

# HRWG ica

human rights working group  
international council on archives  
groupe de travail sur les droits de l'homme  
conseil international des archives

*September 8 is International Literacy Day, September 10 is World Suicide Prevention Day, September 15 is the International Day for Democracy, and September 21 is International Day of Peace*

## News of August 2011

Compiled by Trudy Huskamp Peterson, Chair, HRWG

The following is number twenty-one in a series of brief discussions of the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the archival holdings that relate to them.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 20.** *(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.*

This month the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme is holding a national conference without fear of being harassed by the police of former Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. According to *The Economist* in its August 13 issue, this year the Berber peoples in North Africa are “able for the first time to form community associations.” And the last week of August and the first week of September saw meetings of three archival associations in the United States, one in the United Kingdom, and the International Council on Archives’ Section of Professional Associations world congress of archival associations. Clearly, the right to peacefully assemble and associate is dear to us all.

The development of Article 20 on the right to assemble is confusingly entwined with the development of Article 23 on the right to form trade unions. Ultimately these two ideas were put into two separate Articles because the drafters, according to Johannes Morsinck in his study of drafting the Universal Declaration, “judged the right to unionize as sufficiently important to give it a place on the list of human rights and to rank it with the more abstract rights of association and work, rights it implements locally and domestically.” But the pure right of association was also debated, with the recent dark World War II heritage leading some delegates to argue that, as the USSR representative said, all organizations “of a fascist or anti-democratic nature” should be exempted from the right to assemble. In the end, the word “peaceful” was inserted before the words “assembly and association,” but fascist organizations were not specifically prohibited. The final issue was whether there was a right not to belong to an association, and this also was tangled with the question of whether a person could be forced to belong to a trade union. The delegate from New Zealand expanded the argument from the topic of trade unions, saying it was sometimes necessary to require a person to belong to an association: “An example was that of professional associations responsible for supervising the conduct of those carrying on some special profession. In New

Zealand that was the case with the bar associations.” It is unclear exactly what the delegates thought they were voting on in Article 20’s second paragraph, but it was adopted by a vote of 20 for, 14 against, and 9 absentions. (Johannes Morsink, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting and Intent*, pp. 65-69, 168-181.)

It is no surprise that the right of association is found in many international conventions. In fact, on July 9, 1948, five months before the Declaration was adopted, the general conference of the International Labour Organisation adopted a convention on “Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize,” which the Declaration’s drafters must have known. Subsequently the right has been incorporated in documents as varied as the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees which says refugees have the same right to assemble as the nationals of the country in which the refugee is living, to the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials which says police must not interfere with lawful and peaceful assemblies. For a list of important international treaties, declarations and commitments that include provisions for the protection of the freedom of association and assembly, see [http://www.hrea.org/index.php?doc\\_id=406#instruments](http://www.hrea.org/index.php?doc_id=406#instruments). For a look at how various nations are handling this right, search for the word “association” and get nearly 500 hits in the Universal Human Rights Index of United Nations Documents: <http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org/hrsearch/search.do?accessType=search&bodies=allBodies&regionCountry=country&bodyTypeBody=body&lang=en&orderBy=relevance&booleanQuery=association&countries=allCountries&clusterCategory=category&currentPage=6>

And archives? Records of courts, police, legislatures, election commissions and monitors, media companies, non-governmental organizations, religious groups, professional associations: all of these are in archives and all have information on the peaceful (and not so peaceful) exercise of the right of assembly and association. And, of course, archival associations themselves should have their records preserved in an archives, thereby showing that the archival community associates and assembles, and protects the records of our exercise of those rights.

### **Human Rights Working Group news.**

Cristina Bianchi of the Swiss archivists’ association is translating into French a shortened version of the monthly *HRWG News*. The translations can be found on the ICA website at <http://www.ica.org/3331/resources/archives-and-human-rights-resources.html> and on the Swiss association website at <http://www.vsa-aas.org/fr/doku/archives-et-droits-de-lhomme/> Hearty applause and thanks to Cristina for undertaking this task!

