
As part of the Web site of Human Rights & Human Welfare: An international review of books and other publications, the Review Digest is a research tool consisting of bibliographic summaries authored and edited by graduate students at the University of Denver’s Graduate School of International Studies. These summaries are intended to “provide researchers and scholars with a distillation of topics in an easily accessible format” and to “help the reader identify areas where more research and new approaches are needed.”

These concisely annotated bibliographies are organized conceptually by topic, subtopic, and a label for each set of citations. There are currently three topics listed, which include “Human Rights and Health,” “Human Rights and the War on Terror,” and “Human Rights and Post-War Reconstruction.” In keeping with the Digest’s mission to “contemplate how human rights, as a practice and a discourse, have interacted with other political projects,” each topic is introduced by an expert, such as a professor from a recognized graduate program. Following the introduction is a section on methodology and a list of researchers. Subtopics and summaries include the initials of their primary contributors.

Organized hierarchically, with a persistent left-hand menu for topics, subtopics and groupings of citations, the site is easy to navigate, while being rich with text. The emphasis on context is preserved by often incorporating the subtopics and labels for each set of citations into the topic introductions and section overviews as hyperlinks.

Additionally, many narrative sections include notes on the organization of the material to follow. While individual summaries are not dated, all of the site’s content is from no earlier than fall 2004.

This resource will be useful to professors, librarians, and graduate and undergraduate students alike as a tool for scholarly research in the areas of human rights and related topics. More than an annotated bibliography, it provides perspective on the literature it documents by giving judicious background on issues and concepts. Two of the three topics are organized at the higher levels by geography, enabling easy use by those conducting country studies and those researching particular conditions and conflicts. Because of this attention to context, these summaries can serve both as introductory reading on general and specific human rights issues as well as authoritative bibliographical sources for those completing a research project.—**Jeremy Donald, Trinity University, jdonald@trinity.edu**

**Linus Pauling Institute.** Access: http://lpi.oregonstate.edu/.

The Linus Pauling Institute (LPI) was established in 1996 at Oregon State University, Pauling’s undergraduate alma mater, with the assets of the now defunct Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine. The idea was that the new institute would continue the study of the topic that Pauling devoted more than 30 years to: “the function and role of micronutrients, phytochemicals and microconstituents of food in maintaining human health and preventing and treating disease.”
Users not familiar with Pauling or his work can learn quite a bit from the LPI site. There is a short biography of Pauling complete with photographs. Researchers can link to the Pauling Papers, which include personal and scientific papers, letters, images, research models, and links to a number of Internet resources.

The most useful content is available through the links to LPI’s research reports, the Cancer Chemoprotection Core Laboratory, and the Micronutrient Information Center. The reports include news of LPI and highlights of current research conducted by the staff.

The Cancer Chemoprotection Core Laboratory supports the mission of the institute by assisting in the determination of the potential of a particular dietary compound as a “chemoprotective agent.” The section of the site devoted to the laboratory includes descriptions of the assays and pictures of the instrumentation. Links to related resources that could aid in the understanding of the assays are also provided.

The Micronutrient Information Center provides “scientifically accurate information regarding the roles of vitamins, minerals, dietary phytochemicals, and other nutrients in preventing disease and promoting health.” This part of the site is organized by type of nutrient and includes indexes by disease and nutrient. The center also provides a glossary (with links from the nutrient reports) and “LPI Rx for Health” that list the LPI’s recommendations for a healthy lifestyle. The nutrient report includes information such as the function of the nutrient, the causes and possible consequences of a deficiency, and possible roles in disease prevention and treatment. References are included and linked from each report.

Also available on the LPI site are links to information about research staff, news articles featuring research conducted by LPI, books available from LPI, seminar topics, and upcoming conferences. This site will be of interest to researchers and the general public alike.—Linda Maddux, Reed College, madduxl@reed.edu


The California Geographical Survey, hosted by the Department of Geography at California State University-Northridge, contains an extensive collection of geographic information through a variety of digital media. William Bowen is the prolific creator of the works archived in this award-winning survey. The database includes maps, movies, population data, and other geographical information covering California and other areas in the United States. While not explicitly stated on the site, the database seems to have been in existence for at least six years, and was primarily developed to be used as an educational tool.

The site is divided into three primary areas: “The Electronic Map Library,” the “Educational Materials Archive,” and the “Cartographic Resources: Digital Map Bases.” The panoramic aerial maps in the “Electronic Map Library” are presented as still images or slide shows. The atlases cover the major California cities and large population centers in the United States, grouping still images under the topics of population and race, ancestry, income and poverty, and adult education attainment. Under the “Educational Materials Archive” only one of the three links was still active, leading to a syllabus and reading list for an undergraduate geography course. The “Cartographic Resources” area offered data sets created by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Links to free versions of the necessary viewing tools were available. There are many interesting tools on the market these days for the display and manipulation of geographic data, unfortunately none have been incorporated into the site.

While the basic content of the site is fine, its usability needs improvement. The site does (continued on page 835)
of prominent Eastern Kentucky families and civic leaders—such as the Means-Seaton family, who figured significantly in development of the iron industry in Ashland, and Cora Wilson Stewart, who founded the Moonlight School in Morehead and gained national attention in her fight against illiteracy—will receive upgraded finding aids.

**Acquisitions**

**The papers of John Weitz (1923–2002), a seminal figure in the development of U.S. ready-to-wear fashion,** have been received by the New School University Libraries’ Anna-Maria and Stephen Kellen Archives Center for Parsons The New School for Design. Weitz helped define the American look, established the first signature menswear line, and shaped the lucrative possibilities of licensing a designer’s name. Weitz was at times a spy, a race car driver, an author, and a photographer. He was also a visiting lecturer at Parsons (1975–77, 1986–88, and 1992–95). 

(“Internet Reviews” continued from page 831)

not have a global navigation mechanism of any sort. There is a strictly linear progression into the database and then a hammering of the “back” button to return to the homepage. There is no consistent site branding or banner, and the IP address is still numeric once in the site; sometimes it is impossible to know if you are still in the database.

If the resources in this database are unique, there is little in the way of metadata that would make them useful for researchers. Students and teachers of geography at the high school or undergraduate level may benefit from these materials. However, younger students and the general public would be better served by USGS Maps or National Geographic.—Sheri Webber, Florida State University, slw04f@fsu.edu

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