Oyez: U.S. Supreme Court Multimedia.

In Old English judicial practice, “Oyez!” meant, “Hear ye!” Today, when the U.S. Supreme Court meets in public session, the arrival of the justices is announced by the Supreme Court marshall, who cries, “Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable, the Supreme Court of the United States, are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the Court is now sitting. God save the United States and this Honorable Court!”

Oyez is generally easy to use. The “About Oyez” link hidden at the bottom of the page includes a helpful FAQ and other site features. Oyez is fairly current, as well; users can locate abstracts on recent Supreme Court events under “On This Day.”

Oyez includes many other resources too numerous to describe here, but a few features worth mentioning include a list of cases scheduled for oral argument on “The Pending Docket”; a virtual tour of the Supreme Court building; the Oyez iCalendar, which contains important dates for the Court’s current or most recent session; and Oyez Baseball, which draws amusing connections between the Supreme Court and baseball. It also prominently displays the Oyez Bookstore, which offers users the opportunity to purchase books related to the Supreme Court via Amazon.com. Law students and others looking for information on the Supreme Court will find Oyez a useful resource.—Susan Lewis-Somers, American University, Washington College of Law Library, slewis@wcl.american.edu


Governed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is one of 27 organizations that is associated with the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The primary mission of NIMH is to understand, treat, and prevent behavioral disorders. Corollary to this mission is the NIMH Web site, with its emphasis of educating the public, the news media, and mental health practitioners on recent advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

The NIMH Web site is well-organized and users can easily navigate to mental health information by clicking on one of the main headings or the site map. In addition, users can search the site via a search interface that is powered by Google.

This site has a comprehensive section of information on “Research and Funding” that
contains a wealth of information on such topics as grant funding, requests for proposals, training, and career development, just to name a few.

Another highlight is the NIMH “Press Room,” which is a newswire service on mental health topics. Here users can browse a list of recent NIMH press releases and view media advisories or breaking news. Recent topics include use of antidepressant medications for children and brain maturation research.

Though not exhaustive, the coverage of mental health topics in “Health Information” is adequate and most of the common disorders are covered (e.g., anxiety disorders, depression, suicide). The information that is presented is comprehensive, often well-referenced, and usually contains links to additional information.

One weakness of the NIMH site is the “Publications” section, which displays an apparent disparity in the depth of information provided. For example, some of the information is extensive and well-referenced, yet coverage of other subjects is brief and topical with no references at all. At least one topic, HIV/AIDS, has no publications whatsoever. In addition, this section boasts publications that have been translated to Spanish, but with only ten out of 87 publications having been translated, it is hardly worth mentioning. Finally, this section is also wanting in topic breadth.

This site is recommended primarily for the sciences and social sciences. All sections have been updated within the last four years, many within the last year, and much of the information is current. College students of all levels and researchers will probably use the NIMH Web site the most, though the general audience may also find it useful.—Brad Matthies, Butler University, bmatthie@butler.edu


DiversityWeb began in 1995 as a collaborative project between the University of Maryland, College Park, and the Association of American Colleges & Universities (AAC&U). DiversityWeb is currently a project of AAC&U’s Office of Diversity, Equity, and Global Initiatives. The site promotes itself as the “most comprehensive compendium of campus practices and resources about diversity in higher education that you can find anywhere, designed to serve campus practitioners seeking to place diversity at the center of the academy’s educational and societal mission.”

A beautifully designed site, DiversityWeb contains information on innovations in diversity, research and trends, conference and paper postings, diversity resources, and jobs. It also includes the periodical published by AAC&U, Diversity Digest, which provides readers with articles on topics such as campus and community partnerships, curricular transformation, faculty development, and student development. Diversity Digest is a nice complement to DiversityWeb.

“Diversity Innovations” offers the user a wonderful array of models, practices, principles, recruitment and retention ideas, handbooks and guides, and example of courses and projects. Topics covered in this section include institutional leadership, curriculum change, faculty and staff development, student development, and working with the campus and community.

“Research and Trends” emphasizes the importance of assessment and public awareness as key to the success of diversity initiatives. This section also discusses affirmative action issues, politics and campus diversity, as well as judicial and legislative issues (linking to various court cases and research articles).

Another useful section of DiversityWeb is a compilation of hyperlinked postings on diversity conferences, job listings, publications, films, and other Web sites. The annotated lists of publications, films, and Web sites are thorough and give the user a broader understanding and knowledge of diversity in higher education.

DiversityWeb is relatively easy to use with a fairly hierarchical setup. A site map would make navigation easier, since the depth of the site is not immediately apparent. The user can see two layers down from the main page but must be within a subsection to get any further breakdowns. Other than that, the site has both comprehensive content and an attractive design.—Cassandra E. Osterlob, University of New Mexico, osterlob@unm.edu