The Section of Professional Associations (SPA) and the Human Rights Working Group of the International Council on Archives are looking for volunteers to undertake a project to develop a statement of professional responsibilities for archivists with regards to human rights. The statement to be developed will be modeled on the United Nations’ document, “Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,” <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/lawyers.htm> and informed by the UN Principles Against Impunity <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G05/109/01/PDF/G0510901.pdf?OpenElement> The group will work entirely by electronic communications. Persons interested in joining the group should contact either Henri Zuber, chair of SPA, via the SPA page on the ICA website, or Trudy Peterson at [trudy@trudypeterson.com](mailto:trudy@trudypeterson.com).

## International news.

In a mailing to the Network of Concerned Historians, Antoon de Baets wrote, “On 21 July 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Committee published its long-awaited *General Comment No. 34 (Article 19: Freedoms of Opinion and Expression)*. This is the single most authoritative comment worldwide on Article 19 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* since the latter was approved in 1966.” He calls specific attention to Paragraph 49, which says, “Laws that penalise the expression of opinions about historical facts are incompatible with the obligations that the Covenant imposes on States parties in relation to the respect for freedom of opinion and expression.”

[http://www.concernedhistorians.org/content\\_files/file/TO/251.pdf](http://www.concernedhistorians.org/content_files/file/TO/251.pdf)

International Courts. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) confirmed in August that the trial of the four men accused in the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri will begin in 2012. The office of the STL prosecutor said it has “received material hand-delivered by Hezbollah officials through the prosecutor general of Lebanon on 13 July,” which Hezbollah promptly denied, and on 23 August the prosecutor, in a press release, said he “looks forward to receiving the relevant files from the Lebanese authorities.” The *International Justice Tribune* of 31 August reported that the indictment “relies heavily on mobile phone records.” <http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/08/03/us-lebanon-hariri-investigation-idUSTRE7724MZ20110803>; <http://www.stl-tsl.org/en/media/press-releases/23-08-2011-stl-rulings-on-connectivity-and-deferral-mark-new-chapter-in-the-otp-work>; <http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/stl-hariri-supects-unlikely>

Holocaust. In the aftermath of World War II, many children were orphaned or had become separated from their families. Relief agencies took photographs of some of the children to help in reuniting them with surviving relatives. The World Jewish Congress obtained copies of approximately 1000 of these photographs from various locations; the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency took more than 100 at Kloster Indersdorf, a children’s center in Bavaria. Now the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC, has put these photographs on line, hoping to “identify these children, piece together information about their wartime and postwar experiences, and facilitate renewed connections among these young survivors, their families, and other individuals who were involved in their care during and after the war.”

<http://rememberme.ushmm.org/>;

<http://www.wric.com/story/15221178/search-for-displaced-holocaust-kids-seen-in-photos>

Medical records. *Science News* reports that Danish scientists are using data mining to extract information from clinicians’ notes and match it with protein and genetic information, enabling the researchers to find connections between health problems as seemingly unrelated as migraines and hair loss, or glaucoma and a hunched back. The researchers went through 10 years of clinicians’ notes, with an average of 25,000 words per patient. “More than 800 pairs of health problems turned up more than twice as often as expected by chance,” the article reports.

[http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/333885/title/Mining\\_electronic\\_records\\_yields\\_connections\\_between\\_diseases](http://www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/333885/title/Mining_electronic_records_yields_connections_between_diseases)

Wikileaks. In late August WikiLeaks published nearly 134,000 diplomatic cables (all previous releases had totaled about 20,000 cables). This large release included cables identifying persons who were sources of information and who had asked that their identities

be protected. [http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/30/us/30wikileaks.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/30/us/30wikileaks.html?_r=1) Cassie Findlay, an Australian archivist, has written a blog post on the release, noting that Wikileaks asks “people to report stories they discover themselves via Twitter using the hashtag #wlfind.” She searched for the word “archives” with what she describes as “fascinating but also often quite disturbing results.” Her post is at <http://wlcentral.org/node/2203>. Thanks to Maggie Shapley for forwarding this link.

