist readers in understanding citations in the REPORTER and the manner in which our databases are structured, we here reproduce the structure of our bibliographic database along with instructions to our research associates who do the abstracting.

NOTE: Where you see the phrase, "this is a full text paragraph" it means that paragraph (field) labels must be used for multiple entries. E.g., for authors, if there is more than one author, enter each with the "...AUTH:" before each name. For an abstract that has several paragraphs, start each paragraph with "...ABST:".

..SIGN: Call number or catalogue signature. (This must be filled in or the data will not load properly into the database.) Use "HR" for material filed in general section of library; follow this with "-XXXX" indicating the name of author or organization under which it will be shelved (e.g.: "HR-ICJ" means that it is shelved in general with the material of the International Commission of Jurists; "HR-Shepherd" means it is shelved in general by author's name. Use "CHILE-Vicaria" for material to be shelved with Chilean material published by the Vicaria.

If Internet does not have a copy of the publication, write "nil" ("not in our library). If we know it is in Harvard's Law Library, use HLS (and, if a call number is available, put in that call number).

..ENTR: Date of entry. Use YYYYDD. That is "850115" is January 15, 1985. This is the date that material is abstracted.

..AUTH: Author's name if the author is an individual. (This is a full text paragraph.) Enter family name first in the following format: Doe, John D. If more than one author, enter each on a separate line that begins with "...AUTH:" If the name has initials, use period where necessary: "Doe, John H."; Do not add indications of rank or title such as Father, Professor, General, Engineer, Dr.

Where appropriate enter:
(coll.) collected by
(comp.) compiled by
(ed.) edited by
However, if there is more than one editor, compiler, etc. just put designation, e.g., (eds.) after the last name.

..CORP: Corporate Author: (This is a full text paragraph.) Use name of organization issuing document if there is no individual author. If the name is in a foreign language, follow by " / name in foreign language". Example: Centro de Investigacion y Educacion Popular (CINEP) / Center for Research and Popular Education. However, if there is an individual author, e.g., a report of the International Commission of Jurists by Virginia Leary, enter the International Commission of Jurists in the publisher (PUBL) field and in the organizational index (OINX) field.

With acronyms, do not use punctuation. That is, write AI not A.I.

..TITL: Full title of item. Use all caps if this is a monograph or the title of a journal. (Example: HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE THIRD WORLD).

For subtitles, precede subtitle by "colon space." Example: HUMAN RIGHTS: A VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

For parallel titles (e.g., translation of foreign language publication's title), use an equal sign. Example: DERECHOS HUMANOS = HUMAN RIGHTS. If it was unofficially translated (i.e., by you), follow by a small t in brackets, i.e., [t]. If it is transliterated, put capital T in brackets, i.e., [T].

Enter no end punctuation.

In rare cases where there is no title and you supply it, put it in square brackets.

In some cases where the title is very long, you can abridge it if you do not lose essential information. Indicate omissions by three dots. Example: "An Analysis of International Conventions Covering the Rights of Peoples ..."

For articles in journals, book chapters, newspaper articles, put article title in quotation marks with the first letter of each major word

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capitalized, while the title of the journal is all in caps. (Example: "The Rights of the Child," CHILDREN'S RIGHTS JOURNAL.)

If it is a book chapter, do full citation as follow: "State Terror in Chile," in John F. Doe, Jr., STATE TERROR IN LATIN AMERICA. However, if you are citing the book several times and it is in the data base, it is sufficient to write in Doe (op.cit.) Then, in the fields below, only indicate date of publication, not full citations to publisher, place of publication etc.

..SERI: Title of a Monograph Series. This is for the title of a monograph series. Write in with only first letter of each word capitalized. If editor of the series is different from publisher, follow by a space slash space with name. (Example: Legal Studies Series / University of Minnesota)

..EDIT: Edition. To indicate 1st, 2nd or 3rd ed. of a book. Use ordinal numbers as above. Also, as appropriate, use:

abbr.	abbreviated or abridged
corr.	corrected
ed.	edition
exp.	expanded
enl.	enlarged
rev.	revised
v. prel.	preliminary version
draft	draft

..TRAN: Translation: Use if a work has been translated from another language. (E.g.: Translated from Swedish by Sven Anderson.)

