

**Computerhistory.org.** Access: <http://www.computerhistory.org>.

The creators of this Web site, the non-profit Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California, have assembled a comprehensive, information-packed Web site dedicated to computer history. Students, researchers, and computer aficionados will be most interested in viewing the Exhibits and the Collection sections. In the Exhibits section, users will find a variety of interesting information, including illustrated computer history timelines and events listed by specific years (1939 to 1994), Internet history (from 1962 to 1992), microprocessors history (from 1971 to 1996), a This Day in History page covering computing history, and a list of notable computer scientists.



In the Collection section, searchers can perform basic and advanced searches for more than 20,000 records, including documents, software, photographs, and films. In addition, searchers can also purchase the museum's still images and view more than 80 oral histories dealing with computer history.

The Web site has a link to its biannual publication, *Core*. Most back issues are available on the Web site as PDFs, but there are some dead links. For those computer historians that live in the San Francisco Bay area, the museum offers a wealth of in-house events that are announced on the Web site.

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Joni R. Roberts is associate university librarian for public services and collection development at Willamette University, e-mail: [jroberts@willamette.edu](mailto:jroberts@willamette.edu), and Carol A. Drost is associate university librarian for technical services at Willamette University, e-mail: [cdrost@willamette.edu](mailto:cdrost@willamette.edu)

One important point to keep in mind when using this site is its emphasis on computer history. Those looking for up-to-the-minute computer innovations or cutting-edge technology need to use other resources.

Computerhistory.org, with its sleek binary number design, its easy-to-navigate links, and its richness, scope and depth of information, is an essential Web site for information dealing with past and recent computer history and discoveries. *Larry Cooperman, Seminole High School, Larry\_Cooperman@scps.k12.fl.us*

**International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications.** Access: <http://www.inasp.info/>.

International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) is an international agency that helps facilitate the creation of and distribute scientific publications in developing and transitional countries. Originally established in 1992 by the International Council for Science, INASP fosters the partnership of organizations and encourages the sharing of local information, resources, and knowledge through practices similar to open access.

One of the main resources unique to this Web site is its collection of 259 electronic journals, which is known as African Journals Online (AJOL). This collection of African research is open archive compliant and allows search engines (e.g., Google Scholar) to harvest information from it. AJOL can be browsed by subject, country of publication, or journal title. It also offers e-mail alerts for new publications, which is very useful for the irregular publication cycle of some of the journals.

Also available on this Web site are special resources and training available for library development, technical support of computers, and nearly 2,000 groups of e-mail lists that collaborate and discuss various

issues ranging from electronic networks to gender equality (some discussion groups are closed to the general public). INASP has also developed a database of profiles for international organizations that support access to information, sharing information, and the publication of information in developing and transitional countries (browse by subject, organization, or country).

The overall navigation of INASP could be improved, and some of the key resources that are buried within the Web site should be displayed more prominently. The site is kept current and updated regularly to provide access to the vast array of services they offer.

For those researching the advancement of information-sharing practices in developing or transitional countries, this will be an extremely useful resource. This is recommended for upper-level undergraduates through professionals studying African scientific information. *John Repplinger, Willamette University, jrepplin@willamette.edu*

**Physicians for Human Rights.** Access: <http://www.phrusa.org>.

The Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) Web site provides information about the humanitarian organization geared towards physicians, activists, students, policy makers, and the general public. PHR is an organization that was started in 1987 by a group of physicians and activists to investigate, report, and prevent human rights violations worldwide. In addition, the organization educates the public and members of the medical community about these violations and coordinates these groups to support human rights initiatives.

There is a large amount of information available on this Web site about PHR and its various investigations, news stories, programs, projects, publications, and education initiatives, as well as multimedia clips covering PHR events. The currency of such documents is crucial, and PHR keeps a very up-to-date Web site with the latest news

stories and PHR statements on human rights violations. The campaign Web pages on Afghanistan and HIV/AIDS supply information and links about urgent issues and how the public can get involved.

A special section for students is an excellent resource for educating and engaging students about current events. PHR offers dozens of in-depth reports for free or for less than \$20. These reports focus on human rights violations in Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kosovo, and Darfur.

The Investigations section of the Web site offers detailed and revealing examinations of potential human rights violations that PHR research teams are currently investigating. The report contains medical and forensic analysis, as well as information about humanitarian law and international rights. Many of these reports contain disturbing images of human skeletons and other human remains in various stages of deterioration.

With any Web site that contains a large amount of information, the availability of a search box is crucial. The PHR site provides a simple search box with no option for an advanced search. With the magnitude of information on the Web site, the option of an advanced search would be very useful.

Overall, the PHR site is easy to navigate. The layout is clean and does not contain any distracting elements. The only potential drawback is that some of the headings are general (projects, investigations, students, education, and publications), and it can be difficult to wade through the vast amount of information and hyperlinked text. Another snag is that when you click on the Links heading, nothing appears, at least as of the date of this review.

The PHR Web site is an extremely valuable resource for anyone interested in world issues, but particularly for physicians, human rights activists, teachers, and students. This site is highly recommended for policymakers and for use in the classroom. *Colleen Lougen, State University of New York-New Paltz, lougenc@newpaltz.edu* 22