Video on human rights. The German non-profit organization /e-politik.de/ e.V. released an animated video on YouTube about human rights, in German, English, Spanish and French versions “with an Arabic version and a version with Chinese subtitles are coming soon.” All clips are accessible on [www.youtube.com/weareedeos](http://www.youtube.com/weareedeos) and are licensed as Creative Commons to be used, shared and embedded. For more information about the project, see [http://edeos.org/en/project\\_wissenswert.html](http://edeos.org/en/project_wissenswert.html)

Prize. The Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law has established the M.C. Bassiouni Justice Award for the purpose of recognizing outstanding service to the adjudication, prosecution, investigation, documentation, defense, analysis, or study of core international crimes. See <http://www.fichl.org/mc-bassiouni-justice-award/>

Iraq/United States. In California, the Hoover Institution’s summer workshop included several scholars using the Institutions’ holdings of Iraqi records, according to a news release from Stanford University. “The institution’s collection on the Baath Party, which arrived at Stanford in 2008, includes nearly 11 million digitized pages and 108 video files. Hoover holdings on Iraq comprise 15 collections, of which the Baath Party collection is the largest. (Another big collection includes video recordings of 190 survivors of Baath Party repressions.)” <http://news.stanford.edu/news/2011/august/iraq-hoover-archives-080111.html>

Russia/Sweden. *The Moscow Times* reported that archivists at Russia’s Federal Security Service published a book, *Secrets of the Third Reich Diplomacy*, which contains “interrogation transcripts or protocols from about two dozen imprisoned German diplomats.” Included are two statements “comprising about seven pages” from a German officer imprisoned after World War II who shared a cell with Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with rescuing tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews. The publication of the statements came as a surprise since Russian authorities previously denied they existed. <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/news/article/fsb-prints-new-wallenberg-information/441427.html>

Sudan/United States. A newly declassified memorandum from the records of the U.S. State Department provides insight into the U.S. Government’s decision to characterize the conflict in Darfur as “genocide,” says an article in *The Atlantic*. <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/print/2011/08/inside-colin-powells-decision-to-declare-genocide-in-darfur/243560/> Also in August U.S. President Barack Obama issued a “Presidential Study Director on Mass Atrocities,” which orders an interagency study that has, as one task, to examine “protocols for safely declassifying and/or sharing intelligence when needed to galvanize regional actors, allies, or relevant institutions to respond to an atrocity or genocide.” <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/08/04/presidential-study-directive-suspension-entry-immigrants-and-nonimmigran?tr=y&auid=9362616>

## **National news.**

Brazil. The Minister of Justice of Brazil in late July authorized full access to the documents preserved by the National Archives to the members of the Committee of Relatives of Political Deaths and Disappearances in order to locate information to support the establishment of a Truth Commission, a project in process of being approved by the Brazilian Congress. <http://veja.abril.com.br/noticia/brasil/governo-libera-arquivos-para-caca-a-torturadores> and [http://www.vermelho.org.br/noticia.php?id\\_secao=1&id\\_noticia=159450](http://www.vermelho.org.br/noticia.php?id_secao=1&id_noticia=159450). The order was necessary because, under current legislation, only people who can prove they are relatives of the disappeared (spouse, ascendant or descendant) or have an attorney for this purpose are permitted to have access to certain documents of the period of military regime. Thanks to Silvia Ninita Moura Estevao for providing this information.

Burundi. The president of Burundi announced in late July that a truth commission will be established in early 2012, Agence France Presse reported. He also said that a special tribunal will be created after the truth commission completes its work. The records of the previous Burundi truth commission are in the United Nations Archives in New York. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gpzDMrMKf-wu2ssHaFktemmMGVPQ?docId=CNG.b8ddcd45fb4de7570a444013d5b8e3ad.311>

Canada. The United Church of Canada Archives announced its new website with “digitized archival images and documents of United Church of Canada missions to First Nations communities in British Columbia.” <http://www.upanddownthecoast.ca>

Egypt. Egypt’s former minister of the interior “denied any knowledge that instructions were given to destroy some of the State Security files,” according to *Ahram Online*, while his counterpart, the former head of State Security, “also denied having orally instructed the destruction of the secret files, saying that he had only published a periodical demanding this.” During the protests in Egypt, State Security buildings were set on fire, and officials have been accused of setting the fires and shredding documents to erase information. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/17873/Egypt/Politics-/Exminister-of-interior-denies-knowledge-of-instruc.aspx>