..VOLN: Volume and number of journals or series. Use: "Vol. 5, no. 6". Wherever possible, use Arabic numbers, not Roman numerals.

..PLAC: Place of Publication: Indicate city and country or state as appropriate. If there is no place given and you guess at probable place of publication, put it in square brackets. If you can not give probable location, use [s.l.] (i.e., sine loco).

..PUBL: Publisher: If publisher is the same as corporate author, the name may be omitted.

..DIST: Distributor: Enter only if different from publisher. Put [D] after name.

..ADDR: Address of Distributor or Publisher: Enter selectively using the following rules.
- Do not put in address of human rights organization listed in the master list.
- Do not put in address of regular book publisher.

- Put in address of distributor or publisher who would be difficult to locate through normal channels.

..DATE: Date of publication as it is to appear: Write out date as it should appear in text: e.g., April 5, 1982 or July-December 1985. If there is no date given, make a judgement about date, and put in square brackets, date supplied.

..DATN: Date of publication in number format: Use "YYMMDD" (i.e. 850131).

..LANG: Language of publication: use HURIDOCs code to indicate language.

..PAGE: Pagination: For book, write "393 p" or "vii, 75 p"; for article or book chapter use "p. 3-33". If you have to count pages to indicate pagination, put number in square brackets. Examples:
238 p - unit with 238 pages
[238 p.] - unit with 238 pages counted (not paginated)
[238] p - unit with approximately 238 pages
6 v - series of units with 6 volumes
238 p - in v.p. unit with several paginated
33-75 p - page sequence (for article or chapter)
p. 48-69 - 3 v
- page sequence in vol. 3

Note: Because of the way the material is formatted for printing in the REPORTER, do not use a period (.) at the end of a statement (or two periods will appear in the printed version). That is, you write "p. 75-80" but "75 p".

In rare cases where no publisher can be identified, use [s.n.] (sine nomine) to indicate this fact.

If there is more than one publisher, or if there are two levels of an organization publishing, separate names by space semicolon space. If one is the distributor, indicate that by putting a capital D in square brackets after the name. EXAMPLE: Human Rights Documentation Centre ; Council of Europe [D].

..COST: Cost of Publication: Enter in appropriate currency. Use \$ for US dollars. Indicate \$5.00 Canadian or \$5.00 Australian as appropriate. Use capital L for British pound sign: L50.00. Use F for free of charge.

..AVLY: Availability: Where relevant, use the following:
O Out of print
M Microfiche

..FORM: Format of Document: This field is reserved for describing the format -- not the substance -- of the document

being abstracted. Use any of the following:

booklet
book chapter
bulletin
bulletin article
catalog
film
flier
hardback - use hbk
journal
journal article
letter
loose leaf
magazine
magazine article
magazine insert
microfiche
microfilm
mimeograph - use mimeo
newsletter
newsletter article
newspaper
newspaper article
paper (stapled)
paper (spiral)
pamphlet - use pamph
paperback - use pbk
photocopy
poster
press release
record [for phonograph]
slide-show
tabloid
tape recording
video

..TYPE: Type of Publication: This field is used to describe the substantive nature of the publication. There may be some overlap between the fields "TYPE" and "FORM". If more than one term is used, divide with space slash space " / ".

The terms listed may be preceded by one of several descriptors:

govt for government
igo for inter-governmental organization;
ngo for non-governmental organization
arm for armed resistance movement
political party
scholarly

(viz. govt annual report; ngo appeal; igo report; arm newsletter; political party newspaper article; or scholarly journal.