Fiji. Over 15,000 hours of film and video footage and thousands of photographs of Fiji have been transferred to the National Archives from the Department of Information as a result of the New Public Records Amendment Act. According to *Fiji Times Online*, the records, dating from World War II to the present, document “the various stages in developments as the budding nation of Fiji made the transition from a colony to independence.” The National Archives plans to digitize all the materials. <http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=176887>

Ghana. The Acting Director of Public Records and Archives Administration told a workshop organized by the Human Rights Advocacy Centre that about 95 per cent of national records are on paper and lack any back up in case of fire, the *Ghana News Agency* reported. He further noted that “poor record keeping practices” result in “the inability to retrieve information with speed, with such searches sometimes extending to hours and even days.” A right to information bill is before Ghana’s parliament, and poor records systems would impede the successful implementation of the bill if it passes. <http://www.ghananewsagency.org/details/Social/About-95-per-cent-of-national-records-in-paper-form-/?ci=4&ai=32977>

Guatemala. A Guatemalan court sentenced four former members of the military to over 6,000 years in prison for the massacre of 200 people in the village of Dos Erres in 1982. In its commentary on the case, the Washington Office on Latin America noted, “Despite the recent declassification of more than 11,000 documents from the military archives between 1960 and 1996, there is a troubling lack of documents released from 1980 to 1984, the worst years of the civil war. The criteria for maintaining 55 other documents as classified are vague. Thus, some documents relevant to cases dealing with human rights violations might remain inaccessible to the public. The Guatemalan government should provide access to military documents that are requested by victims.”

[http://www.wola.org/commentary/guatemalan\\_soldiers\\_sentenced\\_to\\_6060\\_years\\_for\\_1982\\_massacre\\_a\\_step\\_toward\\_justice](http://www.wola.org/commentary/guatemalan_soldiers_sentenced_to_6060_years_for_1982_massacre_a_step_toward_justice)

India. *Express India* reported that three rumaals of records (each rumaal holds 4,000 to 5,000 documents), two with “communications from the Peshwa era administrators on land records of Pune Pargana and one about the caste hierarchy of a set of villages,” have been missing for two years. A staff member told the press that just one guard looks after two floors of documents, and “about 20 per cent of the documents are on verge of getting destroyed without proper care.” <http://www.expressindia.com/latest-news/peshwa-era-land-caste-records-missing-for-2-yrs/826347/>

Japan. Professors and students at Tokyo Metropolitan University and the Hiroshima Jogakuin Senior High School launched websites named “Nagasaki Archive” and “Hiroshima Archive.” The Hiroshima site includes “150 file photos from the collection of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and other sources . . . as well as headshots of some 100 A-bomb survivors, their bombing stories, videos of interviews with interviews with A-bomb survivors” and a 3-D satellite map showing the locations of destroyed buildings, reports the *Mainichi Daily News*. <http://mapping.jp/hiroshima/>; <http://nagasaki.mapping.jp/>; <http://mdn.mainichi.jp/mdnnews/news/20110804p2a00m0na015000c.html>

Libya. As the rebels in Libya neared Tripoli, *Commentary* magazine urged the Obama administration to “take measures to help the transitional Libyan government protect, preserve, and hopefully publish documents from Qaddafi’s archives.” When the rebels captured Qaddafi’s Bab al-Aziziya compound, the *New York Times* reported that rebels were “taking documents and other items” and one man had “a sheaf of papers that he said were the medical records of members of the Qaddafi family.” In one of the odder discoveries, the rebels also found a photo album filled with photographs of former U.S. secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. <http://www.commentarymagazine.com/2011/08/21/preserve-libyan-archives/>; <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/24/world/africa/24compound.html>; [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/25/gaddafi-condoleezza-rice-album- n\\_936385.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/25/gaddafi-condoleezza-rice-album- n_936385.html)

Malawi. The main opposition party in Zambia has filed suit against President Rupiah Banda, alleging that his father was not a Zambian citizen but was from Malawi and therefore Banda cannot stand for re-election. The president, his family, and “a Malawian chief, including local chiefs” dispute this, reports *AllAfrica* news. The lack of birth registration records contributes to the problem. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201108041353.html>

Nigeria. A delegation from UNESCO’s Institute of Statistics told Nigeria’s education minister that the nation does not have reliable records and data, especially in the areas of education and the Millennium Development Goals. *The Nation* editorialized, “Where there are no data, there is no economy and where there are no records and archives, there is no

nation.” The newspaper added, “At 50, we have never had an accurate census, people die daily in Nigeria and they are literally case into the earth unrecorded. Thousands are born daily without records. No one in Nigeria can tell with certainty how many policemen, soldiers or civil servants there are today in service.”

<http://www.thenationonline.net/2011/index.php/editorial/14224-data-disaster.html>

Norway. In the wake of the attacks in and near Oslo on 22 July, many people left flowers, cards and other tributes outside Oslo Cathedral. The National Archives of Norway is preserving a selection of them to ensure that in addition to the official documents about the attack, the Archive has, as the Oslo city spokesman said, “the peoples’ voice.”

<http://www.euronews.net/2011/08/03/people-s-memories-of-norway-victims-go-to-national-archive/>

Peru. Peru’s Law for Personal Data Protection (*Ley de Protección de Datos Personales, Ley No. 29733*) passed the Congress on June 7, 2011, and was signed by the president on July 2. The Hutton Privacy and Information Security Law Blog, which has posted the law in both Spanish and English, notes that this new law is in keeping with a recent trend in Latin America, where Uruguay, Mexico and Colombia also have passed privacy legislation.

<http://www.huntonprivacyblog.com/uploads/file/Ley%2029733.pdf> and

[http://www.huntonprivacyblog.com/uploads/file/Peru%20Data%20Protection%20Law%20July%2028\\_EN%20\\_2\\_.pdf](http://www.huntonprivacyblog.com/uploads/file/Peru%20Data%20Protection%20Law%20July%2028_EN%20_2_.pdf)

Rwanda. The Iriba Center for Multimedia Heritage has been established in Kigali with the aim to gather films, photographs and audio recordings about Rwanda dating from the start of colonial rule in East Africa to the present. The materials will be collected from archives in Europe and Africa, and filmmaker Anne Aghion has donated 350 hours of film she shot in Rwanda during the decade after the genocide. The Center also plans to send mobile cinema programs out into the rural communities. <http://www.movingimagearchivenews.org/the-audio-visual-record-of-a-brutalized-nation/>

Sierra Leone. The United Nations Population Fund is installing computer hardware and database software in all 19 local governments and training them in data management systems. According to the Fund’s country representative, “Data gaps are exacerbated by the destruction of databases, statistical capacities, facilities, equipment, material, institutional memory and personnel,” and this project will improve the existence and quality of data available for development planning and monitoring. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201108041313.html>

Sri Lanka. The *International Justice Tribune* published a special issue on Sri Lanka. Among the items in the report, one woman told journalists that former Tamil Tigers are required to sign a “good behavior paper” each month, apparently to be filed by the police; the truth commission claims it has interviewed 5000 people for its forthcoming report; a British Channel 4 report on the violence of the closing months of the civil war in 2009 drew a response from the government saying that the footage used was doctored and the text has “deliberate lies.” <http://sites.rnw.nl/pdf/ijt/ijt-sri-lanka-special.pdf>

Sudan. A satellite imagery project monitoring parts of Sudan published a report saying its images show as many as eight mass graves in the Nuba Mountains, according to a story in the *New York Times*. It is not clear what archives will preserve the images.

[http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/24/world/africa/24sudan.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/24/world/africa/24sudan.html?_r=1)

Turkey. In a tragic error, a delivery company delivered 15 boxes of historical documents regarding Meskhetian Turks, being forwarded to the State Archives from the Iğdır Department of Public Works and Settlement Directorate, to the Archives' waste-paper unit where the documents were destroyed, the Cihan news agency reported. The records included land ownership certificates, tax papers, and identification documents of the Meskhetian Turks (Turks from Anatolia who moved to Georgia during the days of the Ottoman Empire) who left the Soviet Union to settle in Turkey in the 1920s and 1930s.