Terms can also be followed by other descriptive terms as appropriate: e.g., manuscript (unpublished); govt hearings (Congressional); dissertation (Ph.D); igo document (report of Special Rapporteur).

annual report
appeal
background paper
bibliography

book chapter
book review
briefing paper
bulletin
bulletin article
case note
comment
conference paper
conference proceedings
conference report
conference speech
course outline
directory
dissertation [Masters or Ph.D as appropriate]
document
document collection
documentary
edited collection
editorial
encyclopedia
encyclopedia article
handbook
hearings
issue paper
journal
journal article
journal special issue
legal brief
magazine
magazine advertisement
magazine article
magazine editorial
magazine special issue
mission report
manuscript
monograph
news service article
newsletter
newsletter article
newsletter editorial
newspaper advertisement
newspaper article
newspaper editorial
novel
occasional paper
petition
poem
report
research paper
speech
statement
student paper
urgent action
white paper

..ISBN: ISBN Number: insert only if readily available.

..STAT: Statistical Information: enter in brief description of relevant statistical information. In REPORTER format, material in this field is preceded by the phrase: "Statistical Information." -- therefore, begin with lower case letter. Do not put period at the end. This is automatically supplied in print format.

..BIBL: Bibliography: Indicate pages of bibliography. One or a few descriptors may be added such as, "classified" or "annotated." A brief description may be

THIS SECTION OF THE REPORTER will contain information of relevance primarily to those concerned with the handling of human rights information. It will draw attention to developments in the areas of documentation, computerization and communications technology appropriate for human rights documentation centers. It will also describe the efforts of human rights organizations to systematize their collections and to cooperate to maximize scarce resources. [Although indexing numbers are provided, indexing of this section will only begin with vol. 11:3.]

0022.000

STANDARD FORMAT FOR DATA ENTRY TO
DESCRIBE ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED
WITH HUMAN RIGHTS

At the recent meeting on "Communications, Human Rights and Development" in Ariccia, Italy (see below), the Human Rights Internet was asked to head a Task Force to develop a standard format for recording information about organizations concerned with human rights. What is being proposed here is the first draft of such a model format. It combines and reorganizes the major fields proposed by the HURIDOCs Standard Format volume and the format used at the Internet for the HRI's databases and directories. Please send comments, observations, suggestions, or criticisms to the Internet so that a final format can be worked out and further circulated.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The format proposed here is intended to be used to record information about organizations concerned with human rights whether they are non-governmental, governmental or inter-governmental; exclusively or only partially concerned with human rights; and whether or not they maintain documentation collections.

For many, the fields here elaborated may be more numerous than their own needs require. If so, they can and should ignore fields superfluous to their needs. The concern should be not that there are too many fields but that key fields may be omitted which might be useful at a later date. (It is always more difficult to add a field than to ignore one.)

Internet's fields are designated by a four-letter "short label" which we normally precede by two dots (for distinctiveness). Therefore, we here begin by giving the short label designation; then the long name field descriptor; and, lastly, explanatory notes for data entry.

Where we indicate that a field is set up as "full-text," this means that it can have sub-fields which, in our database system, can be treated independently. It may be irrelevant for many other documentation centers.

- 1 ..DOCN Computer Accession Number: This is a number usually assigned automatically by the computer. It will be unique to every documentation center.
- 2 ..ENTR Date of Entry: The date when the material was prepared. Use the HURIDOCs format of YYYYMM (year, month, day, e.g., 860602 for June 2, 1986).
- 3 ..UPDT Date of Update: Alter whenever material is updated. Use same format as above.
- 4 ..NAME Name of the Organization in its Original Language: It is Internet's practice to always first record the name of an organization in its original language. If it is an international organization which uses several official languages, then we use English first. If there are several official names, each one is entered as a separate sub-field on a separate line. (Full-text field.)
- 5 ..ACRO Acronym: Acronym in the original language. (We omit all periods.) If there are several acronyms (for different languages), each is entered as a separate sub-field. (Full-text field.)
- 6 ..LANG language(s) of official names of organizations. Use HURIDOCs standard abbreviations (e.g., ENG = English; FRE = French; SPA = Spanish). If there are several, they should be separated by space slash space (SPA / FRE).
- 7 ..ENGN English Name: Name of the organization in English. We find it convenient to keep this as a separate field, even if it means repeating information in #4 above.
- 8 ..EACR English acronym: Again, we find it convenient to keep this as a separate field, even if it means repeating information in #5 above.
- 9 ..ORGN Organizational Number: This is a unique number assigned to every organization. HURIDOCs, when designing its standard format, adopted a numbering system originally used by the Internet. Since that time, experience has suggested a modification of our numbering system. What we now propose is to follow the