<http://www.worldbulletin.net/?aType=haber&ArticleID=77551>

United Kingdom. As the News International phone hacking scandal continues to unroll, an Indian company named HCL Technologies told the Home Affairs Select Committee that nine times it was asked to assist News International in deleting emails, including “pruning the historic email archives” and “truncating a particular database,” *Information Age* reported.

<http://www.information-age.com/channels/it-services/news/1644818/hcl-reveals-news-international-email-deletions.shtml>

United States.

*Videotapes of torture.* A U.S. District Court judge refused to hold the Central Intelligence Agency in contempt for destroying 92 videotapes depicting torture of two prisoners in U.S. custody outside the United States. Instead the judge ordered to CIA to pay the legal costs of the American Civil Liberties Union, which brought the suit, and required the CIA to publish its forthcoming document destruction policies to prevent this type of destruction from occurring again. The ruling means that the CIA officials who destroyed or ordered the destruction of the tapes will not be held accountable through the courts.

[http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/judge\\_refuses\\_to\\_hold\\_cia\\_in\\_contempt\\_for\\_destroying\\_interrogation\\_videotape/](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/judge_refuses_to_hold_cia_in_contempt_for_destroying_interrogation_videotape/)

<http://www.aclu.org/blog/national-security/court-sanctions-cia-pay-fees-over-torture-tapes>

*Privacy 1.* In 2006, sociologists at Harvard University downloaded 1,700 Facebook profiles from Harvard’s class of 2009 to use as a dataset for studying social relationships. In 2008 the Harvard team began “publicly releasing part of its archive,” *The Chronicle of Higher Education* reported, after what turned out to be an ineffectual redaction to protect the identities of the students. Now the data has been pulled offline and the project leaders have been “scolded by some scholars for downloading the profiles without students’ knowledge and for failing to protect their privacy.” <http://chronicle.com/article/Harvards-Privacy-Meltdown/128166/>

*Privacy 2.* More than a decade ago the Alameda County, California, sheriff’s department switched to an automated jail information system and threw out its set of mug shots (photographs made of prisoners when they arrive in custody). Somehow a flea market vendor obtained some of the photos, and they were bought by a woman who, with a friend, is now selling “digitally retouched copies of the mug shots,” as prints, posters and notebook covers and is planning to print them on tote bags, all without names attached and identified as from the Cleveland, Ohio, police instead of the California source. Asked by the *New York Times* to comment on the privacy implications of this use of the photographs, a law professor said, “We think, ‘Wow it’s in the public record,’ but in reality if it’s in a file somewhere that you can’t Google, it remains private until we need it.”

[http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/28/us/28mug.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/28/us/28mug.html?_r=1)



*California.* In an example of importance of personal papers to human rights issues, the Stanford University archives acquired the personal papers of Philip Zimbardo, a psychology professor who conducted the famous Stanford Prison Experiment in 1971. In that experiment, students were selected to play the prisoners and live in a mock prison in the basement of the Stanford psychology building, while other students played guards. The experiment, which was filmed, was abruptly terminated when “guards” began abusing “prisoners.” Exerpts of the experiment were made publicly available in the past; now all the professor’s documentation will be made available, the *Stanford Daily* reports.

<http://www.stanforddaily.com/2011/08/04/zimbardo-gifts-papers-to-university-archives/>

*Kentucky.* Twelve years of records from the sheriff’s office in Johnson County are missing, reported news channel *WSAZ.com*. The missing records include personnel files, crime scene photos, accident records, and criminal case files, affecting prosecutions and uses of police files by individuals, such as accident victims using photos of collisions to file insurance claims. A former deputy sheriff told the television reporter that with the personnel records gone, he believes that “my credit, my family are in jeopardy,” and that he and other former employees are “prime targets for identity theft.”