RESOURCES

Documentation and Computerization

unique four digit code originally assigned to each organization with a decimal point and two digits. This permits the coding of up to 99 special offices or projects of an organization (as against our former practice of assigning each project a unique number of its own.) To illustrate, if Amnesty International - USA is 2952.00, then its Legal Support Network might be designated as 2952.01. This seems important for us because there are times when projects require their own description (e.g., the National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers' Guild).

HURIDOCs suggests the utility of stringing the information together from this and several other fields (i.e., #9, 17, 44, 45 and 46) into one combined organizational code which would give you not only the unique organizational number, but also its geographic focus, its organizational coding, and its governmental/non-governmental status. This might be particularly useful for certain purposes. However, it seems -- for the present -- that it is better to keep each part as a separate and distinctive field, to be combined as needed.

- 10..DFCT Defunct? This field is used only if an organization has become defunct. One would write "Yes" followed by information about the date it ceased and the circumstances under which it ceased to function.
- 11..ADDR Mailing Address: Address to be used for mailing.
- 12..LOCA Location: If different from #11.
- 13..CITY City: We find it convenient to separate this out as a separate field even though it is included in #11 and/or #12 above.
- 14..STAT State or Province: If relevant. We find it convenient to keep this as a separate field for the US. Others may find it convenient for states or provinces in their own countries.
- 15..UZIP US Zip Code: Others may wish to put in a field for their own county's postal codes.
- 16..CNTY Country.
- 17..CNUM Geographic Country Code for where the organization is based. Use the HURIDOCs geographic numbering code.
- 18..TELE Telephone Number(s): It is useful to include country or city codes if available.
- 19..TELX Telex Number: if relevant.
- 20..CABL Cable Address: if relevant.
- 21..DATF Date Founded.
- 22..PREV Previous Name(s): Relevant if an organization changed its name.
- 23..PRED Predecessor(s): Relevant if an organization emerged from an earlier organization, i.e., more than a name change. This may have come about through a split-off, a merger, etc.
- 24..OFCR Officers or Key Staff: List of available names of officers or key staff members, with titles.
- 25..STAF Number of Paid Staff: We find this useful information because knowing the size of the paid staff is an indicator of the size and capacity of an organization.
- 26..VOLN Number of Volunteers: Where relevant. Again, we find this useful information.
- 27..TEXT Description of the Purposes and Programs of the Organization. (Full-text paragraph.) This can include as much detail as the center wishes to enter.
- 28..CASE Casework Undertaken: Relevant if the organization engages in individual case work. (Full-text.) This field can be used to describe the type of case work (e.g., adoption of political prisoners, legal aid to refugees, etc.) engaged in. Most centers may find that this field can be subsumed under #27.
- 29..MISS Missions Undertaken: (Full-text.) We have found it useful to begin keeping a record of fact-finding missions that different organizations have undertaken. Others may wish to subsume this under #27.
- 30..SERS Serial Publication(s): Serial publications issued, indicating when they began and how frequently they appear. (Full-text.) It is also useful, if available, to indicate where this publication is indexed if that is relevant. (HURIDOCs suggests this as a separate field. We think it is more convenient to consolidate with information on each serial publication.)
- 31..PUBL Other Publication(s): Although Internet maintains this information in a separate database, others may find it convenient to have this as a field here. (Full-text.)

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- 32..APRT Annual Report: We subsume this under #29 above. Others may wish this as a separate field by entering Y for yes or N for no.
- 33..BROC Brochure: We subsume this under #30 above. Others may wish this as a separate field by entering Y for yes and N for no.
- 34..LIBR Library Holding: Y for yes. This can be set up as a full-text field to describe the nature and size of the collection, the types of access, the services provided, the fees charged, and whether it is computerized or not. HURIDOCs suggests separate fields for each of these items. (i.e., "Form for Documentation Facilities/Holdings.")
- 35..HDQT Headquarters: If the organization described is not the headquarters, this field is used to enter the name and address of the parent (national and/or international) headquarters.
- 36..BRAN Branch Offices: (Full-text). If the organization described has branch offices, they can here be listed with their addresses if separate entries are not being made for each branch office. [To illustrate, the American Civil Liberties Union has offices in every US state. We would here enter each branch as a separate sub-field because we would not want a separate description, and a separate organizational number (see #9 above) for each branch. On the other hand, special ACLU Project Offices might have separate entries and only be listed here by name.
- 37..AFFL Affiliates: This field (full-text) is to list the names (and addresses if this is useful) of affiliates of the organization.
- 38..AFFW Affiliated With: This field (full-text) is to list the names (and addresses if this is useful) of bodies to which the organization is affiliated.
- 39..INCO Incorporated and Tax-Exempt Status: We find this useful information for US organizations. It may not be relevant to others.
- 40..MEMB Membership (Size and Characteristics): (Full-text.) To record information on the size and characteristics of the organization's membership (e.g., 200 churches and 3,000 individuals).
- 41..CONS Consultative Status: To record whether the organization has Consultative Status with international organizations. Use suggested HURIDOCs format for data entry here. [E.g., ECOSOC (II).]
- 42..BUDG Budget and Funding: We find this a useful field to record (where available and where the organization has no problem with providing it) information about the size of the annual budget and the nature of the funding.
- 43..GEOG Geographic Focus of the Organization: It may be universal, it may be country or regional specific. (In some cases, this field may not be applicable.)
- 44..GNUM Geographic Focus by Numeric Code: Use 0000 if the organization is universal in scope. Use HURIDOCs geographic codes for country or regionally specific organizations.
- 45..CODE Organizational code: This is used to designate whether the organization described is the international headquarters/secretariat of an organization (I), the national headquarters (H), a national section of an international organization (S), the decentralized office of a secretariat with headquarters elsewhere (D), or the only office of an organization (O). To illustrate, Amnesty International's International Secretariat would be I; the British Section of Amnesty International would be HS; the Washington Office of Amnesty International USA would be D; and the Washington Office on Latin America would be O.
- 46..STAT Status of organization, whether non-governmental (N), international inter-governmental (I), regional inter-governmental (R), governmental (G), or other (O) reserved for organizations about which one is in doubt.
- 47..ISSU Issue or Subject Focus: Documentation centers have to determine how specific they wish to be with this field in terms of their own needs. Organizations may be designated as concerned with labor, indigenous populations, refugees, torture, etc.
- 48..TYPE Type or Category of Organization: Documentation centers have to determine how specific they wish to be with this field. Internet uses it to describe such categories of organizations as church-based, university-based, trade unions, professional associations, solidarity groups, etc.

RESOURCES

Documentation and Computerization

- 49..SERV Special Services: This may be redundant. However, it is included to permit the separation out of such services as a speakers' bureau, an audio-visual center, etc.
- 50..INFO Information specific to the HRI: We use this field to record information specific to the concerns of the Internet, e.g., whether the documentation of the organization is included in our microfiche project. Others may also find it useful to have a field of this sort.
- 51..LABEL Mailing Label: Another field for our own convenience, where a mailing label is set up in our own format.
- 52..COMM Comment: (Full-text.) A field reserved for any additional comments we wish to make, also for our own administrative purposes. (E.g., To list former staff members, the fact that an organization is going to move, etc.).