[http://www.wsaz.com/home/headlines/WSAZ\\_Investigates\\_12\\_Years\\_of\\_Missing\\_Sheriffs\\_Records\\_128206803.html](http://www.wsaz.com/home/headlines/WSAZ_Investigates_12_Years_of_Missing_Sheriffs_Records_128206803.html)

The Robert W. Woodruff Library at the Atlanta University Center opened the Voter Education Project (VEP) Organizational Records. An Atlanta-based civil rights organization established in 1962, the VEP distributed grant funds to voter registration and education projects throughout the South during the civil rights movement, funding programs administered by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, among others. In addition, the VEP conducted extensive research on Southern elections, voting patterns, and minority elected officials. The VEP records comprise more than 300 linear feet of materials. The finding aid is at <http://findingaid.auctr.edu/vep/search>.

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of African American History and Culture launched The Civil Rights History Project at [www.loc.gov/folklife/civilrights/](http://www.loc.gov/folklife/civilrights/). The portal presents the results of a nationwide inventory of oral history interviews with participants in the civil rights movement. The press release is at <http://www.loc.gov/today/pr/2011/11-150.html>.

An organization called Vietnamese American Community Ambassadors, made up of alumni of the University of California Irvine and members of the Irvine community, are funding a three year Vietnamese American Oral History Project to document the experiences of Vietnamese Americans in Southern California, the *Orange County Register* reports. The completed oral histories will be given to the university library’s Southeast Asian Archive. <http://www.ocregister.com/articles/says-310413-stories-vietnamese.html>

## **Publications.**

On the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall on August 13, 1961, the Cold War International History Project of the U.S. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars published a special report, *The Victims at the Berlin Wall, 1961-1989*, by Han-Herman Hertle and Maria Nooke, based on a large archival research project that seeks to

document these individuals' lives and deaths. To download the report, visit:

[http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/2011\\_08\\_10\\_edited\\_formatted\\_Hertle\\_Nooke\\_Victims\\_Berlin\\_Wall\\_final.pdf](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/2011_08_10_edited_formatted_Hertle_Nooke_Victims_Berlin_Wall_final.pdf)

Cold War International History Project *Bulletin* disseminates new findings and research on Cold War history, highlighting recently released material from the archives of the former “Communist bloc.” Browse back issues on the CWIHP website ([wilsoncenter.org/cwihp](http://wilsoncenter.org/cwihp)) or contact [coldwar@wilsoncenter.org](mailto:coldwar@wilsoncenter.org) to request free print copies.

### **Calls for papers, fellowships.**

The Arbeitskreis Historische Friedensforschung announces its next annual meeting, October 25-27, 2012, in Munich, Germany, on the theme, “The Emergence of Humanitarian Intervention. Concepts and Practices in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.” Persons interested in participating at the conference should send an abstract of no longer than 500 words and a short CV to Fabian Klose [Fabian.Klose@lrz.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:Fabian.Klose@lrz.uni-muenchen.de) by September 30, 2011.

The European Holocaust Research Infrastructure invites applications for its fellowship programme for 2012. The EHRI fellowships are intended to support and stimulate Holocaust research by facilitating international access to key archives and collections related to the Holocaust. Applications must be made by September 30, 2011; for further information contact Giles Bennett, [bennett@ifz-muenchen.de](mailto:bennett@ifz-muenchen.de), and see [www.ehri-project.eu/fellowships](http://www.ehri-project.eu/fellowships).

The Benjamin L. Hooks Institute for Social Change at the University of Memphis, United States, seeks papers for its annual conference on April 18-20, 2012, “Toward a More Perfect Union: Civil Rights, Human Rights, and a New Age of Social Responsibility.” The conference will explore the civil rights activism of Benjamin L. Hooks; examine the current state of civil rights activism and its relevancy to life in America today; and analyze the role of the Civil Rights Movement in shaping and defining issues being tackled by international human rights movements (including human trafficking and the United Nations’ effectiveness in addressing racial and gender discrimination). The deadline for submission of 200-250 word abstracts and a CV, is November 1, 2011; email submissions to Daphne R. McFerren, [drmcfrn@memphis.edu](mailto:drmcfrn@memphis.edu).

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