ORGANIZATIONAL
DATABASE

AIDPAGE for Human Rights Internet Organizational Database

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
DOCN	BRS Assigned Accession Number	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored. -Valued parameters may not be used with positional operators.
ENTR	DATE OF ENTRY	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
UPDT	DATE OF UPDATE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
NAME	ORGANIZATIONAL NAME(S)	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Sentences are searchable as hyphenated words. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
ACRO	ACRONYM(S)	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
LANG	LANGUAGE/TRANSLATION	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
ENGN	ENGLISH NAME	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Sentences are searchable as hyphenated words. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
ACR	ENGLISH ACRONYM	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
*****	*****	*****
		double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
ORGN	ORGANIZATIONAL NUMBER	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
ALTN	ALTERNATE NUMBER	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
DFCT	DEFUNCT?	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
ADDR	MAILING ADDRESS	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
LOCA	LOCATION (IF DIFFERENT FROM A	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
CITY	CITY	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
STAT	STATE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
PROV	PROVINCE OR STATE NON-US	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
UZIP	UNITED STATES ZIP CODE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are

28

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
*****	*****	*****
		double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
CNTY	COUNTRY	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
CNUM	COUNTRY CODE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
TELE	TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
TELEX	TELEX NUMBER	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
CABL	CABLE ADDRESS	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
DATE	DATE FOUNDED	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
PREV	PREVIOUS NAME(S)	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Sentences are searchable as hyphenated words. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
PRED	PREDECESSOR(S)	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Sentences are searchable as hyphenated words. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
OFFCR	OFFICERS OR KEY STAFF	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
****	*****	*****
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
STAF	NUMBER OF PAID STAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
VOLN	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
TEXT	FULL TEXT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
CASE	CASEWORK UNDERTAKEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
MISS	MISSIONS UNDERTAKEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
CONF	CONFERENCES HELD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
SERS	SERIAL PUBLICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
PUBL	PUBLICATIONS (FOR DIRECTORY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
LIBR	LIBRARY HOLDINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
*****	*****	*****
		double-posted.
HDQT	HEADQUARTERS (INCLUDING FOREI	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
BRAN	BRANCH OFFICES	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
AFFL	AFFILIATES	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
AFFW	AFFILIATED WITH WHICH OTHER O	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
INCO	INCORPORATED/TAX EXEMPT	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
MEMB	MEMBERSHIP (SIZE AND CHARACTE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
CONS	CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH UNIC	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
BUDG	BUDGET/FUNDING	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
GEOG	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
*****	*****	*****
		double-posted.
GNUM	GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS: CODE NUMB	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
CODE	CODE OF ORGANIZATION	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
STAS	GOVT. NGO OR IGO STATUS	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
ISSU	ISSUE FOCUS	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
TYPE	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
SERV	SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
INFO	HRI INFORMATION	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Words in the alternate stopword table(s) are not searchable.
LABEL	MAILING LABEL	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
COMM	COMMENT	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
DIRP	PAGE IN DIRECTORY	-Paragraph is searchable -Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL PARAGRAPH

PARAGRAPH FORMAT

double-posted.
-Words in the alternate stopword table(s)
are not searchable.

DIRN NAMES IN DIRECTORY

-Paragraph is searchable.
-Words with imbedded hyphens are
double-posted.
-Words in the alternate stopword table(s)
are not searchable.

SAMPLE ENTRY

DOCN 000000202
ENTR 860904
NAME ASSOCIACAO DE ADVOGADOS LATINOAMERICANOS PELA DEFESA
DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS
NAME ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN LAWYERS FOR THE
DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ACRO AALA
LANG POR
ENGN ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN LAWYERS FOR THE
DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ORGN 01017.00
ADDR Avenida Sao Luiz 131 - 12B, Sao Paulo, Brazil
CITY Sao Paulo
CNTY Brazil
CNUM 6420
TELE 255-3355
DATF 791100

OFOR <<President>>: Belisario dos Santos

TEXT The Associacao de Advogados Latinoamericanos pela
Defesa dos Direitos Humanos was established in Sao Paulo,
Brazil in November 1979, under the auspices of Cardinal
Paulo Evaristo Arns. Composed of lawyers committed to the
cause of human rights, it has sections in Bolivia, Brazil,
Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru.

The main objectives of the Association are: (1) to encourage the legal profession to use its talents in defense of human rights; (2) to aid in the defense of lawyers committed to the cause of human rights; (3) to gather and disseminate information on human rights violations; (4) to conduct research on national and international law relating to human rights; (5) to call for the observance of human rights law and for the reform or repeal of legislation that is inconsistent with international standards; (6) to organize seminars, courses, and meetings in accordance with the objectives of the Association; and (7) to work for the ratification in all Latin American countries of international human rights instruments of the United Nations and Organization of American States.

At a general assembly meeting in Lima, Peru, in April 1980, the Association issued the "Declaration of Lima" which called upon all Latin American governments to promulgate an unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners and defendants, and to abolish all states of siege, laws of internal security, and trials of civilians in military courts. A special resolution on the death penalty called for its abolition and for an end to extra-judicial executions. The "Declaration of Lima" further stated: "...human rights in Latin America are constantly and consistently abused by ruling governments, civil or military, in ways ranging from the maintenance of generally

oppressive conditions of life to the execution of criminal acts such as kidnapping, "disappearances," torture, and death. In an effort to give legitimacy to the violation of these rights, the governments of this continent use the Doctrine of National Security, which expresses itself fundamentally in the creation of states of siege, the imposition of emergency measures, the promulgation of laws of internal security, and the submission of civil jurisdiction to military jurisdiction. The application of such measures not only limits the action of lawyers in defense of political prisoners and the service of community and labor organizations, but these lawyers are themselves often the victims of the repressive policies of their governments..."

Recently, the AALA has worked on legislation regarding aliens and has offered legal services to Latin American exiles. It has also been concerned with the return to democracy in several Latin American countries and with the drafting of new democratic constitutions.

BRAN Branches in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile,
Paraguay, and Peru.

GEOG Latin America

GNUM 6002

CODE I

STAS N

ISSU Rule of Law

ISSU Independence of Lawyers and Judges

ISSU International Instruments (ratification)

TYPE Legally-oriented

INFO TW / LA

LABL Associacao de Advogados
Latinoamericanos (AALA)
Avenida Sao Luiz 131-12B
Sao Paulo
BRAZIL

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
*****	*****	*****
DOCN	BRS Assigned Accession Number	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored. -Valued parameters may not be used with positional operators.
SIGN	SIGNATURE (CALL NUMBER)	-Paragraph is display-only. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
TITL	TITLE OF PUBLICATION	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
PREV	PREVIOUS TITLE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
DFCT	DEFUNCT?	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
RPLC	REPLACED BY	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
TRAN	TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN LANGUA	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
LANG	LANGUAGE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
PUBL	PUBLISHER	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
ADDR	ADDRESS	-Paragraph is display-only -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
CITY	CITY	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
CNTY	COUNTRY	-Paragraph is searchable -Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL PARAGRAPH.

PARAGRAPH FORMAT

double-posted.

CNUM COUNTRY CODE

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
- Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.

EDIT EDITOR

- Paragraph is display-only.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

SUBS SUBSCRIPTION ADDRESS

- Paragraph is display-only.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

FREQ FREQUENCY

- Paragraph is display-only.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

DATE DATE THAT PUBLICATION BEGAN

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

CIRC SIZE OF CIRCULATION

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

SIZE APPROXIMATE SIZE OF PUBLICATION

- Paragraph is display-only.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

COST COST OF PUBLICATION

- Paragraph is display-only.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

ABST ABSTRACT

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

TYPE TYPE OF PUBLICATION

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

GEOG GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.

GNUM GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS CODE

- Paragraph is searchable.
- Words with imbedded hyphens are

LABEL	PARAGRAPH	PARAGRAPH FORMAT
*****	*****	*****
		double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.
ISSU	ISSUE FOCUS	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
FICH	MICROFICHD?	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
HRII	HRI INFORMATION	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
HOLD	HRI H LDINGS	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
COMM	COMMENT	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted.
ENTR	ENTRY DATE	-Paragraph is searchable. -Words with imbedded hyphens are double-posted. -Paragraph contains valued parameters with decimal points ignored.

3 Sample Entries
ARIS

DOCN 000000086
SIGN HF
TITL BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS
DECT discontinued
LANG E (also published in F, G and S)
PUBL ICJ
CITY Geneva
CNTY Switzerland
CODE 8244
TYPE legal bulletin
ISSU rule of law
VOLX 1956: no. 5
1957: no. 7
1958: no. 8
1960: no. 11
1961: no. 12
1962: no. 14
1963: nos. 15-17
1964: nos. 19-21
1965: nos. 22-24
1966: nos. 25-28
1967: nos. 29-32
1968: nos. 33-35

DOCN 000000087
SIGN HR
TITL REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS
LANG E
PUBL International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
CITY Geneva
CNTY Switzerland
CODE 8244
EDIT Sean MacBride until no. 5; Niall MacDermot beginning no. 6.
FREQ 2/year
DATE March 1969
TYPE scholarly ngo legal journal
ISSU rule of law
HRII m (1980-83)
HOLD 1969: nos. 1-4
1970: no. 5
1971: nos. 6-7
1972: nos. 8-9
1973: nos. 10-11
1974: nos. 12-13
1975: nos. 14-15
1976: nos. 16-17
1977: nos. 18-19
1978: nos. 20-21
1979: nos. 22-23
1980: nos. 24-25
1981: nos. 26-27
1982: nos. 28-29
1983: nos. 30-31
1984: nos. 32-34

DOCI 000000088
SIGN HR
TITL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS
DFCT discontinued
LANG E
PUBL International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
CITY Geneva
CNTY Switzerland
CODE 8244
FREQ 2/year
DATE Autumn 1957
COST 16 SF (surface); 21 SF (air); 9 SF (law students)
TYPE scholarly ngo legal journal
ISSU rule of law
HOLD 1957-58: vol. 1: nos. 1-2
1959-60: vol. 2, no. 2
1961: vol. 3, nos. 1-2
1962-63: vol. 4, nos. 1-2
1964: vol. 5, nos. 1-2
1965: vol. 6, no. 1-2
1966: vol. 7, nos. 1-2
1967: vol. 8, nos. 1-2
1968: vol. 9, nos. 1-2

DOCN 000000099
SIGN HR
TITL ICJ NEWSLETTER: QUARTERLY REPORT
LANG E
PUBL ICJ
CITY Geneva
CNTY Switzerland
CODE 8244
FREQ quarterly
DATE 1 April- 30 June 1979
COST SF25 airmail. SF20 surface
ABST Describes the activities of the ICJ, its seminars, initiatives in the United Nations, observer missions, publications, press releases, interventions and reports on conferences attended by members of the ICJ staff. The Appendices include working papers and other documents produced by the ICJ secretariat.
TYPE newsletter
ISSU work of the ICJ
HRII m (1980-83) : x
HOLD 1979-80: nos. 1-4
1980-81: 5-8
1981-82: 9-12
1982-83: 13-16
1983-84: 17-20
1984-85: 21-24

DOCN 000000090
SIGN HR
TITL CIJL BULLETIN
LANG E
PUBL International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Centre for the
Independence of Judges and Lawyers (CIJL)
CITY Geneva
CNTY Switzerland
CODE 8244
FREQ 2/year
DATE February 1978
COST SF10 surface, SF15 airmail
ABST This bulletin describes the activities of the Centre for the
Independence of Judges and Lawyers, founded by the ICJ. It contains
notes and articles on the persecution and harassment of members of
the legal profession arising from their professional activities, and
gives background information on legal developments relevant to the
independence of the judiciary and of lawyers."
TYPE ngo legal bulletin
ISSU independence of judges and lawyers
HRII m (1980-83)
HOLD 1978: nos. 1-2
1979: nos. 4
1980: nos. 5-6
1981: nos. 7-8
1982: nos. 9-10
1983: nos. 11-12
1984: nos. 13-14
1985: nos. 15

DOCN 000000091
SIGN HR
TITL ICJ REPORT ON ACTIVITIES
PREV ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION OF JURISTS
LANG E
PUBL International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
CITY Geneva
CNTY Switzerland
CODE 8244
FREQ annual
TYPE annual report
ISSU activities of the ICJ
HRII m (1977-1980)
HOLD July 1973 - June 1974
July 1974 - June 1975
July 1975 - June 1976